

Tranquebar missionaries, the whole of which were however transferred by the Danish Government about ten years ago to the Tanjore mission, on condition of being properly maintained and supported.

"With the list of these parcels of ground, the committee have the honour to submit a copy of the report of the Tanjore missionaries on the subject.

Appendix (L.)

(1.) Memoir by
Thomas Fisher, Esq.
(Supplement.)

" I have, &c.

(signed) " W^m Roy.

" Madras, 25th June 1829."

Committee of Public Instruction at the Presidency.

IN August 1828, the Madras Government reported to the Court of Directors the further measures which they had adopted for the promotion of education among the natives of India, and particularly that they had, in almost every instance, approved and adopted the suggestions of the Committee of Public Instruction.

The first step taken by that committee appears to have been the transmission of the following circular letter to the several officers in the interior :

" (Circular.)

" To N. Webb, H. Lord, I. O. Tod, H. Vibart, and C. Roberts, esquires.

" Gentlemen,

Masulipatam.

" The honourable the Governor in Council having been pleased to institute a Committee of Public Instruction, the object of which is the general improvement of the education of the people in the territories subject to this presidency, and to nominate H. S. Græme, esq., president; W. Oliver, John Stokes and A. D. Campbell, esquires, members; I have the honour, under the directions of the committee, to communicate the same to you, and with the permission of the Government, to request that you will do them the favour on the receipt of this letter, to place yourselves in communication with them, for the furtherance of the views of Government on this important subject.

2. " I am further directed to state to you, as far as at present seems requisite, such general views as have already been formed, the measures which have been taken, and those which are still in contemplation by the committee, and to request you will endeavour fully to inform yourselves of the actual state of education in your province, and of all matters connected with this subject; and that you will be pleased from time to time to communicate to this committee the result of your inquiries, or any suggestions that may offer for the promotion of the objects in view.

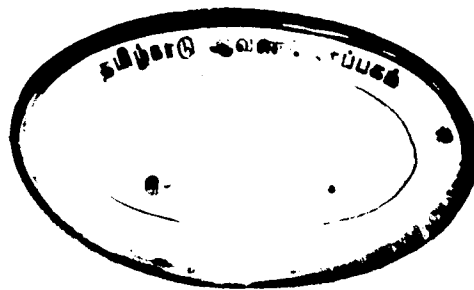
3. " In viewing the causes of the present low state of education, obstacles to their removal present themselves, to which the committee are strongly impressed with the necessity of attending. What system soever may be formed by this Government to facilitate the education and mental improvement of the population under them, success in its operation must, in a great measure, depend as much on a coincidence of feeling on the part of the people as on the munificence of the Government itself; and, with reference to the arrangements now to be adopted, the committee wish it invariably to be kept in mind, that no measures can be pursued, whatever other advantages they may offer, which are at variance with the customs and prejudices of the people. Such obstacles must be carefully avoided. Every measure must as much as possible, be divested of the odium of innovation, and be such as to induce the people to go along with the Government in the undertaking.

4. " The principal causes of the low state of education appearing to be the poverty of the people, the ignorance of the teachers, and the little encouragement which it receives from there being but little demand for it, the Government contemplate the endowment of a number of schools in the several provinces (on an average according to their extent and population), of two superior, and fifteen subordinate schools for each of the collectorates. The former are to be called collectorate schools, in which the teachers will have a salary of 15 rupees; the latter tehsildary schools, in which the teachers will have a salary of nine rupees per mensem. As a field for their own industry, all the teachers will be allowed to receive, in addition to their fixed pay from Government, the usual fees from their scholars. The want of encouragement will, it is conceived, be remedied, by rendering it more easy to obtain a good education, and by the preference which will naturally be given to well educated men in all public offices. The advantages of education will be extended to the Mussulmans in the same degree as to the Hindoos, and perhaps even in a greater degree, because a greater portion of them belong to the higher and middle classes. But, as their number is comparatively so small, it will not perhaps be necessary, except in a few provinces, where the Mussulman population is considerably above the usual standard, to give more than one Mussulman school to each collectorate.

5. " It however seems necessary, as a preliminary step, to form a body of efficient teachers, and to insure this, a central school or college is now establishing at the Presidency for the education of the superior or collectorate teachers. The Hindoos will be taught, on grammatical rules, the vernacular language of the provinces to which they belong, and the Sanscrit; the Mussulmans will be taught Hindoostanee, Persian and Arabic; and both will be instructed in the English language, as well as in the elements of European literature and science.

6. " It is desirable that the collectorate teachers, who are eventually to instruct those for the tehsildary schools, should be natives of the provinces, and not men selected at Madras or deputed thence; and in order to form a class of candidates for these situations, I am desired

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to request that you will select, and direct to proceed to Madras, two candidates from the province of Masulipatam, one a Hindoo and the other a Mussulman. They will, on your recommendation, be admitted as students on the foundation of the school, and will be entitled, from the period of their admission, to a salary from Government of 15 rupees per mensem; and when they shall have qualified themselves for the undertaking, they will be sent back to the province on the same pay, to commence their duties as masters in the collectorate schools. Fifteen rupees a month may appear a small salary for such collectorate teachers, but it is considered that their eventual income will principally arise from the fees to be paid to them by their scholars; and if they are superior both in knowledge and diligence to the common village schoolmasters, scholars will flock to them, and augment their income.

7. "It is also desirable that the persons to be selected for this purpose should be respectably connected, about the age of eighteen years, and that they should be distinguished for good natural talents. The committee eventually will not exclude persons of any religious belief; but respecting the Hindoos, deem it advisable at first to give the preference to Brahmins.

8. "The institution thus to be formed at Madras is quite distinct from the tehsildarry schools, of which, however, the collectorate teachers will eventually have some superintendence. The measures respecting the tehsildarry schools are now under consideration.

"Fort St. George,
24th June 1826."

The same to other districts.

"I have, &c.

(signed) "H. Harkness,
Secretary to the Committee."

The Committee of Public Instruction also proposed, that in three of the principal towns in each collectorate, a tehsildarry teacher should be selected from among the best qualified to be found in those towns, to teach, on grammatical rules, the vernacular languages of those towns or provinces, and common arithmetic; and should the persons first selected for this purpose not prove competent, that they might be replaced by others as soon as persons perfectly competent could be found.

"It is also proposed that the salary of these teachers shall be nine rupees per mensem; and as the object is to give the inhabitants an improved education, and to enable them to get it cheaper than they formerly did, in consideration of the allowance which they will receive from Government, it is proposed to restrict these teachers from receiving any fixed salary, or any thing but the usual voluntary fees and presents from the relations of their scholars, and to oblige them to afford gratuitous instruction to such as may be considered to require this indulgence by the members of the village community to be selected to superintend these schools.

"It is proposed to make these schools free for all classes, the master to pay no more attention to the Brahmin than to the Sudra boy, and that they shall be in the immediate charge of the principal inhabitants of the town, who will be solicited to recommend the master to be nominated, and who will be given to understand that on matters relating to these schools their wishes will be consulted.

"The chief object contemplated by this measure is to promote a favourable developement amongst the natives of the system of education about to be established by the Government, by removing all possible apprehension on their parts of innovation repugnant to their habits or feelings, and thus to induce them to go along with the Government in the undertaking.

"If the proposed schools be in the first instance called into action, and if the principal measures relative to them be adopted, through the medium and with the concurrence of the chief native heads of the society, this must raise in them a sense of personal importance, which few know better how to estimate, and which will, it is hoped, soon give rise amongst them to that feeling of personal interest in these establishments, which to the committee it appears so desirable to inspire.

"On the same plan it is proposed to entertain six tehsildarry teachers at the Presidency, but the committee having the means at hand to instruct them, propose that they be at once entertained as students on nine rupees per mensem at the college, in addition to the forty expected as candidates for the office of collectorate teachers from the interior. This, if approved, will enable the committee at once to commence the school.

"The committee have also reason to believe, that the general objects in view will be promoted by sending into the provinces, as teachers of the Sanscrit, Arabic, Tamil, Telooogo and Persian languages, at a few of the principal towns, some of the law students at the college who have obtained the certificate of qualification for the situation of law officers, and who, from their general acquirements in learning, may appear to be particularly eligible for the purpose. They are, at all events, entitled to pay as students under the regulations of the college, until they are appointed on vacancies to be law officers, and it is considered that they cannot in the mean time be more usefully employed, even should it be found expedient to grant to some of them the allowance of a tehsildarry teacher in addition to their present pay, which varies from 4 to 10 pagodas per mensem; but on this point the committee wait the result of a communication which they have made to the College Board."

In these suggestions the Government acquiesced, and further granted to the committee exemption from postage, permission to indent on the Company's stores for stationery, an allowance of 10 pagodas per month for a writer, and a travelling allowance to candidates for the situation of collectorate teachers of half a rupee for every 16 miles. These allowances the collectors were authorized to pay in the country, and the committee was authorized to draw the pay of the teachers at the Presidency, the committee at the same time undertaking

to keep registers of the teachers, and to have half-yearly or quarterly examinations as to the degree of instruction afforded by them.

In November 1826, the Committee of Public Instruction was incorporated, under the superintendence of the College Board, by a resolution of the Government.

In January 1827, the committee reported the progress which had been made in measures for the education of the people, with some details of their plan, particularly as regarded fees.

By this report it appears that ten candidates for the situation of collectorate teachers from Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Salem, Cuddalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Tanjore, were then prosecuting their studies under the several head masters of the college, and with the most encouraging prospect of success; that the smallness of the number of candidates was an occasion of regret, and that in order to induce more applications the committee had circulated, in the interior, translations into the native languages, of the plan of instruction pursued at the Presidency; that the committee had received reports of the establishment of tehsildarry schools in several of the collectorates, but could furnish no particulars till they had obtained further information. That eight tehsildarry schools had been established within the Presidency district; viz. three Tamil, three Telooogo, and two Hindoostanee schools, and that 189 scholars were then receiving instruction in them; that these schools were visited at fixed periods by those head masters of the college, to whose province, according to the language, they immediately belonged; and that though from the very short time they had been established it was difficult to estimate, in a manner perfectly satisfactory, their degree of efficiency, the Board had every reason to consider it fully equal to their expectation; that periodical reports of the state of the schools were made, and a register of their contents kept.

The Report proceeds as follows:

"It will be remarked that in strict adherence to the first principle of the institution to facilitate education, the Board have adopted a mode of conveying instruction in the different vernacular languages from which they confidently anticipate a most favourable result. In deliberating on measures for the attainment of the objects of the institution, it naturally occurred, as a necessary preliminary, to look minutely into the system of instruction which had hitherto been pursued by the people themselves; to consider whether at any period, under the most favourable circumstances, it had ever been efficient to its purposes; and whether the Board could, by adopting and supporting it, reasonably expect that it could tend to promote the views of Government. Every information on this subject, the official reports and statements from the different provinces, with which the College Board have been furnished by the Board of Revenue, the mature deliberation which had been bestowed on it by several of the members of the Madras School-book Society, and the luminous observations thence elicited, and, as far as the Board have been able to ascertain this point, the general and unfeigned regret of the people themselves that they had not a more efficient system, were the principal grounds on which the Board proceeded to their adoption of the present method of affording instruction in those languages.

8. "The Board were further of opinion, that in strict adherence to the principle of facilitating education and eventual improvement, it was desirable that the system they were to pursue should be their own throughout, that the stages should be consecutive, but that the first, besides being complete within itself, should have a prospective view to those which were afterwards to be pursued. The facility with which a native who has any pretensions to learning can acquire a knowledge of the method adopted, and therefore render himself competent to afford instruction in it to others, fitly adapts it to the purpose of being introduced into the three tehsildarry schools, which have been directed to be established in each of the collectorates of the interior; and it is therefore the intention of the Board that they shall be supplied with it as soon as possible. It is being brought into operation within the Presidency district as fast as completed, and it has met with universal approbation among the native population; so much so, that repeated petitions have been received by the Board for an extension of the system.

9. "To prevent any misunderstanding between the parents or friends of a boy and the masters of the tehsildarry schools, on the subject of fees to be paid to the latter, it appears to the Board advisable, to a certain extent, to regulate them, leaving, however, their definite establishment to a future period. The accompanying statement gives the rate of fees which they propose to allow for the present.

10. "It is calculated at nearly the lowest rates known, but it leaves sufficient field for the personal exertion of the master, and shows at the same time, that where that may be successful, his monthly salary, including these fees, may become double the amount which he will receive from the Government. The Board, however, intend that the master shall distinctly understand that, in cases where the relations or friends of a boy, though not of the lowest classes, may still be too poor to admit of paying even these fees, he is not to be allowed to enforce them.

11. "Respecting the college native classes, I am desired to say that since the secretary became a resident in the college, they are advancing into form and systematical progression; and that within a short period, the Board hope to be able to submit, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, the result of an examination of the whole of the classes.

12. "The accompanying statement renders it unnecessary to enter further into detail than to observe, that their progress in general, so far as the shortness of the period will admit of forming an opinion, is very satisfactory. It will be remarked that these classes consist of the candidates for the situation of native law officer, who are under the immediate charge of the

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Persian and Sanscrit head masters; of the candidates for the situation of teachers at the college; of candidates for the situation of collectorate teachers; and of general students. Respecting the paid candidates for the situation of teacher at the college, the Board contemplate that it will not be necessary to continue this expenditure by filling up any vacancies that may occur in this class, and that from among the general students persons fully competent to hold the situation of teacher may be eventually selected.

13. "The Board further contemplate that eventually it may not be necessary to keep up the present full establishment of paid candidates for the situation of native law officer, as a certain number of the students of the Persian and Sanscrit classes may be expected to become qualified for this branch of the public service; that of native law officer, and that of teacher at the college, the situation of collectorate teacher, and that of tehsildary teacher, will hold out the strongest inducements to students to qualify themselves for them; others will endeavour to emulate them; strict attention to the progress of the classes will encourage exertion; and learning, by its own repute, will tend to its own increase.

14. "In this review of the new system for the general improvement of education, which the Board respectfully submit to the honourable the Governor in Council, they have the satisfaction to anticipate, that one of its earliest results will combine a generally beneficent effect to the subjects of this Government, with a tendency to the benefit of the public service."

The Government concurred in the general views of the committee, and considered the arrangements above detailed, judicious; observing, "The course you propose to bring into operation is more simple and efficacious than that which it displaces, and seems generally directed to more useful purposes than the former system, which too much aimed at the acquirement of what was rare and obsolete, instead of such learning as could be of advantage in the common purposes of life.

"The Governor in Council is impressed with the importance of communicating the instruction in European works to the natives, and observes that you have it in contemplation to cause translations to be made of extracts from such works; in carrying your intentions into execution, you should select works which, with the least injury, bear being extracted and translated, and which are, besides being instructive, in some degree attractive, and adapted to the taste of the readers; the importance of the subject induces the Governor in Council to suggest that the inculcating of morality by allegorical tales, is the mode which most assimilates with that in use among the natives, and as these seldom refer to local usages or circumstances with which the natives are unacquainted, they would be more intelligible to them than other passages.

"The rules which you propose for the regulation of fees to be given to the teachers, appear unobjectionable."

Early in 1827, the Madras Government applied to the Governor-general in Council for copies of works published at that Presidency, calculated to assist in the education of natives, which were furnished accordingly.

In April 1827, the secretary to the institution reported that the civil authorities at Chittoor had applied for the establishment at that place of a Mussulman tehsildary teacher, in addition to the three Hindoo tehsildary teachers, who had been established within that collectorate. It was ordered accordingly, as had been the establishment of a Mussulman tehsildary school (under the superintendence of one of the law students from the college) at Arcot, in consideration of the large proportion which the Mussulmans form of the population of that town and its vicinity.

In June 1827, the committee obtained permission to print at the college press a series of works in the languages of that part of India, calculated to facilitate education among the natives, and the Government caused the needful supply of stationery to be issued from the Company's stores. Among the works so printed and circulated, was an account of the improved system of education, translated into the native languages.

In March 1828, the committee reported an examination of natives in the Hindoo law class at the college, of whom two had received certificates of high proficiency, nine others had been ranked according to their relative proficiency, and two had been removed after having been attached to the college twelve years, being considered never likely to attain a degree of proficiency sufficient to entitle them to certificates of qualification, in order that they might make room for others "of greater promise of capacity."

In May 1828, the committee reported that they had erected two school rooms, one at Calicut and another at Paulghatcherry, at an expense of Rs 60. 4. 7. which sum was ordered by the Government to be liquidated.

In June 1828, the committee received authority to transmit to the office of the chief secretary to Government, for eventual transmission to the residents at Mysore and Tanjore, in order to their being presented to the rajahs of those countries, copies of all works printed or used by the committee.

In October 1828, the committee's establishment having exceeded its limits, orders were issued to charge the excess, amounting to rupees per month 415 to the Company. An instructor in the Mahomedan languages was also appointed for Masulipatam, at the request of certain Mahomedan inhabitants of that place, who in their petition stated that they had been informed of the Government having allowed law students to teach at Chittoor and Arcot.

In January 1829, the committee reported the progress of the elementary works then in the press, and the occupation of the persons employed in tuition.

In March 1829, the inhabitants of Combaconum requested and were allowed a teacher to instruct the Mahomedan inhabitants of that place.

Pub. Cons.
6 Jan. 1829. 15, 16.
D^o 30 Jan. 10 to 13.
D^o 20 March. 6, 7.
D^o 11 Sept. 15 to 17.

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

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Thomas Fisher, Esq
(Supplement.)

In September 1829, an augmentation of allowances to the assistants of the several head masters in Arabic, Sanscrit, Tamil and Telooگو, was authorized, amounting to, per mensem, 180 rupees.

In October 1829, certain Mahomedan inhabitants of Trichinopoly applied by petition for a tehsildary school to be established in that place, which was authorized accordingly.

In November 1829, the committee reported that a school had been established in the pettah of Bangalore for instruction in the English and Native languages, on the principles of the Madras School-book Society, of which the Rajah of Mysore was to be considered the founder, and had promised an annual subscription of 350 rupees. The Madras Government highly approved the measure, and resolved to grant an annual subscription on the part of the Company to the same amount.

Orders of the Court of Directors.

By despatches to Madras, under dates the 16th April 1828, 3d September 1828, and 29th September 1830, the Court of Directors have sanctioned and approved the proceedings of the Madras Government, with a view to the promotion of native education, and have authorized the gradual appropriation of 50,000 rupees per annum towards the estimated expense of the new system. The Court have also directed a vigilant superintendence of the schools to be exercised by periodical examinations, either by local officers or by persons sent from the Presidency, and have approved the incorporation of the College Board with the Committee of Public Instruction, and the publication and circulation of the improved system of education among the natives. The greatest attention is to be given to the subject; the Bengal Government are to afford to that of Madras such information as is in their power; and the central school is to be enlarged so far as may be practicable. The Court's sanction is also given to the other measures proposed, so soon as the state of the Company's finances shall admit of a further outlay, with a view to the improvement of native education.

Regimental Schools.

At this presidency, as at Bengal and Bombay, provision is made by Government for the education of the natives who are in the military service of the Company, and of their children.

School-book Society.

The School-book Society at this presidency is a branch of that at Calcutta.

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

Mrs. Boyd's Legacy.

THE question respecting the rate at which interest was to be allowed on the sum of money deposited in the name of Eleanor Boyd, and appropriated as an endowment to the Bombay Education Society, has been determined by the Court of Directors, who have ordered that "the interest upon the balance of the Education Society, and of all other charitable institutions, deposited in the Bombay treasury, be continued at six per cent. per annum, to commence from the 1st of May 1825, when the reduction from six to four per cent. appears to have taken place."

PROCEEDINGS of the Government in correspondence with the Native School and School-book Society.

The Dooab.

IN May 1826, the collector of this district reported, that to encourage literature among the natives, he had offered rewards for original compositions, which had brought forth some creditable performances, particularly a history of the Dooab in the Mahratta language.

The Deccan.

IN the same month, three Brahmin youths were allowed at their own request to repair to the Presidency for the purpose of learning the English language as candidates for the office of professor and assistants at the Poona college; and the number of native medical students attached to the Poona hospital was augmented to twelve.

School at the Presidency for teaching English to the Natives as a classical language.

THIS school, as appears by the report of the School and School-book Society, was opened in 1824, and commenced with a small number of scholars.

In June 1826, it contained 50 Mahrattas in four classes, and five Guzzerrattas in one class. The first class of the Mahrattas consisted of 12 boys, of whom two were Brahmins. They read short polysyllabic lessons in English from Murray's Spelling and Reading Exercises, and translated them into their own tongue. They also translated short pieces of Mahratta into English, and had gone through an abbreviated course of English grammar.

The second class consisted of 16 boys, of whom two were Brahmins; they read and translated dissyllabic lessons from Murray's Spelling and Reading Exercises, and had acquired in English grammar a complete knowledge of the inflections of nouns and verbs.

The third class consisted of 16 boys, of whom one was a Brahmin. They read and translated monosyllabic lessons from Murray, and had made a little progress in English grammar.

The fourth class consisted of six boys, who were learning to write and read monosyllables on sand.

Pub. to
16 Apr. 1828.
2 to 19.
D^o 3 Sept. 37, 38.
D^o 29 Sept. 1830.
whole.

Pub. from
1 Nov. 1824.
90 to 94.
Military from
8 March 1826.
38, 39.
Pub to
23 Jan. 1828. 23.

Education Cons.
3 May 1826.
1 to 4.

D^o 3 May 1826.
5, 6.

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The Guzerattees were learning the powers of the alphabet. Arithmetic formed a portion of the studies of the whole school.

As an apology for the little progress in language made by the scholars in this school, the secretary to the society observed, that "the language is taught to them grammatically, and according to the method of double translation, by which means a correct knowledge not only of it, but of the relative capabilities of their mother tongue, is impressed on the minds of the scholars. Advantageous, however, as this plan is, it would require, in order to produce its effects in a short space of time, more regular attendance and more application than could be expected from the children of natives, and, particularly, more than one person to conduct and superintend its details."

It was therefore proposed to obtain for it more than one properly qualified instructor, with a further supply of books, and eventually, with a view to the imparting to the native youths in the school, of a general acquaintance with European literature and science, a select library, including maps, globes and philosophical apparatus.

The report also contains some observations on the expediency of encouraging natives in the study of the English language, which this society considered "as of secondary importance in effecting the mental and moral improvement of the natives." The society further observed in their report, "It is desirable, however, to render those few scholars who evince an inclination and have leisure to continue their studies in the English language, capable of understanding all kinds of works on literature and science. To the attainment of this object the genius and ability of native boys present no obstacle, and the exertions of the society shall not be wanting. But as these works abound in ideas with which the natives are totally unacquainted, these ideas will be most easily rendered comprehensible to them by means of the mother tongue of each scholar. It will therefore, no doubt, be admitted, that the time and labour both of the master and the scholar would be materially saved, were these indispensable explanations previously embodied in works written in the native languages; and thus it again appears, that English can never become the most facile and successful medium of communicating to the natives as a body, the literature, science and morality of Europe."

Upon this report the Governor recorded a minute, recommending that application should be made to the Court of Directors for books, and for one or more English teachers, of such an age as might justify the expectation that they would enter with ardour into the task imposed upon them; observing at the same time, "The arguments stated by Captain [?] appear to me conclusive against depending on English schools alone; but if a certain number of natives can be prevailed on to devote themselves to the acquisition of European knowledge through the English language, it is to be hoped, that by translations and other works, they would greatly contribute to the progress of their countrymen, supposing the latter to have been properly prepared by previous instruction through their own languages."

5 July. N° 1.

On the proceedings of the 5th of July, Mr. Warden recorded a minute dissenting from the sentiments of the School-book and School Society, as well as from some observations of the chief engineer on the inefficiency of English schools.

"The result of my experience," Mr. Warden observed, "is exactly the reverse. I am entirely ignorant of the great means that have been afforded to the natives to learn English. A charity school was established in Bombay, when the church was built, for the education of Europeans only. Since 1814, a greater degree of attention has been paid to that establishment; natives have been admitted into it. Schools have also been opened by one or two Europeans on speculation. From both sources natives have been taught the English language, and they speak, read, and understand it perfectly. Having acquired such a foundation, surely the means at their command in enlarging their capacities through the medium of English books, are beyond measure greater than they can possibly command if all the literature of India were within their reach."

"I know not whether a Native or an European penned a letter of the chief engineer's now before me: if the former, it constitutes a decisive evidence against him. But in that art, whether in the beauty or correctness of the writing, the superiority is infinitely in favour of the natives; at least, I have ever found it so in an office where the fullest opportunity of ascertaining the fact was afforded me. In fact, the most beautifully copied despatches sent home to the Court are by natives."

"Within these few years, the late Mr. Boyce's school was the only one that I am aware of, where natives were taught English in a higher class than that adapted for children. Their proficiency was fully equal to the means afforded them for acquiring a knowledge of English, and of perfectly understanding an English book."

"Unquestionably, the great difficulty we labour under is the want of schoolmasters. The difficulty will remain, until, in addition to the recommendation to the honourable Court to send out schoolmasters, in which I entirely concur, the best expedient for obtaining a regular supply of schoolmasters, and which I would press on the honourable Court's consideration, would be by the grant of donations by the honourable Court to Bishop's College at Calcutta, as an endowment for four or six schoolmasters for Bombay. Six thousand rupees is the sum, I believe, fixed for each scholarship. The requisite number of the most promising boys might be selected out of the charity school, and sent round to be educated for this presidency."

"The clergy at out stations might also be made useful instruments, if they be not already so employed, in superintending branches of the charity school of Bombay, and in teaching the English language assisted by boys, European or Native, but I would prefer the latter, educated at the charity school, who may be qualified to officiate as masters. A salary to these boys should be a trifling augmentation to the salary of the chaplains would pro-

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"If the suggestion be at all worthy of attention, the archdeacon might be consulted upon the general question of employing the chaplains as proposed, and the salary that ought to be given to the chaplains. In fact, whatever sum of money the honourable Court may appropriate towards the promotion of education should, in my opinion, be chiefly applied to the diffusion of the English language."

Some further discussions took place between the Governor and Mr. Warden respecting the establishment of a school for teaching English as a classical language, and the subject was referred to the Court of Directors, who concurred in the views of the president, observing that they were not contrary to, but went beyond those of Mr. Warden.

On the 6th June 1826 the School and School-book Society reported to the Government a list of 14 Mahratta schoolmasters, who had passed examination on the 19th May preceding, and were sanctioned by the Government as follows:

Poona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sattarah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Darwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ahmednuggur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nassick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dhooliah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
								14

Of these 10 were Chilpawun Brahmins,
3 Dethush Brahmins, and
1 Kurady Brahmin.

They were forwarded to their respective stations and placed under the superintendence of the collectors, excepting the schoolmaster for Sattarah, who was placed under the superintendence of the Rajah, by whom his salary was paid.

The salary of Mr. Murphy, the head master of this school was, at the same time, augmented, in consideration of his talents, to 110 rupees per month.

In July 1826 it was proposed to appoint superintendants of the schools in Guzerat and the Deccan, to which also Mr. Warden objected as involving an excessive expenditure.

"Considering," he observed, "the population and extent of those provinces, the control of one individual in each would be perfectly inefficient. The awarding of prizes to scholars and to masters without any limitation is surely objectionable. It is enough, as it appears to me, for the Government to extend that encouragement, and to confine it to the seminary at the Presidency."

"All that the Government require from the provinces would be periodical or annual reports on the state of the schools and the progress of education, and these reports could be furnished by the different collectors, who, from their district and village offices, have ample means of obtaining more correct information than one gentleman can possibly command."

With this minute the discussion dropped, and the whole subject was referred to the Court of Directors.

In April 1827, this society was allowed to forward by the agency of the commissary-general, packages of their publications to the following stations:

Poona	-	-	to the Collector.	Broach	-	-	to the Collector.	Pub. 10 Nov. 1827. 4 to 20.
Ahmednuggur	-	-	ditto.	Kaira	-	-	ditto.	D ^o to 4 Feb. 1824. 18 to 20.
Darwar	-	-	ditto.	Cutch	-	-	Resident.	D ^o to 2 Sept. 1825. 4 to 10.
Candeish	-	-	ditto.	Pallanpore	-	-	Political Agent.	D ^o to 8 Mar. 1826. 16.
Sattarah	-	-	Resident.	Kattywar	-	-	ditto.	D ^o from 9 Sept. 1826.
Surat	-	-	Collector.	Broach	-	-	Revenue Surveyor.	D ^o to 29 Sept. 1830.
Ahmedabad	-	-	ditto.					Education Cons. 25 Apr. 1827.

Also to Madras, in consequence of an application from that presidency for a supply of them.

In furtherance of the objects of this society, it has been allowed to send periodical indents to Europe for stationery, and to receive supplies both from Europe and Calcutta on the Company's ships. The collectors have also been authorized to supply the society with the requisite stores; rents have been paid for school-rooms, and books in the native languages, and Sanscrit types purchased by the Bombay Government at Calcutta, for the use of this society.

Saye in Ourwerlech, in the Northern Concan.

In March 1827, the inhabitants of this large town petitioned the Government through the collector, that a schoolmaster might be sent among them. The petition was immediately sent to the Native School and School-book Society, in order that it might be complied with.

Tannah and Panwell, in the Northern Concan.

In April 1827, Mr. J. B. Simpson, the collector of the Northern Concan, proposed that the schools at these places should be placed under the superintendence of the society. The Government approved of the suggestion, and issued orders accordingly, at the same time commending the conduct of the collector, and expressing entire satisfaction at the progress made in the schools under his control.

The two schools at Panwell had been established in the year 1821, at the instance of Mr. S. Marriott, who was then the magistrate and collector of the district, for the immediate purpose of communicating to natives, destined for the public service in the revenue and judicial departments,

D^o 4 July.

Pub. Cons.

27 June 1821.

departments, so much learning as was necessary to qualify them for that service. A petition had been presented to him, and forwarded to Government, requesting the establishment of such schools; which, under these circumstances, the Government consented to patronize, although doubts existed in the minds of some of the members of the Council as to their eventual utility.

The following minutes were recorded on this occasion:

By the President, Mr. Elphinstone; subscribed by Mr. Bell and the Commander-in-chief.—"I think these two schools should be instituted, we are sure of ready attendance and zealous superintendence, and the plan, if successful, may be extended."

By Mr. Prendergast.—"If I could at all rely upon even the expense" (50 rupees per month, and 200 rupees outfit) "of the two schools here suggested to be established at the expense of the honourable Company at Panwell, not exceeding the amount here proposed, I should hardly think it worth while troubling the Board with any observation on the subject; although so very close to Bombay as Panwell is, being just at the opposite side of the harbour, it would from that circumstance seem to be precisely the spot where such institutions are least necessary, for on this island there is already abundant facility for young natives acquiring the English language, as almost every English writer, Purvoo, Parsee and Portuguese have pupils, who when they have made a little progress, are allowed to practice, and to make themselves useful without pay in almost every public office, in which they afterwards succeed to vacancies, and it is the same at almost every subordinate station."

"I have no doubt if this application is complied with, further aid from Government will ere long be applied for; and if the system is, as contemplated, extended to our other towns and territories, it will grow into an intolerable burthen on the honourable Company's finances."

"I need hardly mention what every member of the Board knows as well as I do, that there is hardly a village, great or small, throughout our territories, in which there is not at least one school, and in larger villages more; many in every town, and in large cities in every division; where young natives are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, upon a system so economical, from a handful or two of grain, to perhaps a rupee per month to the schoolmaster, according to the ability of the parents, and at the same time so simple and effectual, that there is hardly a cultivator or petty dealer who is not competent to keep his own accounts with a degree of accuracy, in my opinion, beyond what we meet with amongst the lower orders in our own country; whilst the more splendid dealers and bankers keep their books with a degree of ease, conciseness and clearness I rather think fully equal to those of any British merchant."

"I therefore consider the institution of the two schools at Panwell unnecessary, and the contemplated extension of the system objectionable."

(signed) "G. L. Prendergast."

On which the president recorded the following further minute, which was also subscribed by Mr. Bell and the Commander-in-chief.

"These schools are to teach English as well as the Native languages. I am afraid there is little chance of their proceeding so rapidly, and own I rather propose this as being happy to have an opportunity of trying the experiment under a zealous superintendant, than from any expectation that many will study our language."

The schools were accordingly established "for the education of such servants on the collector's establishment as might be desirous of availing themselves of the advantages" they hold out.

Bagulkote in the Dooab.

Education Cons.
22 Aug. 1827.
1. 2.

In July 1827, Mr. J. A. R. Stevenson, sub-collector under Mr. Nisbet, the political agent and principal collector in Darwar, stated that several applications had been made to him by the inhabitants of that part of the Dooab, for permission to attend the school at Darwar, and suggesting, as a more expedient measure, the establishment of a school in the town of Bagulkote. As there were at that time in the Presidency school two young natives qualified as teachers, the Government authorized the establishment of this school, provided the allowances did not exceed the authorized limit.

Kupotia Chucklah, in Surat.

Education Cons.
12 Sept. 1827.
2. 3.

In July 1827, the collector of Surat, Mr. W. Stubbs, obtained permission to augment the charge for this school from three to six rupees per month, in order that a larger school-room might be rented for the accommodation of the children, who were then 30 in number.

Chiploon, in the Southern Concan.

D^o 24 Oct. 1827
19 Dec.

In October 1827, the Mussulman inhabitants of Chiploon in the Talook Omjemwah, Zillah Southern Concan, petitioned the Government, stating that there were 1,000 houses in that place inhabited by them, and that they wished their children to be instructed in Persian and Arabic, but that in consequence of their poverty they were unable to effect their purpose, therefore requesting that the Government would be pleased to appoint a teacher of Arabic and Persian, on a monthly salary of 15 rupees.

On reference to the Native School and School Society, it was found that there was not at that time a schoolmaster properly qualified for the appointment at the disposal of the society. The applicants were informed accordingly.

In.

(1.) Memoir by
Thomas Fisher, Esq.
(Supplement.)

Bombay Native Education Society.

In 1827, the Native School and School-book Society changed its name for that of the Bombay Native Education Society, under which name it has since conducted all its affairs.

The society has received, from the year 1822, the date of its first establishment, a monthly allowance from the funds of the East India Company of 600 rupees.

The Elphinstone Professorships.

In November 1827, when Mr. Elphinstone was about to resign his office of president of the Bombay Council, and to quit the settlement, the principal native princes, chieftains and gentlemen connected with the West of India, assembled and resolved to subscribe a sum of money to be invested as an endowment for three professors of the English language and European arts and sciences, and to request that the Government would permit a part of the Town Hall to be appropriated for the several establishments for native education, and solicit the Court of Directors to allow properly qualified persons to proceed to Bombay, there to reside in the capacity of teachers. The subscription and proposed institution were declared to be in honour of the Governor, then about to return to Europe, after whom they were to be designated the *Elphinstone Professorships*.

The Bombay Government acquiesced in the suggestion, and committed to the Native Education Society the measures which might be considered proper for carrying the proposal into effect. That society immediately took charge of the subscription, which then amounted to 1,20,000 rupees, composed of sums of money of which the largest single subscription was 17,800 rupees, and the smallest 300 rupees, and which had been collected within the space of three months.

The Education Society also proposed that the persons to be selected should be truly eminent men selected from other candidates "by public examination as to their fitness, and on no account to be nominated by private choice or patronage."

"The sphere of one professor to be languages and general literature; of another, mathematics and natural philosophy, including astronomy, elementary and physical; of the third, chemistry, including geology and botany; the knowledge of the two last professors to be particularly imparted with relation to the useful arts and the future profitable employment of it by the natives in life."

The salary proposed for each professor was not less than R^s 1,000 per month; and it was also submitted that apartments in the government building in the fort might be assigned for the use of the professors.

On these propositions, Sir John Malcolm, Mr. Warden and Mr. Goodwin recorded minutes, in which they have entered into the subject of native education generally, and the proposition was forwarded for the consideration of the Court of Directors.

On the 1st of November 1830, the total amount of subscriptions in Bombay was about 2,15,000 rupees. This amount the Court of Directors have been requested to subscribe on the part of the Company, and to receive the total sum so subscribed by the natives of Bombay and the Government, on interest at six per cent. into the public treasury at Bombay. With the interest of this capital, it is now proposed to have one superior professorship of mathematics, astronomy, and all branches of natural philosophy, at R^s 800 per month, who might have charge of the observatory, and reside rent free in the house which was erected at Bombay for the astronomer; and only one other professor or teacher, upon a salary of R^s 600 per month, who would be expected to possess a complete knowledge of the practical application of the sciences of architecture, hydraulics, mechanics, &c. &c. leaving botany, horticulture and agriculture, particularly as applicable to the soil and climate of India as well as to the habits and character of its inhabitants, to be taught by the natives of India.

The Court of Directors have, on a consideration of all the circumstances brought to their notice with reference to this institution, authorized the Bombay Government to afford it such assistance, either by the grant of a sum of money or annual allowance as may be deemed proper, taking for their model the similar institution in Calcutta, called the Anglo-Indian College.

Sir Edward West's Scholarships.

In December 1828, sixteen respectable natives of Bombay communicated to the Native Education Society a request, accompanied by the sum of 11,400 rupees, that that sum which had been subscribed by the applicants and others, should be invested in treasury notes, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, in the same manner as the amount subscribed for the Elphinstone Professorships, as an endowment for certain scholarships and prizes, to be called "Sir Edward West's Scholarships and Prizes."

The Government consented to receive the money and retain it at six per cent interest, in order to its being appropriated in conformity with the wish of the subscribers. The Court of Directors have since confirmed the decision of the Government.

Pub. from 21 Nov. 1827.
Bombay Courier,
17 Nov. 1827. No 1.
Pub. to 10 Dec. 1828.
33.
Pub. Cons.
27 Feb. 1828. 18, 19.
Pub. from 13 Aug. 1828.
44 to 48.
Pub. to 8 Feb. 1829.
2 to 5.

Pub. to
29 Sept. 1830.

Public from
6 April 1829.
16, 17.
Cons. 1 April 1829.
52 to 54.
Pub. to.
28 Apr. 1830. 80.

Candeish.

Appendix (I.)

Pub. Cons.
28 Mar. 1828. 64.
D° 28 Apr. 66. 67.
D° 18 June. 33; 34.
54 to 58.
D° 30 July. 152.
Education Cons.
31 Dec. 1827.
1 to 3.

IN December 1827, an application from Mr. J. Gisborne, the collector of Candeish, for several teachers to be employed at low salaries, was referred to this society. Mr. Gisborne wished to be allowed to employ them at the rate of eight or ten rupees per mensem to each schoolmaster, who should teach 24 boys or upwards, and to diminish the salary rateably for smaller numbers of scholars. "The Mahomedan part of the population," he observes, "are not particularly numerous; but in the towns of Nemdoorbar, Malligaum, Nusserabad, Chokra, Gawal and Pulahs Shada, a Mahomedan teacher would be most beneficial. Low as most of the early conquerors of the peninsula have fallen in learning, and religion and morality, in this province they appear to be more ignorant and less moral by many grades than elsewhere; they scarcely know the shadow of their laws; and I think I may venture to say, that not one in a hundred can even read."

Pub. Cons. 2 Apr. 1828.
1 to 3.
D° 28 April. 72.
D° 30 July. 33.
D° 8 Oct. 29 to 31.
D° 24 Dec. 25. 26.

IN April 1828, the Government, at the recommendation of the education society, allowed a pension of 80 rupees per month to Mr. John Morgan, the master of the central school; which situation he had filled for eight years, and his wife that of matron, to the entire satisfaction of the committee.

Candeish Dhoolia.

IN October 1828, the collector reported that this was then the only school in that province, and that 50 boys attended the master's instructions; also that a teacher who had been sent from the central school had died; orders were immediately given to send from the society another master to supply the place of the deceased.

Southern Concan.

Jud. Cons.
14 Jan. 1829. 29.
D° 18 Feb. 8.
Public D° 1 April.
107 to 109.

IN January 1829, Mr. G. Elliott, the criminal judge of the Southern Concan, reported as follows: "As though not absolutely included in the subject of the present report, education is a point so intimately connected with the welfare and happiness of the natives, I am induced to add a concluding observation on the state of the schools established by Government, of which there are two at this station, and one in the district. The people evince less reluctance in allowing their children to attend, and the poverty of the Brahmins makes them gladly embrace an opportunity of gratuitous instruction, so that the number of children is increasing; the interest taken in their progress, with the active exertions of my assistant, Mr. Webb, have materially promoted this improvement; and it is hoped that time and perseverance will effect some amendment in their morals and habits of life."

Candeish.

Jud. Cons.
27 May 1829. 93.

IN the same month the collector of Candeish recommended the establishment of a school, observing as follows: "Although the reformation of this class (the Bheels) is now so wonderfully brought about, our exertions should by no means cease, and as I am sure Government will patronize every endeavour on the part of its agents to promote the good of the people, I should respectfully propose that a school be established in the Bheel corps, on the same principle as in corps of the line. I am not aware to what amount the allowance for a master is granted by Government, but I think for R° 15 a month a very good one might be found to undertake the duties. At first, perhaps, no great progress would be made, but some of the numerous and idle children would thus be employed, and their natural quickness would tend in a great measure to further the object; the youth thus educated would be most serviceable in the corps, and supersede the necessity of keeping up purdashes. I have spoken to the officer commanding on the subject, and he thinks the introduction of a school would now be of great benefit."

Jud. Cons.
30 July 1828.
118.
D° 31 Dec. 1829.
39, 40.
Cons.
31 Dec. 1829. 39.

IN July 1828, a circular letter was issued to the several collectors under the Bombay Government, calling upon them to report annually to the Foudjarry Adawlut the number of schools in their collectorates, the number of boys attending each, and the mode in which education was conducted, also the mode in which printed tracts were sought after and disposed of. IN October 1829, these reports having been received, the register of the Adawlut was instructed to forward to the Government a general report of the state of education in the provinces of the Bombay presidency, framed from the information conveyed in the statements of the several collectors, and suggesting the means which in the opinion of the judges were most likely to promote and improve the education of the natives of India.

First, by a gradual extension of schools on an improved principle, either by affording the patronage of Government to native schoolmasters, on condition of their improving their system; or by the establishment of new schools in populous places at the expense of Government; and,

Secondly, by the gratuitous distribution of useful books, such as "books of arithmetic, short histories, moral tales, distinct from their own false legends, natural history and some short voyages and travels."

Periodical examinations the judges recommend to be held with caution, as likely to excite alarm, and when voluntarily submitted to by the schoolmasters, to be accompanied by liberal rewards to the scholars for proficiency, "as showing the interest the Government take in the proceedings, and as a mode of encouragement which would seem upon common principles likely to be attended with a good result."

This.

This report is accompanied by the following "Statement of the Schools and Scholars in the different Collectorships, showing the proportion of Persons attending Schools to the Population."

(1.) Memoir by
Thomas Fisher, Esq.
(Supplement.)

	Schools in which the Master is paid by the Government.	Number of Scholars.	Village Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Total Schools.	Total Scholars.	Population.	Proportion attending Schools to the Total Population.
In the Deccan:								
Poona - - -	5	266	304	4,651	309	4,917	558,902	1 in 113
Ahmednuggur - - -	4	232	164	2,906	168	3,138	500,000	1 in 156
Candeish - - -	2	59	112	1,610	114	1,669	377,321	1 in 226
In Guzerat:								
Surat - - -	2	96	188	4,068	190	4,164	254,882	1 in 61
Broach - - -	2	75	24	967	26	1,042	238,421	1 in 228
Kaira - - -	2	157	82	3,024	84	3,181	444,298	1 in 139
Ahmedabad - - -	3	127	88	3,226	91	3,353	470,729	1 in 140
Concans:								
Northern Concan - -	2	188	135	2,490	137	2,678	387,264	1 in 144
Southern Ditto - -	1	21	285	6,700	282	6,721	655,776	1 in 97
Darwar - - -	2	94	302	4,196	304	4,290	794,142	1 in 185
	25	1,315	1,680	33,838	1,705	35,153	4,681,735	1 in 133

Sir John Malcolm, in a minute recorded by him on this report, expressed his concurrence in the sentiments of the judges of Adawlut, particularly in the expediency of not interfering with the village schoolmasters, in any mode that could excite feelings hostile to the efforts of the British Government for the education of the natives.

IN May 1830 the education society reported 25 schoolmasters, 11 Mahrattas and 14 Guzerattees ready to commence their duties as teachers in the various schools in the Deccan and Guzerat and two Concans. They had acquired an accurate knowledge of their own languages, and were so far acquainted with the higher branches of the mathematics as to entitle them to be considered teachers of the second order. Stations were proposed for them by the society, to which they were sent by the Government.

The same month the Deshmooks and Despondeas of the Parnair pergunnah petitioned for a stipend for a schoolmaster of their own selection. Their request, involving a deviation from the rule laid down in the appointment of schoolmasters, was not complied with.

The report of Major W. H. Sykes, officiating statistical reporter to Government, contains a state of the schools in the districts which he had visited, with some observations on the state of education in the provinces under the Bombay Government. His statement of the efficiency of the schools in the Deccan falls much below that in the report of the judges. It is as follows:

In the Poona Collectorate - 1 School to 3,357 souls.
Candeish - - - 1 - to 4,369.
Darwar - - - 1 - to 2,452.

IN June 1830, when Captain Jervis of the engineers, who had for several years filled the office of secretary to the native education society was about to quit India, the native community of Bombay assembled and agreed upon an address to him expressive of their respect and esteem and of their regret at his intended departure. With this address they also tendered a piece of plate, which, under all the circumstances, the Bombay Government permitted him to accept, without previous reference to the Court of Directors.

The Court, after animadverting on this violation of a standing rule of the service of old date, which prohibits Europeans in the Company's service from accepting of any present or gratuity from natives without the Court's previous sanction, permitted Captain Jervis to retain the piece of plate, observing that "in no case could the indulgence be better deserved."

Native Education Society's Reports.

THE society has since its formation held six public meetings at Bombay, the last on the 12th of April 1831. From the report of that meeting it appears that its affairs continue to be conducted according to regulations agreed upon by a committee composed in nearly equal proportions of Europeans and Natives; that its aggregate receipts and disbursements within the

Pub. Cons.
23 June 1830.
463. 566.

Jud. Con.
7 Aug. 1830.

Pub. from
23 June 1830.
3. 4.
D° to 16 Mar. 1831.
77. 78.
Gen. Cons.
22 June.
379 to 384.

the year amounted to between 70,000 and 80,000 rupees; that it has constantly on sale more than 40 publications in the native languages, many of them the produce of the Bombay lithographic and other presses, of which former mode of printing favourable specimens are appended to the reports; and that it has under its control and management the several schools and establishments described in the following paragraphs:

"In the central school 250 boys have been through a course of study in the English language; 50 have left it with a competent knowledge of the language, consisting of an acquaintance with geography, mathematics and geometry. In Bombay the boys in the Mahratta school have amounted to 954, and in Guzzerattee to 427. At present, there are altogether 56 of the society's schools, each containing about 60 boys, amounting in the whole to 3,000 boys under a course of education."

This report contains the following further particulars:

"Your committee observe that the boys who have made the greatest progress in the English schools are the Hindoos; they are left longer in the schools by their parents than other boys, who, though equally intelligent and quick, are more irregular in their attendance. Few or no Mahomedan boys ever enter the schools."

"Your committee have hitherto experienced some trouble from the jealousy of the old native schoolmasters, who are unacquainted with the mode of instruction adopted by the society, and who have attempted all they can to deter parents from sending their children to the schools. This spirit of rivalry, from a conviction of the inferiority of the old system and a feeling of shame at opposing the progress of knowledge, has now happily subsided."

"With regard to the schools in the districts, those at Surat, Kaira, Darwar and Poona, seem to be in a most flourishing state, and your committee are glad to mention that this is principally owing to the gentlemen who have superintended them, and who have taken much trouble in constantly informing us of their condition and progress."

After mentioning the misconduct of one of the schoolmasters which had led to his dismissal, the report proceeds; "Your committee feel it a duty to notice the great attention which Mr. Elliott has paid to their interests during his tours through the districts under his charge."

It is further stated that at the examination which took place at the meeting above referred to, several prizes were given, and that "the prize boys of the English schools read and translated *viva voce* from Mahratta into English, and were examined in the higher branches of mathematics. The boys read English very fluently, and all present seemed highly delighted at the progress they had made."

Hindoo College at Poona.

In reply to the application for a library of English books from Europe for the use of this college, the Court of Directors deferred a compliance with the request, observing, that the major part of those required were elementary, and might be purchased in the bazaars; and that no European professor of English had been, or was proposed to be attached to the college, which continued under the superintendence of a native principal and his assistant.

In February 1828, the principal of this college applied to the Bombay Government, through Mr. John Warden, the agent, for sirdars, stating that many of the students had completed their studies, and might be permitted to quit the college, and others admitted in their stead; and that as was usual in other similar institutions, he was desirous of being allowed "to present them with dresses, (khellauts) and six or twelve months' pay, as a mark of honour." This request was referred to the Native Education Society, with orders to report their opinion upon it. That society reported that the only precedents that had occurred for distributing marks of honour, on students completing a course of instruction, were to be found in the Engineer Institution, where each student, after passing his examination, received a certificate to that effect, and three or four only of the most meritorious obtained prizes, varying from 100 to 30 rupees.

On these papers the following minutes were recorded by the members of the Bombay Government on the 30th July 1828.

Minute by the honourable the Governor, subscribed by the Commander-in-chief.—"The principal of the Hindoo college at Poona may be recommended to grant certificates to students on their passing examination, and he may be authorized to grant rewards of a small amount to a few of the most deserving."

(signed) "J. Malcolm."

Minute by Mr. Warden.—"I cannot consent to entrust the distribution of rewards to a native. In my opinion we ought to decline the application preferred from Poona. We must ere long receive the final orders of the Court on the subject of education, and in the mean time we ought to abstain from entangling ourselves with pledges and plans which may be soon superseded."

(signed) "F. Warden."

Further Minute by the Governor, subscribed by the Commander-in-chief and Mr. Goodwin.—"I continue of my former opinion. The college at Poona was established to conciliate the natives by liberality, and by conferring distinction on learned Hindoos. It may perhaps be deemed more a charitable than an useful institution; but if it tends to the popularity and good name of Government, it is politic to support it; and while we do support it, we should not deny to its heads and professors the additional consideration which they will receive at being made the medium of trifling marks of favour and distinction to their best pupils."

(signed) "J. Malcolm."

Education Cons.
21 Nov. 1827. 1.
Pub. Cons.
26 Mar. 1828.
61 to 63.
16 May. 13 to 16.
30 July. 76, 77.
23 June. 1 to 3.

In conformity with the opinion of the majority of the Council, the principal of the Hindoo college at Poona, was authorized to grant certificates to such of his students as might have completed their studies, on their quitting the college, and to grant rewards of a small amount to a few of the most deserving.

On receipt of this permission, he forwarded to the Presidency, through the acting collector of Poona, a list of the names of 29 students, to whom he proposed to give rewards of 60 or 40 rupees each, amounting in the whole to R^s 1,520. The measure was approved by the Government, and authorized accordingly.

No application for prizes appears on the records of 1829; but one from the under teachers for an augmentation of allowances, which was not then granted.

In June 1830, a list of 18 students who were then about to quit the college at Poona, was forwarded to Bombay, and the distribution to them of rewards, amounting to R^s 920, as follows, was authorized.

First Class, Ten at 60 rupees each	-	-	-	-	-	-	600
" Eight at 40 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	320
							920

Sholapore, in the Poona Collectorate.

In April 1829, the acting judge and magistrate reported to the Government, that the native school which had been established at that station was inefficient. "Sad complaints," he observed, "are made by the master of it of the irregular attendance of the boys, none of whom have yet so qualified themselves as to be eligible to hold appointments under Government; I would therefore suggest that periodical examinations be established, and that certain sums be allowed as rewards to those who distinguish themselves, by way of an inducement to exertion on the part of the boys. Should the honourable the Governor consider this recommendation worthy of being acted on, and think fit to give me charge of the examination mentioned, I shall be very happy to do my best towards the improvement of the school."

The Government approved of the periodical examination of the boys, and authorized the grant of trifling presents in money or books, confiding the duty to the collector or his assistant.

Native School Society of the Southern Concan.

The Court of Directors approved of the establishment and objects of this society, and sanctioned the donation to it of R^s 1,000, together with an annual subscription of R^s 500, and a supply of books. The further proceedings of the society have been held in correspondence with the Native Education Society.

The Engineer Institution at Bombay.

In February 1826, the Court of Directors desired to be furnished with full information as to the progress and state of this establishment, observing, that it had been instituted without their authority previously obtained. Before the arrival of the Court's despatch at Bombay, it appears that the subject had been attended to, and a report delivered by the chief engineer, Colonel S. Goodfellow, dated the 17th of May 1826, giving such a view of the progress of the boys in their studies, as induced the Government to express its "high satisfaction" at that progress.

There were then in the institution 86 students, as follows:

	English.	Mahratta.	Guzzerattee.	Total.
1st Class	6	6	7	19
2d Class	9	9	13	31
3d Class	-	10	-	10
Revenue Students:				
1st Class	-	13	-	13
2d Class	-	13	-	13
	15*	51	20	86

Eight European students had either been expelled for misconduct or had deserted the institution.

The chief engineer in his report of the examination, represents the students of the first class as having obtained, in addition to merely theoretical acquirements, a knowledge of algebra, as treated in the first volume of Hutton's Mathematics, and a much more extensive knowledge of geometry, both practical and theoretical, than was at first anticipated as necessary, having acquired the whole of what the above work contains on that subject, consisting of the most useful problems in Euclid. The same may be said of mensuration in which they are proficient.

This report gives not a less favourable view of the success of the other classes of the students, and adverts to the difficulties in the way of success, arising from the want of words in the native languages, to convey the ideas expressed by European terms of art, and from the loss of time occasioned by the numerous holidays of the natives.

In

Public to
16 Feb. 1831. whole.
Public from
23 June 1830. 3, 4.
Public to
16 Mar. 1831. 77, 78.

Military to
8 Feb. 1826. 109.
Public from
31 May 1826. 6 to 9.
D^o 1 Sept. 1826. 9.
D^o 20 Sept. 1827.
20, 21.
D^o 23 Oct. 36.
D^o 23 Jan. 1828. 92.
Cons. 31 Mar. 9 to 12.
Public from
5 Jan. 1828. 3, 4.
Military to
4 Nov. 1829. 2 to 6.
Pub. Cons.
8 Oct. 1829. 24.
Public from
20 Jan. 1830. 117 to
119.

Pub. Cons.
29 April 1829.
44, 45.
D^o 27 May.
35 to 39.
Pub. to
21 Sept. 1825.
16.
From 1 Nov. 1827.
16.

Appendix (I.)

Education of
Natives.

In this report, the chief engineer proposed that two boys who had evinced great talent and promise, should be retained as assistants, and be qualified in a superior degree as mathematicians so soon as proper translations of suitable works should have been prepared by the superintendant, Captain George Jervis. These lads were to proceed to conic sections, and the application of algebra to the higher branches of mathematics and spherical trigonometry. "These acquirements" the chief engineer observes, "will prepare them for the study of astronomy, than which there is probably no knowledge so likely to impress on their minds pure and reasonable notions of religion. In prosecuting the study and in contemplating the structure of the universe, and the consequences resulting from it, they can scarcely fail of relieving themselves from a load of prejudice and superstition; they will thus gradually, in proportion as their knowledge is spread (it is reasonable to believe), become better men and better subjects, and less likely ever to be made the tools of any ambitious man or fanatic. The more intelligence exists in a nation, provided the Government is a liberal one, the less desire is there for a change, and whilst society is increasing in wealth and knowledge, they are pleased with themselves, contented and happy. The advantages, therefore, that may reasonably be expected to arise from the institution, as a branch of education, are great, whether viewed as a question of finance or of policy."

The chief engineer in this report particularly compliments the superintendant, Captain Jervis, for his zeal in the cause of education and acquirements in mathematics, drawing, architecture and building, and on his knowledge of the Mahratta and Guzzerattee languages, which had enabled him to translate into those languages several of the standard books of instruction in Europe; on arithmetic and geometry; also for his talent of communication, and his application and temper, which caused him to be regarded as a friend by his pupils.

The Government in reply, acquiesced in the commendations bestowed on the superintendant and others connected with the establishment, and authorized an increased expenditure, by extending to the native students of Bombay, an allowance of R^s 200 per month, which had been enjoyed exclusively by those from the Deccan.

The report of the following year 1827, was also considered to be highly satisfactory. To it is appended a list of 21 lads, chiefly native, who had passed examinations and been attached to different departments of the service.

In 1829, the Court of Directors authorized an augmentation of the allowances of Captain Jervis, as superintendant of this institution, to 800 rupees per month, in consideration of the duties of this office having rendered it necessary for him to relinquish his office of assistant engineer.

In July 1829, the Rajah of Sattarah applied, through the resident, for permission to send Thomas Kain, a young lad (the nephew of an active and intelligent Indo-Briton, who had long been employed with credit and advantage under his Highness), to Bombay, for a scientific education. The Rajah, it was stated, in furtherance of his request, had of his own accord lately added to the funds annually appropriated to the support of schools and teachers in Sattarah; and that his object was to obtain for this youth a superior education.

The Government readily complied with the Rajah's request; and on the arrival of the lad he was placed under the special protection of the chief engineer. Being very young and uninformed, he was first sent to a preparatory school at the expense of the Company, and the Rajah was informed that no pains would be spared by the Government to ensure the careful tuition of the youth; and that the British Government regarded with great interest and satisfaction his Highness's "zeal in the cause of science and the education of his countrymen."

The report of the state of this institution in the year 1829, states that 44 students were then quitting the establishment to enter professional employment. Those who proceeded in the public service were stationed in conformity with their own desires; they were of the following descriptions:

European	-	-	-	-	7
Mahratta engineer	-	-	-	-	9
Guzzerattee	-	-	-	-	6
Mahratta revenue	-	-	-	-	23

Mathematical instruments and other necessities have been supplied to this institution by the Court of Directors on indent from Bombay; and it has been proposed to open it to the inhabitants generally, which proposition has received the sanction of the Court.

Medical School at Bombay.

In 1824, the Medical Board at Bombay was required to state to the Government their opinion respecting the expediency of employing the Government native vaccinators as superintendants of the native schools; and also "as to the practicability and means of diffusing a knowledge of medicine and of the sciences connected therewith among the natives, as well as of encouraging the production of elementary treatises on such sciences in the native languages."

The Medical Board returned an immediate answer, favourable to the first proposition, but requested time to deliberate on the second.

In November 1825, they produced the plan of "an institution to be formed at the Presidency for the instruction of natives in medicine, and to be called, a School for Native Doctors." The plan of this institution, published in general orders of the 1st January 1826, is similar in all material respects to that of the school for native doctors which had been previously formed at Calcutta.

The salary of the superintendant, to which office Surgeon John M'Lennon was appointed,

Appendix (I.)

was fixed at R^s 500 per mensem, with an establishment of three moonshees to assist in reading and translating in the different languages, at 40 rupees per month each, and two peons, at six rupees per month each.

The number of students fixed at 20, on allowances similar to those of the students in the Calcutta medical school.

In January 1827, the superintendant submitted his first report of his proceedings and those of his pupils.

From this document it appears that he had translated into the Mahratta language the London Pharmacopœia, with some remarks on the medicines contained therein; and was in progress with another elementary work, which it was expected would, when completed, make a complete Mahratta Dispensatory. To this work it was proposed to give currency by means of the lithographic press.

Also an introduction to a book on the anatomy and physiology of the human body; and it is observed, "as the anatomy of the great cavities, the eyes, &c. can now be more conveniently demonstrated to the pupils, these parts will be first described, and on obtaining preparations, the anatomy of the skeleton, &c. being finished, it can then be arranged and put in a connected form."

Also an Essay on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Abdomen, translations of Essays on Inflammation, Dysentery, Rheumatism, and Intermittent Fever, of which also it was proposed to multiply copies by means of the lithographic press, as well as of the following works:

"Translation into Mahratta of a Sanscrit medical work, the Madhow Nedam, (said to be of great repute); it is the work of Narrain, one of the pundits entertained in the school."

"Translation into Hindoostanee of the properties and uses of the substances of Materia Medica, arranged in classes according to Murray, and referring to the Hindoostanee Pharmacopœia of Mr. Breton for preparations of medicines, &c."

The superintendant reported that of his pupils the most advanced of the Mussulmans had a tolerable knowledge of the properties of the articles of the Materia Medica, and understood in a general manner the anatomy of the thorax, abdomen and eyes; and that the Hindoo pupils knew the properties of most of the substances of the Materia Medica, and the formula of the Pharmacopœia, and that they had likewise commenced anatomy, but had not made any progress therein, which is ascribed chiefly to the want of scientific books in their language, and to their having had indifferent educations.

The native Christians, it is observed, understood the properties of the articles of the Materia Medica and formula of the Pharmacopœia, but that much could not be imparted to them without preparing some easy abridgments of common medical works, to which service it was stated to be impracticable for the superintendant to devote his time without neglecting other duties of more importance. He represents the state of education among this class of the community to have been very low, and to have occasioned much trouble to himself and impediment in their progress in the acquisition of medical science.

The superintendant concluded his report by suggesting an increase to the salary of his Mussulman moonshee, and some other arrangements and accommodations, to which the Government consented, observing that the report did great honour to the talents and zeal of Mr. M'Lennon.

In May 1828, the superintendant submitted a report of the proceedings of another year, which report was forwarded to the Government by the Medical Board, with a statement that that Board had recently examined the pupils, and were "happy at being able to report most favourably of their progress, and to bring to the notice of Government the continued zeal, assiduity and ability displayed by the superintendant, Dr. M'Lennon."

The following is a copy of Dr. M'Lennon's report:

"Another year having elapsed since the establishment of the native medical school, I now do myself the honour of detailing the progress made during that time to carry the orders of Government into effect.

"Since April 1827, Treatises on the Anatomy of the Thorax and Eye have been finished, and are now being lithographed. The first part of the Dispensatory has likewise been completed, and was sent to you in October last, with a recommendation that it too should be printed. Since then, however, I have not heard what the intentions of Government are on that point. With it I should say that all that is necessary to be communicated on materia medica and pharmacy, had been finished.

"In anatomy the quantum of matter communicated on the abdominal and thoracic viscera is perhaps more ample than may be at all necessary on other parts, but as the contents of these cavities can be demonstrated on the human subject in most hospitals, and as much of the phenomena of disease is connected with a correct knowledge of their contents, I am of opinion that all which has been written on them may be after this turned to much practical utility, when engaged on the symptoms and treatment of disease. The translations now in progress by me, are on the anatomy of the pelvis viscera and organs of generation, both in the male and female.

"One on osteology, in which the structure of the joints will be particularly described, with a view to the correct demonstration at a future period of the phenomena of luxations and their cure.

"One on toxicology, taken in great part from Orifilus' work; this has been commenced on, not that it is necessary at this stage of the progress of the school, but because after the translation of the Materia Medica, facilities were afforded for speedily bringing it to a conclusion which would not have existed after a lapse of some time; it is two-thirds finished and will be forwarded in two months hence.

Pub. Cons. 31 Mar. 1824.
D^o from 15 Mar. 1826.
12.
Cons. 29 June 1825.
1 to 4.
Education Cons.
4 Jan. 1826. 1 to 7.
D^o 9 May 1827. 1 to 4.
D^o 8 July 1827. 1.
Military to 27 Aug.
1828. 53 to 56.
Pub. Cons. 14 April
1830. 47, 48.

Pub. Cons.
28 May 1828.
6 to 8.

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"A system of noseology, in great part taken from Goode, has likewise been finished, and is now being copied off. An anatomical work (the Sooshroot Sherceer) has been translated from Sanscrit into Mahratta, by one of the pundits attached to the school and shall be likewise forwarded as soon as it is copied.

"To enable the Board to form an opinion as to the species of instruction imparted to the pupils, I did myself the honour of transmitting a set of questions extracted from the translations made for the use of the school; from this it will, I hope, be apparent that some useful matter has been communicated to them in materia medica and anatomy.

"I have procured a skeleton from England and made arrangements for the transmission of other anatomical preparations, and a small set of chemical apparatus; the former necessary to enable me to explain anatomy in a manner void of a possibility of causing doubt as to the real constitution of the human subject; the latter to enable me to show some of the common pharmaceutical processes of the Pharmacopœia.

"In the mean time (after the completion of those now in progress) I shall proceed to the translation of treatises on the practice of physic, but think it my duty explicitly to state, that this really practically useful part of the education of the pupils cannot be carried on with advantage to them unless they are attached to an hospital for native sick to be under my own care and superintendence. I may state that this was found necessary, and has been carried into effect in the Calcutta medical school."

The Governor and Council of Bombay expressed themselves satisfied with this report, and ordered the treatises referred to in it to be lithographed.

In a letter addressed to the Government by the Medical Board on the 8th of March 1830, it is observed, that the native medical school was not so well calculated for the education of East Indians as sending them to European hospitals, where they were under constant surveillance, and a direction given to their habits and studies. It was admitted that a higher theoretical knowledge of medical science would be imparted to them in the medical school; but without the thorough practical knowledge of routine and detail which might be obtained in hospitals, they would cease to be useful as hospital servants in a subordinate capacity, while they would hardly attain such proficiency as to render them capable of acting in any important charge, independent of the superintendence of European medical officers.

"The Medical School," it was admitted, "like all institutions in their first formation, has had great difficulties to surmount; both from the want of books and good materials to work upon, but principally from its not being able, in its present form, to communicate at the same time a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of medical science, and on no other plan can a really useful medical education be imparted to the student; and it was this consideration which induced the Medical Board, in the instances of a vacancy in the appointment of surgeon to the Native General Hospital, to recommend that the superintendant should succeed on a reduced salary of 250 rupees to the medical class of that institution, in order that the pupils, besides increasing their theoretical acquirements, might be at the same time brought in contact with those forms of disease which they are likely afterwards to see in their practice, and with the practical routine duties also of a native hospital.

"It was also in the Board's contemplation to have grafted a native dispensary on their institution, for the purpose of employing the young men in affording advice and assistance to many poor families whose feelings or circumstances prevented them from resorting to an hospital for relief, and who by this plan would have been attended in their own houses. Repeated applications have been made to this effect to individual members of the Medical Board by the more respectable native inhabitants proposing to support this institution by subscription, for the purpose of procuring the required medicines on the behalf of the poor inhabitants; and these young pupils would also have been employed as native assistants on the occurrence of epidemic disease, such as cholera; thus rendering it unnecessary, as at present, to entertain and pay people for that purpose.

"While on the subject of medical education, the Medical Board beg to state for the information of Government, that at their recommendation, and in addition to the means of diffusing medical knowledge already adverted to, two sepoy boys were in 1828 appointed to the hospital of each native regiment, in lieu of the shop coolie formerly employed, and consequently at no additional expense to Government, for the purpose of being brought up as native hospital assistants, it being made necessary to their appointments, that they should be fairly acquainted with one native language. By the adoption of this measure no less than 60 lads have been, or will ultimately be placed under a system of medical education, many of whom can already write English, and have made considerable acquirements in the knowledge of hospital duties; and the Board would beg to recommend, that such of them as may particularly distinguish themselves may be admitted for a certain period into the Native Medical School, and that on leaving the situation with the same character as when they entered it, they may be furnished with certificates and honorary rewards."

The Government upon receipt of this letter communicated it to the medical committee at the Presidency for their observations.

In October 1829, Sir John Malcolm recorded a minute, in which he considered the subject of native education generally, and particularly the Engineer Institution, which he recommended should be opened to the superior classes of inhabitants. This measure the Court of Directors have sanctioned.

Lithography.

BETWEEN the years 1822 and 1830 the East India Company have sent to Bombay a considerable number of lithographic presses for the use of the departments of Government, and a lithographic office and establishment have accordingly been formed at that Presidency.

Pub. to
20 April 1827.

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In April 1827 the Court of Directors ordered, in reply to an application made on behalf of the Native School-book and School Society, that the lithographic office should be resorted to on all occasions where lithography might be required, as was the practice in this country, where the lithographic establishment, under the quarter-master general, was available to the various departments of His Majesty's Government.

Regimental Schools.

IN June 1826 the Bombay Government received returns from the several regiments serving at that presidency, of the means employed by the officers of those regiments to promote the education of the children connected therewith, upon which it was resolved, that "the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction an increase to the pay of schoolmasters of native regiments from 12 rupees to 15 rupees per month, and directs that a shed for a school-room be built within the lines of each native regiment, and kept in repair at the public expense."

Schools of American Missionaries in Bombay and its Vicinity.

IN 1825 and 1826, Mr. Gordon Hall, an American missionary at Bombay, obtained from the Government permission to pass various packages of books, paper, printing types, ink, &c. free of duty.

In March 1826, the same gentleman represented the distressed state of the schools attached to the mission, for want of ground on which to erect school-rooms, and solicited the aid of Government by the grant of vacant spots of ground for the erection of suitable buildings, either free of rent or on any other favourable terms which might be considered proper. Mr. Hall also solicited a grant of ground for the erection of a mission house and a printing-office.

This application was referred to the collector of Bombay for his report, who stated, in reply, that such grants were frequently made to natives for charitable and religious purposes, and recommended a compliance with the request.

The following grants of ground were accordingly made to the American missionaries, to be held rent free, "and on the usual reservation to Government of the right of resuming the land on six months' notice, when required for public purposes, on payment at a just valuation for all buildings erected thereon;"

A piece of ground on the northern side of the Camatty village, close to the Bellassis road, measuring 833 square yards;

A small piece nearly in the centre of the Camatty village, measuring 53 square yards;

A small piece near the western side of the Camatty village, measuring 97 square yards; and,

A piece of vacant ground in the New Town between Poorum tank and the Rope Walk east of the Duncan road, measuring 320 square yards.

A spot of ground near the south-east corner of the mission burying-ground, for which also the missionaries had applied, could not then be granted to them.

Orders of the Court of Directors.

THE despatches to Bombay in the Public Department, dated the 16th of April 1828, 18th February 1829, and 29th September 1830, contain a review of the state of native education under the presidency of Bombay, and of the several establishments formed by the Bombay Government with a view to its improvement, and express the Court's general approbation of the measures pursued.

The despatch of April 1829 adverts particularly to the reports of the collectors and judges, and the information afforded by them; and contains observations on the multiplication of schools in the villages, and the course of education; the remuneration of schoolmasters; periodical examinations; the establishment of a rule excluding from certain offices those natives who cannot read nor write; and the services of the school society in the Southern Concan.

The despatch of 18th February 1829 approves of the establishment of a school for schoolmasters at the Presidency; requires reports on the several schools in the districts; expresses the Court's approbation of the satisfactory and encouraging report of the chief engineer on the state of the Engineer Institution; approves of the views of Mr. Elphinstone with respect to native education; directs a reconsideration of the proposal to appoint superintendents of schools in Guzerat and the Deccan, and refers for further information to the proceedings of the Bengal Government; it also requires further information relative to Captain Sutherland's proposal for establishing an institution for educating native revenue officers.

The despatch of September 1830 relates to the Engineer Institution, Medical School, Elphinstone professorships, Poona College, and to the native teachers, approving, for the most part, the measures of the Bombay Government.

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA.

Penang Free School in George Town.

THIS school is under the management of a local committee of directors. In January 1827, the state of the school was examined and a report of it prepared, which it was proposed to publish in the Prince of Wales' Island Gazette; but the censor of the press objected to its being printed on the ground of its containing observations calculated to excite irritation among the catholics, of whom there was a considerable number on the island, and to lead to religious controversy, which, it was observed, was particularly necessary to be checked in a settlement where there were so many religions. The directors of the school, at a special meeting, Public to

General from
13 Feb. 1830. 75.
Consultations,
15 Jan. 1830.
Letter to
2 June 1825. 30.
Letter from
6 Nov. 1827. 54.
Cons. 8, 15, 26 Feb.
2, 10 August.
meeting. Public to

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APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

meeting, Mr. Ibbetson being in the chair, came to resolutions expressive of their conviction of the necessity of the publication of the report; whereupon the resident, Mr. Fullerton, recorded a minute, in which the other members of the Council concurred, stating his reasons for considering the publication to be inexpedient, and it was interdicted. The Rev. R. S. Hutchings, secretary of the local committee, was advised accordingly. At a subsequent examination of the scholars, which took place in 1829, their progress is stated to have been highly satisfactory. A report of it was ordered to be printed and forwarded to England.

The monthly sum paid from the Company's treasury towards the support of this free school is 210 rupees, or per annum 2,520 rupees; in addition to which endowment it possessed, in the year 1827, a capital amounting to 22,000 rupees.

Penang Boarding School.

In October 1826, the Government having determined to establish a printing press in Penang, resolved to appropriate the profits expected to arise from that establishment towards the maintenance of a boarding school for 30 boys, the children of indigent parents. The estimated charges attending this establishment were as follows:

	Dollars.
Board for 30 boys, at 2½ dollars per mensem	50
Clothes, hats, shoes, &c. 1 dollar each	20
Servants	25
Extras, needles, thread, oil, &c.	10
Total Spanish Dollars	105

Towards this school, as appears by the Book of Establishments of 1829-30, the Prince of Wales' Island Government contributed monthly the sum of 109 rupees, or per annum 1,308 rupees. The Court of Directors have disapproved of this grant, as unnecessary and as extending beyond the mere object of tuition; at the same time expressing a high opinion of the utility of the free school at Penang.

Roman Catholic School in Penang.

In October 1826, the Government of Prince of Wales' Island, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Boucher, the Roman Catholic priest at Penang, who represented that there were then 97 scholars attached to the Roman Catholic school at that settlement, (and in consideration of the importance of affording every encouragement in the way of education to that numerous class of the community on the island,) augmented their monthly allowance from the sum of 30 to 100 dollars, "under the express understanding that the school will be liable to be examined periodically by a committee appointed by the Government." The priest, in acknowledging the augmented allowance, solicited that the examination might be made half-yearly; accordingly, on the 19th December 1826, an examination of the state of the school took place before Messrs. John Anderson and Thomas Church, two of the Company's civil servants, appointed a committee for that purpose, whose report states as follows: That the proficiency of the scholars exceeded expectation; that the several classes read and recited with propriety, and displayed a growing acquaintance with English grammar; and that the specimens of penmanship produced by the scholars were very creditable to the parties; that the examiners entertained a confident hope that as the institution advanced, the moral and intellectual improvement of the children would be increased and confirmed; and that when the disadvantages under which the institution laboured were obviated, the objects of its establishment would ultimately be fully and perfectly realized.

The system of this school is stated to be that of Mr. Lancaster, keeping as nearly as possible to that pursued in the Protestant free school.

The boys were divided into six classes, of which the report states that the first class read Murray's Introduction to the English Reader, gave definitions from the dictionary, practised themselves in the rudiments of the English grammar, writing a large text hand, and that in arithmetic 13 boys were in the rule of three, and seven in compound addition.

The other classes were examined only in reading and spelling, and in the elements of grammar. Prizes were given to 20 boys out of 97. They were all Roman Catholics.

In 1829, another examination of the scholars in this school took place before a committee, the result of which is stated to have been satisfactory.

It is also stated that the school-room is a substantial brick building, with tiled roof 58 feet in length and 33 in breadth, and capable of accommodating 150 scholars, and that it is situated in the compound of the Roman Catholic church.

The monthly sum paid from the Company's treasury towards the support of this school, is R 210, or per annum R 2,520.

Singapore Institution.

THE plan of this institution having been found to be disproportionately large with reference to the circumstances of Singapore, and the funds not having proved equal to the expenses of the proposed edifice, its progress was interrupted, and the trustees offered the building to the Company in its unfinished state, upon terms which the Government of Prince of Wales' Island felt it to be their duty to decline.

Under these circumstances, the Prince of Wales' Island Government have restricted the allowance of 300 dollars per month which had been made to this institution, and sanctioned by the Court of Directors, to 100 dollars per month for the support of an establishment for merely elementary education, under the control of the resident councillor, than which, in the

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the present circumstances of Singapore, nothing higher could, in the judgment of the Government and of the Court of Directors, be attempted.

Present allowance per mensem R 210, or per annum R 2,520.

Malay and Chinese Schools, including the Four Malay Schools in Province Wellesley, and Two Malay and One Chinese School at Prince of Wales' Island.

THE following Return of the state of these schools was made in the month of August 1827:

	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Chinese school, Teacher, Chung Yu	29	5	34
Malay - ditto - Liberr Mahta Meser	22	8	30
Ditto - " Hat Medah	15	10	25
Ditto - " Man	28	7	35
Ditto - " Hob Menah	21	15	36
Ditto - " Lib Mahta Keepil	6	17	23
Ditto - " Mahta Isaac	5	15	20
	126	77	203

The Prince of Wales' Island Government had previously consented to augment the allowance made to these schools on the part of the Company to 100 dollars per month. The schools also enjoyed an allowance made to them by Mr. Church of 10 dollars per month, making together a monthly income of 110 dollars, or 2,640 rupees per annum. This allowance appears to have been retrenched.

Malacca Anglo-Chinese College.

In July 1827 the President of the Prince of Wales' Island Council, Mr. Fullerton, recorded a minute on the general affairs of Malacca, in which he adverted to the state of education in that district in the following terms: "Of the means of education, the population of Malacca seem, until lately, to have been entirely destitute; few of the children, females particularly, of the Dutch resident families, to all appearance Europeans, can read or write. Poverty is said to have prevented the establishment of any schools whatever; by the census it appears that the number of children of this description amounts to 105, that of the descendants of the Portuguese 721, making a total of 826 Christian children, until, of late, without any means of instruction. A free school has lately been established by private subscription, and I propose that the same sum be allowed by Government to the school at Malacca as at the other settlements; viz. 100 dollars per month.

"On the subject of education it becomes necessary to mention another institution at Malacca, the Anglo-Chinese college, which was founded by the Rev. Dr. Morrison in the year 1818, its object being the instruction of Chinese youth in the English language, and other branches of European learning and science; to Europeans it was intended to convey instruction in the Chinese language, for which purpose books, teachers, &c. are found. The original object and progress of the institution will be found fully explained in the printed memoir of the Singapore Institution. From that document it will appear that the removal of the Anglo-Chinese college to Singapore formed a part of the general plan. The assent of the founder to this proposal probably arose from Malacca being then a foreign settlement. It is certainly a most fortunate circumstance that this plan never was carried into execution. Malacca has now become a British settlement, and with a long settled indigenous population of quiet and peaceable habits, is admirably calculated for such an institution, as indeed the result has proved by the number of Chinese scholars educated, and the number now attending the college, as well as the preparatory schools, while Singapore is, from its particular situation, the very reverse; possessing no indigenous population, but peopled entirely by passing traders, and wandering savages, there, all attempts at education seem to have failed, and some time must elapse before any hopes of success can be expected. The honourable Court of Directors confirmed the liberal subscription proposed by Sir S. Raffles towards the Singapore institution, viz. 300 dollars per month, but the funds of the institution arising from donations having been principally directed to the erection of extensive buildings of which those funds can never be equal to the completion, and only a part having been appropriated to education, it was not judged expedient to pay up the arrears of subscription due by Government, and that sum amounted in April last to 14,400 Spanish dollars. In consequence of the application of the directors of the institution lately made at Singapore, and considering that the general expenditure had taken place in some degree under expectation of the promised support of Government; and adverting also to the embarrassed state of these funds, I deemed it reasonable that such portion of the arrears as could be shewn to have been appropriated to education, the original object, should be repaid them out of the arrears; they therefore received the sum of Spanish dollars 4,526. 82. In respect to the future appropriation of the subscription, Mr. Prince was authorized to appropriate it as far as required, towards the support of elementary schools; but as it is evident that the demand cannot exist to such an extent, it seems more advisable to apply the funds where they can be usefully employed. I therefore propose that leaving 100 dollars per month at the disposal of the resident councillor at Singapore, the remainder be divided between the free school at Malacca and the Anglo-Chinese college. In respect to the disposal of the arrears, other important considerations

Cons. 25 Oct. 1826.
13 Nov.
18 Dec.

Public to
17 June 1829. 68.

Public from
25 Jan. 1827. 69.
Cons. 26 Oct. 1826.
Public to
17 June 1829.
66 to 72.

Cons. 2 Nov.
22 Dec. 1826.
Public from
13 Feb. 1830. 76.

Cons. 2 Jan. 1830.

Letter from
25 Jan. 1827. 94, 95.
Cons. 5 Oct. 7 Dec.
From
19 Aug. 1827. 38, 39.
D^o 28 March 1828.
Cons. Jan. 1827. 19, 20.
D^o March. 204.
D^o April. 91, 92.
D^o 8 June. 382.
D^o 19 June. 462, 463.
D^o 22 June. 485, 488.

Letter from
21 Oct. and 26 Nov.
1827. 8, 9.
Cons. 5 July. 125 to 129.
D^o 7 Aug. 90.
D^o 22 Aug. 116.
Letter from
20 May 1828. 14.
Cons. 2 Oct. 1827. 125
D^o 8 Feb. 1828.
D^o 30 April. 230, 232

present themselves. The main object of the Anglo-Chinese college was certainly the reciprocal interchange of Chinese and European literature and science; but considering the peculiar fitness of the local situation and circumstances of that institution, it appears, that without abating the primary objects and intention, it might be made the great repository of all the languages, science, literature, history and natural philosophy of those extensive regions that surround us. It appears to me, that the appropriation to the Malacca college of a part, if not the whole, of the arrears intended for that of Singapore, would enable the founder and members of that institution to increase the number of professors, to make the study of the Malayan, Siamese and Burmese languages a part of their pursuits. The college already possesses a library, and many manuscripts in the Malayan and Siamese languages; and with but a little assistance might, at no distant period, become the repository of all the learning of these more Eastern countries. Independent of the promotion of science and literature, the Government might derive other more direct advantages which such an institution would afford to such of their servants, civil and military, as were so disposed, means of instruction in languages now beyond their reach, and thus promote the general diffusion of knowledge. I do not contemplate any interference by the officers of Government in the direct management of the institution, being perfectly satisfied that it is now in better hands. The occasional visits of all whom curiosity or better motives may draw thither, will always be sufficient to enable Government to form a judgment and opinion as to the progress of the institution, besides the report of its managers, whom I found on my late visit most ready and willing to communicate every possible information. I propose, therefore, that the payment of 100 dollars per month to the institution commence the 1st of this month; that a recommendation be made to the honourable Court to appropriate to the Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca such portion of the arrears intended originally for the Singapore institution as they may see fit; and that the present members of the college be furnished with a copy of this minute, in order that it may be communicated to the original founders of the institution, suggesting at the same time that no measures involving additional expense be adopted in extension of its objects, until the sanction of the honourable Court to the proposed donation be received."

Public to
17 June 1829. 71. The Court of Directors has confirmed this grant of 100 dollars per mensem to the Chinese college at Malacca, but not the proposed payment of the arrears.

The following are the laws and statutes of this institution, as published in the year 1826:

" LAWS AND STATUTES.

" There shall be a College Council.

I. " THE college council shall consist of the president of the college, the resident principal, and the professor of Chinese.

" It is understood that the principal has the direction of the ordinary daily concerns of the college; but in any affair of importance to the institution, or in any new case that may arise not provided for by previously existing laws, or in such cases as may hereafter be specified, the principal is required by this statute to confer on the subject with the professor of Chinese, and other officers of the college that may be appointed hereafter.

II. " In a case of serious misconduct on the part of any student, the measures to be adopted shall be considered by the college council, and their decision carried into effect by the principal in ordinary cases, and in peculiar cases by such member of council as may be appointed.

III. " When the president is residing at the college, he shall be chairman of the council.

IV. " When a difference of opinion shall arise amongst the members of council on any subject, the president and either of the other members of council concurring, shall decide the question. If the second and third members of council shall differ in opinion with the president, and the case does not require immediate decision, it shall be deferred six or twelve months, re-considered, and in the mean time, if practicable, the opinion of some of the trustees be taken by a joint or separate application of the president and the other two members.

" If the question require immediate decision, the president's opinion shall be adopted, and each party make minutes of the reasons of their opinions, to be referred to one or more of the trustees, whose votes, joined with either party in the council, shall make a final decision.

V. " In case of the president being absent, the principal and Chinese professor shall form a council, and confer on every important subject. The principal may at any time require a meeting, and the second member of council is also allowed to request one. If denied, the reasons must be recorded by the principal, and referred to the president.

" It is to be hoped that there will be a general concurrence of opinion; but when a difference of opinion shall arise, if immediate decision be not necessary, the case shall be deferred, and represented jointly or separately to the president, whose opinion, on either side, shall decide the case. When immediate decision is required, the principal's opinions shall be adopted for the time being, and a representation, known to both parties, be made to the president; or, in the event of the office of president being vacant, to the trustee whose connection with the college has continued longest.

VI. " Should

VI. " Should the principal insist on the immediate decision of a case which the second member of council thinks it right to defer, the second member is by this statute permitted to enter a protest on the minutes of the council.

VII. " After the death of the founder, the appointment of European officers to the college shall be made by the trustees. The appointment of native professors or masters shall be made by the college council. New trustees shall be appointed by existing ones; they shall never be fewer than five.

VIII. " The periodical statements to the public concerning the college shall be drawn up by the college council. As often as practicable, those who have been students in the college shall be appointed as masters; and whenever they are equally well qualified for the vacant office, they shall be preferred to other candidates.

IX. " When there is no specific and sufficient reason to the contrary, the European officers of the institution shall fill the vacancies which may occur by seniority. The council and trustees shall judge if the alleged reason be sufficient or not.

X. " Students shall be admitted by the consent of the college council. When a difference of opinion exists, the council shall come to a decision in the manner above directed.

XI. " The consent of the college council shall be necessary to authorize the principal to expel any student.

XII. " Gross and open immorality, persisted in, shall be a sufficient cause for expelling any student.

XIII. " A continued and obstinate neglect of prescribed studies shall be a sufficient cause to expel a student.

XIV. " A wilful pertinacious disobedience to the rules of the college shall be a sufficient cause of expulsion.

XV. " One of the European officers of the college shall always be present at morning and evening prayers.

XVI. " It shall be the duty of the officers of the college to cherish at all times a paternal feeling of kindness to the students; to set an example of patience, moderation, good temper and assiduity; and to avail themselves of every opportunity to inculcate lessons of morality and true piety; considering the religious and moral instruction of the students as no less intended by the Anglo-Chinese college, than their intellectual education.

" The duty of the president of the college is to promote the general welfare of the institution, and when present at the college, to teach such departments of knowledge as may seem to him expedient.

" The principal has the ordinary general superintendence of the college concerns; and is to teach to native students the English language, geography, the use of the globes, arithmetic and book-keeping, history and such other branches of knowledge, as circumstances may direct.

" The English professor of Chinese is to teach the Chinese language to European students; also to teach the natives logic, theology, natural and revealed, ethics, or moral philosophy, and to assist the principal, as circumstances may require, and his time permit.

" The Chinese master or native professor is to teach the Chinese classics; the reading of the Sacred Scriptures, and other books on the Christian religion, in the Chinese language; to assist foreign students in learning Chinese, and to teach Chinese writing to native and to foreign students.

" As the college makes progress, the mechanical and chemical sciences, natural history, botany, &c. will, it is hoped, be taught; also geometry and the higher branches of the mathematics. The plan of the college does not exclude any branch of human knowledge, nor any one of the circle of the sciences.

" Admission of native students on the foundation.

" All students who enter the college must have a good character.

" Native students must remain three months on probation before they are regularly received into the college.

" If after a trial of three months they are considered suitable persons, they shall be received, on condition that they remain six years.

" The Chinese students are expected to attend prayers in Chinese, morning and evening, every day in the week, and to be present to hear a sermon in the college hall on Sundays.

" Admission of students supported by their friends.

" Any person desirous of educating a Chinese youth, from the age of 12 to 18, may support him at the Anglo-Chinese college for 100 Spanish dollars per year; clothes, washing and a servant, if one be required, are not included.

Appendix (I.)

Education of
Natives.

"An European youth may be supported at the college for 100 *l.* per annum. For this sum he will be supplied with food, lodging, washing and education; clothes are not included. If a servant or horse be required, the student must find them himself.

"The managers of the college will engage to board, lodge, clothe and educate a destitute Chinese youth, or a fatherless or orphan lad, for 25 *l.* annually."

Malacca Free Schools.

THESE schools appear to have been established before Malacca came into the possession of the Company, and were supported by private subscription. The one is a boys' school, the other a school for girls. In July 1827, the resident councillor directed the inspector-general to put the school-rooms into a proper state of repair, and assigned for their support out of the Company's funds the monthly sum of 100 dollars, from the month of May 1827. In advising the Court of this endowment, the Prince of Wales' Island Government observed, "in both these schools there is a considerable number of scholars, and personal observation enables us to assure your honourable Court that the subscription is worthily bestowed; and we doubt not the benefits arising to the settlement from thus affording the means of education to the poorer classes of the inhabitants (chiefly Christians and descendants of Europeans) will be fully apparent at no distant period."

The Court of Directors confirmed the grant of 100 dollars per mensem to these schools; viz.

To the boys' school	-	-	-	-	dollars	-	75
To the girls' school	-	-	-	-	"	-	25
Total	-	-	-	-			100

Or, per Annum, R^y 2,520

These schools were shortly after their endowment placed under the management of a committee of the principal inhabitants of Malacca. In October 1829 the Government called upon this committee to report the state of the schools. They reported accordingly, forwarding the printed annual reports of the two preceding years, and an account of the state of the schools at the date of their letter, as follows:

Female School:

Number of scholars on the books	-	-	-	-	-	50
Average attendance	-	-	-	-	-	48

Their progress in reading, writing and arithmetic was encouraging: eighteen wrote on paper and the rest on slates. Of the class in arithmetic, eight were in multiplication and 12 in addition.

Boys' School:

Number of scholars on the books	-	-	-	-	-	105
Average attendance	-	-	-	-	-	86

The school was divided into eight classes, the lowest learning the alphabet and writing on sand.

The second, the Malay and English vocabulary, writing on slates and cyphering.

The third, Murray's Spelling-book, writing on slates and cyphering.

The fourth and fifth, reading the New Testament; also writing on slates and cyphering.

The sixth, reading the New Testament and repeating from it daily; also writing on paper, and had commenced multiplication.

The seventh, learning trades; two apprenticed to printing, three to shoe-making and four to tailoring, occupied with their trades from eight to eleven, and from eleven till two at school; writing on paper, reading and spelling from the New Testament, and multiplication and division.

The head class was composed of monitors: writing on paper and studying English grammar, abridgment of geography and Carpenter's Spelling-book, with explanation; reading prose once a week from Murray's English Reader.

At twelve every day, the whole of the scholars were drawn out round the school-room, and the pupils interrogated from a Malay and English vocabulary, and at stated periods in the Church and Watts's catechisms.

Malacca, Malay and Tamil Schools.

To these schools, which appear to be indigenous, the Prince of Wales' Island Government granted an endowment of 60 rupees per month, or 720 rupees per annum.

The Government also, in March 1830, remitted the quit-rent payable for the ground on which these and other schools stand, "so long as the said lots of ground are appropriated for schools or missionary purposes."

Letter from
12 Feb. 1830. 33.
Cons. 21 Oct. 1829.
3, 4.
Do 3 Nov. 25.
17th 24 March. 1830.

The

Appendix (I.)

The Roman Catholic Schools at Malacca.

THESE schools, three in number, were opened for the instruction of the Portuguese inhabitants of Malacca of the Roman Catholic persuasion, in the year 1828, and are under the care of the priests of that religion. They were established by private individuals, and about 80 children are instructed in them to read and write, and the girls to work.

The Government has assigned for these schools the monthly sum of 157 rupees, or 1,884 per annum.

Press.

In September 1827, the Government of Prince of Wales' Island patronized a grammar of the Siamese language, compiled by Captain Low, by the purchase on account of the East India Company of 100 copies, amounting, at 10 rupees per copy, to 1,000 rupees; and the Government consented to take, at a fair valuation, the font of Siamese types which had been employed in printing the grammar.

Captain Low's grammar and its author were also recommended to the Court of Directors for further patronage.

Institution of a lending Library at Penang.

In October 1828, the Rev. Mr. Dunton, the acting chaplain at Prince of Wales' Island, proposed, among other means of promoting the mental improvement of the natives and other inhabitants of the settlement, the establishment of a "lending library of books." The Government approved the suggestion, and ordered it to be carried into effect. The Court of Directors have confirmed this decision.

East India House,
February the 23d, 1832.

Thomas Fisher,
Searcher of the Records.

(2.)—AN ACCOUNT of all Sums that have been applied to the purpose of educating the Natives in India, from the Year 1813 to the latest period to which the same can be made out; distinguishing the Amount in each Year.

(2.) Account of
Sums applied to
purposes of Edu-
cation.

	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1813	4,207	480	442	5,129
1814	11,606	480	499	12,585
1815	4,405	480	537	5,422
1816	5,146	480	578	6,204
1817	5,177	480	795	6,452
1818	5,211	480	630	6,321
1819	7,191	480	1,270	8,941
1820	5,807	480	1,401	7,688
1821	6,882	480	594	7,956
1822	9,081	480	594	10,155
1823	6,134	480	594	7,208
1824	19,970	480	1,434	21,884
1825	57,122	480	8,961	66,563
1826	21,623	480	5,309	27,412
1827	30,077	2,140	13,096	45,313
1828	22,797	2,980	10,064	35,841
1829	24,663	3,614	9,799	38,076
1830	28,748	2,946	12,636	44,330

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,
13 March 1832.

James C. Melvill,
Aud^r India Acc^{ts}.

Appendix (I.)

Education of
Natives.
Na

(3.)—MINUTE by Lord Minto, March 6, 1811.

LORD MINTO'S PLAN for a Revision of the Hindoo College at Benares, and for the institution of Hindoo Colleges at Nuddea and Tirhoot.

The Governor-general:

Fort William, 6th March 1811.

It is a common remark, that science and literature are in a progressive state of decay among the natives of India. From every inquiry which I have been enabled to make on this interesting subject, that remark appears to me but too well founded. The number of the learned is not only diminished, but the circle of learning, even among those who still devote themselves to it, appears to be considerably contracted. The abstract sciences are abandoned, polite literature neglected, and no branch of learning cultivated but what is connected with the peculiar religious doctrines of the people. The immediate consequence of this state of things is, the disuse, and even actual loss, of many valuable books; and it is to be apprehended, that unless Government interpose with a fostering hand, the revival of letters may shortly become hopeless, from a want of books, or of persons capable of explaining them.

The principal cause of the present neglected state of literature in India is to be traced to the want of that encouragement which was formerly afforded to it by princes, chieftains and opulent individuals under the native governments. Such encouragement must always operate as a strong incentive to study and literary exertions, but especially in India, where the learned professions have little if any other support. The justness of these observations might be illustrated by a detailed consideration of the former and present state of science and literature at the three principal seats of Hindoo learning, viz. Benares, Tirhoot and Nuddea. Such a review would bring before us the liberal patronage which was formerly bestowed, not only by princes and others in power and authority, but also by the zemindars, on persons who had distinguished themselves by the successful cultivation of letters at those places. It would equally bring to our view the present neglected state of learning at those once celebrated places; and we should have to remark with regret, that the cultivation of letters was now confined to the few surviving persons who had been patronized by the native princes and others, under the former governments, or to such of the immediate descendants of those persons as had imbibed a love of science from their parents.

It is seriously to be lamented that a nation particularly distinguished for its love and successful cultivation of letters in other parts of the empire should have failed to extend its fostering care to the literature of the Hindoos, and to aid in opening to the learned in Europe the repositories of that literature.

It is not, however, the credit alone of the national character which is affected by the present neglected state of learning in the East. The ignorance of the natives in the different classes of society, arising from the want of proper education, is generally acknowledged. This defect not only excludes them as individuals from the enjoyment of all those comforts and benefits which the cultivation of letters is naturally calculated to afford, but operating as it does throughout almost the whole mass of the population, tends materially to obstruct the measures adopted for their better government. Little doubt can be entertained that the prevalence of the crimes of perjury and forgery, so frequently noticed in the official reports, is in a great measure ascribable, both in the Mahomedans and Hindoos, to the want of due instruction in the moral and religious tenets of their respective faiths. It has been even suggested, and apparently not without foundation, that to this uncultivated state of the minds of the natives is in a great degree to be ascribed the prevalence of those crimes which were recently so great a scourge to the country.

The latter offences against the peace and happiness of society have indeed for the present been materially checked by the vigilance and energy of the police, but it is probably only by the more general diffusion of knowledge among the great body of the people that the seeds of these evils can be effectually destroyed.

Sufficient, I presume, has been already said to show the fitness of incurring some additional expense with a view to the restoration of learning in the extensive provinces subject to the immediate government of this presidency. I say "additional," because some expense is already incurred for the maintenance of students at Nuddea, and a liberal sum is allowed for the support of a Hindoo college, on an extensive scale, at Benares. In the former case, however, the expense allowed is quite insufficient for the ends proposed, and in the latter the institution requires to be remodelled, in order to adapt it to the prevailing opinions and habits of the natives, and to correct the abuses which have crept into it. The following points appear particularly to demand attention in revising the rules established for the government of the college of Benares.

1st. A prejudice appears to exist among the Hindoos at that city against the office of professor, considered as an office, or even as a service; and the most learned pundits have consequently invariably refused the situation, although the salary attached to it is liberal.

2d. The feuds which have arisen among the members of the college, and which may be ascribed chiefly to the avarice and malversation of the former native rector, entrusted with authority over the rest and with the payment of their allowances, have tended materially to defeat the objects of the institution.

3d. That part of the plan which supposes the attendance of teachers and pupils in a public hall appears to be inconsistent with the usages of the Hindoos. It has not only never taken effect, but has tended to prevent the professors from giving instruction in their own houses.

Appendix (I.)

(3.) Lord Minto's
Plan for a Revision
of Hindoo College

It is scarcely necessary to add, that in correcting the above defects in the constitution of the college at Benares, it will be proper to guard against the introduction of them at any other colleges which may be established.

After the foregoing remarks, it only remains to state the number of colleges which I would at present propose should be established in this country, with a view to the restoration of learning and the more general diffusion of knowledge among the great body of the people, and the principles on which I conceive, after making all the inquiries of which the subject is susceptible, that they should be managed.

I would accordingly recommend that in addition to the college at Benares (to be subjected of course to the reform already noticed) colleges be established at Nuddea and at Bhaur, near Bhower, in the district of Tirhoot.

The following are the principal rules which I would propose should be established for the superintendence and management of those institutions, including that already existing at the city of Benares:

That the general superintendence of the colleges be vested, at Benares in the agent to the Governor-general, the magistrate of the city and the collector of the province; at Nuddea in the senior member of the Board of Revenue and the magistrate and collector of that district; at Tirhoot in the senior judge of the provincial court for the division of Patna and the magistrate and collector of that district; and that such other persons be associated with those officers as Government may at any time deem it advisable to appoint.

2d. That pensions be granted, under the appellation of nuka birt, to distinguished teachers, on condition that they deliver instructions to pupils at their own houses.

3d. That the pensions to the teachers be paid by the collectors under the general Regulations respecting pensions.

4th. That the teachers be nominated by the different committees, subject to the approval or rejection of the Governor-general in Council.

5th. That a public library be attached to each of the colleges, under the charge of a learned native, with a small establishment of servants for the care of the manuscripts.

6th. That the librarians be appointed and remunerated in the mode prescribed with respect to the teachers.

7th. That ready access be afforded both to the teachers and the students, and likewise to strangers, under such restrictions as the public convenience may require, for the purpose of consulting, transcribing the books, or making extracts from them.

8th. That the duty of procuring books, either by purchase or transcription, be entrusted to the librarian, under the control and orders of the committee.

9th. That public disputations be held annually before the committees, and in the presence of all other persons who may be desirous of attending, and that prizes, rewards, and literary honours be conferred on such of the students as shall have manifested the greatest proficiency.

Other subsidiary rules may be requisite for the superintendence and management of the above-mentioned institutions; but the foregoing are sufficient to show the principles on which they should, in my judgment, be founded; and the Statements* annexed to this Minute will exhibit the expense which will be required for their support on those principles.

It may possibly be apprehended that the gentlemen composing the committee will not always, nor even generally, be competent to pass judgment on the comparative merits of competitors at disputations, or to form a right opinion of the merits of candidates for pensions on the establishment of professors. Without denying that this may frequently be the case, it may be argued that the proposed objects are not the less likely to be attained. The native princes who granted pensions to learned men under their protection, or conferred recompenses on disputants maintaining a thesis in their presence, were not generally better judges of the literary acquirements of those who became the objects of their bounty. They were in one selection governed by the reputation of the persons to whom they allotted pensions, in the other by the opinion of learned men who assisted at the disputations held before them. The gentlemen of the proposed committees would equally possess the means of consulting competent persons in aid of their own judgment; and even if they be sometimes misled, the institutions will still produce, though less completely, the benefits expected from them. The native princes were themselves frequently deceived and misguided; but their liberality being sometimes properly directed, had the effect of promoting study.

It will be observed that in the foregoing remarks I have confined myself almost exclusively to the plan necessary to be adopted for the restoration of Hindoo science and literature. Considerations similar to those which have weighed with me in recommending that plan would naturally induce me to propose similar arrangements for the revival of letters among our Mahomedan subjects, and the more general diffusion of knowledge among that part of the community. With the difference only in the population of Hindoos and Mahomedans, all the arguments which have been above stated in support of the arrangements proposed to be adopted for the propagation of knowledge among the former would equally apply to similar institutions for the benefit of the Mahomedans. A sentiment of deference, however, for the Honourable Court of Directors restrains me from recommending any extension of the plan until their orders shall have been received on the subject generally of this Minute. I deem it therefore sufficient to add, on the present occasion, that Mahomedan colleges might be beneficially established at Bhaugulpore, Jaunpore, (where Persian and Arabic literature formerly

* See proposed Hindoo colleges in Nuddea and Tirhoot, in the Memoir.

formerly flourished), and at some place in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces; and that it might be advisable to reform the Madrassa or Mahomedan collegiate institution at Calcutta, on the principles recommended with respect to the Hindoo colleges. The attention of the Honourable Court will be of course drawn to this interesting subject in the next despatch from the Revenue Department.

(signed) *Minto, J. Lumsden,
G. Hewett, H. T. Colebrooke.*

Orders were issued accordingly to the Revenue Board; to the committee for the superintendence of the college at Benares; and to the committees at Tirhoot and Nuddea.

(4.) Extract Letter, (4.)—EXTRACT of LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of Bengal; dated 6th September 1813.

Para. 7. You will not fail to notice the 43d section of the Act, by which our Governor-general in Council is empowered to direct that a sum of not less than one lac of rupees shall be annually applied to the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of the learned natives of India.

8. We shall take an early opportunity of furnishing you with our instructions as to the mode in which we propose that the wise and liberal intention of the Legislature in this respect should be accomplished.

" 53 Georgii 3, cap. 155, sec. 43. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-general in Council to direct that out of any surplus which may remain of the rents, revenues and profits arising from the said territorial acquisitions, after defraying the expenses of the military, civil and commercial establishments, and paying the interest of the debt, in manner hereafter provided, a sum of not less than one lac of rupees in each year shall be set apart and applied to the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India; and that any schools, public lectures, or other institutions for the purposes aforesaid, which shall be founded at the presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, or in any other parts of the British territories in India, in virtue of this Act, shall be governed by such Regulations as may from time to time be made by the said Governor-general in Council, subject, nevertheless, to such powers as are herein vested in the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, respecting colleges and seminaries; provided always, that all appointments to offices in such schools, lectureships, and other institutions, shall be made by or under the authority of the governments within which the same shall be situated."

(5.) Extract Letter, (5.)—EXTRACT of LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of Bengal; dated 3d June 1814.

10. IN our Letter of the 6th September last, in the Public Department, we directed your attention generally to the 43d clause in the Act of the 53d of the King, by which our Governor-general in Council is empowered to direct that a sum of not less than one lac of rupees out of any surplus revenues that may remain shall be annually applied to the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of the learned natives of India. We purpose in this despatch to convey to you our sentiments as to the mode in which it will be advisable you should proceed, and the measures it may be proper you should adopt with reference to that subject.

11. In the consideration of it, we have kept in view those peculiar circumstances of our political relation with India which, having necessarily transferred all power and pre-eminence from native to European agency, have rendered it incumbent upon us, from motives of policy as well as from a principle of justice, to consult the feelings, and even to yield to the prejudices, of the natives, whenever it can be done with safety to our dominions.

12. The Clause presents two distinct propositions for consideration; first, the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and the revival and improvement of literature; secondly, the promotion of a knowledge of the sciences amongst the inhabitants of that country.

13. Neither of these objects is, we apprehend, to be obtained through the medium of public colleges, if established under the rules, and upon a plan similar to those that have been founded at our universities, because the natives of caste and of reputation will not submit to the subordination and discipline of a college; and we doubt whether it would be practicable to devise any specific plan which would promise the successful accomplishment of the objects under consideration.

14. We are inclined to think that the mode by which the learned Hindoos might be disposed to concur with us in prosecuting those objects would be by our leaving them to the practice of an usage, long established amongst them, of giving instruction at their own houses, and by our encouraging them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents, by the stimulus of honorary marks of distinction, and in some instances by grants of pecuniary assistance.

15. In a political point of view, considerable advantages might, we conceive, be made to flow from the measure proposed, if it should be conducted with due attention to the usages and habits of the natives. They are known to attach a notion of sanctity to the soil, the buildings and other objects of devout resort, and particularly to that at Benares, which is regarded

as the central point of their religious worship, and as the great repository of their learning. The possession of this venerated city, to which every class and rank of the Hindoos is occasionally attracted, has placed in the hands of the British Government a powerful instrument of connexion and conciliation, especially with the Mahrattas, who are more strongly attached than any other to the supposed sanctity of Benares.

16. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, we desire that your attention may be directed in an especial manner to Benares, and that you call upon your public representatives there to report to you what ancient establishments are still existing for the diffusion of knowledge in that city; what branches of science and literature are taught there; by what means the professors and teachers are supported; and in what way their present establishments might be improved to most advantage.

17. In the pursuit of this information they will have opportunities of obtaining a knowledge of individual characters, which may enable them to point out to your notice those natives with whom it might be desirable you should consult, and through whose instrumentality the liberal intentions of the Legislature might most advantageously be advanced.

18. The influence of such communications could not fail to be strengthened by your causing it to be made known that it is in the contemplation of the British Government to introduce and establish amongst the natives a gradation of honorary distinction as the reward of merit, either by the public presentation of ornaments of dress, in conformity with the usage of the East, or by conferring titles, or by both, as may be deemed most grateful to the natives, who should be invited to communicate their ideas to you upon points so much connected with their feelings.

19. We refer with particular satisfaction upon this occasion to that distinguished feature of internal polity which prevails in some parts of India, and by which the instruction of the people is provided for by a certain charge upon the produce of the soil, and by other endowments in favour of the village teachers, who are thereby rendered public servants of the community.

20. The mode of instruction that from time immemorial has been practised under these masters has received the highest tribute of praise by its adoption in this country, under the direction of the Reverend Dr. Bell, formerly chaplain at Madras; and it is now become the mode by which education is conducted in our national establishments, from a conviction of the facility it affords in the acquisition of language by simplifying the process of instruction.

21. This venerable and benevolent institution of the Hindoos is represented to have withstood the shock of revolutions, and to its operation is ascribed the general intelligence of the natives as scribes and accountants. We are so strongly persuaded of its great utility that we are desirous you should take early measures to inform yourselves of its present state, and that you will report to us the result of your inquiries, affording, in the mean time, the protection of Government to the village teachers in all their just rights and immunities, and marking by some favourable distinction any individual amongst them who may be recommended by superior merit or acquirements; for, humble as their situation may appear, if judged by a comparison with any corresponding character in this country, we understand those village teachers are held in great veneration throughout India.

22. We are informed that there are in the Sanscrit language many excellent systems of ethics, with codes of laws and compendiums of the duties relating to every class of the people, the study of which might be useful to those natives who may be destined for the Judicial department of Government. There are also many tracts of merit we are told on the virtues of plants and drugs, and on the application of them in medicine, the knowledge of which might prove desirable to the European practitioner, and there are treatises on Astronomy and Mathematics, including Geometry and Algebra, which, though they may not add new lights to European science, might be made to form links of communication between the natives and the gentlemen in our service, who are attached to the Observatory and to the department of engineers, and by such intercourse the natives might gradually be led to adopt the modern improvements in those and other sciences.

23. With a view to these several objects we have determined that due encouragement should be given to such of our servants in any of those departments as may be disposed to apply themselves to the study of the Sanscrit language, and we desire that the teachers who may be employed under your authority for this purpose, may be selected from those amongst the natives who may have made some proficiency in the sciences in question, and that their recompense should be liberal.

24. We encourage ourselves to hope, that a foundation may in this way be laid for giving full effect in the course of time to the liberal intentions of the Legislature; and we shall consider the money that may be allotted to this service as beneficially employed, if it should prove the means, by an improved intercourse of the Europeans with the natives, to produce those reciprocal feelings of regard and respect which are essential to the permanent interests of the British Empire in India.

25. When you have digested any plan calculated to promote the views to which your attention has been directed in the foregoing instructions, you will take the earliest opportunity of submitting it to us for our consideration, but you will not finally adopt any arrangement for carrying it into execution until it shall have previously received our approbation and sanction.

Appendix (I.)

Ed Education of
Natives.

(6.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER, in the Revenue Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of Bengal; dated 18th February 1824.

Letter from, dated 30th July 1819, (230 to 238; also Letter 16th March 1821, paras. 153 to 180. State of the Madrissa, or Mahomedan College at Calcutta, and of the Hindoo College at Benares, with measures adopted for their improvement; and establishment of a Hindoo College at Calcutta, in lieu of the proposed Hindoo Colleges at Nuddea and Tirhoot.

79. The ends proposed in the institution of the Hindoo College, and the same may be affirmed of the Mahomedan, were two; the first, to make a favourable impression, by our encouragement of their literature, upon the minds of the natives; and the second, to promote useful learning. You acknowledge that if the plan has had any effect of the former kind, it has had none of the latter; and you add, that "it must be feared that the discredit attaching to such a failure has gone far to destroy the influence which the liberality of the endowment would otherwise have had."

80. We have from time to time been assured that these colleges, though they had not till then been useful, were, in consequence of proposed arrangements, just about to become so; and we have received from you a similar prediction on the present occasion.

81. We are by no means sanguine in our expectation that the slight reforms which you have proposed to introduce will be followed by much improvement; and we agree with you in certain doubts, whether a greater degree of activity, even if it were produced, on the part of the masters, would, in present circumstances, be attended with the most desirable results.

82. With respect to the sciences, it is worse than a waste of time to employ persons either to teach or to learn them in the state in which they are found in the Oriental books. As far as any historical documents may be found in the Oriental languages, what is desirable is, that they should be translated, and this, it is evident, will best be accomplished by Europeans who have acquired the requisite knowledge. Beyond these branches what remains in Oriental literature is poetry; but it has never been thought necessary to establish colleges for the cultivation of poetry, nor is it certain that this would be the most effectual expedient for the attainment of the end.

83. In the mean time we wish you to be fully apprised of our zeal for the progress and improvement of education among the natives of India, and of our willingness to make considerable sacrifices to that important end, if proper means for the attainment of it could be pointed out to us. But we apprehend that the plan of the institutions, to the improvement of which our attention is now directed, was originally and fundamentally erroneous. The great end should not have been to teach Hindoo learning, but useful learning. No doubt, in teaching useful learning to the Hindoos, or Mahomedans, Hindoo *media*, or Mahomedan *media*, so far as they were found the most effectual, would have been proper to be employed, and Hindoo and Mahomedan prejudices would have needed to be consulted, while every thing which was useful in Hindoo or Mahomedan literature it would have been proper to retain; nor would there have been any insuperable difficulty in introducing, under these reservations, a system of instruction, from which great advantage might have been derived. In professing, on the other hand, to establish seminaries for the purpose of teaching mere Hindoo, or mere Mahomedan literature, you bound yourselves to teach a great deal of what was frivolous, not a little of what was purely mischievous, and a small remainder indeed in which utility was in any way concerned.

84. We think that you have taken, upon the whole, a rational view of what is best to be done. In the institutions which exist on a particular footing alterations should not be introduced more rapidly than a due regard to existing interests and feelings will dictate; at the same time that incessant endeavours should be used to supersede what is useless, or worse, in the present course of study, by what your better knowledge will recommend.

85. In the new college which is to be instituted, and which we think you have acted judiciously in placing at Calcutta instead of Nuddea and Tirhoot, as originally sanctioned, it will be much farther in your power, because not fettered by any preceding practice, to consult the principle of utility in the course of study which you may prescribe. Trusting that the proper degree of attention will be given to this important object, we desire that an account of the plan which you approve may be transmitted to us, and that an opportunity of communicating to you our sentiments upon it may be given to us before any attempt to carry it into execution is made.

86. The pecuniary arrangements which you think necessary for the immediate purposes of these institutions are approved.

(7.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of Bengal; dated 9th March 1825.

Letter from, dated 31st July 1823, (118, 119.) A monthly contribution of 500 rupees granted to the Calcutta School Society, at their request.

88. We recently sanctioned a grant of similar amount to the Calcutta School Book Society, and on the same grounds we have no hesitation in sanctioning the present grant. The Calcutta School Society appears to combine with its arrangements for giving elementary instruction an arrangement of still greater importance, for educating teachers for the indigenous schools. This last object we deem worthy of great encouragement, since it is upon the character

character of the indigenous schools that the education of the great mass of the population must ultimately depend. By training up therefore a class of teachers, you provide for the eventual extension of improved education to a portion of the natives of India, far exceeding that which any elementary instruction, that could be immediately bestowed, would have any chance of reaching.

(8.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of Bengal; dated 5th September 1827.

(8.) Extract Lett
in the Public
Department,
to Bengal;
5 September 1827

Para. 2. We now reply to paragraphs 104 to 109 of your letter in the Revenue Department, dated 30th July 1823, informing us of the appointment of a general committee of instruction, with the appropriation of an annual lac of rupees to the object of education; and also to your letter in the Persian Department, dated the 27th January 1826, presenting a detailed report on the operations of the general committee, and stating your own views respecting the objects at which it is proper to aim, and the means which it is expedient to employ for their attainment.

3. We have had occasion in several previous instances to make you acquainted with our sentiments on the subject of the education of the natives. And as we perceive that your views are in accordance with ours, and are in some measure grounded upon the opinions which we communicated to you in our letter in the Revenue Department, dated the 18th February 1824, it was unnecessary for us to dwell upon the general topics, and only requisite that we should communicate our sentiments upon the actual proceedings and practical suggestions which are here submitted for our consideration.

4. The institutions for education which were already under the control of Government, and the funds for that purpose at its disposal, were undoubtedly of sufficient magnitude to require an appropriate organ of superintendence; and there can be but one opinion respecting the importance of the duties which you have assigned to the committee appointed for that purpose, "the duties of ascertaining the state of public instruction under your presidency, and the state of public institutions designed for its promotion; also of considering, and from time to time submitting to Government, the suggestion of such measures as might appear expedient to adopt, with a view to the better instruction of the people, to the introduction among them of useful knowledge, and to the improvement of their moral character. It gives us great satisfaction to add, that your report and the documents which are now before us yield abundant evidence of the beneficial consequences which have already resulted from the measure; and the zeal displayed by the Committee, and the judicious views which they take of what is useful, and what is not useful, of what it is expedient now to undertake, and what it is expedient to propose, encourage us to form a sanguine hope of equally beneficial consequences from your and their future exertions.

5. We shall notice the different subjects in the order in which you have arranged them; and first, the institution at Agra, where an endowment of lands and other funds capable of yielding an annual income of 20,000 rupees, applicable to the business of education, already existed.

6. The mode of appropriating this sum which appeared to the committee at once the most creditable to the Government, and most beneficial to the people, was by establishing a single institution, to be situated in the city of Agra, and denominated the Agra College, open to all classes of the native population; and directed to those branches of instruction which are most conducive to practical utility: first, the languages of public business, and of common life, the Persian and Hindoo; and next, those of the literature of the Hindoos and the Mahomedans, namely, the Sanscrit and the Arabic, with common arithmetic. The committee add the following reflections:

"Hereafter it may be desirable to provide the means of teaching English, but we must at present look chiefly to the object of teaching what is most useful in native literature, freed as far as possible from the lumber with which it is incumbered. Nothing can be expediently taught in which the people do not take an interest, and a considerable period must elapse before new books can be supplied. Therefore, although our attention in this as in all similar cases will be particularly directed to the object of giving to the natives a taste for European science, it appears to us to be at least premature to establish separate classes for any of the several branches of it." This is entirely in conformity with the instructions which we conveyed to you in our despatch, in the Revenue Department, above referred to, namely, to keep utility steadily in view, but not to introduce alterations more rapidly than a regard to the feelings of the natives will prescribe. It is only necessary for us to suggest the probability that a little skill and address is in most cases all that is necessary to remove the prejudices of the natives, which fortunately, on the subject of education, do not appear to be strong.

7. The subordinate arrangements adopted as means for the attainment of these ends appear to us to be judicious, and in particular we attach importance to the appointment here and elsewhere of the local committees for the more immediate superintendence of the local institutions. Of course it will be one of the principal duties of the general committee to exercise with vigilance that sort of control which will best secure the active discharge of the duties of the local committees.

8. We entirely approve the purpose of the general committee to regard its plan as experimental, and to adopt any improvement which experience may suggest. In one particular an alteration we should hope may, without much delay, be introduced, in the allowance, we

mean, of pensions to the students at the college. We doubt not that the committee exercised a sound discretion in adopting the practice at first, in conformity with custom, and the wants of at least a portion of the students; but when the benefit of the institution comes to be more fully known, we expect that there will be a sufficient number of candidates for admission without the allurements of a pension. We also trust that you will be careful to avoid any excess in the amount of salaries attached to offices connected with this and similar institutions, as the more you can save in this way, the more you will have to apply to the wider extension of the benefit of instruction.

9. The report of the local agent at Delhi established the facts, that public education was in great want of encouragement in that city, at the same time that favourable circumstances existed for attempting its revival and improvement. In concurrence with the strong recommendation of the general committee, you have consented to allow 600 rupees per mensem for the General Education Fund, in addition to funds of above 3,500 rupees available at Delhi to purposes of education, and have sanctioned on this foundation an institution, to be designated the Delhi College, for the use of which you have appropriated one of the unemployed public buildings.

10. On the instructions by the general committee for constituting this seminary, framed in the same spirit which marked their instructions for the institution at Agra, we have the same approbation to bestow.

11. For want of books and teachers little alteration on the pre-existing plan was deemed practicable at first. "It will, however," the committee adds, and we quote the words for the sake of the approbation we have to bestow upon them, "be of importance to adopt as a guiding principle, that useful knowledge is to be the chief end of the establishment, and it will not be necessary therefore to encourage, although it may not be possible or expedient to exclude, what the Mahomedans consider the higher branches of learning, Arabic, philosophy, and theology." The more useful languages, Hindostanee and Persian, and arithmetic, with the elements of mathematics, are to be the principal subjects of study in the first instance; and the ideas of the committee respecting the choice of books are equally entitled to our approbation.

12. We are of opinion that the committee came to the proper decision respecting the schools established by Mr. Fraser, at his own expense, in the Delhi districts, and the proposition of Dr. Gerard respecting the education of the hill people of Subathoo. From the limited nature of the means at your disposal, you can only engage in very limited undertakings; and where a preference must be made, there can be no doubt of the utility of commencing both at the places of greatest importance, and with the superior and middle classes of the natives, from whom the native agents whom you have occasion to employ in the functions of government are most fitly drawn, and whose influence on the rest of their countrymen is the most extensive.

13. We have hopes that the energy and intelligence of the general committee will render the Hindoo college at Benares a more useful institution than it has hitherto proved. The information respecting this seminary communicated with your letter, dated 30th July 1823, is scanty, and the observations in your recent letter of 27th January 1824, do not raise in us a very high opinion either of the good effects which it has produced or the merits of the superintendence under which it has been conducted. You complain justly that the report of the annual examination in December 1824, "was less explicit than could be wished, and that it did not show any attempt to carry into effect the system of progressive and general study which was part of the anticipated reform of the Benares college." We desire it may be notified to the parties concerned that we have taken particular notice of the following passage in your letter: "We regretted to observe that some unexplained circumstance had prevented the attendance of the local committee at the disputations and distribution of prizes in 1824; and deeming it to be of vital importance to the efficiency of all the public seminaries that the European officers appointed to their control should take every opportunity they conveniently can, of openly manifesting an active interest in the institutions over which they preside, we directed that the attention of the local committee should be called to these several points by the General Committee of Public Instruction."

14. The details with which you have furnished us relative to the Madrissa or Mahomedan college at Calcutta afford evidence of great improvement, and entitle to a large share of our approbation the persons who have contributed to this desirable result, and in particular Dr. Lumsden, its late secretary, "to whose zeal," you say, "for the interests of the institution, his unremitting attention to the details of his duty, and the talents and learning which he applied to its discharge, the essential reforms which have taken place in the discipline and system of study, the spirit of industry and emulation prevailing among the students, and its growing efficiency and reputation as a seminary of learning, are in a great measure to be ascribed." Though highly gratified by the state of the acquirements of the students exhibited at the examinations of 1824 and 1825, we have been more particularly struck by the testimony borne by the examiners to the ardour for higher attainments, and the intellectual capacity generally manifested by the students. The deficiency of books and other means of deriving advantage from those favourable circumstances, of which emphatic mention is made by the examiners, we are happy to perceive has attracted a due share of your attention.

15. A new building for the purposes of this institution appears from your account to have been undoubtedly required, and we willingly sanction the expense, though it appears to us considerable (Rs.1,31,308), and though more, we apprehend, has been devoted to ornament

than the occasion required. The appointment of Captain Ruddell to supply the place of Dr. Lumsden, and the salary allotted to him, are approved.*

16. You have already received our approbation of your design of erecting a Hindoo college at the seat of government in lieu of the projected colleges of Nuddea and Baur, and of making provision for the gradual introduction of European science into the seminary, in addition to the more useful parts of Hindoo literature. It affords us real satisfaction to find not only that this design has been carried into effect, but that one year's experience of the proceedings of the institution after its completion, and the first annual examination in January 1825, yield encouraging assurance of its future utility. The views and objects of the committee in planning and conducting this institution accord entirely with our conceptions, and appear to be happily seconded by the sentiments and disposition of the natives themselves. We have perused with particular satisfaction the following passage: "As a proof, at least, of the growing reputation of the Sanscrit college, it may be stated, that soon after the examination nearly one hundred applications were received for admission to the grammar classes as out-students not receiving any allowances."

17. The cost of providing the buildings and other accommodations has amounted, we see, to 1,45,158 rupees, and to render the institution as extensively useful as you think it ought to be, an annual expense of 5,000 rupees above the sum of 25,000 rupees originally destined for its maintenance, has appeared to you necessary. This additional sum you propose to allow from the General Education Fund, and as these appropriations appear all to have been maturely considered, they have our full approbation.

18. The Vidyalaya derives its origin from the natives themselves. In the year 1816, some of the opulent natives of Calcutta formed themselves into an association for founding a seminary in which the sons of Hindoos might receive tuition, not only in the Asiatic languages and sciences, but also in those of Europe, and particularly in the language and literature of England. For that purpose a sum of 1,13,179 rupees was subscribed; but from some errors in the first appropriation of the money and the reduction of interest on public securities, the funds were inadequate to the original design, and aid from the Government had been solicited more than once by the native managers, particularly for the means of erecting a lecture room on the arrival of a philosophical apparatus for their use from the British Indian Society. On consideration it appeared to you expedient, and we entirely concur in the view which you took of the subject, to make provision for this object in the plan of the Hindoo college which you were contemplating, and not only to furnish a lecture room in which the students of the Vidyalaya might be accommodated together with those of the Hindoo college, but to endow a professorship of natural and experimental philosophy for the benefit of both. On an application from the managers of the Vidyalaya for an allowance for the hire of a lecture room and the aid of a person competent to teach the elements of European science till the Hindoo college was completed and a permanent lecturer appointed, a highly proper arrangement was entered into, with the cordial concurrence of the native managers, that such assistance being granted, the General Committee of Education should exercise a regular inspection and supervising control, as visitors, over the Vidyalaya; and the annual examination of the students in 1825 was conducted at the town-hall, in presence of Mr. Harrington, president of the general committee, and several European and native gentlemen.

19. The evidence of the beneficial effects which may be anticipated from prosecuting the objects of this institution appeared to the general committee, from this as well as from the examination in 1826, to be so great, that they pressed upon you the expediency of certain steps to be taken for its improvement.

20. Taking into view the numbers of the native youth who will attain some command of the English language, and some acquaintance with the elements of European sciences in the English classes established in the Madrissa, in the Hindoo college of Government, and in the Vidyalaya, and the importance of affording to them the means of going somewhat beyond the very imperfect attainments which are there placed within their reach, the committee were led to consider the practicability of establishing classes or lectureships of some of the more useful branches of knowledge, 1st. Mathematics, 2d. Natural Philosophy, 3d. English Literature, in which the more promising of the pupils in the English classes of all the three existing institutions might be received, and where their studies might be further prosecuted. From the state of the Education Fund, the committee were of opinion that they could set apart 24,000 rupees for the maintenance of these classes, and from their calculation it appeared that such a sum would suffice. The only remaining deficiency was that of preceptors and books, and the committee urged upon you the propriety of an application to us to send from England two carefully selected preceptors, one for mathematics and one for English literature, and also for a supply of books, and some additions to the philosophical apparatus, of which they submitted a list, which is now before us.

21. Expressing your concurrence with the committee in these views, and recommending them to us in the strongest terms, you suggest one alteration. In the appropriation of the 24,000 rupees, which the committee proposed to deduct from the Education Fund, were included salaries of 400 rupees per month for each of the professors; and the committee expressed a hope that if somewhat larger allowances were required to induce individuals properly qualified to leave England, we would allow the excess, which the Education Fund would not be able to afford, to be defrayed by Government. You proceed to express your anxious hope that the measures described will obtain our approbation and countenance, and add, "we need not point out to your liberality and discernment how essential a boon it will

* Secretary to the college council, salary 300 rupees per annum.

will confer on the cause which we are advocating, if your Honourable Court will be pleased to appoint two well-qualified and accomplished professors for the colleges at this presidency, on liberal and adequate salaries, free of any charge on the Education Fund. The remaining expenditure for the new seminary would of course be supplied from the latter source."

22. It cannot but afford us great satisfaction to observe your anxious concern for the interests of the vast population subject to your government; and the zeal, tempered by prudence and discretion, which all your measures on this subject have evinced. You appear to us, in the steps which you have taken, to have been guided by events instead of outrunning them, and the measures you propose are not only good in themselves, but were called for by the circumstances of the times. We are therefore well disposed to co-operate with you in carrying them into effect, and to sanction the employment of the means which appear to you best calculated for promoting the success of your wise and benevolent endeavours. We shall immediately take steps for procuring two preceptors, who, besides having the requisite literary attainments, may unite discretion and good sense with an ardent zeal for the work in which they are to be engaged. The supply of books and of instruments, the expense of which it is proposed by the Committee to defray out of the Education Fund, will also be attended to, and you will receive due notification as soon as the objects have been effected.

23. In conclusion, it is proper for us to remark to you, though we have no doubt that the same reflection has already occurred to you, that, adverting to the daily increasing demand for the employment of natives in the business of the country, and in important departments of the government, the first object of improved education should be to prepare a body of individuals for discharging public duties. It may, we trust, be expected that the intended course of education will not only produce a higher degree of intellectual fitness, but that it will contribute to raise the moral character of those who partake of its advantages, and supply you with servants to whose probity you may, with increased confidence, commit offices of trust. To this, the last and highest object of education, we expect that a large share of your attention will be applied. We desire that the discipline of these institutions may be mainly directed towards raising among the students that rational self-esteem which is the best security against degrading vices, and we particularly direct that the greatest pains may be taken to create habits of veracity and fidelity, by inspiring the youths with a due sense of their importance, and by distinguishing with the approbation of Government, or its discountenance, those who do or do not possess these qualifications.

24. We observe with pleasure that the important questions relating to the means of availing yourselves, for the service of Government, of the superior qualifications which may be expected from a better education, and also of rendering appointment to office an encouragement to study and good conduct, have seriously engaged your attention. We approve the instructions which you addressed to the several courts, sudder, provincial and mofussil, respecting the selection of individuals for public offices in the Judicial department; particularly those of law officer, pleader, sudder ameen and moonsiff.

25. There being no means of providing books for the use of the students in sufficient abundance, at a moderate cost, except by printing, and no press existing by which they could be supplied, the general committee have thought it necessary to charge themselves with this department also. The original cost, 13,000 rupees, with a monthly establishment of 716 rupees, authorized from the Education Fund, may in time be defrayed by a moderate profit proposed to be made in the sale of the books.

26. There has not yet been sufficient time to enable the general committee to make a report on the state of the schools in different parts of the country. We have no fear that they will overlook the importance of these more numerous though inferior seminaries; and we expect at no distant date to receive a satisfactory account both of their actual state and of the improvements of which they appear to be susceptible.

27. You terminate your report with a very pleasing proof of the approbation with which your exertions for improving the education of the natives are viewed by the natives themselves, and of the cordial co-operation which you may hereafter expect from them. Three natives of the Hindoo faith, the rajahs Kalisunker Ghosah, Harrinath Raee and Budynath Raee, have placed respectively the following donations at the disposal of the General Committee of Public Instruction, 20,000 sicca rupees, 22,000 and 50,000. We observe with great pleasure the manner in which you expressed your sense of these acts of generous confidence in the British Government, by honorary distinctions to the donors, and we authorize you to communicate to them the favourable notice which has been taken of their conduct by the authorities in England.

9.) Extract Letter,
in the Revenue
Department,
to Bengal;
24 October 1827.

(9.)—EXTRACT LETTER, in the Revenue Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of Bengal, dated 24th October 1827.

Letter from, dated 30th July 1823, 143 to 147. Grant of 400 rupees per month, in aid of the funds of the Free School established at Cawnpore.

57. We have read the statements relative to the establishment and successful progress of this school with very great interest. That a desire for education of a higher kind than could be furnished by the regimental schools, should be so extensively and strongly felt at Cawnpore, is to us a most gratifying circumstance. The course pursued by the public-spirited individuals who set the institution on foot appears to have been judicious; and nothing can be more gratifying than to learn that English and Native boys, both Hindoo and Mussulman, learn together their respective languages, English, Hindostanee and Persian; that their

association is mutually advantageous; and that there is no objection to the reading of English books, even the Bible. Our views with regard to education generally have been stated to you on former occasions. Our anxiety in this case regards the means of securing a continuance of such good management, that a disposition to resort to the school may be promoted, the application of the pupils may be directed to the best objects of instruction, and their progress be rendered as great as possible. The funds which, with our approbation hereby fully granted, you have proposed to supply are, we see, destined chiefly to provide an European of liberal education to superintend the school, and as much must depend upon the choice of the individual, we shall be happy to learn that you have procured for this situation a person who shall unite the qualifications of sense, temper and liberality, with sufficient acquirements, and a warm zeal for the object he is employed to promote.

(10.)—EXTRACT LETTER, in the Separate Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of Bengal, dated 18th February 1829.

(10.) Extract Letter,
in Separate
Department,
to Bengal;
18 February 1829.

88. We should be sorry to say anything which might seem to discountenance the laudable endeavours of our Indian governments to promote the education and moral improvement of the people. We have no such intention. We must nevertheless observe, that ends, in themselves most desirable, are not always sought by the most judicious means. Indeed, institutions, of which the objects are most excellent, are sometimes those which degenerate the most rapidly, for persons are often deterred from pointing out the bad purposes to which they are occasionally perverted by the apprehension of being thought unfriendly to their objects.

89. Before schools and school-books are provided, there should be at least a reasonable probability of their being attended and read. Before schoolmasters are appointed, strict inquiry should be made into their qualifications for communicating instruction. And when seminaries of a higher order are founded, it should be borne in mind that, were the country studded with them, they would be wholly unprofitable, both to Government and the people, unless the branches of knowledge taught in them were really useful, and their tendency to degenerate were closely watched and provided against.

90. We wish to impress upon you, that the great objects of education will be far more effectually accomplished by means of a small sum judiciously applied, than by acting on the supposition, that your success must be in proportion to the sums you expend.

91. In your Revenue Letter of the 30th July 1823, (para. 107,) you announced your intention of appropriating to the object of public instruction a lac of rupees per annum, in addition to such assignments as had been made by Government previously to the Act 53d of his late Majesty, forgetting, apparently, that the above-mentioned sum was intended, by the Act in question, to be placed at the disposal, not exclusively of one government, but of all the three governments of India; and forgetting also that it was to be so applicable only in the event of there being a surplus revenue, after defraying all the expenses of the government. From the Statement below*, you will perceive that the sum expended is four times the amount of the sum conditionally allowed.

(11.)—LETTER, in the Public Department, to Bengal, dated 29th September 1830.

(11.) Letter,
in the Public
Department,
to Bengal;
29 September 1830.

Para. 1. Our last letter to you on the subject of native education, was dated 5th September 1827, since which we have received your letter in the Persian department, dated 21st August 1829, to which we now proceed to reply.

2. The report which you have furnished to us in this letter, of the result of the measures for the education of the natives already sanctioned by us, has afforded us the highest satisfaction. The experiment of establishing seminaries for giving instruction to the people of India, of a higher kind than any which they previously possessed, has been successful in a degree, not merely equal, but superior to our most sanguine expectations. The great and rapidly increasing efficiency and popularity of these institutions, not only affords complete proof that their establishment was called for by the state of public feeling, and by the circumstances of the times, but also conveys the gratifying assurance that the higher classes of our Hindoo and Mahomedan subjects are ripe for a still further extension among them of European education, and European science and literature.

3. We shall briefly pass in review the present state of each of the colleges established under your presidency, principally in order that you may receive in each instance specifically the expression

	Rupees per Mensem.
Bengal - - - - -	2,28,022
Fort St. George - - - - -	53,820
Bombay - - - - -	99,395
Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, &c.	11,808
TOTAL - Rs.	3,93,045

expression of our warmest approbation, both as respects the general system on which the various institutions have been conducted, and the particular improvements which you have successfully introduced.

4. The Madrissa or Mahomedan college of Calcutta, has now 78 students on the foundation; the number of those who pay for their education is not stated. The progress of the students, almost without exception in the various studies pursued at the college, is extremely creditable, and every year exhibits a higher degree of proficiency than that which preceded it. Admission into the Madrissa having been made a subject of competition, and assigned as a reward to the most deserving among the candidates, the scale of attainments which they bring with them on entering the college, has been so greatly raised that the establishment of a school preparatory to the Madrissa, is no longer considered necessary. The studies of the mathematical class have been made to include arithmetic and algebra, and a medical class has been established; translations into Arabic of good elementary works on both these branches of knowledge are in preparation. An English class has since been added to the college.

5. At the Sanscrit college of Calcutta the number of pupils is now 176, and is rapidly increasing: of these only 99 receive allowances from the college. While the peculiar studies of the place have been prosecuted with great success, we are happy to perceive that very important improvements have been introduced into the course of instruction. The English language and anatomy on European principles, are now taught to considerable numbers, and with most encouraging results. In the words of Mr. Wilson, who examined the medical class, "the triumph gained over native prejudices is nowhere more remarkable than in this class, in which, not only are the bones of the human skeleton handled without reluctance, but in some instances dissection of the soft parts of animals performed by the students themselves." The study of mathematics is also successfully prosecuted in this college.

6. But the Vidyalaya or Anglo-Indian college, originally established by the natives themselves, for the study of the English language, and for education through the medium of that language exclusively, has had more decided success than either of the other Calcutta colleges. The number of scholars is now 436, of whom all except 100 pay for their tuition. The progress of these pupils is highly encouraging, the higher classes being able to compose tolerably in English, and to read the best authors in the English language. The study of mathematics, both in the geometrical and in the algebraical branch, has been introduced with success. Lectures are delivered in natural philosophy and chemistry, which are attended by the pupils both of this and of the Sanscrit college, and their progress is reported to be highly satisfactory.

7. The colleges of which we have sanctioned the establishment at Delhi and at Agra, have now come into operation. The native languages and law are as yet the principal object of attention at these seminaries; but an English class has recently been established at each. The elements of mathematics are also studied at the Delhi college, and at Agra many of the students study the elements of geography, astronomy and mathematics, agreeably to the European systems. At the Delhi college the number of students is 199, of whom 32 form the Arabic, and 126 the Persian class, 13 are studying Sanscrit, and 28 English. At the Agra college the total number is 198, of whom 129 are attached to the Persian, and 69 to the Hindoo department; of these only 85 receive stipends from the college, 114 attend without any pecuniary allowance. At both institutions the reports of the progress of the students are most favourable; and it is highly gratifying to observe that Hindoos and Mahomedans, as well as the different castes of the Hindoos, a few of the lowest excepted, mix together for purposes of education without the slightest reluctance or inconvenience.

8. The college at Benares now contains 244 students, of whom 102 are on the foundation, the remainder are free students. The studies of this institution have not yet extended beyond the native languages, literature and laws; but in these the proficiency of the students is reported to have greatly increased.

9. Such having been the success of the seminaries for native education already established, and the proficiency as well as the number of the students at each receiving every year a considerable increase, those institutions must now annually send forth a number of students who have learned all which the colleges where they were educated are adequate, on their present footing, to teach; and it is therefore of the greatest importance that to these and to others of the native youth, the means should be afforded of cultivating the English language and literature, and acquiring a knowledge of European science, and a familiarity with European ideas, in a higher degree than has yet been within their power. The documents now under review afford most gratifying proofs that a scheme of this extended nature would now be warmly welcomed by the higher ranks of the natives under your Government. Of the spirit which prevails in the Lower Provinces, the establishment and success of the Anglo-Indian college is sufficient evidence; and we learn with extreme pleasure the opinion of the General Committee of Public Instruction, partly founded on the personal observation and inquiries of several of their members, that "the time has arrived when English tuition will be widely acceptable to the natives in the Upper Provinces."

10. Your attention has been anxiously directed to the means of accomplishing this object, and in particular to the comparative expediency of establishing separate English colleges, or of enlarging the plan of the existing institutions, so as to render them adequate to this more extensive purpose. You have transmitted to us several most interesting communications from the General Committee of Public Instruction, and from the local committees of the Delhi college, on this question.

11. Both the committees give a decided preference to the plan of establishing separate colleges for the study of English, and for the cultivation of European knowledge through the medium of the English language. They urge that a thorough knowledge of English can only be acquired by natives through a course of study beginning early in life, and continued for many years; that the knowledge of our language and of European science which could be acquired in a course of education mainly directed to other objects, would not contribute in any high degree to the improvement of the native character and intellect, while the native languages and literature may be adequately pursued, as a subordinate branch of education, in an English college; and that anything beyond the mere elements of European science is most advantageously taught through the European languages, with the additional recommendation, that when so taught, it comes into less direct collision with the sacred books of the Mahomedans and Hindoos.

12. By these arguments you have been convinced, and you have accordingly authorized the establishment of an English college at Delhi and another at Benares. The project of establishing one at Calcutta seems to have been tacitly abandoned; the Anglo-Indian college, under its present superintendence, being found capable of answering the purpose.

13. While we attach much more importance than is attached by the two committees, to the amount of useful instruction which can be communicated to the natives through their own languages, we fully concur with them in thinking it highly advisable to enable and encourage a large number of the natives to acquire a thorough knowledge of English; being convinced that the higher tone and better spirit of European literature can produce their full effect only on those who become familiar with them in the original languages. While, too, we agree with the committee that the higher branches of science may be more advantageously studied in the languages of Europe, than in translations into the Oriental tongues, it is also to be considered that the fittest persons for translating English scientific books, or for putting their substance into a shape adapted to Asiatic students, are natives who have studied profoundly in the original works.

14. On these grounds we concur with you in thinking it desirable that the English course of education should be kept separate from the course of Oriental study at the native colleges, and should be attended for the most part by a different set of students. This, however, does not necessarily imply that the two courses of study should be prosecuted in two separate institutions. At the Agra college the Persian and the Hindoo branches are perfectly distinct, and though some of the students are attached to both departments, the greater number confine themselves to one or the other. If an English department were similarly attached to that college or to the college at Delhi, the English language and literature might be taught classically, and the sciences might be taught in English, notwithstanding that studies of another character were pursued within the same walls.

15. It would be desirable, whenever practicable, to select as teachers of the English language and literature, persons competent to give scientific instruction. This has already been done in the instance of Dr. Tytler, with the happiest success, and we should think that our medical service must afford other individuals equally competent, and equally ardent in the cause of native education. Elementary teachers of English, are already attached to all the colleges under your government, except that of Benares; and you will be best able to judge in each particular instance what assistance it may be necessary to afford to the director of the English studies at the colleges, in order to relieve him from the drudgery of conducting the lower classes through the spelling-book and grammar.

16. While we thus approve and sanction the measures which you propose for diffusing a knowledge of the English language, and the study of European science through its medium, we must at the same time put you on your guard against a disposition of which we perceive some traces in the general committee, and still more in the local committee of Delhi, to underrate the importance of what may be done to spread useful knowledge among the natives through the medium of books and oral instruction in their own languages. That more complete education which is to commence by a thorough study of the English language, can be placed within the reach of a very small proportion of the natives of India; but intelligent natives who have been thus educated, may, as teachers in colleges and schools, or as the writers or translators of useful books, contribute in an eminent degree to the more general extension among their countrymen of a portion of the acquirements which they have themselves gained, and may communicate in some degree to the native literature, and to the minds of the native community, that improved spirit which it is to be hoped they will themselves have imbibed from the influence of European ideas and sentiments. You should cause it to be generally known that every qualified native who will zealously devote himself to this task, will be held in high honour by you; that every assistance and encouragement, pecuniary or otherwise which the case may require, will be liberally afforded; and that no service which it is in the power of a native to render to the British Government, will be more highly acceptable.

17. The establishment of colleges is of little use without the provision of appropriate books, both for college instruction and subsequent reading. Your greatest attention is due to this object, and we are happy to perceive that it is bestowed. A certain portion of the funds at the disposal of the general committee is employed in printing such of the books which already exist in the native languages as are best adapted to the use of the various colleges, and other school-books prepared and translated for the purpose. The Calcutta School Society co-operates in the pursuit of this object, and affords the aid of a portion of its funds. It is of the highest importance that the books selected should be instructive in their matter, adapted to the capacity of the scholars, and calculated to inspire a taste for further acquirements. We shall more readily sanction expense judiciously incurred for this purpose than

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for any other object connected with native education, because it is the point in which the present means are most deficient, and because much of the expenditure will probably in this be reimbursed by the sale of extra copies of the works printed.

18. There are several subsidiary measures which you have adopted, and others which you propose to adopt, in order to stimulate the natives to take advantage of the improved means of education now placed or about to be placed within their reach: to these we shall now advert.

19. You have employed part of the interest of the various donations which have been placed at the disposal of the general committee by the well-directed benevolence of several native gentlemen, in the endowment of scholarships, to enable persons who have distinguished themselves at any of the colleges to continue the prosecution of their studies beyond the period at which their necessities would otherwise have compelled them to quit the college and enter into active life. Provided that this privilege is restricted, as you intend, to young men who have afforded proof of peculiar capacity and industry, it appears to us to be a highly useful and proper mode of encouraging and facilitating their acquisition of high attainments. We trust that the adoption of this measure and the growing sense among the native community of the value of an improved education, will speedily enable you to renounce the practice of granting stipends to students who merely go through the ordinary course of instruction. We perceive with satisfaction that you have been able to reduce the stipends allowed to the students of the Calcutta Madrassa; and likewise, as we infer from an expression of the committee, to those of the Agra college.

20. With a view to raise the standard of the qualifications possessed by the natives attached to the courts of justice in the capacity of Hindoo and Mahomedan law officers, and to induce candidates for these situations to qualify themselves at the government colleges, you have passed a Regulation requiring that all applicants for such appointments, unless they can produce certificates of qualification from some of the government colleges, must submit to an examination by a committee appointed for the purpose. You considered that the Presidency was the only place at which the materials existed for such a committee; the examinations must therefore in general be conducted by written interrogatories, and other exercises, furnished by the Committee of Examination, and the answers are to be given, or the exercises performed in the presence of the judge or judges of the court where the vacancy has occurred. Should this experiment succeed, you propose to extend the same regulation to candidates for the various judicial situations to which natives are eligible; and you have authorized all students of the colleges obtaining from these institutions certificates of proficiency in what is there taught, to practise as pleaders in any of the courts of law.

21. Of these rules we approve. We, however, think it advisable to caution you against certain dangers, the possibility of which has been suggested by experience already acquired at another presidency.

22. Mr. Walters, the acting judge of the zillah of Chittoor, represented to the Madras government, in answer to Queries addressed to him respecting the qualifications of the vakeels practising in his court, that the principal caution necessary in appointing them to the situation of sudder ameen was, "that they introduce no law into their decrees in cases which ought to be decided according to the established usages and customs of the country. I am induced to point out this, because in their appeals I perceive the evil to exist to an extent which should be checked; and it is much better that these elementary principles should be taught them in the college, than in the courts. The people of a village expect their differences to be adjusted according to custom which has obtained from time immemorial, and cannot be desirous, when such customs do not interfere with any principle of justice, that they should be set aside by the operations of a law of which neither themselves nor their ancestors ever heard, and which, if not unjust in its application to their case, is in their conception altogether unintelligible."

23. Sir Thomas Munro, in a Minute which was communicated to you, and is recorded on your Judicial Consultations of 22d September 1825, observes: "The knowledge of law, and acquaintance with the Regulations, acquired by the college students, are no doubt valuable attainments, but they are not alone sufficient to render a man fit for the situation of district moonsiff. They will not compensate for the absence of good character, of habits of business, of application and of sound judgment, and a knowledge of local habits and customs. The instruction received at the college is better adapted to qualify men for the duties of law officers and pleaders, than for those of district moonsiffs."

24. Under your presidency the cases of a civil nature, in which the courts administer the Hindoo and the Mahomedan laws, are almost exclusively cases of inheritance, marriage and caste*, while even in these cases the authority of the law books is liable to be superseded by evidence of contrary custom. In criminal cases the Hindoo law is entirely abolished, and the Mahomedan in a great measure superseded. It is true that the law administered by the courts is, and ought to be, in the great majority of cases, the ancient law of the country; but this law is not to be found in the Hindoo and Mahomedan law books; it consists, as Mr. Walters has observed, in "custom, which has obtained from time immemorial." Nor is this

* In suits regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, and caste, and all religious usages and institutions, the Mahomedan laws with respect to Mahomedans, and the Hindoo laws with regard to Hindoos, are to be considered as the general rules, by which the judges are to form their decisions. In the respective cases, the Mahomedan and Hindoo law officers of the court are to attend to expound the law.—IV. 1793. s. 15.

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this circumstance peculiar to India; on the contrary, it is common to nearly all the nations of the world. In our own country and in all other countries of Europe, the code or statute book there obtaining would convey always a most incomplete, and generally a most erroneous notion of the actual law of the country; but wherever the decisions of the courts of justice are regularly reported and quoted as precedents, a custom has no sooner received the sanction of a judicial decision than it passes into the books of reports, where it may be studied, and learned in the course of a legal education. In India, however, where this takes place to a very limited extent, the customs which principally compose the law really in force are not to be found in any books whatever, they must be ascertained by specific evidence in each case as it arises, and can be learned only in the courts themselves, not at a place of education. These customs moreover are so extremely diversified, many of them varying almost from village to village, that a digest of customs, however carefully executed, would rarely supersede the necessity of learning in each case, the custom of the places concerned, from the testimony of inhabitants or from documentary evidence.

25. The book law of the Hindoos and Mahomedans being so limited in its application to the administration of justice as at present conducted, we do not see any necessity for requiring from candidates for the situation of law officers, or for judicial situations, a proficiency in any of the branches of that law, except those to which we have above adverted, as being actually in force. As a qualification to be required in candidates for judicial situations, a knowledge of such of the Regulations of your government as they will have to administer is of far greater importance; and in this they should be subjected to a strict examination.

26. In the meantime we wish you to be fully assured, not only of our anxiety that the judicial offices to which natives are at present eligible should be properly filled, but of our earnest wish and hope to see them qualified for situations of higher importance and trust. There is no point of view in which we look with greater interest at the exertions you are now making for the instruction of the natives, than as being calculated to raise up a class of persons qualified, by their intelligence and morality, for high employments in the civil administration of India. As the means of bringing about this most desirable object, we rely chiefly on their becoming, through a familiarity with European literature and science, imbued with the ideas and feelings of civilized Europe, on the general cultivation of their understandings, and specifically on their instruction in the principles of morals and general jurisprudence. We wish you to consider this as our deliberate view of the scope and end to which all your endeavours with respect to the education of the natives should refer. And the active spirit of benevolence, guided by judgment, which has hitherto characterized your exertions, assures us of your ready and zealous co-operation towards an end which we have so deeply at heart.

27. With a view to give the natives an additional motive to the acquisition of the English language, you have it in contemplation gradually to introduce English as the language of public business in all its departments; and you have determined to begin at once by adopting the practice of corresponding in English with all native princes or persons of rank who are known to understand that language, or to have persons about them who understand it. From the meditated change in the language of public business, including judicial proceedings, you anticipate several collateral advantages, the principal of which is, that the judge, or other European officer, being thoroughly acquainted with the language in which the proceedings are held, will be, and appear to be, less dependent upon the natives by whom he is surrounded, and those natives will, in consequence, enjoy fewer opportunities of bribery or other undue emolument.

28. If the question were solely between retaining the Persian as the language of public business and replacing it by the English, the change would not be *prima facie* decidedly objectionable, and we should willingly rely upon your judgment and superior local knowledge as a security that its advantages and inconveniences would be duly weighed. But if any change be made in the existing practice, it is deserving of great consideration, whether that change ought not rather to be the adoption of the vernacular language than of our own, as the language at least of judicial proceedings.

29. It is highly important that justice should be administered in a language familiar to the judge, but it is of no less importance that it should be administered in a language familiar to the litigant parties, to their vakeels, and to the people at large; and it is easier for the judge to acquire the language of the people than for the people to acquire the language of the judge. You are indeed partly influenced by a desire to render this last acquirement more common, but the poorer classes, who are the parties concerned in the great majority of the cases which come before our courts, cannot be expected to learn a foreign language, and we therefore are of opinion, that at least the proceedings of the courts of justice should be excepted from the practice which you propose gradually to introduce, and be conducted in the vernacular language of the particular zillah, or district, unless, upon consideration, you should see good reason for adhering to the present practice.

30. These objections do not apply in an equal degree to the introduction of English as the language of complimentary correspondence, of arzees from natives of rank and the replies to them, and of political negotiation, but we do not think that you have sufficiently adverted to the danger of rendering the parties with whom you correspond in English dependent upon the natives (perhaps in the employment of the officers of Government) to whom they would probably have recourse to explain the communications made to them, and to put their own representations into English.

31. We have observed with particular satisfaction, that, in addition to the donations from wealthy natives in aid of the Education Fund, which were noticed in our former despatch, you have received 46,000 rupees from rajahs Shib Chunder and Nursing Chunder Rane,

(11.) Letter, in the Public Department, to Bengal; 29 September 1830.

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10,000 rupees from Bapoo Goorsopershad Bose. We approve of your having allowed the subscribers to the fund to nominate one free scholar for every 10,000 rupees subscribed.

32. We approve of the intention which you express to establish, as soon as the means at your disposal admit of the expense, a college at Bareilly.

33. With respect to the elementary schools which were established by Government in various parts of India previously to the appointment of the general committee, we consider them of subordinate importance; instruction in reading and writing being already very generally diffused among the inhabitants of most of the territories under your presidency. We perceive that you are careful not to allow these establishments to consume resources disproportioned to their comparative utility; and we recommend, as the mode in which they may be rendered most useful, that they be kept well supplied with instructive school books and other means of instruction.

34. You will communicate to the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay such of the papers relating to your proceedings in the department of native education as will afford to those governments a complete understanding of the general character of the measures which you have adopted, or may hereafter adopt.

35. It is our wish that the establishments for native education should be conducted on the same principles and receive the same support from Government at all the presidencies.

We are, &c.

(signed)

W. Astell,
R. Campbell,
&c. &c.

12.—LETTER, in the Public Department, to Bengal, August 24, 1831.

1. Our last letter to you, on the subject of native education, was dated 20th September 1830, and formed No. 30, of that year, in the Public department.

2. We now reply to your political letter, dated 27th August (No. 12) 1830, in which you report to us the further proceedings of the General Committee of Public Instruction, and the results, as they gradually unfold themselves, of the measures previously adopted under the superintendence of that able and public-spirited body.

3. The various colleges at Calcutta continue to prosper, and if their growth during the last year has not kept pace with the rapidity of their previous progress, that progress (it must be remembered) had far exceeded every reasonable calculation. It is highly encouraging that in the mere infancy of these establishments, they should have attained their present magnitude and importance.

4. The Madrisa or Mahomedan college is now attended by 85 students, which Captain Ruddell, the secretary, states to be "the full number of students allowed at the institution." We presume he means the full number receiving stipends; for it would be inconsistent with the spirit of your measures and views, to refuse admittance to any additional students, who may wish to avail themselves of the institution, without the allurement of scholarships; and it is in fact stated by the committee, that 99 persons attend the newly-established English class, of whom a large proportion are out-students, not receiving stipends.

5. The mathematical, medical and law classes, continue to prosper; the last "comprises all the students attached to the institution." The establishment of an English class has been attended with complete success. As, however, there appeared some ground for believing that many of the students, having entered the college solely to qualify themselves for public situations, might neglect the other studies of the place, and devote themselves exclusively to the law class, we approve of your having resolved, that candidates for certificates as law officers, who had studied in the Government institutions, shall be required to produce, before admission to examination, certificates of good conduct, and of proficiency in their general studies.

6. At the Calcutta Sanscrit college, the number of scholars on the foundation is 81, and that of the out-students 56, independently of five scholars of the Anglo-Indian college who resort to this institution for the study of Sanscrit. The peculiar studies of the place continue to be successfully prosecuted: the English class meets with respectable, and the medical with eminent success. There is now every reason to hope that medical education in India will be improved in a very material degree by this institution. Concurring in your opinion of the importance of affording to the medical pupils ample opportunities of studying diseases in the living subject, we approve of your having, at the recommendation of the committee, sanctioned the establishment of an hospital, near the Sanscrit college, at an expense not exceeding 300 rupees per mensem, a sum which the funds of the institution it appears are adequate to supply. The only aid which is afforded directly from Government, is that of an European apothecary, who is to be furnished from the Military department, without any charge to the college; an arrangement which we readily sanction.

7. The number of students of the Anglo-Indian college is 421, of whom 310 are pay scholars. The classes have made progress during the last year; but Mr. Wilson is of opinion that a more rapid advancement might have been expected. The deficiency, however, he considers to be on the part of the teachers; if so, it is no cause of discouragement, as the remedy is in your own hands.

8. The institutions in the Mofussil have made greater advances during the year now under review than those at the Presidency.

9. The Benares college has now 279 students, of whom 116 are on the foundation. The acquirements of the pupils are stated to be of a higher order, and more varied than formerly, and an English class has been added to the establishment.

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(12.) Letter,
in the Public
Department,
to Bengal;
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account of the peculiar character of this college, that in the first instance native teachers only should be employed, the General Committee of Public Instruction has dispatched to Benares two of the pupils of the Anglo-Indian college, to act as teachers of English under the superintendence of the Benares Committee; and we indulge sanguine hopes, that the results of this experiment will answer your expectations.

10. The students of the Agra college amount to 200, of whom only 73 receive stipends. The accounts of their progress are highly favourable; the English, however, has been too recently established to allow of any considerable success.

11. In addition to the college already established at Delhi, a separate institution has been founded at that place for the study of English, and of other branches of knowledge, through the medium of that language. At the former establishment the number of students is 152, at the latter 68; all however receive stipends. The reports of their proficiency are highly favourable. The Committee recommends that the stipendiary scholars should be limited to a certain number: this is obviously proper. While there is no limit to the number of free students, none of course can be expected to pay anything for their education; and this probably is the only reason why there are no pay scholars at Delhi, when there is so considerable a number at the Agra college.

12. The cause of native education at Delhi has received the valuable aid of a donation of a lac and 70,000 rupees from the Nawab Jatimad ood Dowlah, lately minister to the king of Oude. The intended commemoration of this well-directed munificence, by a marble tablet, to be placed in a conspicuous part of the college, as suggested by the local committee, has our warmest approbation.

13. By the Nawab's liberality about 700 rupees per mensem are set free for the general purposes of the Education Fund.

14. It is not necessary to recapitulate the information which you have afforded, or the proceedings which you have adopted, with regard to the various schools of a more elementary character, which you found already established by private subscription, or by Government grants made at former periods, and which have been placed under the committee's superintendence. You appear to us, in all such cases, to have taken a correct view of the principles which should be acted upon, and you are aware of our general sentiments upon the subject.

15. We perceive that the Committee's attention continues to be judiciously and energetically directed towards the multiplication of school books, suited for the use of the native colleges and schools. We observe with pleasure the intention of that meritorious body, the Baptist missionaries at Serampore, to publish in English and Bengalee, a series of elementary works on history, literature and science; and we approve of your having subscribed for 100 copies in English, and the same number in Bengalee, at a price amounting for the forty numbers to rupees 4,800.

16. We perceive by Mr. Macnaghten's letter to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 12th August 1830, that you are alive to the importance of finding motives to induce the landholders in the interior to take advantage for their children of that improved education which is now obtainable at the Presidency. You are fully sensible of the difficulty of inspiring the zemindars with such a desire, in a degree adequate to overcome the difficulties and objections which would occur to them. But you think that these objections might gradually cease "if a commencement could be made with the boys, who being minors, and inheriting landed property, are under the superintendence of the Court of Wards." You have invited a communication of the sentiments, both of the Sudder Board of Revenue and of the Committee of Public Instruction, on this suggestion, and we are anxious to learn in what manner those bodies have answered your call.

We are, &c.

(signed) R. Campbell,
J. G. Ravenshaw,
&c. &c.

(13.)—LETTER, in the Public Department, to Bengal; dated 24th Oct. 1832, No. 74.

PARA. 1. WE now reply to your public letter, dated 30th August (No. 29.) 1831, being a report of the proceedings of the General Committee of Public Instruction for the year 1830.

2. The colleges and other seminaries under the committee's management appear during the year in question to have about kept up or somewhat increased their number of students. The following is a comparative view of the two years:

	Number of Pupils in 1829.	Number of Pupils in 1830.	Increase.	Decrease.
Madrisa, or Mahomedan College, at Calcutta	85	62	- - -	23
Sanscrit College at ditto	137	146	9	-
Anglo-Indian College	421	409	- - -	12
Benares College	279	287	8	-
Agra College	200	185	- - -	15
Delhi College	152	257	105	-
Delhi English Institution	68	106	38	-

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8. The contemplated English institution at Benares has also commenced operations under the management of two young men, educated at the Anglo-Indian college. The number of pupils at the end of the first three months was 43.

4. The success of these institutions, in producing both remarkable instances of proficiency and a high general average of attainments, has been on the whole not inferior to the expectations raised by the brilliant successes of former years. The Anglo-Indian college, as on former occasions, takes the lead. The increase of its usefulness is still said to be much retarded by the want of an adequately qualified head teacher, a deficiency which, as you are aware, we have subsequently taken measures to supply. Notwithstanding this drawback, the committee state that, "to an extensive command of the English language, the pupils add a considerable conversancy with English literature, with ancient and modern history, with geography and the rudiments of astronomy, with natural philosophy, chemistry and mathematics. It is not possible," add the committee, "to carry them much beyond the limits they now reach with the present establishment; but as many of them are willing and able to continue a course of study, it is highly desirable that this disposition should be applied to some beneficial purpose. A portion of their time may be devoted to the higher mathematics; but we could wish to appropriate part of it to more practical pursuits, and to such as may be useful in after-life. Those suggested by the visitor are law, political economy, and practical chemistry; and they appear to us well calculated to afford information that may ultimately be available both for public and private benefit. For chemistry a teacher is already provided, and Mr. Ross will only have to extend and modify his lectures accordingly, fitting up a laboratory in the manner Mr. Wilson proposes. For the two other branches it will be necessary to retain a lecturer: we therefore beg to recommend that a qualified professor be engaged to lecture on the principles of political economy and law, including in the latter the elements of general jurisprudence, the principles of English law, and as much of the Mahomedan and Hindoo laws as is requisite with the local Regulations for the administration of justice in British India. For these duties we should recommend the professor receiving a salary of 300 rupees a month from the Education Fund."

5. You concurred in these views of the committee and empowered them to make arrangements accordingly. The difficulty of procuring a person properly qualified to give instruction on the subjects mentioned by the committee is the only objection which can exist to what they recommend. It appears that Mr. Wilson knows of an individual who is willing to undertake the duty, and whom that gentleman deems competent to it. Should he prove so, his appointment will form a most valuable accession to the utility of the college.

6. The greatest difficulty with which all your institutions for native education have to contend is the rarity of proper elementary books in Oriental languages. Mr. Tytler, to whose exertions the colleges at Calcutta owe so much, expresses himself with great earnestness on this subject. Of books suited for medical education there appear to be scarcely any. The medical tuition at the Madrisa is conducted on the exploded principles, and by means of the imperfect books, of the Arabian physicians; and though at others of the colleges instruction is given in the sciences connected with medicine, on European principles, the benefit derived from it is not, nor can be expected to be, great, until you shall have succeeded in obtaining by judicious encouragement, suitable translations and adaptations of European medical books in the languages of the Hindoo and Moslem population.

7. To this point therefore the committee should pay peculiar attention. Nor is it of less importance to procure an ample supply of school books of all other kinds in the native languages. European knowledge and ideas can never become widely diffused, even among the more opulent classes in India, while accessible only through the medium of a foreign language.

8. For the reasons given in the documents which you have transmitted to us, we approve of your keeping up the Saugor schools, and placing them under the committee's superintendence; of your donation of 1,000 rupees in aid of the free school founded by private subscription at Jaunpore; and of the establishment of a certain number of scholarships* at the Agra college, to be given as rewards of proficiency, some such encouragement seeming to be required at that place, and the funds of the college being stated to admit of it.

(14.)—MINUTE of Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras, June 25, 1822.

1. Much has been written, both in England and in this country, about the ignorance of the people of India, and the means of disseminating knowledge among them; but the opinions upon this subject are the mere conjectures of individuals, unsupported by any authentic documents, and differing so widely from each other, as to be entitled to very little attention. Our power in this country, and the nature of its own municipal institutions, have certainly rendered it practicable to collect materials from which a judgment might be formed of the state of the mental cultivation of the people. We have made geographical and agricultural surveys of our provinces; we have investigated their resources, and endeavoured to ascertain their population; but little or nothing has been done to learn the state of education. We have no record to shew the actual state of education throughout the country. Partial inquiries have been made by individuals, but those have taken place at distant periods, and on a small scale, and no inference can be drawn from them with regard to the country in general. There may be some difficulty in obtaining such a record as we want. Some districts will not, but others probably will, furnish it; and if we get it only from two or three, it will answer in some degree for all the rest. It cannot be expected to be very accurate, but it will at least enable us

* At rupees 15 per mensem.

(14.) Minute of Sir T. Munro; 25 June 1822. Fort St. George: Revenue Consultations; 2 July 1822.

Appendix (I.)

(14.) Minute of Sir T. Munro; June 25, 1822.

to form an estimate of the state of instruction among the people. The only record which can furnish the information required, is a list of the schools in which reading and writing are taught in each district, showing the number of scholars in each, and the caste to which they belong. The collectors should be directed to prepare this document according to the form which accompanies this paper. They should be desired to state the names of the books generally read at the schools; the time which scholars usually continue at such schools; the monthly or yearly charge to the scholars, and whether any of the schools are endowed by the public, and if so, the nature and amount of the fund. Where there are colleges or other institutions for teaching theology, law, astronomy, &c., an account should be given of them. These sciences are usually taught privately, without fee or reward, by individuals, to a few scholars or disciples; but there are also some instances in which the native governments have granted allowances in money and land for the maintenance of the teachers.

2. In some districts, reading and writing are confined almost entirely to Brahmins and the mercantile class. In some they extend to other classes, and are pretty general among the potails of villages and principal ryots. To the women of Brahmins and of Hindoos in general they are unknown, because the knowledge of them is prohibited and regarded as unbecoming the modesty of the sex, and fit only for public dancers; but among the women of the Rujbundah, and some other tribes of Hindoos, who seem to have no prejudice of this kind, they are generally taught. The prohibition against women learning to read is probably, from various causes, much less attended to in some districts than in others; and it is possible that in every district a few females may be found in the reading schools. A column has been entered for them in the form proposed to be sent to the collector. The mixed and impure castes seldom learn to read, but as a few of them do, columns are left for them in the form.

3. It is not my intention to recommend any interference whatever in the native schools. Everything of this kind ought to be carefully avoided, and the people should be left to manage their schools in their own way. All that we ought to do is to facilitate the operations of these schools by restoring any funds that may have been diverted from them, and perhaps granting additional ones where it may appear advisable. But on this point we shall be better able to judge when we receive the information now proposed to be called for.

(signed) Thomas Munro.

(15.)—REPORT of A. D. Campbell, esq. the Collector of Bellary, dated Bellary, August 17, 1823.

Read the following Letter:

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Gentlemen,

1. The delay of my amildars in furnishing the requisite returns, has hitherto prevented my submitting to you the inclosed Statement, called for in your orders of the 25th July 1822 and 19th of June last.

2. The population of this district is specified in the inclosed Statement at 9,27,857, or little less than a million of souls. The number of schools is only 533, containing no more than 6,641 scholars, or about 12 to each school, and not seven individuals in a thousand of the entire population.

3. The Hindoo scholars are in number 6,398, the Mussulman scholars only 243, and the whole of these are males, with the exception of only 60 girls who are all Hindoos exclusively.

4. The English language is taught in one school only; the Tamul in four; the Persian in 21; the Mahratta in 23; the Teloogoo in 226, and the Carnataca in 235. Besides these there are 23 places of instruction attended by Brahmins exclusively, in which some of the Hindoo sciences, such as theology, astronomy, logic and law, are still imperfectly taught in the Sanscrit language.

5. In these places of Sanscrit instruction in the Hindoo sciences, attended by youths, and often by persons far advanced in life, education is conducted on a plan entirely different from that pursued in the schools, in which children are taught reading, writing and arithmetic only, in the several vernacular dialects of the country. I shall endeavour to give a brief outline of the latter, as to them the general population of the country is confined; and as that population consists chiefly of Hindoos, I shall not dwell upon the few Mussulman schools in which Persian is taught.

6. The education of the Hindoo youth generally commences when they are five years old; on reaching this age, the master and scholars of the school to which the boy is to be sent, are invited to the house of his parents; the whole are seated in a circle round an image of Guñasee, and the child to be initiated is placed exactly opposite to it: the schoolmaster sitting by his side, after having burnt incense and presented offerings, causes the child to repeat a prayer to Guñasee, entreating wisdom. He then guides the child to write with its finger in rice the mystic name of the deity, and is dismissed with a present from the parents according to their ability. The child next morning commences the great work of his education.

7. Some children continue at school only five years; the parents, through poverty or other circumstances, being often obliged to take them away; and consequently in such cases the merest smattering of an education is obtained: where parents can afford it, and take a lively interest in the culture of their children's minds, they not unfrequently continue at school as long as 14 and 16 years.

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(15.) Report of A. D. Campbell, esq. August 17, 1823.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George. 25 August 1823.

Appendix (I.)

Education of
Natives.
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8. The internal routine of duty for each day will be found, with very few exceptions and little variation, the same in all the schools. The hour generally for opening school is six o'clock; the first child who enters has the name of *Saras-wattee*, or the Goddess of Learning, written upon the palm of his hand as a sign of honour; and on the hand of the second a cypher is written, to show that he is worthy neither of praise nor censure; the third scholar receives a gentle stripe; the fourth two; and every succeeding scholar that comes an additional one. This custom, as well as the punishments in native schools, seems of a severe kind. The idle scholar is flogged, and often suspended by both hands and a pulley to the roof, or obliged to kneel down and rise incessantly, which is a most painful and fatiguing, but perhaps a healthy, mode of punishment.

9. When the whole are assembled, the scholars, according to their number and attainments, are divided into several classes, the lower ones of which are partly under the care of monitors, whilst the higher ones are more immediately under the superintendence of the master, who at the same time has his eye upon the whole school. The number of classes is generally four, and a scholar rises from one to the other according to his capacity and progress. The first business of a child on entering school is to obtain a knowledge of the letters, which he learns by writing them with his finger on the ground in sand, and not by pronouncing the alphabet, as among European nations. When he becomes pretty dextrous in writing with his finger in sand, he has then the privilege of writing either with an iron style on cadjan leaves, or with a reed on paper, and sometimes on the leaves of the *Aristolochia Indica*, or with a kind of pencil on the *Hulligi* or *Kadala*, which answers the purpose of slates. The two latter in these districts are the most common. One of these is a common oblong board, about a foot in width and three feet in length; this board when planed smooth has only to be smeared with a little rice and pulverized charcoal, and it is then fit for use. The other is made of cloth, first stiffened with rice-water, doubled into folds resembling a book, and it is then covered with a composition of charcoal and several gums. The writing on either of these may be effaced by a wet cloth. The pencil used is called *Bultapa*, a kind of white clay substance, somewhat resembling a crayon, with the exception of being rather harder.

10. Having attained a thorough knowledge of the letters, the scholar next learns to write the compounds, or the manner of embodying the symbols of the vowels in the consonants, and the formation of syllables, &c., then the names of men, villages, animals, &c., and lastly arithmetical signs. He then commits to memory an addition table, and counts from one to 100, he afterwards writes easy sums in addition and subtraction of money, multiplication and the reduction of money, measures, &c. Here great pains are taken with the scholar in teaching him the fractions of an integer, which descend, not by tens as in our decimal fractions, but by fours, and are carried to a great extent. In order that these fractions, together with the arithmetical tables in addition, multiplication, and the threefold measures of capacity, weight and extent, may be rendered quite familiar to the minds of the scholars, they are made to stand up twice a day in rows, and repeat the whole after one of the monitors.

11. The other parts of a native education consist in decyphering various kinds of hand-writing in public, and other letters which the schoolmaster collects from different sources, writing common letters, drawing up forms of agreement, reading fables and legendary tales and committing various kinds of poetry to memory, chiefly with a view to attain distinctness and clearness in pronunciation, together with readiness and correctness in reading any kind of composition.

12. The three books which are most common in all the schools, and which are used indiscriminately by the several castes, are the *Ramayana*, *Maha Bharata* and *Bhagvata*; but the children of the manufacturing class of people have, in addition to the above books peculiar to their own religious tenets, such as the *Nagalingayana*, *Kutha*, *Vishvakarma*, *Poorana*, *Kumaleshera*, *Ralik-amahata*; and those who wear the lingam, such as the *Buwapoorana*, *Raghavan-kunkaya*, *Geeruja Kullana*, *Unabharamoorta*, *Chenna*, *Basarnswara*, *Poorana*, *Jurilagooloo*, &c., which are all considered sacred, and are studied with a view of subserving their several religious creeds.

13. The lighter kind of stories which are read for amusement are generally the *Panchatantra*, *Bhatalapunchavunsatee*, *Punklee-soopooktahuller*, *Mahantarungence*. The books on the principles of the vernacular languages themselves, are the several dictionaries and grammars, such as the *Nighantoo*, *Unara*, *Subdamumburee*, *Shubdeemnee*, *Durpana*, *Vyacurua*, *Andradeepca*, *Andranamasingraha*, &c. &c., but these last and similar books which are most essential, and without which no accurate or extensive knowledge of the vernacular languages can be attained, are, from the high price of manuscripts and the general poverty of the masters, of all books the most uncommon in the native schools, and such of them as are found there are, in consequence of the ignorance, carelessness and indolence of copyists in general, full of blunders, and in every way most incorrect and imperfect.

14. The whole of the books, however, in the Teloo-goo and Carnatic schools, which are by far the most numerous in this district, whether they treat of religion, amusement or the principles of these languages, are in verse, and in a dialect quite distinct from that of conversation and business. The alphabets of the two dialects are the same, and he who reads the one can read, but not understand, the other also. The natives, therefore, read these (to them unintelligible) books to acquire the power of reading letters in the common dialect of business; but the poetical is quite different from the prose dialect which they speak and write; and though they read these books, it is to the pronunciation of the syllables, not to the meaning or construction of the words, that they attend. Indeed few teachers can explain, and still fewer scholars understand the purport of the numerous books which they thus learn to repeat from memory.

Appendix (L)

(15.) Report of
A.D. Campbell, esq.
17 August 1823.

memory. Every schoolboy can repeat *verbatim* a vast number of verses, of the meaning of which he knows no more than the parrot that has been taught to utter certain words. Accordingly, from studies in which he has spent many a day of laborious but fruitless toil, the native scholar gains no improvement, except the exercise of memory and the power to read and write on the common business of life; he makes no addition to his stock of useful knowledge, and acquires no moral impressions. He has spent his youth in reading syllables, not words, and on entering into life he meets with hundreds and thousands of words in the common course of reading books, of the meaning of which he cannot form even the most distant conjecture; and as to the declension of a noun, or the conjugation of a verb, he knows no more than of the most abstruse problem in Euclid. It is not to be wondered at, with such an imperfect education, that in writing a common letter to their friends, orthographical errors and other violations of grammar, may be met with in almost every line written by a native.

15. The Government could not promote the improved education of their native subjects in these districts more than by patronizing versions, in the common prose and spoken dialect, of the most moral parts of their popular poets and elementary works, now committed to memory in unintelligible verse. He who could read would then understand what he reads, which is far from the case at present. I am acquainted with many persons capable of executing such a task; and, in the Teloo-goo language, would gladly superintend it as far as is in my power at this distance from the Presidency.

16. The economy with which children are taught to write in the native schools, and the system by which the more advanced scholars are caused to teach the less advanced, and at the same time to confirm their own knowledge, is certainly admirable, and well deserved the imitation it has received in England. The chief defects in the native schools are the nature of the books and learning taught, and the want of competent masters.

17. Imperfect, however, as the present education of the natives is, there are few who possess the means to command it for their children. Even were books of a proper kind plentiful, and the master every way adequate to the task imposed upon him, he would make no advance from one class to another, except as he might be paid for his labour. While learning the first rudiments, it is common for the scholar to pay to the teacher a quarter of a rupee, and when arrived as far as to write on paper, or at the higher branches of arithmetic, half a rupee per mensem. But in proceeding further, such as explaining books which are all written in verse, giving the meaning of Sanscrit words, and illustrating the principles of the vernacular languages, such demands are made as exceed the means of most parents. There is therefore no alternative but that of leaving their children only partially instructed, and consequently ignorant of the most essential and useful parts of a liberal education: but there are multitudes who cannot even avail themselves of the advantages of this system, defective as it is.

18. I am sorry to state, that this is ascribable to the gradual but general impoverishment of the country. The means of the manufacturing classes have been of late years greatly diminished by the introduction of our own European manufactures in lieu of the Indian cotton fabrics. The removal of many of our troops from our own territories to the distant frontiers of our newly subsidized allies has also, of late years, affected the demand for grain; the transfer of the capital of the country from the native governments and their officers, who liberally expended it in India, to Europeans, restricted by law from employing it even temporarily in India, and daily draining it from the land, has likewise tended to this effect, which has not been alleviated by a less rigid enforcement of the revenue due to the State. The greater part of the middling and lower classes of the people are now unable to defray the expenses incident upon the education of their offspring, while their necessities require the assistance of their children as soon as their tender limbs are capable of the smallest labour.

19. It cannot have escaped the Government that of nearly a million of souls in this district, not 7,000 are now at school, a proportion which exhibits but too strongly the result above stated. In many villages where formerly there were schools, there are now none; and in many others where there were large schools, now only a few children of the most opulent are taught, others being unable, from poverty, to attend, or to pay what is demanded.

20. Such is the state in this district of the various schools in which reading, writing and arithmetic are taught in the vernacular dialects of the country, as has been always usual in India, by teachers who are paid by their scholars. The higher branches of learning, on the contrary, have always in this country been taught in Sanscrit, and it has, even in India, been deemed below the dignity of science for her professors to barter it for hire. Lessons in theology, astronomy, logic and law, continue to be given gratuitously, as of old, by a few learned Brahmins to some of their disciples. But learning, though it may proudly decline to sell its stores, has never flourished in any country except under the encouragement of the ruling power, and the countenance and support once given to science in this part of India has long been withheld.

21. Of the 533 institutions for education now existing in this district, I am ashamed to say not one now derives any support from the State. I have, therefore, received with peculiar satisfaction, the inquiries instituted by the Honourable the Governor in Council on this interesting subject, and trust that this part of India may benefit from the liberality which dictated the record of his intention to grant new funds when the same may be deemed expedient, and to restore to their original purpose all funds diverted from this source.

22. There is no doubt, that in former times, especially under the Hindoo governments, very large grants, both in money and in land, were issued for the support of learning. Considerable *jeomials*, or grants of money, now paid to Brahmins from my treasury, and many of the numerous and valuable *Shotrium* villages, now in the enjoyment of Brahmins in this district, who receive one-fourth, one-third, one-half, two-thirds, and sometimes the whole of their annual revenue, may, I think, be traced to this source. Though it did not consist with

the dignity of learning to receive from her votaries here, it has always in India been deemed the duty of Government to evince to her the highest respect, and to grant to her those emoluments which she could not, consistently with her character, receive from other sources; the grants issued by former Governments, on such occasions, contained therefore no onerous stipulations or conditions. They all purport to flow from the free bounty of the ruling power, merely to aid the maintenance of some holy or learned man, or to secure his prayers for the State. But they were almost universally granted to learned or religious persons, who maintained a school for one or more of the sciences, and taught therein gratuitously; and though not expressed in the deed itself, the duty of continuing such gratuitous instruction was certainly implied in all such grants.

23. The British Government, with its distinguished liberality, has continued all grants of this kind, and even in many cases, where it was evident that they were merely of a personal nature. But they have not, until now, intimated any intention to enforce the implied, but now dormant, condition of these grants. The revenue of the original grantee has descended without much injury to his heirs, but his talents and acquisitions have not been equally hereditary; and the descendants of the original grantee will rarely be found to possess either their learning or powers of instruction. Accordingly, considerable alienations of revenue, which formerly did honour to the State, by upholding and encouraging learning, have deteriorated under our rule into the means of supporting ignorance; whilst science, deserted by the powerful aid she formerly received from Government, has often been reduced to beg her scanty and uncertain meal from the chance benevolence of charitable individuals; and it would be difficult to point out any period in the history of India when she stood more in need of the proffered aid of Government to raise her from the degraded state into which she has fallen, and dispel the prevailing ignorance which so unaccountably pervades the land.

24. At a former period, I recollect, that the Government, on the recommendation of the College Board, authorized the late Mr. Ross, then collector in the neighbouring district of Cuddapah, to establish experimental schools, with the view of improving the education of the natives; but the lamented death of that zealous and able public officer led to the abandonment of a plan to which his talents and popularity in the country were peculiarly calculated to give success. As secretary to the college and to your Board, I was at that time a warm advocate for such experiment; and if now allowed, I should gladly attempt to superintend some arrangement of that kind in my present provincial situation.

25. I would propose the appointment of an able *shastri* from amongst the law students at the college, with an addition to his existing pay of only 10 pagodas per mensem, to be placed under me at the principal station of the district, to instruct gratuitously all who choose to attend him, in the Hindoo sciences, in the Sanscrit language, and the native schoolmasters in the grammar of the Telooogo and Carnataca tongues, being those vernacular here. Such a man I have no doubt that I could soon obtain from the college; for if one with all the requisite qualifications is not at present attached to the institution, there are many that I know there who can speedily qualify themselves for it in a very short time.

26. Subordinate to this man, and liable to his periodical visitations, I would recommend that 17 schoolmasters in Telooogo and Carnataca be entertained at from 7 to 14 rupees each per mensem, to be stationed at the 17 Cusba stations under each of my amildars, and liable to their supervision to teach gratuitously these languages. Their lowest pay might be fixed at seven rupees, and might be raised by fixed gradations, with the increasing number of their scholars, as high as the maximum above stated. All of these might be selected from the best informed of the present schoolmasters here; but with reference to the low state of knowledge amongst the present persons of that class, most of them will previously require instruction from the head *shastri* in grammar, &c. Though forbidden to demand money, all such persons should be allowed to receive any presents their scholars may offer to them, particularly those usual on entrance or quitting school.

27. The highest expense of such an institution would be 273 rupees, the lowest 154 rupees per mensem. The first expense must necessarily be borne by Government, who alone are able to originate and at first support such a plan. But proper steps may be taken to engage in it the aid of the more opulent classes of the community, and, if practicable, to induce them, in due time, willingly to contribute to the support of such schools. Indeed, I have little doubt that the plan would soon carry with it the united consent, and grateful approbation, of the more respectable and well-informed of the inhabitants at large.

28. It would also greatly accelerate the progress and efficiency of such schools, if Government were to appropriate a moderate annual sum to the purpose of preparing and printing at the college press, or elsewhere, suitable books for the use of these schools, in the prose or common dialects of the Telooogo and Carnataca languages, on the principle stated by me in a former part of this letter: these should consist of selections from the most approved native school books, tables, proverbs, &c. now in use in the schools, or well known in the country, to the exclusion, in the first instance, of all new publications whatever. Books of a popular and known character, intelligible to all who read, would thus be procurable at a cheaper rate, and in a more correct state than at present, and the teachers might be employed to dispose of them at low prices.

29. If public examinations once a year were instituted before the head *shastri*, and small premiums or badges of distinction were distributed, for the purpose of rewarding, on such occasions, those who are most advanced, a suitable effect might be produced, and a powerful stimulus afforded to the students.

30. To cover the first expense of these schools, and to provide further for their gradual extension, if found advisable, without entailing any additional or new expense on Government, it might be provided that on the demise of any persons now holding yeominds, or alienated

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lands, a new inquiry be instituted; and that though the same may have been continued for more than one generation by the British Government, it be resumed, and carried to a new fund, to be termed the "School Fund," (to which the proposed expense should also be debited,) unless it is clearly stated in the body of the original grant to be "hereditary," or the intention of the ruling power at the time to make such grant hereditary be clearly proved to the satisfaction of Government.

31. If an arrangement of this kind is sanctioned, I have little doubt, that in a few years the receipts from such a fund would more than counterbalance the disbursements; but even if they did not, the charge would be comparatively trifling. The enactments of the British Parliament contemplate such a charge; the known liberality of the authorities in England on this subject ensure to it sanction; the Supreme Government have set the example; and the provincial functionaries in the Madras territories ought perhaps to take blame to themselves that they have waited to be called upon before they stood forth as the organ of public opinion, in a matter of such importance and universal interest. I sincerely hope that it will not, as before, be allowed to sink into oblivion; but that the information submitted by the several collectors, will enable your Board and the Government, to mature, from their suggestions, some practical or at least some experimental plan for the improvement of education, and the support of learning in Southern India.

(signed) A. D. Campbell, Collector.

(16.)—MINUTE of Sir T. Munro, January 1825.

THE College Board, in their letter of the 7th ultimo, state, that there are now 15 Mahomedan and five Hindoo law students in the college, who have obtained certificates of qualification for the situation of law officers in the Judicial Court. That the services of these students are at present unimportant, and that their prospects of promotion from the abolition of some of the courts, and other causes, have become distant; and in order to remedy this inconvenience, they propose that instructions be given to the zillah and provincial courts, to apply to the Board of Superintendence to recommend fit persons for the situation of district moonsiff, whenever candidates of superior qualifications may not be found in the provinces, and that the recommendation of the Board should be limited to persons holding certificates in the form (A) of Regulation V. of 1817; as a further argument in favour of this measure, it is observed by the College Board that the students, from their sound knowledge of law and acquaintance with the Regulations, are peculiarly qualified for the administration of justice.

I confess that I do not see this scheme in the same favourable light as is done by the college, and as I think that no established rule should be abolished, or new ones adopted, unless it is more clear that some advantage would result from it, I am entirely against the proposed change. If it were adopted, it would quicken the promotion of the students and improve their situation; but I doubt if it would equally improve the administration of justice in the country. It is the nature of every public body, when not vigilantly watched, to endeavour to extend its authority and influence, and the college would gradually, under the cover of the new rule, acquire virtually the whole of the native judicial patronage.

The limiting of recommendation to persons holding certificates in the form (A) would answer very little purpose, except to facilitate the obtaining such certificates. There never would be a want of them whenever it was found that they were so useful in procuring employment; they would insensibly lead to much intrigue and to the throwing into the hands of the native teachers at the college the nomination of all the district moonsiffs.

The knowledge of law and acquaintance with the Regulations required by the college students are no doubt valuable attainments, but they are not alone sufficient to render a man fit for the situation of district moonsiff. They will not compensate for the absence of good character, of habits of business, of application, and of sound judgment, and a knowledge of local habits and customs.

The instruction received at the college is better adapted to qualify men for the duties of law officers and pleaders than for those of district moonsiffs, and the college has already sufficient control over the appointment of all law officers and pleaders; as without these certificates no person can be nominated to any of the offices. If, as supposed, the zillah and provincial judges should at any time be enabled to find persons fit for the situation of district moonsiff, they have it always in their power to look for them amongst the authorized vakeels, but especially among those who hold certificates in the form (B); and if among such persons, having either no employment or earning less than district moonsiffs, the judges do not make a selection for the vacant office of district moonsiff, it is to be inferred that they have found other men who are better qualified.

The monopoly of the college over the appointment of law officers and vakeels is already sufficiently great, and ought not to be extended over any other class of judicial servants. There should be no privileged body having the exclusive right of furnishing district moonsiffs; the whole population ought to be left open to the zillah judge. The college certificate will always on such occasions have its due weight, but it ought not to outweigh higher qualifications in the man who has no certificate.

(signed) Thomas Munro.

Appendix (I.)

(17.)—EXTRACT LETTER, in the Revenue Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of *Fort St. George*, dated 18th May 1825.

Letter from, dated 14 January 1823. 20. We think great credit is due to Sir Thomas Munro for having originated the idea of this inquiry. We shall be better able, when we have seen specimens of the reports, to judge whether the prescribed inquiry is sufficient to bring forth all the useful information capable of being obtained. The proportion in which the great body of the people obtain the knowledge of reading and writing; the degree to which the means of obtaining them are placed within their reach; the extent to which the branches of knowledge, esteemed of a higher kind, are objects of pursuit, and the means of instruction in them are afforded; are the most important points, and these appear to be fully embraced. The most defective part of the information which will thus be elicited, is likely to be that which relates to the quality of the instruction which the existing education affords; but of this we shall be able to form a more correct opinion when we see what the reports contain. It was proper to caution the collector against exciting any fears in the people that their freedom of choice in matters of education would be interfered with; but it would be equally wrong to do anything to fortify them in the absurd opinion that their own rude institutions of education are so perfect as not to admit of improvement.

(18.) Minute of Sir T. Munro; 10 March 1826. *Fort St. George*, Revenue Consultations, 10 March 1826.

(18.)—MINUTE of Sir Thomas Munro, March 10, 1826.

THE Board of Revenue were directed by Government, on the 2d July 1822, to ascertain the number of schools, and the state of education among the natives in the provinces, and with their letter of the 21st February last, they transmitted the reports on this subject which they had received from the several collectors. From these reports it appears that the number of schools, and of what are called colleges, in the territories under this presidency, amount to 12,498, and the population to 12,850,941; so that there is one school to every 1,000 of the population; but as only a very few females are taught in schools, we may reckon one school to every 500 of the population.

2. It is remarked by the Board of Revenue, that of a population of 12½ millions, there are only 188,000, or 1 in 67 receiving education. This is true of the whole population, but not as regards the male part of it, of which the proportion educated is much greater than is here estimated: for if we take the whole population as stated in the report at 12,850,000, and deduct one half for females, the remaining male population will be 6,425,000; and if we reckon the male population between the ages of five and ten years, which is the period which boys in general remain at school, at one-ninth, it will give 713,000, which is the number of boys that would be at school if all the males above ten years of age were educated; but the number actually attending the schools is only 181,110, or little more than one-fourth of that number. I have taken the interval between five and ten years of age as the term of education, because, though many boys continue at school till twelve or fourteen, many leave it under ten. I am, however, inclined to estimate the portion of the male population who receive school education to be nearer to one-third than one-fourth of the whole, because we have no returns from the provinces of the numbers taught at home. In Madras the number taught at home is 26,003, or above five times greater than that taught in the schools. There is probably some error in this number, and though the number privately taught in the provinces does certainly not approach this rate, it is no doubt considerable, because the practice of boys being taught at home by their relations or private teachers is not unfrequent in any part of the country. The proportion educated is very different in different classes: in some it is nearly the whole; in others it is hardly one-tenth.

3. The state of education here exhibited, low as it is compared with that of our own country, is higher than it was in most European countries at no very distant period. It has, no doubt, been better in earlier times; but for the last century it does not appear to have undergone any other change than what arose from the number of schools diminishing in one place and increasing in another, in consequence of the shifting of the population, from war and other causes. The great number of schools has been supposed to contribute to the keeping education in a low state, because it does not give a sufficient number of scholars to secure the service of able teachers. The monthly rate paid by each scholar is from four to six or eight annas. Teachers in general do not earn more than six or seven rupees monthly, which is not an allowance sufficient to induce men properly qualified to follow the profession. It may also be said that the general ignorance of the teachers themselves is one cause why none of them draw together a large body of scholars together; but the main causes of the low state of education are the little encouragement which it receives, from there being but little demand for it, and the poverty of the people.

4. These difficulties may be gradually surmounted: the hindrance which is given to education by the poverty of the people may in a great degree be removed by the endowment of schools throughout the country by Government, and the want of encouragement will be remedied by good education being rendered more easy and general, and by the preference which will naturally be given to well-educated men in all public offices. No progress, however, can be made without a body of better instructed teachers than we have at present;

Appendix (I.)

(18.) Minute of Sir T. Munro, 10 March 1826.

but such a body cannot be had without an income sufficient to afford a comfortable livelihood to each individual belonging to it; a moderate allowance should therefore be secured to them by Government, sufficient to place them above want; the rest should be derived from their own industry. If they are superior both in knowledge and diligence to the common village schoolmasters, scholars will flock to them and augment their income.

5. What is first wanted, therefore, is a school for educating teachers, as proposed by the committee of the Madras School-book Society, in the letter of the 25th October 1824, which accompanied their second report. I think that they should be authorized to draw 700 rupees monthly from the treasury for the purposes which they have stated; namely, for the payment of the interest of money employed in building, and the salaries of teachers, 500; and for the expenses of the press, 200. I would next propose that Government should establish, in each collectorate, two principal schools, one for Hindoos, and the other for Mahomedans; and that hereafter, as teachers can be found, the Hindoo schools might be augmented so as to give one to each tehsildary, or about 15 to each collectorate. We ought to extend to our Mahomedan the same advantages of education as to our Hindoo subjects, and perhaps even in a greater degree, because a greater proportion of them belong to the middle and higher classes. But as their number is not more than one-twentieth of that of the Hindoos, it will not be necessary to give more than one Mahomedan school to each collectorate, except in Arcot, and a few other collectorates, where the Mahomedan population is considerably above the usual standard.

6. We have 20 collectorates; the number of tehsildaries is liable to change: but it will be sufficient for the present purpose to estimate them at 15 on an average to each collectorate, or 300 in all. This would, according to the plan proposed, give about 40 collectorate and 300 tehsildary schools. The monthly salaries of the teachers of the collectorate schools might, on an average, be 15 rupees to each, and those of the tehsildary nine rupees each. These allowances may appear small, but the tehsildary schoolmaster who receives nine rupees monthly from Government, will get at least as much more from his scholars, and, considering all circumstances, his situation will probably be better than that of a parish schoolmaster in Scotland.

7. The total expense of the schools will be as follows:

Madras School-book Society, per month	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 700
Collectorate Schools, Mahomedan, 20 at 15 rupees	-	-	-	-	-	300
- Ditto - - Hindoo, 20 at 15 rupees	-	-	-	-	-	300
Tehsildary Schools, 300 at 9 rupees	-	-	-	-	-	2,700
Per Month	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Per Annum	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 48,000

This expense will be incurred only by degrees, because it will be long before a sufficient number of qualified teachers can be obtained. The charges for the Madras School-book Society and the collectorate schools, are all that will probably be wanted before the sanction of the Honourable Court can be received. The sum for which we ought to request their sanction ought not to be less than half a lac of rupees. None of the endowments in the Collectors' reports are applicable to the present object; they do not exceed 20,000 rupees in all, and only a small portion of them are public grants, and this small portion belongs chiefly to the teachers of theology, law and astronomy. Whatever expense Government may incur in the education of the people, will be amply repaid by the improvement of the country; for the general diffusion of knowledge is inseparably followed by more orderly habits, by increasing industry, by a taste for the comforts of life, by exertion to acquire them, and by the growing prosperity of the people.

8. It will be advisable to appoint a Committee of Public Instruction, in order to superintend the establishing of the public schools; to fix on the places most proper for them, and the books to be used in them; to ascertain in what manner the instruction of the natives may be best promoted, and to report to Government the result of their inquiries on this important subject.

9. We must not be too sanguine in expecting any sudden benefit from the labours of the School-book Society. Their disposition to promote the instruction of the people by educating teachers, will not extend it to more individuals than now attend the schools; it can be extended only by means of an increased demand for it, and this must arise chiefly from its being found to facilitate the acquisition of wealth or rank, and from the improvement in the condition of the people rendering a larger portion of them more able to pay for it. But though they cannot educate those who do not seek or cannot pay for education, they can, by an improved system, give a better education to those who do receive it; and by creating and encouraging a taste for knowledge, they will indirectly contribute to extend it. If we resolve to educate the people, if we persevere in our design, and if we do not limit the schools to tehsildaries, but increase their number so as to allow them for smaller districts, I am confident that success will ultimately attend our endeavours. But, at the same time, I entirely concur in the opinion expressed in the 5th Report of the Calcutta School-book Society, when speaking of the progress of the system, that "its operation must therefore of necessity be slow; years must elapse before the rising generation will exhibit any visible improvement."

(signed) Thomas Munro.

(19.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of *Fort St. George*, dated 16th April 1828.

2. We now reply to paragraphs 2 and 6 of your Revenue Letter, dated 30th June 1826, which have been transferred to this department.

3. These paragraphs relate to the measures which you have adopted or intend to adopt with the view of forwarding the great object of native education.

4. We were already apprized of your having directed the various collectors under your Presidency to institute an inquiry into the state of education among the natives, and to furnish returns of the number of schools and other places of education in their several collectorates, as well as of the number of pupils receiving instruction there. These returns we have now received; and they confirm the opinion which we previously entertained concerning the very imperfect state of native education. The proportion of the population to which even the elements of a scholastic education are given, is not very considerable; and although, in conformity with the apprehensions which we formerly expressed, your information is far more defective in regard to the quality of the instruction than in regard to the number of persons instructed, it is yet sufficiently complete to show, that in providing the means of a better education for the natives, little aid is to be expected from the instruments of education which already exist.

5. It appears that reading and writing in the vernacular dialects of the country, together with the first rudiments of arithmetic, are taught to a proportion of the male population which Sir Thomas Munro estimates at one-third: a point of very great importance, and on which we hoped that considerable information would be afforded by the reports of the collectors, is the character of the books in which reading is taught. From this you would have learned two things, which it would have been desirable to know; namely, first, the quantity of useful information which the children are enabled incidentally to acquire while learning to read, and next, the mode of adapting, as far as it might be expedient, the school books which you may cause to be prepared, to the previous habits and associations of the people. The character, however, of the books used in the schools was a subject which the generality of the collectors do not seem to have thought it within their province to inquire into. The appendix to the report of the committee of the School Book Society appears to have contained some information of the kind required, but this is not recorded on your consultations; and we regret that you did not from the first include this among the subjects marked out for inquiry, and afterwards, when you found that it had been overlooked by the collectors, that you did not require them to furnish special reports on this particular point. We should have been well pleased also that the collectors had afforded some information on the question, whether any desire exists among any portion of the natives for better instruction than what their own rude institutions of education afford, and how far they are disposed, or by what means they might most easily be induced to avail themselves of better schools, if any such should be established. We lament that these points were not likewise made the subject of special reference to the collectors. We advert to these omissions on your part with the less reluctance, as in all other respects your proceedings appear to us deserving of unqualified praise.

6. Mr. Campbell, the late collector of Bellary, is the only one among the collectors from whom much information has been derived concerning the quality of the instruction given at the elementary schools. According to his report, it appears that reading and writing are acquired in his district solely with a view to the transaction of business, for which purpose a familiarity with the character being sufficient, the books which are read and got by heart are in the same character, but not in the same degree, and are entirely unintelligible to the scholars. In this collectorate, therefore, at least, in learning to read, nothing whatever is learnt except reading, and with the exception of writing and a little arithmetic, the education of the great majority goes no farther.

7. Though the mode of teaching at the schools in the other collectorates may not precisely resemble that in Bellary, we have no great expectation that it would prove to be much better. For although the school-books may not in other districts be written in a language which the pupils do not comprehend, yet the difficulties which you have experienced in providing fit books would be a sufficient proof to us, if we needed any, of the extreme unfitness of nearly all those which are at present used.

8. Besides these elementary schools, there are, in eight out of the twenty collectorates, a few places of education, termed colleges by the collectors, at which are taught, in the Sanscrit language, what are called theology, law and astronomy, to which, by some of the collectors, is added logic. Though the number of these institutions is small, proportionably to the population, the number of pupils receiving instruction at them is, compared what might be expected, still smaller; the majority of the colleges, as appears from the returns, having not more than from four or five to seven or eight pupils each. A few of these colleges have been endowed with grants, in general of small amount, from princes or individuals, for the support of the teachers. In the other collectorates, and even to a great extent in those where colleges exist, the same sort of instruction is stated to be gratuitously given by many individuals in their own houses; but what is thus spoken of by the collectors as an institution of education, is apparently no more than the connection to which the Hindoo religion attaches so much importance, between a young Brahmin and his gooroo, or spiritual teacher, the person from whom he learns to read and explain the Vedas and Shasters; a connection, the sole object of which is to qualify him for the priestly function, and for that of an expounder of the law. It would probably be found, on inquiry, that the purpose of the colleges, as they are called, is precisely the same.

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Madras Govern-
ment, 16 April
1828.

9. Of the quality of the instruction received at these colleges, we learn nearly as little from the collectors' reports, as we do of that received in the elementary schools. Mr. Ogilvie, however, the sub-collector in charge of the collectorate of Cuddapah, thus describes the result of the highest sort of education which is to be met with in the territory that he superintends: "In nearly all the villages of this district there is an enam set apart, as is doubtless well known to the Board, for the support of a Panchangum Brahmin, and it might be conjectured that amongst so many there would be found some who had attained considerable perfection in astronomy and theology; of this, however, there is hardly an instance. The persons holding such enams are quite content to be ignorant of the higher branches of science; their utmost ambition being confined to the distinction of foretelling a fortunate 'hour for reaping, or a lucky day for a marriage, and of contriving a horoscope for persons of distinction in the village.'"

10. There are however various passages in the local reports which shew that the Brahminical instruction in many parts of the Madras territories is not so entirely destitute of real information as it is described to be in the collectorate of Cuddapah.

11. We perceive with high satisfaction, that you have applied yourselves to the framing a plan of instruction, with a degree both of earnestness and of judgment, which encourages us to hope for the most beneficial consequences to the people subject to your rule.

12. You propose to establish as soon as fit teachers can be procured, a central school for Hindoos, and another for Mahomedans, in every collectorate, and ultimately a school for Hindoos in every tehsildarry of every collectorate. In order to place the teachers above want, and to induce respectable persons to qualify themselves for the situation, you design to give them an allowance from Government, sufficient to remove all anxiety on the score of subsistence, leaving them to derive the remainder of their remuneration from the fees of their pupils. Of the propriety of this arrangement, we cannot have any doubt, and we consider the standard fixed by you, of 15 rupees per mensem for the master of a collectorate school, and nine rupees for that of a tehsildarry school, to be unobjectionable. On this part of the subject, we have only further to remark, that it will be proper for the collectors to ascertain by diligent inquiry, what fee will be at once an adequate remuneration for the master, and not beyond the means of the pupil to give.

13. It is to be expected that, in the first instance, there will be great difficulty in obtaining properly qualified teachers. When once the system is fairly set on foot, it will raise up teachers for itself. In order to provide masters for the commencement, you propose to establish a school at the Presidency for that purpose expressly. This was clearly your wisest course; but it is obvious that the success of the whole plan depends in a great degree upon the qualifications which you may succeed in imparting to those who are educated at this institution.

14. You have not yet, it would appear, finally determined what shall be the branches of education included in your plan. The committee of the School-book Society, in a report which does great credit to their judgment and zeal, recommend that reading and writing in the English, Tamil and Teloo-goo languages, together with grammar, arithmetic, geography and history, should form the course of education at the school for the instruction of teachers. This course, assuming the school-books used to be of the kind best calculated to impart to them useful knowledge, and to strengthen all good habits in their minds, appears to embrace all that is mainly required. To the three languages above enumerated, it is proposed by the Committee of Public Instruction subsequently appointed by you, that Sanscrit and Arabic should be added: Sanscrit for the Hindoo, Arabic for the Mussulman scholars. You are alone competent to judge how far their possessing a knowledge of these languages might contribute to increase the resort of pupils to them when established as schoolmasters.

15. From the class of instructed natives whom you hope to raise up in the central institution, the committee of the School-book Society hope ultimately to derive most valuable assistance in translating, adapting and composing school books, a task for which they complain that they themselves are unfitted by want of leisure, which is common to them with their native associates, and still more by their want of intercourse with the natives, and ignorance of their modes of feeling and thinking. Under these difficulties, it is extremely creditable to the committee, that they should have been able to effect so much, as it appears from the report they have accomplished. The school-books already prepared under their direction, appear to us to have been selected with great judgment. Considering the labours of the society to be of the greatest utility, we cheerfully sanction the donation of R^s 3,000 which you have made in aid of their funds, and approve of your having exempted from postage all letters on the business of the society.

16. The expense of the new system when it shall be fully in operation, being estimated at something less than R^s 50,000 per annum, we readily authorize the gradual appropriation of that sum to the purpose.

17. The most difficult part of your task for a long time will be the business of superintendence. For, although the dependence of a great part of the teacher's reward upon the fees of his pupils, is, in general, a strong incentive to the diligent performance of his duty, so few of the natives are as yet qualified, especially in the distant collectorates, to form a correct estimate of the quality of the instruction which their children will receive, that we cannot doubt the necessity of a vigilant supervision on the part of better judges than themselves. A general superintendence may be exercised at all times by the collectors; but periodical examinations, conducted either by the local officers or by persons sent from the Presidency, would be the most effectual means of compelling the masters to do their duty, and of encouraging the pupils by opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and of attracting the notice of Government. You will thus too be enabled to know more effectually than by

any other means, where the fittest instruments for your future plans of education, and the individuals best qualified to fill public situations, are to be found. And not only will you know this yourselves, but what perhaps is almost of equal importance, the natives will be aware that you know it, and that you give the preference for all public purposes to the best instructed.

18. You have appointed a general Committee of Public Instruction, and it will be peculiarly their business, both to devise and to carry into effect a plan for effectual supervision. It was originally intended, however, that the school for teachers should be established and managed by the School-book Society, with the aid of a contribution from Government, and the committee of the society had then made arrangements for a most efficient superintendence of that school. Though it will now in common with the other schools be under the control of the Committee of Public Instruction, yet, as there cannot be too many securities for the efficiency of so important an institution, the committee of the society might still, if you see no objection, be solicited to afford such aid as their leisure will allow of, in the supervision of the school, or, at least in the examinations. Their good sense, activity and ardour in the pursuit of the end, is a sufficient guarantee that whatever they might undertake to do, would be well done; and they have themselves remarked that their members "will by that means become better acquainted with the precise wants of the native mind, and more readily perceive the desiderata for its improvement."

19. It is unnecessary at present to add anything further, beyond repeating the expression of our hope that you may be as successful as you have reason to expect, in the promotion of that great object which we rejoice to see that you have as deeply at heart as ourselves.

(20.)—EXTRACT of LETTER in the Public Department from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated 3d September 1828.

Letter from, 1 May 1827, (19 to 24 & 32; Para. 37. We have no doubt that in incorporating the College Board with also 6 & 25 of 31 Aug. 1827, and Secretary's the Committee of Public Instruction, you have acted wisely. Letters, dated 5 Jan. 1827, and 25 Jan. 1828).

Proceedings relative to the College and Public Instruction.

38. We perceive that you are assiduously engaged in training teachers for the collectorate schools. The qualifications requisite in the teachers of the tehsildary schools, being more limited, the establishment of these schools has already commenced. In the particulars which we have learned on this subject, since our last general despatch on native education, we find nothing which calls for any addition in the way of directions for your guidance, to what has been there said.

39. You have acted judiciously in printing and circulating in the different languages of the part of India subject to your government, an account of the system of education which you have adopted. We are happy to receive the testimony of the Board for the college and for public instruction, to the fact that the natives are generally and unforgedly desirous of a better system of education than they have hitherto possessed.

(21.)—COPY LETTER to Madras, dated September 29th, 1830.

(21.) Letter to the Madras Government, 29 Sept. 1830.

Para. 1. In our letter in this department, dated the 16th April 1828, we signified to you our approbation of the plan proposed by you for the extension and improvement of education among the natives subject to your presidency.

2. Since that time we have not received from you any general report on the subject of public instruction; and the scanty information which your records supply is only sufficient to show that you are proceeding with the execution of the plan to which we have given our sanction.

3. We are now desirous of receiving from you a full report of the progress which has been made in carrying the plan into effect, and of the success which has hitherto attended it.

4. By the measures originally contemplated by your Government, no provision was made for the instruction of any portion of the natives in the higher branches of knowledge. A further extension of the elementary education which already existed, and an improvement of its quality by the multiplication and diffusion of useful books in the native languages was all that was then aimed at. It was indeed proposed to establish at the Presidency a central school for the education of teachers, but the teachers were to be instructed only in those elementary acquirements which they were afterwards to teach in the tehsildary and collectorate schools.

5. The improvements in education, however, which most effectually contribute to elevate the moral and intellectual condition of a people, are those which concern the education of the higher classes; of the persons possessing leisure and natural influence over the minds of their countrymen. By raising the standard of instruction among these classes, you would eventually produce a much greater and more beneficial change in the ideas and feelings of the community than you can hope to produce by acting directly on the more numerous class.

6. You are moreover acquainted with our anxious desire to have at our disposal a body of natives, qualified by their habits and acquirements to take a larger share and occupy higher situations in the civil administration of their country than has hitherto been the practice under our Indian Governments. The measures for native education which have as yet been adopted or planned at your presidency, have had no tendency to produce such persons.

7. Measures have been adopted by the Supreme Government for placing within the reach of the higher classes of natives under the presidency of Bengal, instruction in the English language

(21.) Letter to the Madras Government, 29 Sept. 1830

language and in European literature and science. These measures have been attended with a degree of success, which considering the short time during which they have been in operation, is in the highest degree satisfactory, and justifies the most sanguine hopes with respect to the practicability of spreading useful knowledge among the natives of India, and diffusing among them the ideas and sentiments prevalent in civilized Europe.

8. We are desirous that similar measures should be adopted at your presidency.

9. We have directed the Supreme Government to put you in possession of such part of their proceedings, and of the information which they have collected, as is calculated to aid you in giving effect to our wishes; and in order to place you generally in possession of our views on the course which ought to be pursued, we enclose (as numbers in the packet) two despatches, which we have addressed to the Supreme Government under date the 5th September 1827, and 29th September, No. 39, of 1830.

10. We wish you to take into consideration the expediency of enlarging the plan of the central school for the education of teachers, and rendering it a seminary for the instruction of the natives generally in the higher branches of knowledge. We wish that there should be an English teacher at the institution, who should not only give instruction in the English language to such students as may be desirous of acquiring it, but who may likewise be capable of assisting them in the study of European science.

11. Hereafter when the financial embarrassments of our Indian Governments shall no longer limit, in the same degree as at present, our power of incurring even useful expense, it will be proper to consider whether, in addition to the proposed seminary at the Presidency, it would not be desirable to establish one or more institutions on a similar scale at some place or places in the interior.

12. We desire that the whole subject may engage your deliberate consideration; and we hope to receive, at an early period, your opinion as to the best mode of rendering accessible to the natives the higher education which we desire to confer on them, and of encouraging them to take advantage of it; and although we are unwilling that you should, without previous communication with us, engage in any plan which would commit your Government to a large annual expenditure, we are yet anxious that no time should be lost, and that you should proceed to take, without delay, any preliminary steps in which, under the knowledge which you will possess of our general views from the despatches herewith enclosed, you may confidently anticipate our concurrence.

13. You will consider yourselves authorized to carry into effect the extension which we have suggested, of the plan of the central school, without a further reference to us, provided its expense do not exceed the scale which we have already sanctioned at the various colleges at Calcutta.

We are, &c.

London, 29 Sept. 1830.

(signed)

W. Astell,
R. Campbell,
&c. &c. &c.

(22.)—EXTRACT MINUTE by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, dated December 13, 1823.

3. I HAVE attended, as far as in my power since I have been in Bombay, to the means of promoting education among the natives, and from all that I have observed, and learned by correspondence, I am perfectly convinced that without great assistance from Government no progress can be made in that important undertaking. A great deal appears to have been performed by the Education Society in Bengal, and it may be expected that the same effects should be produced by the same means at this presidency. But the number of Europeans here is so small, and our connection with the natives so recent, that much greater exertions are requisite on this side of India than on the other.

4. The circumstance of our having lately succeeded to a Brahmin Government likewise, by making it dangerous to encourage the labours of the missionaries, deprives the cause of education of the services of a body of men who have more zeal and more time to devote to the object than any other class of Europeans can be expected to possess.

5. If it be admitted that the assistance of Government is necessary, the next question is, how it can best be afforded, and there are two ways which present themselves for consideration. The Government may take the education of the natives entirely on itself, or it may increase the means and stimulate the exertions of the society already formed for that purpose. The best result will probably be produced by a combination of these two modes of proceeding. Many of the measures necessary for the diffusion of education must depend on the spontaneous zeal of individuals, and could not be effected by any resolutions of the Government. The promotion of those measures, therefore, should be committed to the society; but there are others which require an organized system, and a greater degree of regularity and permanence than can be expected from any plan, the success of which is to depend upon personal character. This last branch, therefore, must be undertaken by the Government.

6. It would, however, be requisite, when so much was entrusted by Government to the society, that all the material proceedings of that body should be made known to Government, and that it should be clearly understood that neither religion nor any topic likely to excite discontent among the natives should ever be touched on in its schools or publications.

7. The following are the principal measures required for the diffusion of knowledge among the natives: 1st, To improve the mode of teaching at the native schools, and to increase the number of schools; 2d, To supply them with school books; 3d, To hold out some encourage-

ment to the lower orders of natives to avail themselves of the means of instruction thus afforded them; 4th, To establish schools for teaching the European sciences and improvements in the higher branches of education; 5th, To provide for the preparation and publication of books of moral and physical science in native languages; 6th, To establish schools for the purpose of teaching English to those disposed to pursue it as a classical language, and as a means of acquiring a knowledge of the European discoveries; 7th, To hold forth encouragement to the natives in the pursuit of those last branches of knowledge.

8. 1st, The improvement of schools must be almost entirely left to the Education Society, with such pecuniary assistance as Government may think it expedient to afford. The constant and minute superintendence which will be requisite over the schools in all parts of the country is such as can only be expected from a very general spirit of anxiety to promote the object. Any attempt to produce it on the part of Government would require a large and expensive establishment, and after all would have very little chance of success.

9. The establishment now recommended by the committee for teaching schoolmasters may be sanctioned. It will be some time, perhaps, before properly qualified persons are found, but no slackness should appear on the part of Government in providing the means of securing their employment. It ought, at the same time, to be communicated to the committee that Government would be gratified by receiving, occasionally, accounts of the progress made, and of the number of schoolmasters to whom instruction had been afforded. In the mean time it appears probable that a very beneficial effect would be produced if an attempt were made to disseminate the improved method of teaching by means of the press. For this purpose, a very concise treatise, or rather two treatises, as proposed by Mr. Farish, might be prepared in each of the native languages, containing a few rules for the management of schools in the modern way, along with a short exposition of the advantages which would accrue both to masters and scholars from the adoption of these improvements. The same tract might contain a notification of the persons from whom school-books might be procured, and likewise of the manner in which prizes might be obtained by persons properly qualified in this stage of education. The circulation of these tracts and a few corresponding ones in English, together with the superintendence and assistance which might be voluntarily bestowed by gentlemen throughout the country, and the aid from the vaccinators, which will presently be explained, would probably effect much towards the improvement of common schools, and would pave the way for the employment of those schoolmasters who are to be trained under the institution proposed by the committee.

10. The means by which the direct exertions of Government can be best applied to promote schools is by endeavouring to increase their number, and on this I am of opinion that no pains should be spared. The country is, at present, exactly in the state in which an attempt of the sort is likely to be most effectual. The great body of the people are quite illiterate, yet there is a certain class, in which men capable of reading, writing and instructing, exist in much greater numbers than are required or can find employment. This is a state of things which cannot long continue. The present abundance of people of education is owing to the demand there was for such persons under the Mahratta government. That cause has now ceased; the effect will soon follow; and unless some exertion is made by the Government, the country will certainly be in a worse state under our rule than it was under the Peishwa's. I do not confine this observation to what is called learning, which, in its present form, must unavoidably fall off under us; but to the humble acts of reading and writing, which, if left to themselves, will decline among the Brahmins without increasing among the other castes.

11. The advantage of the present time is not confined to the facility of finding masters. The funds are more easily obtained at present than they will be hereafter. The gaum khurch (village expenses,) except in the old districts, have not yet undergone regulation, and many wurshashans, naimnooks, allowances to fakeers, &c. might now be turned to this useful purpose that will soon be lost altogether.

12. Mr. Chaplin formerly suggested that an allowance of from 3 to 10 rupees from the gaum khurch should be offered to any properly educated master who would undertake to teach a village; and if the smallest of these sums should seem too little for the largest village, it may be increased by consolidating the funds in all cases where villages are sufficiently near each other. It would not, however, be politic (as Mr. Chaplin has since remarked) that this expense should fall directly on the village; such a measure would too closely connect the ideas of education and taxation, and the ryots might endeavour to bring about the failure of the school, in hopes that they might thus get rid of the impost. The school money, therefore, should be taken from the gross income of the village before the Government's share is separated, and the amount should be made good by the reductions in the gaum khurch. If the saving does not cover the expense, the loss will still be very small, either to Government or the ryots, when compared with the advantage gained.

13. The schoolmasters should be allowed to take the usual fees from their boys besides this allowance, and should receive a certain degree of assistance in printed tables and books of the cheapest description.

14. An important addition to the resources applicable to the maintenance of schools might be obtained by diverting towards that purpose other funds drawn from the Government treasury, and not from villages, which are at present employed on objects of no utility, and which are equally lost to the state and to the people. Occasions continually occur in which sirkar, wurshashans, enams and other lands and allowances are granted unconditionally from humanity or policy to persons claiming them on doubtful titles; in all such cases the grantee might be obliged to submit to a small annual payment towards maintaining schools. There are also many village allowances, which it would be impolitic to resume, but which might, by proper management, be diverted to this purpose. Lands and allowances are also often held on com-

dition of performing religious or other services; it would be unpopular to exact a payment in commutation for these services, if the benefit went to Government; but it might easily be levied for an object so advantageous to the people themselves. In most cases, however, the purpose for which any deduction is made from an allowance, should be kept entirely out of sight, to avoid raising odium against our plans of education. It at first seemed to me to be practicable, by giving a small addition in money to the allowances enjoyed by village priests, astrologers, &c. on condition of their teaching a certain number of boys, to induce them to undertake a more useful profession, which might gradually supersede their original one; but many objections presented themselves to the arrangement, of which the most important was, that it necessarily rendered the situation of schoolmaster hereditary in all instances where it was adopted.

15. Even if funds were provided for the support of new schools, we should still feel the difficulty of securing the useful employment of them. If we could at all depend, either on a judicious selection of schoolmasters in the first instance, or on a moderately careful supervision afterwards, there could be no doubt of the entire success of the proposed measure; but the over-employment of the Europeans, and the indolence and indifference of the Natives, make both of most difficult attainment. The object, however, is too important to be given up without an effort. The collector might have the general charge of all schools which derived any aid from Government, and a power to resume the allowance in all cases of gross neglect. At stations where many Europeans reside, some might probably be found to undertake the care of the schools in the neighbourhood. The education society might perhaps induce some to charge themselves with this task; and all officers, of whatever description, who had any share in the management of schools, should be encouraged to correspond with the society and to promote its improvement.

16. In all subordinate villages, a great deal may be probably expected from the vaccinators. If these gentlemen should enter with zeal into the promotion of education, there are none by whom so much assistance could be afforded. They belong to a learned and liberal profession, and are selected for their activity and humanity; their duties lead them on tours precisely of the nature of those required for the superintendence of schools, and bring them into contact with all classes of the people; their duties also, at each place must soon be transacted, and a good deal of time left applicable to such employments as are now recommended. Some remuneration ought to be given for the additional trouble; perhaps 150 rupees, with the actual expenses incurred for books, might be sufficient. The line of each person's charge should be well marked, to prevent all mistakes, which would be likely to damp zeal. The vaccinator should be quite independent in all places of which he took charge, and the collector should be requested to attend to his suggestions on all points connected with his schools. Any person who voluntarily took charge of a school should receive similar support, and should be encouraged to procure a successor to take up his charge, when he should be removed from the station. On this subject, however, the education society will be best qualified to suggest the most desirable mode of proceeding.

17. Inquiries relating to the possibility of providing salaries for teachers out of the gaum khurch, or even by a small addition to that fund, and likewise regarding the possibility of diverting any of the religious or other Mahratta grants, in the manner before alluded to, should immediately be addressed to the collectors, (those in the Deccan through the commissioner,) who may also be requested to send a statement, showing the villages in their district, and the number of schools in each, accompanied by such a general report on the state of schools, as they may have the means of affording. They might, for instance, give a guess at the number of boys taught at each, the learning they acquire at each, and the particular classes who attend them, whether only those whose trade requires a knowledge of reading and writing, or others also. Their opinion should likewise be solicited as to the persons who could with most advantage be employed as schoolmasters, and as to any other expedients that may seem practicable for promoting the object at a small expense. I am aware that a reference of this sort is usually fatal to a proposal for improvement; the time of public officers is so fully occupied by current business, that they have little leisure for general inquiries, and commonly lay aside the letter, in despair of being able to answer it, while we, equally suffering under the pressure of current business, often allow a long period to elapse before we revive a subject which has been disposed of by such a reference. One important question, however, in the present instance, that of the number of schools and scholars can be ascertained through the cammasdars and sheikdars, with the utmost facility, and on the other, a few reports from intelligent collectors is all we can expect. The secretary will also be able, by making the questions distinct and simple in the first instance, and by occasionally repeating the call in cases of delay, to prevent the usual fatality from attending this highly important and interesting inquiry. It is very great satisfaction to me, that since the draft of this minute was finished, a plan, nearly of the same nature, has been proposed by Major Robertson, who has also pointed out funds for supporting it. I consider this voluntary opinion from so experienced a collector, to be of the greatest value, and recommend that his proposal should be sanctioned without delay; at the same time, a copy of this minute, if agreed to, may be sent to him.

2d. School-books.

18. 2d. The expense of printing school books may, for the present, be undertaken by the Government; the superintendence of the printing and the distribution, except in certain cases, must be managed by the society.

3d. Encouragement to Schools.

19. 3d. The encouragement to be afforded to native schools is a point of greater difficulty, but it is one of the utmost importance, which, if properly made use of, would be

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sufficient to secure a very general improvement in the education of the lower orders. The first step would be, to institute examinations in the principal town or village of each pergunnah, and to distribute prizes to those who showed the most proficiency in each class. A book, such as will be published under the superintendence of Government or of the society, would be a sufficient prize for ordinary proficiency, while those of the highest order might receive a medal, and to those who are well qualified to act as writers or coolurnies might be given a certificate to that effect; the value of that certificate, however, would depend upon its being cautiously given, so that public officers in want of a person of that description, might prefer taking one with a certificate, as the surest means of obtaining the requisite qualifications. Prizes should likewise be given to those schoolmasters who produce the greatest number of well qualified scholars. It will be no easy matter to provide for the due adjustment of prizes; for few English gentlemen are qualified to pronounce on the acquirements of Indians; the employment of natives would lead to corruption; and many wrong judgments, from whatever motive, would weaken or destroy the effect of the examinations. In the earliest part of education, however, this will be least felt, and if the plan of taking places be moreover introduced, there would be little difficulty in allotting the prizes, as the contest for the first class might then be confined to the upper boys at different schools, say the three or four upper boys of each. With regard to the prizes for the higher acquirements, to be mentioned in a subsequent part of this despatch, the gentlemen who preside might select a certain number of natives to assist them, guarding against corruption or partiality, by making a new choice each day, and giving no warning of the persons on whom it was likely to fall. The judge or a committee, consisting of the collector and the judge, might be able to spare time and attention for an annual examination at the head station, while, in the smaller towns, the duty might be best conducted by the vaccinators. The vaccinator himself might distribute the prizes to boys; the prizes to schoolmasters he should recommend officially to the collector, who should be instructed to pay immediate attention to his application. These prizes should consist of an honorary dress, or some such present, which would be of a nature acceptable to natives; it might be accompanied, either on the part of the collector or the vaccinator, with a present of such printed books or tables as are most useful in teaching a school. The vaccinators should be furnished with a considerable number of books of all descriptions, to be distributed at their discretion; the present vaccinators should be requested to undertake this charge, and none should be appointed to it without his previous acquiescence. Henceforward, the appointments should be inseparable.

20. The following might form a tolerable scale of prizes for each pergunnah, but it can be altered to meet any object of convenience.

CLASS.	Number of Medals.	Value of each Medal.	Number of Books.	Value of each Book.
1st	1	5 rupees	1	10 rupees
2d	3	2 "	3	6 "
3d	- - -	- - -	6	6 "
4th	- - -	- - -	10	3 "

Prizes to schoolmasters (one in every two pergunnalis), a sula and turban, or other present worth 30 rupees.

4th. Schools for European Science.

21. 4th. In the establishment of schools for teaching the European sciences, we can do no more than lay the foundation, if, indeed, we can do more than sketch an outline of the plan. We may, at present, establish certain stipends to be granted to any person who can pass a prescribed examination, and to be increased when he shall obtain a certain number of scholars. These stipends should, at first, be very liberal; without such encouragement we could scarcely expect to procure teachers, when we remember the lucrative employments open in other departments to persons qualified for such offices. A man with such knowledge of English as we require, would easily get 150 or 200 rupees as a clerk to a merchant. The pupils of whom Mr. Curmin has had the goodness to take charge, and some who might be similarly educated by the naturalist expected from England, would probably be among the first candidates for these offices; some of the young men educated at the English school at Bombay, which will afterwards be mentioned, might also qualify themselves to aspire to this employment, and the prospect of a handsome stipend would be a powerful incentive to all who had any prospect of success. No preference ought however to be given, either in the choice of professors, the distribution of prizes, or any other mode of encouragement to persons educated in particular schools; proficiency alone, however obtained, should constitute a claim. It is obvious that these sciences could not be taught without active European superintendence; as soon, therefore, as a sufficient number of native professors could be procured, it would be necessary to place a European gentleman at the head of them; he might be chosen from any line of the service where the requisite acquirements could be found, although the necessity of economy in his allowances would probably confine the choice to the junior ranks of the military and medical lines.

22. When things should have reached to this stage, which must be considered as remote, the college at Poona might be put under the same officer, and the European and Native establishments might be united; by this arrangement the means of improvement would be held out to those already in pursuit of knowledge; and as the European branch might in time be expected to swallow up the Hindoo one, the whole funds of the Poona college would become applicable to the diffusion of useful science; at present such an union would be fatal to both branches; the jealousy of the Brahmins would repel the approach of foreign doctrines, and the disadvantageous comparison between their own salaries and those of the new comers would increase their hostility, and would soon occasion the desertion of the college.

23. There is one science in which great progress may immediately be made. The commissioner was not at first able to procure a medical professor for the college at Poona, private practice being more lucrative than the salary he had to offer; this deficiency might be easily supplied, as there are few sciences in which the natives have so little to preserve, or in which we have so much to teach, and so much facility in teaching. If the attention of our medical establishment could only be called to this object, we might, almost without an effort, communicate to the natives a vast store of sound and useful knowledge. A small prize, of the value of 200 or 250 rupees might be offered to any native who could acquire a certain knowledge of anatomy, medicine or chemistry, and the warm approbation of Government might be held out to any surgeon who would impart that degree of knowledge. The situation of civil surgeon is, generally, reckoned desirable, and it requires no peculiar qualifications. It might, with great advantage, be intimated to the Medical Board, that the first vacancy in these appointments would always be conferred on any assistant surgeon who should either produce an elementary treatise on one of the sciences connected with the profession, in a native language, or bring a native instructed by him to a certain pitch in some one of those sciences. A medical man, already a civil surgeon, might be promised promotion to the superior situations of Poonah, Sattarah or Cutch, on the same terms; for the same temper and knowledge of the natives which would enable him to accomplish the condition, would secure his possessing the qualities peculiarly required at those stations. Each surgeon should also be indemnified for all the expense incurred on account of the native whom he instructed, provided he proved to possess the requisite knowledge. The Medical Board must, however, be required to fix, with some precision, the nature of the treatise to be produced, and the exact amount of proficiency to be required from each native student. When so educated, these native students might be employed as a superior class of native medical assistants, and might furnish one or two professors for the college.

24. It would be an excitement to attempt something in this branch, to know that in Bengal there is an institution with a medical gentleman at the head of it, who has an allowance of 1,600 rupees a month, and a number of students, who receive an exhibition for their maintenance during their studies.

5th. Books.

25. 5th. It is of comparatively little use that people are taught to read, if their studies are to be confined to legends of Hindoo gods, and it seems at first sight to be extremely easy, at a trifling expense, to supplant the few inaccurate and expensive manuscripts which are in the hands of the natives, by an abundance of simple and rational publications through the means of the press. The difficulty, however, has been found to be much greater than was thought. In four years we have only accomplished the publication of two native books, and they also are translations from the Sanscrit, undertaken more with a view to bring printed books into use, than on account of any instruction they were themselves calculated to afford. The principal cause of this delay has, no doubt, been the extreme slowness of printing in India, at least at Bombay; but had the printing not detained us, we should soon have been brought to a stand for want of translations to publish. The best remedy appears to be that suggested by the society, to advertize for the best translations of particular books, or for the best elementary treatises on particular subjects in specified languages. The books recommended by the committee in No. 1, are most of them well judged; but next to a system of arithmetic, which is already in hand, I should think a treatise on the elements of geometry, with the application of them to practice in mensuration, &c. would be desirable. A system of ethics, as suggested, would certainly be valuable, but it would be difficult of execution. In the mean time a few tracts, or one tract, containing those prudential maxims which are most important to the poor, and which are least known in India, would be of the greatest utility. Those most repugnant to their prejudices, as those which discountenance the marriage of infants, expensive feasts to the caste, &c. might be introduced in the mode most likely to elude or disarm opposition; but the success of such books must depend almost entirely on their execution, and they need only be undertaken by persons who feel a strong desire to inculcate the truths to which they refer.

26. When the labour required for these translations is considered, and likewise the previous knowledge necessary to render them useful, it is obvious, both that the reward must be very liberal, and that we need be under no apprehension from the number of successful claimants. Each book should, when recommended by the education society, be submitted to a committee or one individual appointed by Government, who should pronounce on its fitness for publication. It might be expedient to have at least two rates of reward, one for a book absolutely fit for publication, and another for books which could, with moderate alteration, be adapted to the use of the schools. I should propose that the remuneration should vary from 100 to 300 or 400 rupees for school books, to 4,000 or 5,000 rupees for superior productions, the amount being left to the committee, provided it does not exceed the largest of these sums. In extraordinary cases, where a higher reward seemed due, the committee might submit the claim to Government.

6th. *English Schools.*

Appendix (I.)

Education of
Natives.

27. 6th. If English could be at all diffused among persons who have the least time for reflection, the progress of knowledge, by means of it, would be accelerated in a tenfold ratio, since every man who made himself acquainted with a science through the English, would be able to communicate it, in his own language, to his countrymen. At present, however, there is but little desire to learn English with any such view. The first step towards creating such a desire would be to establish a school at Bombay where English might be taught classically, and where instructions might also be given in that language on history, geography and the popular branches of science. This school might be managed under the education society. A master, I understand, could be found at a salary of 50 rupees, to be doubled when he should pass an examination in Mahratta, and again increased, by the amount of his original salary, when he should pass in Guzerattee. He might also be allowed to take fees from the scholars who attended him, the amount of which might be fixed by the committee. To prevent such a mixture of ranks as might prevent the higher order of natives from using the school, no boy should be admitted until he was approved by the committee, and a preference should be given to the sons of wealthy natives, and to boys that should show particular promise of talent. When the school became more extended, a separate class should be instituted for the lower castes. There might be two examinations a year by the committee, with the assistance of one or more gentlemen whom they might themselves select, and on those occasions prizes of books or medals should be distributed.

28. Should we ever be able to extend English schools to the out-stations, admittance to them might be made a reward of merit in other studies, which might tend to render it an object of ambition, or, at least, to remove all suspicion of our wishing to force our own opinions on the natives.

7th. *Encouragement.*

29. 7th. If it is difficult to provide the means of instruction in the higher branches of science, it is still more so to hold out a sufficient incitement to the acquisition of them. The natives, being shut out from all the higher employments in their own country, neither feel the want of knowledge in their ordinary transactions, nor see any prospect of advancement from any perfection of it to which they can attain, nor can this obstacle be removed until, by the very improvements which we are now planning, they shall be rendered at once more capable of undertaking public duties, and more trustworthy in the execution of them. In the mean time their progress must be, in a certain degree, forced and unnatural, and, for this reason, must require more assistance on the part of the Government than would be necessary in a better state of society.

The first step in this stage also would be to give prizes. These must be of more value and distributed with more care than the prizes formerly recommended. Part of the prizes of the Dukshna have, by long custom, become fixed annuities to certain persons who are supposed, for a succession of years, to have best merited them, but the remainder ought henceforth to be given with a very strict attention to proficiency; and as the annuities fall in, the amount of them should be employed in the same manner. It would certainly give much disgust if any part of this fund were immediately to be applied to the encouragement of European science. A preference has, however, already been given to the more useful branches of Hindoo learning, and this should be gradually increased, as well by assigning all new prizes arising from lapsed annuities to that species of attainment, as by taking advantage of other opportunities that might arise. In the mean time, a certain number of prizes, distinct from the Dukshna, should be instituted for persons who might stand an examination in particular branches of European knowledge. The exact species of knowledge ought not, at first, to be too nicely insisted on; but geometry, algebra, the higher branches of arithmetic, geography and the knowledge of our system of astronomy might be among the number. The principal prizes should be of considerable value, and as they would probably not be claimed for several years, they ought to be allowed to accumulate till the amount became sufficiently dazzling to be of itself an inducement to study the elements of science; smaller prizes might, in the mean time, be granted, that even attempts at improvement might meet with some reward.

An obvious means of giving effect to public instruction would be to render a certain examination a necessary preliminary to admission to all offices, but as it is essential that the selection of public functionaries should depend, as much as possible, on their fitness for their particular duties, it is inexpedient to embarrass the choice of them by any extraneous conditions. There are, however, instances in which stipends are enjoyed without the exaction of any corresponding service, and, in these cases, it would be by no means unreasonable to oblige the persons to confer a benefit both on himself and the public by devoting some portion of his life to study. It might, therefore, at some future period, be announced that no wurshashan, naimnook or other religious grant or pension would be continued to the heirs of the actual incumbents, unless they should first pass a prescribed examination. The notification might be so expressed as to avoid giving perpetuity to such allowances as it might be intended to resume; and a power might be reserved to dispense with the examination, in cases where there might be peculiar claims. It may be a question, whether a condition like the present, might not be annexed to the enjoyment, even of enams, when they have avowedly been granted for religious purposes; and it certainly might be attached to the succession to such pensions or jageers, as it may be thought expedient to make hereditary, with the exception of such as are given for the maintenance of the representatives of great families. As many of the claimants to the allowances in question reside at a distance from the European stations, and even from the principal native towns, it would be necessary that a moderate knowledge

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knowledge of any useful Indian science should be sufficient to entitle a person to the benefits of the grant. Where opportunities of instruction were afforded, some knowledge of European science might be required, or at least a smaller portion of European learning might be made equivalent to much more extensive qualifications in the science of the country. All this, however, is for future consideration. At present, every thing that is likely to render large classes hostile to our views on education should be carefully avoided.

30. We are now to see what steps ought to be taken immediately. I have already recommended a reference to the collectors regarding the number of schools now in existence, and the possibility of increasing it by means of the gaum khurch and other funds distinct from those of the Government. It will be expedient to wait their reports before any decision is passed on those points.

31. The vaccinators (should they accept the office) may, however, be authorized to commence on the granting of allowances to schoolmasters, experimentally, in villages, where their instructions seem likely to be well received, and where they might be able to see that their duties were not neglected.

32. The attention of the School Society might be called to the preparation of a tract on the best mode of teaching. The whole of this minute, if concurred in, might indeed be communicated to them.

33. The allowance proposed for the native secretary might be sanctioned, as well as that for the native instructors of schoolmasters to be entertained, as an experiment; and to help to cover the expense, the persons now employed in conducting translations from the Sanscrit might be discharged. A place might perhaps be found in some of the public offices (as the old Sudder Adawlut), where the books of the society might be safely deposited, and the native secretary might be entrusted with the care and issue of them.

34. The necessary communication should be made to the Medical Board regarding the employment of the vaccinators, and the means suggested for diffusing medical science. The vaccinators also should be consulted as to their disposition to undertake the task proposed for them.

35. The printing of the school-books suggested by the society should immediately be sanctioned, and the society should be authorized to issue advertisements inviting translations, and promising remuneration at the rate already mentioned.

36. The society should be requested to give directions for the preparation of medals, and the Persian secretary might direct some of the books already printed under his superintendence to be bound, some handsomely and some plainly, as prizes. The total expense of each, however, should not exceed the sum laid down in a former paragraph, including the prime cost of the book. Those prizes might then be distributed to the collectors and the vaccinators, if they should enter into the design; and they might be requested to commence the distribution, either generally or gradually, and experimentally, as they thought most expedient.

37. The society should likewise have some of the cheaper publications which are printed under its superintendence properly bound, at the expense of Government, for distribution as prizes, and the expense of prizes to schoolmasters should be authorized.

38. The expense of the English school at Bombay may be immediately authorized, and the School-book Society requested to take the management of it; the expense being limited to 2,500 rupees a year.

39. The professorships for English sciences cannot be promised without the sanction of the honourable the Court of Directors, to whom the question should be referred; unless some part of the money allotted to religious purposes should become disposable, when stipends and prizes may be held out as far as the amount recovered will go. The commissioner at Poona should be requested to avail himself of any such opportunities.

40. There are many details to be filled up in these plans, for which I must depend on the kind assistance of the secretary. As the correspondence is chiefly with the collectors, the execution may be as well committed to the revenue as any other department. I am led to wish it should be so on this occasion, from the attention Mr. Farish has already given to the subject, and still more from the belief that Mr. Henderson is likely to be interrupted before he can make any great progress in organizing the proposed plan.

41. I can conceive no objection that can be urged to these proposals except the greatness of the expense, to which I would oppose the magnitude of the object. It is difficult to imagine an undertaking in which our duty, our interest and our honour are more immediately concerned. It is now well understood, that in all countries the happiness of the poor depends in a great measure on their education. It is by means of it alone that they can acquire those habits of prudence and self respect from which all other good qualities spring, and if ever there was a country where such habits are required, it is this. We have all often heard of the ills of early marriages and overflowing population, of the savings of a life squandered on some one occasion of festivity, of the helplessness of the ryots, which renders them a prey to money-lenders, of their indifference to good clothes or houses, which has been urged on some occasions as an argument against lowering the public demands on them; and, finally, of the vanity of all laws to protect them, when no individual can be found who has spirit enough to take advantage of those enacted in their favour: there is but one remedy for all this, which is education.

42. If there be a wish to contribute to the abolition of the horrors of self-immolation and of infanticide, and, ultimately, to the destruction of superstition in India, it is scarcely necessary now to prove, that the only means of success lie in the diffusion of knowledge.

In the mean time the dangers to which we are exposed from the sensitive character of the natives, and the slippery foundation of our Government, owing to the total want of union between us and our subjects, require the adoption of some measures to counteract them:

regretted that the range of employment is so much contracted by the system which renders so many eligible situations hereditary; where, whether qualified or not, the heir succeeds to offices of responsibility and emolument; it destroys emulation, and perverts the resources of the state in the support of useless agents. The same remark applies to the village institutions.

7. By these remarks, I mean to contend that India is not without the means of supplying agents, not only for the affairs of the Government, but also for the advancement of individual interests. I question whether the intellect of the mass of the population is in a more degraded state in India than that of the United Kingdom. But it is the furthest from my intention to contend that a higher order of education, and in particular a better, a purer, and more perfect system of morality is not indispensably necessary.

8. But the means by which that improvement is to be attained, is a delicate and difficult question. I must repeat my opinion that the Government should not be too forward in taking the education of the natives on itself, nor interfere too much in the institutions that exist in the country, imperfect as they may be.

9. Though aware of the impolicy of the former measure, the Governor's propositions yet appear to infringe on both those positions in too great a degree. From an over anxiety to complete so good a work, we run the danger of attempting too much at once, and defeating our object.

10. I would leave the native village schools untouched and unnoticed, without attempting to institute examinations, or to distribute prizes, on the part of the Government. I question whether this interference, even if practicable through so extensive a range of country, would not be prejudicial. The schools to be established on a better model, in addition to these, should be few in number but efficient in the means of instruction, and of producing schoolmasters.

11. I would not ostensibly, but indirectly, give every encouragement to the missionaries; for although I entirely concur with the Governor in the expediency of abstaining from all attempts at religious improvement, yet so long as the natives do not complain of the interference of the missionaries with their prejudices, and so long as they prosecute their labours with the caution and judgment they have hitherto manifested, their exertions cannot fail of being profitable; even if they combine religious with moral instruction, no danger will arise out of their agency. The beneficial result may not be immediately conspicuous, yet it must ultimately appear, even if limited to the education of the lower classes of the natives. If education should not produce a rapid change in their opinions on the fallacy of their own religion, it will at least render them more honest and industrious subjects.

12. These observations involve an objection to the proposed employment of vaccinators with salaries. They have as important a duty to perform, to screen the country from a scourge which has depopulated villages wherever it has appeared. That their attention may not be diverted from that object, it is provided by the 2d clause of Article IX., section 13, of the Medical Code, that a vaccinator shall hold no other appointment whatever, but his whole time and attention be solely devoted to the dissemination of vaccination. They cannot spare time to attend to the diffusion of knowledge also.

13. For the establishment of the most efficient seminary at the Presidency, as a basis for the education of the natives, I yield my most cordial assent. It is here that all our efforts and resources should be concentrated, whence the rays of education could be the most advantageously diffused, gradually to improve the mental and moral condition of India. The wealthy inhabitants of Bombay, some of whom are members of the Bombay Native School Society, would, I am persuaded, contribute more largely to the support of such an institution, and avail themselves of it for the education of their children. They have hitherto, it is true, not displayed much liberality, having granted in benefactions only R¹ 1,534, and in annual donations R¹ 473 to the society in question, but the Government has not yet contributed very largely towards the education of the natives. If an example were set, I am persuaded it would be more generally followed.

14. Whenever the seminary may be competent to furnish well qualified schoolmasters, whether Christians, Parsees, Mussulmans or Hindoos, the most capable might be selected and stationed in each zillah under the control of collectors; a bungalow might be built for the accommodation of each schoolmaster at the expense of Government, and a few begahs of land attached to it. If there is no public building available for a school-room, a shed might be constructed, the whole would not cost R¹ 1,000, a salary being allowed to the schoolmaster from the funds of the society, until his receipt from his own earnings be sufficient for his maintenance; he should be bound to instruct the lower classes in reading, writing and accounts gratuitously, and receive a small stipend from those who can afford it, of which the collector should be the judge; the buildings and land being considered as an endowment for the accommodation of the schoolmaster of the station.

15. I would establish it as a rule, that no person be entertained in any office under the Government, even down to a peon, without the production of a certificate of his qualification in reading and writing, either in the English or his own language.

16. Certificates to be granted by schoolmasters, testifying to the merits and qualifications of their pupils for public employment, would operate as the best incentive. The integrity of such credentials might easily be ascertained when presented to collectors or other public functionaries, by those seeking to be employed. To the most distinguished agricultural classes of scholars, or the sons of our district and village officers, grants of waste lands might be made, with this condition, that it be not liable to assessment during the life of the first incumbent; that on the succession of the next proprietor, the estate be surveyed and the assessment fixed at one-fourth of the net produce, in perpetuity; and that it be held and descend

descend as an undivided estate to the heirs of each proprietor, in failure of which it reverts to the Company.

17. As the means of improving the education of the natives by any of their own literary works are admitted by all to be inefficient, it is proposed to encourage by the grant of premiums, the composition of elementary books and useful manuals, and to translate, and print and circulate moral tracts and works on science. That this system must prove most expensive and slow in its operation there can be no doubt.

18. If the Government were to bear the expense of printing all tracts in the native languages that might be approved, or, which would be a preferable plan, of subscribing for a certain number of copies, the encouragement would be sufficient. We have had two or three instances of a laudable ambition of the natives to become authors; that disposition will increase with the progress of knowledge. If we grant premiums for two or three years, the cessation of such grants (for it must terminate some time or other) will create a relaxation in that disposition. Individuals will also withhold their patronage of literary works, when they perceive the Government anxious to assume and to exercise it. I am persuaded that the grant of premiums will not be so efficacious as the system we have hitherto pursued.

19. The mode in which it is proposed to encourage assistant-surgeons either to produce an elementary treatise on one of the sciences connected with the profession in a native language, or bring a native instructed by him to a certain pitch in some one of those sciences, appears objectionable in principle on the ground of its being likely to operate as an encroachment on patronage; some governors would cordially redeem a pledge dictated by so liberal and disinterested a motive, but there are others who would complain of such anticipations of their patronage, and not feel themselves bound to fulfil the promise. The measure also would appear to undervalue other descriptions of merit, and claims to official reward, of an equal, if not of a more powerful character.

20. It would be better to require from the Medical Board the production of such a treatise; it might then be translated, and it would serve as a useful means of instructing medical students at the proposed seminary.

21. With respect to funds, it appears to me objectionable to appropriate any particular source of receipt towards the dissemination of education. It would be a preferable plan were Government to provide a suitable building for the seminary at the Presidency, and to endow it by a grant, say of a lac or two of rupees, the interest of which should be placed at the disposal of the Bombay Native School Society. A quarterly report may be made to the Government of the progress of the society and of the state of the funds. Should any deficiency arise, which it is to be hoped would not be to any material extent, it might be supplied by the Government. A system of this kind would simplify the mode of affording public support to the institution, and stimulate contributions on the part of the natives, without which the expense will be too great to the state. It would also relieve the Government from any pledge to the support of education by contributing sums from the lapse of grants and other contingent sources which might exceed what ought in reason to be expected from its liberality. If the grants made by Parliament for the promotion of education in the United Kingdom be compared with the sum proposed to be allotted for the purpose of enlightening so great a population, the donation will not be considered extravagant, especially when we bear in mind how little has yet been disbursed by the British Government in the improvement of education in India. We shall reap the fruit of it in due time, and abundantly.

22. Respectable and well qualified schoolmasters for the principal seminary might, I should think, be obtained on salaries of 150 or 200 rupees a month. Those who are qualified as teachers are not the description of men in demand as clerks in the public offices, or in those of merchants, where penmanship is the chief requisite. The income of schoolmasters in every part of the world is on a small scale; the object is not to make it too high in India; they derive their respectability from their usefulness. All European functionaries should be required to treat them with every degree of attention, with the view of elevating their character in the estimation of the country; such marks of respect will be more efficacious than if the salary were 50 or 100 rupees a month, more or less. If teachers with those salaries were entertained, we should afford a decisive proof to the natives of our desire not to limit the resources of the institution exclusively in favour of Europeans, and the most beneficial effects would result in stimulating contributions. I would give the same salaries to a Native as to an European teacher. The natives are too apt to suspect that in all our institutions, our object is directed to promote the pecuniary interest of individuals of our own and not of this country.

23. The suggestions of the Governor for educating the natives in a knowledge of anatomy, medicine or chemistry, appear to me to be entitled to every attention. The country is in great want of medical practitioners; thousands of lives would be saved by extending that branch of science. In addition to what is proposed, I would grant a moiety or the whole of the salary intended for vaccinators to one of the staff-surgeons at the Presidency, who may have the most leisure to superintend this branch of the seminary at Bombay. The students should be obliged to attend the dispensary, to visit the hospitals, and to avail themselves of all those aids in obtaining a proficiency which the Presidency affords beyond any other station.

24. If types are to be bought and distributed throughout the country, boys ought to be attached to the different presses at Bombay to learn the duty of compositors. Whatever may be my own views on the subject, a most important question, which has been much discussed under the presidency of Bengal, presents itself, What would be the effects of the power and influence of the press in the present state of the country, if the natives are to be taught the art of printing? the dissemination of whatever they choose to publish, would, of course, immediately follow. If we could control the press which a distribution of types would necessarily

establish and multiply, by publishing only what the local authorities might approve, it would be well, but such a precaution would manifest to the discrimination of the natives so great a dread of the effect of our own policy in facilitating the means of diffusing knowledge, that we should excite a spirit of inquiry and of agitation under a controlled system, which would not be very favourable to our character for consistency, or to any confidence in the stability of our supremacy. The distribution of types throughout the country demands the gravest consideration.

25. No doubt the progress of knowledge can be most effectually and economically promoted by a study of the English language, wherein, in every branch of science, we have, ready compiled, the most useful works, which cannot be compressed in tracts and translated in the native languages without great expense and the labour of years. A classical knowledge of English ought to constitute the chief object of the Bombay seminary. As far as I have conversed with the natives, they are anxious that their children should be thoroughly grounded in the English language; some of the wealthiest would be glad to send their children to England for education, were it not for the clamorous objection of their mothers; nothing can be more favourable for commencing, or for the establishment of a good system of education, than such a disposition.

26. The means of encouragement to which I have already adverted as existing, apply only to the lower or middling classes of society. I am aware of the obstacles that exist, as far as affects the higher ranks, in consequence of their exclusion from offices of responsibility and emolument; but the diffusion of a higher order of education will, in respect to those also, work its own advantages. Lucre, the thirst for accumulating wealth, leads every native of rank to look to commerce as the sole pursuit of life. The wealth many have acquired is enormous; the losses many have sustained have been great and ruinous. The present depressed state of trade is peculiarly favourable to the conversion of a commercial spirit into a literary one. By giving them a knowledge of the sciences, a fondness for books, a desire of reading will supersede a devotion to a profit and loss account; they will know and feel how much their permanent welfare depends on converting a portion of their wealth into lands, yielding, though a moderate interest, yet a handsome and secure income for ever, instead of trusting it to the contingencies of commerce, and they will establish themselves as landholders in the country. Education will teach them that commerce renders them wealthy one day and beggars the next; that in commerce prosperity is uncertain, that in the tenure of a landed estate it is secured for generations to come. The spread of knowledge will, of itself, produce the best encouragement in respect to the higher ranks; all forced excitements must be expensive and will fail in the end, especially where they are administered by the Government.

27. But would not the encouragement, in a greater degree than prevails, of regimental schools prove a great auxiliary to the diffusion of useful knowledge? Lieutenant-colonel Sealy's report is particularly gratifying. If every battalion had 50 boys under a course of education, there would be at least 1,300 constantly in progress of improvement.

28. The general order of the 22d November 1821 permits a *pandit* to be entertained in every native battalion, on a monthly allowance of R' 10. 2. for the instruction of the sepoy boys in writing and accounts. Reading seems not to have been considered necessary. I think the allowance too small, and that this class of teachers should not be confined to one sect. Why not allow the sepoy boys attached to corps at the Presidency, or at other stations, to attend the schools that are maintained under the control of the Bombay Education Society? The situation of schoolmaster might be bestowed on the boy who may be the most distinguished in qualification; and if it were established as a regulation, that no native soldier who could not read nor write should be promoted to the higher ranks, it would be productive of the best effects; it would add to the respectability of native officers, the majority of whom can do little more than affix their mark in substitution of their names.

29. If the suppression of the native college at Poona, or rather its transference to Bombay, or its conversion to a more general diffusion of knowledge in its emancipation from Brahminical control would create the slightest sensation unfavourable to our popularity, it unquestionably ought to be continued. The statement of students, however, does not exhibit much thirst for knowledge in the Deccan, especially if it embraces the whole number that has been admitted since its institution; and R' 14,000 a year might be employed in a more profitable manner.

Bombay, 29 Dec. 1823.

(signed) F. Warden.

(24.)—EXTRACT LETTER, in the Public Department, to the Bombay Government, dated 21st September 1825.

(24.) Letter to the
Bombay Govern-
ment, 21 Sept.
1825.

THE measures which you have as yet adopted for the furtherance of this important object are inconsiderable, compared with those which you have in contemplation. There is one of them, however, to which we are disposed to attach very considerable importance, the establishment of an English school at the Presidency (under the superintendence of the committee of the Native School-book Society), where English may be taught grammatically, and where instruction may be given in that language on history, geography, and the popular branches of science; and we are happy to find that Mr. Warden bears testimony to the anxious desire of many among the natives to obtain the benefit of an English education for their children.

We observe also, that you have sanctioned, experimentally, the proposal of the committee of

of the School-book Society, for employing certain natives, competently qualified as instructors of schoolmasters; this also we regard as a measure of no small utility.

You have afforded other pecuniary assistance to a small extent, in several ways, to the School-book Society, all of which are sanctioned.

We have received high gratification from the formation of a society in the Southern Concan for establishing and conducting schools, and particularly from the very liberal contributions which appear to have been made to it by the natives of that province, and which we regard as an earnest of what will be done for the promotion of the same object by their countrymen in other parts of India; we willingly sanction the donation of 1,000 rupees, and annual subscription of 500, which you have granted to this society, together with the grant of books for the schools.

Our attention is next drawn to the more extended plans which you have in contemplation for the education of the natives.

We entirely agree in the opinion of Mr. Marriott, as expressed in his letter to your secretary, dated the 2d of December 1823, and recorded on your consultations of the 10th of March following, that "the grand attention of Government should, in the first instance, be directed to affording means to their subjects at large to acquire simply the elementary parts of literature, reading, writing and arithmetic, after the acquirement of which the advancement of the scholars must mainly depend upon their means of obtaining usefully instructive books on moral and scientific subjects."

Mr. Marriott declares the character of the Hindoo literary works to be such as "to make it any thing rather than desirable that such works, in their uncultured state, should become the basis of education;" and recommends, that to provide good books, and place them within the reach of the natives, be among the objects which principally engage the attention of Government. In this view of the subject your president concurs, justly observing, "it is of comparatively little use that people are taught to read if their studies are to be confined to legends of Hindoo gods."

Your principal object, therefore, has been to devise arrangements for the supply of books, and the establishment of elementary schools. And a difference of opinion appears to exist between your president and Mr. Warden with regard to the best choice of means for these ends.

Your president proposed that schools, in such number as might seem advisable, should be established by Government; that moderate salaries should be paid by Government to the masters, who should likewise be permitted to take fees from their pupils, and that the schools should be under the superintendence of the collectors, where such an arrangement was practicable, and elsewhere under that of the vaccinators; that pecuniary and other encouragement should be held out to the production of school-books of the requisite kind; that the expense of printing them should be borne by Government, and that each school should be furnished with a certain quantity. A number of minor arrangements were also suggested in your president's minute, to which it is unnecessary for us at present particularly to advert.

Mr. Warden objected to several of the principal features of your president's plan, and suggested other measures in his opinion better calculated to answer the end.

Before deciding upon a question of so much difficulty and importance, it was desirable to obtain the fullest possible information on the present state of education, and the comparative practicability of the different means suggested for its advancement. You have, therefore, very properly addressed a circular letter to the collectors, transmitting a list of questions, answers to which are required.

Until the receipt of the information which has been thus called for, it would be premature in us to pronounce any opinion on the arrangements which have been suggested by your president on the one hand, and by Mr. Warden on the other. We therefore anxiously await the arrival of the reports which the collectors have been ordered to furnish, and which we hope will contain all the facts which are necessary to enable us to come to a decision on this subject.

You will, however, understand, that whatever arrangement may ultimately appear to you to be most advisable, it must on no account be acted upon without our previous sanction.

(25.)—MINUTE of Francis Warden, Esq. dated March 24, 1828.

1. IN the 24th para. of my Judicial Minute of the 25th of June 1819, I alluded to the very strong desire that had sprung up among the natives to avail themselves of the facilities which had been afforded of acquiring the benefit of a better education. In a subsequent discussion, I noticed the eagerness the natives had displayed to obtain a knowledge of the English language, and enlarged on that subject in my minute of the 6th of April 1825. Propositions having been made to the colleges at Poona and Surat to open a branch for teaching the English language, it was declined by the latter, and readily accepted by the former.

2. Yielding to no individual in a conviction of the advantages of education to every country, I have yet differed widely in respect to the best means of successfully prosecuting that object. I am so far from abandoning the grounds of that opinion, that every year's experience rather confirms me in its soundness. I have urged the policy of directing our chief effort to one object, to a diffusion of a knowledge of the English language, as best calculated to facilitate the intellectual and moral improvement of India. We have as yet made that only a secondary object.

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(25.) Minute of
F. Warden, Esq.
24 March 1828.

3. I must confess that I did not expect to receive so unqualified a corroboration of the popularity at least of that opinion among the natives as is afforded by the letter from the leading members of the native community of Bombay, bringing forward a proposition for establishing professorships to be denominated the Elphinstone professorships, for the purpose of teaching the natives the English language, and the arts, sciences and literature of Europe, to be held in the first instance by learned men to be invited from Great Britain, until natives of the country shall be found perfectly competent to undertake the office.

4. Nor did I expect to find so decisive a proof of the facility with which the English language could be diffused as is evidenced by the report recently published in the papers, of an examination at Calcutta, of the natives educated at that presidency, which exhibits a display of proficiency in that tongue almost incredible.

5. Under these impressions, I subscribe entirely to the opinion expressed by the author of the Political History of India, that it is better and safer to commence by giving a good deal of knowledge to a few than a little to many, to be satisfied with laying the foundation stone of a good edifice, and not desire to accomplish in a day what must be the work of a century.

6. But the object of giving a good deal of knowledge to a few can only be promoted by a better system of education; and the surest mode of diffusing a better system is by making the study of the English language the primary, and not the merely secondary object of attention in the education of the natives. The reviewer of the work above alluded to remarks, in which I still more cordially concur, that a more familiar and extended acquaintance with the English language would, to the natives, be the surest source of intellectual improvement, and might become the most durable tie between Britain and India. In any plan, therefore, for the public education of the natives, the complete knowledge of our language ought to form so prominent an object as to lay ground for its gradually becoming at least the established vehicle of legal and official business. The English tongue would in India, as in America, be the lasting monument of our dominion; and it is not too much to hope that it might also be the medium through which the inhabitants of those vast regions might hereafter rival the rest of the civilized world, in the expression of all that most exercises and distinguishes human intellect.

7. If it be desirable to diffuse a better system of education, we ought at once to encourage the study of the English tongue, as the leading object with the Native Education Society. I attended its last annual meeting, and had only to regret that a sufficient progress had not been made by the natives to enable them to benefit by the higher instruction to be derived from the professors on their arrival in India, instruction which must be given in the English language; its study then should be strongly recommended to the Native Education Society. No one, I imagine, contemplates the education of a hundred million or of seven million of natives in the English language; but I perceive nothing chimerical in laying the foundation stone of a good edifice for teaching what the higher classes of natives are eager to acquire, a knowledge of English. The example will be followed, and its effects in diffusing a better system than in sending forth, as at present, schoolmasters, and in circulating translations which not one in a hundred can read or understand, with a smattering of knowledge, will very soon be seen and felt.

8. At that meeting, I also heard, what I was not aware had yet been issued, a reply read to the letter from the Education Society, announcing the means pursued by the principal gentlemen of the native community for the endowment of the Elphinstone professorship, and must confess that the reply is not at all suited to the truly liberal and highly creditable nature of that institution. In addition to those sentiments of high approbation and commendation which such an object demanded, I think we might appropriately have urged on the consideration of the native community the necessity of being prepared to meet the arrival of the professors by encouraging the acquisition of a more intimate knowledge of English among their children.

9. I have already offered an opinion that a donation on the part of the honourable Court of one or two lacs of rupees, for establishing a seminary at Bombay, would encourage the natives to come forward with their contributions in a greater degree than they had done in 1824; but as these have now taken the lead, and, instead of following, have set an example of liberality, I think that the donation of a sum at least equal to what the natives of Western India have raised, is the smallest which the honourable the Court of Directors ought to contribute to aid in the promotion of so great a blessing to a country as the diffusion of a better system of education than prevails in India.

10. My attention has also on this occasion been directed to the institution for teaching natives in the engineer branch of science. It has cost since its establishment 87,502 rupees, or 17,500 rupees a year, and it has sent forth 34 boys; the education of each boy then has cost 2,575 rupees; how long they were under a course of tuition I know not, but it is impossible that they can have acquired any thing beyond the most superficial knowledge. In this institution also I think the English, and nothing but the English, should be taught, which will prepare the boys to benefit by the higher instruction to be derived from the professors on their arrival.

(signed) F. Warden.

(26.)—MINUTE of Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, 1828.

I concur with Mr. Warden as to the desirable object of diffusing education, but differ as to the mode. (26.) Minute of Sir J. Malcolm, 1828.

I am of opinion the method adopted at this presidency is of all others the best that can be pursued. The chief ground on which I anticipate advantages from the establishment of the Elphinstone professorships, is, that a certain proportion of the natives will be instructed by them not only in the English language, but in every branch of useful science. To natives so educated I look for aid, in the diffusion of knowledge among their countrymen, through the medium of their vernacular dialects; and I certainly think it is only by knowledge being accessible through the latter medium that it ever can be propagated to any general or beneficial purpose.

This question may be decided by reference to the History of England. Before the Reformation, our best books on religion, morality, philosophy and science were veiled in the classical languages of Greece and Rome; and it is a remarkable fact, that since all those works have been translated into the vernacular language of our native country, though gentlemen, men of the learned professions, and those who are to instruct youth, still study the classical languages, as the fountains of our knowledge, these are unknown to the great bulk of our countrymen, to whom improved education has been so useful. The reason is plain; the latter have neither that time nor money to spare which is necessary for such studies. There is a still greater necessity that the natives of India, whom it is our object to instruct, should have the path of knowledge rendered as short and as smooth as possible; all that we are now doing tends to that object, the complete accomplishment of which will be effected by the establishment of the Elphinstone professors, whose duty it will be to teach the few who are to teach the many, and from whom, as a source, the natives of this quarter of India will be able to obtain that information and knowledge which is best suited to their wishes, their talents, and their various occupations in life.

I have on political grounds a consolation, derived from my conviction of the impossibility of our ever disseminating that half-knowledge of our language, which is all any considerable number of the natives could attain. It would decrease that positive necessity which now exists for the servants of Government making themselves masters of the languages of the countries in which they are employed, and without which they never can become in any respect competent to their public duties.

One of the chief objects I expect from diffusing education among the natives of India, is our increased power of associating them in every part of our administration. This I deem essential on grounds of economy, of improvement and of security. I cannot look for reduction of expense in the different branches of our Government from any diminution of the salaries now enjoyed by European public servants, but I do look to it from many of the duties they now have to perform being executed by natives on diminished salaries. I further look to the employment of the latter in such duties of trust and responsibility, as the only mode in which we can promote their improvement; and I must deem the instruction we are giving them dangerous, instead of useful, unless the road is opened wide to those who receive it, to every prospect of honest ambition and honourable distinction.

To render men who are employed beyond the immediate limits of the Presidency fit for such duties as I contemplate, no knowledge of the English language is necessary. The acquisition of that would occupy a period required for other studies and pursuits, but it is quite essential to aspiring natives that they should have the advantage of translations from our language of the works which are best calculated to improve their minds, and increase their knowledge not only of general science, but to enable them to understand the grounds which led us to introduce into the system of the administration we have adopted for India the more liberal views and sounder maxims of our policy and legislation in England. It is to the labours of the Elphinstone professors that we must look for that instruction which is to form the native instruments that must become the medium of diffusing such knowledge; and as no duty can be more important than that of men who are placed at the very head of this course of instruction, and as the power of selecting those qualified for the important task will much depend upon the liberality of the salaries assigned them, I trust, with Mr. Warden, that the honourable Court will make a grant, to promote this institution, of a sum at least equal to that subscribed by the natives of this presidency.

I have since my arrival paid much attention to the institution for educating natives in the engineer and revenue branch, and regret that my sentiments regarding its progress and utility should differ so much from those of Mr. Warden, and particularly on the essential point of the language in which instruction is conveyed in this seminary.

While I can quite understand the facility with which sons of Europeans brought up at the national school, and similar charitable establishments, can pursue their studies by the aid of English books and English masters, I am convinced that limiting this course of instruction to that language would be to exclude almost all the natives from advancement in a line it is most desirable they should pursue, and for which some classes of them, particularly the Brahmins, are singularly well prepared by previous education.

The objections which some of the natives have to enter our seminaries to learn English, are not unreasonable. The study is arduous, and must exclude many pursuits which are

prescribed by their customs and religion. Besides numerous causes, local and others, combine to prejudice them against such schools; but when they find the means presented to them, as they now are, of acquiring science through the medium of the native languages, the great obstacle is overcome. They enter at once upon the study of the science they desire to attain, and from being able to read and write the language in which it is made accessible, their progress is quite surprising. It is true that in the plans and surveys they make, we have the names of places in the native language, instead of English, but adding the latter when it is required is a slight labour to the superintendant, and the construction of the original work with the names of places in the native language, is calculated to spread wide a love and knowledge of science.

There is, I confess, no branch of education that I look forward to with more sanguine expectation than the Engineers' Institution at this Presidency, because I deem it in a singular degree calculated not only to give respectable employment to those whom it educates, but to disseminate useful knowledge among all classes. The pupils at this institution are instructed in reading, writing and accounts, in algebra, in mathematics, in plan and perspective drawing, in architecture and mechanics; and I am confident from what I have already seen, that besides the advantage the public will derive from their attainments, natives of rank will early employ their scientific countrymen in surveying their estates, and building houses and bridges, and that the profits and consideration derived from such employ, will stimulate others to exertion, and spread abroad, without any aid from Government, both the desire and the means of acquiring science.

Mr. Warden has commented upon the actual cost of this institution, and that of each pupil which it has yet sent out. I must in the first place object to this mode of judging an institution, the progress of which towards its objects must be too gradual to admit of any estimate being formed of its value within four years of its establishment; but taking the Engineer Institution even on this ground, I think I shall in a short period be able to shew that it has become already a great saving of expense to Government, and will prove soon to be one to a much greater extent. From what I have already stated, I hope soon to lay before the Board surveys by natives educated at this institution, which will bear comparison with those executed by European officers, who have cost Government five times the salary of the native surveyors. Independent of this fact, is it not admitted that the employment in the detail parts of range surveys has proved uniformly ruinous to the health of European officers, and that it has not only taken them from their regimental duty, but destroyed the constitution of some of the most promising young men in the army. But there are other results still more important to be looked for from the Engineers' Institution; while we expect it to supply instruments for every branch except the very highest in future surveys, we have the pleasing prospect through its success, of seeing natives of education rise to respectable employment. I value this, as it relates to every class of our subjects, but particularly the Brahmins, who I am pleased to see form the greatest proportion of the students, amongst all the natives of this class, who have suffered most from the establishment of our dominion. Their religious character, their superior intellectual attainments, and habits of business, gave them influence and power under every native state; that is now gone, and it is not in nature that they should have friendly feelings towards those who have so greatly deteriorated their condition in the community. For this reason I prize every opportunity, however slight, that presents itself of conciliating this class. The acquisition of science, and the employments to which it lead, will raise them among their countrymen. They will become again objects of respect and admiration, and attain an influence upon grounds on which it is not only safe, but desirable they should possess it. Nothing can be more foreign to the habits of intrigue, or gradually more subversive of those superstitious prejudices, for which the Brahmins are so remarkable, than the studies and pursuits to which those educated at this institution will be devoted, and while the knowledge of mathematics and other sciences which they attain, are calculated to instil inensibly the love of truth into their minds, it must at the same time increase their respect and attachment for superiors, from whom they derive a knowledge by which they are at once benefited and elevated.

(signed) John Malcolm.

(27.)—MINUTE by R. Goodwin, Esq. 1828.

(27.) Minute by
R. Goodwin, Esq.
1828.

My ideas are entirely in accordance with those expressed by the Governor. It is quite unnecessary for me to enlarge in these times, on such a topic. Happily for the natives of India, our system of Government seems to be quietly undergoing an alteration, which will gradually place them in new and beneficial relations towards us. The experiment is not only philanthropic, but just, and I think well deserved. When education brings employment, and employment leads to distinction and independence, then, we may be sure, the natives have certain interests in the maintenance of a rule, which, though it is that of foreigners, is more tolerant and protective to them than any they have known for ages. It may be hoped they will cling to a power which thus shelters and exalts them. They will have motives of action different from those which assisted the extension of our Government, and infinitely more to their honour.

(signed) R. Goodwin.

(28.)—EXTRACT of LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of *Bombay*, dated 16th April 1828.

3. The reports of the judges, collectors and other local officers, on the state of education in their several districts, are now before us, and contain ample information on all the points on which it was chiefly required. We have had much pleasure in perceiving that these functionaries in general have cordially entered into your benevolent views, and have applied themselves with alacrity to devise effectual means of forwarding your object.

4. The reports prove, that of the population under your Government, only a small proportion receive even the elements of a school education; a proportion indeed still smaller than we were prepared to expect from what has been ascertained concerning the state of education on the other side of the Peninsula. At the Mahomedan schools the children are taught to read the Koran and some other religious books. With respect to the Hindoo schools the instruction which they afford is not calculated to give to the pupils moral and intellectual improvement. What they learn consists of reading, writing and, in most districts, the rudiments of arithmetic, the latter taught in a cumbrous and apparently inefficient way, and the power of reading and writing confers on them little benefit, since their languages afford but few books from which any thing useful can be learned, and these few, it appears, are seldom read in the schools.

5. There are but two means of placing a better education within the reach of the natives under your Government; the improvement of the existing schools, and the establishment of others. The first, could it be done ever so effectually, would not supersede the necessity of the last, there being an immense number of entire mohals without any schools whatever, and the number of villages destitute of schools being greater, beyond all comparison, than the number which possess them. The masters of the existing schools being, in respect to useful information, almost on the same level with their scholars, it was alike necessary whether with a view to the improvement of the present schools, or to the establishment of new, to provide better teachers and better school-books.

6. The English school which has been already under our sanction established at the Presidency, will, we hope, eventually supply the former of these wants, and we trust that no exertions will be spared to adapt it to that purpose. We are happy to learn, that an English branch is to be added to the Poona college; but, though a knowledge of the English language, or even in some degree of English literature, may be communicated to a portion of the higher classes among the natives through this medium, it will not be safe to expect in the training of schoolmasters much aid from an institution in which all the teachers must be Hindoos.

7. The other deficiency, that of school-books, bids fair to be in time supplied by the exertions of the Native School-book and School Society, Government defraying, as you propose that it should do, the expense of printing the society's publications, and of course (we have no objection) receiving whatever returns may arise from the sale. The works hitherto printed appear to have been judiciously selected, and we are happy to observe, that there is a considerable and regular demand for them; a demand, which if it proceeds (as we conclude it does) from the existing schools, justifies the hope that your exertions for the improvement of those schools will not be unavailing. You have likewise adopted the judicious measure of offering rewards for the preparation of such school-books in the native languages as you shall approve of, and we perceive that the invitation thus held out has already caused some works to be commenced.

8. It remains to consider what may most expediently be done for the multiplication of schools; your views extend to the immediate establishment of a school in each of the principal towns and sudder stations; and, when these shall have produced a sufficient number of persons capable of teaching, in all the cusbas and large villages. We agree with you in looking to this wide extension of the benefits of education as the ultimate end to be aimed at.

9. You have nowhere however distinctly stated to us, how much you intend should be comprised in the course of education at these schools, supposing them to be established. If you intend that they should merely teach reading, writing and arithmetic, all these being already taught in the native schools, it would not perhaps be necessary to incur the expense of establishing schools for this purpose, except in places where none already exist. In those places where there are schools within reach, a preferable mode of assisting them would be to encourage the poorer natives to educate their children by defraying a part of the expense. Several modes of affording this assistance have been recommended by the local officers, nor are these the only or perhaps the best which might be suggested. Even in places where there are at present no schools, the knowledge that aid would be afforded to them in this way, would probably cause their establishment. In return for the additional emoluments which the schoolmasters would derive from this source, they would probably be willing that their scholars should be subjected to any examinations which you might think fit to prescribe; and the demand which already exists for the publications of the School-book Society renders their gradual introduction into the existing native schools far from hopeless.

10. In the event of your establishing the Government schools which you propose, it is still to be decided what remuneration the schoolmasters shall receive from Government, and in what shape it shall be bestowed. In regard to the mode of payment, your choice lies between a fixed salary and an allowance for every pupil. The local officers mostly give the preference to the latter plan, under the idea that the former would be more consistent with the

(28.) Letter to the
Bombay Govern-
ment, 16 April
1828.

salary were much greater than it ought to be. The other plan, that of proportioning the reward to the number of pupils, has, however, this advantage, that it would give the school-master a motive to receive among his pupils, for the sake of the Government allowance, those whose parents are too poor to contribute any thing themselves. This mode of remuneration, therefore, if you should also prefer it, you will consider yourselves authorized to adopt. The arrangements suggested by Major Robertson (in the Paper forming Appendix (A.) to Mr. Farish's memorandum) for regulating the time and manner of payment so as to render it most efficacious as a security for good teaching, merit approbation and sanction. We concur with the same officer on the propriety of withholding the allowance in the case of those children whose parents are in circumstances adequate to defray the whole expense of their education without pecuniary assistance. What should be the rate of the Government allowance you are most competent to judge; it ought not, however, to be so great as to render the teacher independent of the fees of his pupils.

11. We perceive that the mode of rendering the examinations most efficient, is receiving that attention from you which its importance demands, and we shall not attempt to direct you in the choice of means, further than by expressing our decided conviction that European examiners can alone be relied upon for performing that duty with the necessary impartiality and intelligence. We deem this caution the more requisite, because more than one of the local officers appear to contemplate the employment chiefly of native agency for that purpose. We approve of the proposition that the periodical examinations should be accompanied by the distribution of prizes, both to the scholars and to the teachers; and by the issue of certificates to the more meritorious of the former, entitling them to preference as candidates for public employment.

12. The degree in which the natives feel a desire for better education, or would be inclined to avail themselves of it if offered, is differently spoken of by the local officers in different districts. In no one of the reports, however, is it stated that they have any prejudice against it; in some they are even said to have an anxious desire for it; and those who doubt their disposition to avail themselves of it, ascribe their reluctance solely to the advantage they derive from the labour of their children. To obviate this difficulty, Mr. Stevenson, sub-collector of Darwar, suggests that a small remission of the assessment should be made to each ryot while any of his children are at school. We doubt the propriety or expediency of agreeing to that proposal; but at any rate, previously to adopting this or any other measure of a similar tendency, it will be necessary to ascertain by experience whether the reluctance exists.

13. The local functionaries are universally favourable to the establishment of a rule excluding those who cannot read and write from the office of jemadar or naik of peons, and all offices higher than that of a peon, but they mostly anticipate great inconvenience from the extension of the same rule, at least for the present, to the peons themselves. On this subject we are willing to leave to you an entire discretion, and we shall only observe, that, judging from the great stimulus stated by Major Robertson to have been given by the establishment of the office of taltalee in Guzerat to the acquisition of the degree of education necessary to qualify for that office, a rule confining public employments to persons who could read and write, would most materially forward the object of your exertions.

14. We have derived great satisfaction from the proceedings of the school society which has been formed in the Southern Concan. Their success, allowing for the short time during which they have existed as a society, is highly creditable to them, and the zeal and liberality which has been evinced by the principal native members of the association is not the least gratifying circumstance of the whole. It is highly desirable that you should keep your eyes fixed upon their proceedings, and communicate with them frequently, as the experience which they are acquiring cannot but be highly useful to you in your more extended field of action, especially while they retain the services of so able and efficient a secretary as Lieutenant Jervis.

15. The library which you have requested us to provide for the Poona college has formed the subject of a previous communication in this department, dated 13th June 1827.

(29.)—EXTRACT of LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at *Bombay*, dated 10 Dec. 1828.

Answer to Letters dated 1st and 21st November 1827.

Resignation of the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone: his departure for England via Egypt. Addresses and other Proceedings of the European and Native Communities on the occasion.

33. We have perused, with much gratification, the testimonials of esteem and attachment which your late excellent Governor has received from the European and Native inhabitants; and it is highly pleasing and encouraging to observe that the native community have chosen, as a means of perpetuating their respect and gratitude towards Mr. Elphinstone, the endowment of three professorships bearing his name, for instructing the natives in the English language, and the arts and sciences and literature of Europe; the professorships to be held by properly qualified persons invited from England.

34. As the subscription for this purpose, though amounting to more than two lacs of rupees, was not yet closed, and as you have given us reason to expect an early communication from

(30.)—EXTRACT of LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of *Bombay*, dated 18th February 1829.

2. We shall now proceed to notice paragraphs 4 to 20 of your letter, dated 1st November 1827, wherein you reply to our Education Letter of 21st September 1825, and report to us your further proceedings connected with native education, and with the instruction of the junior civil servants in the native languages. (30.) Letter to the Bombay Government, 18 Feb. 1829.

7. The measures which you have adopted for the promotion of native education have hitherto been of an experimental nature, and on a small scale.

8. We had already expressed our approbation of the experimental arrangement for the instruction of schoolmasters under the superintendence of the School-book Society. We now learn, that among a number of Guzerattees who have been under instruction for the situation of schoolmasters at the society's expense, ten have been found qualified to undertake the office; that you have distributed these to certain stations suggested to you by the society; have granted to each of them an allowance of R^s 20 per mensem, and have placed them in suitable houses to prosecute their labours, the society undertaking to provide each master with a set of its publications; this arrangement merits our approbation, partly as a useful experiment, and partly because it was obviously proper that persons who had been encouraged to qualify themselves as schoolmasters, by expectations held out to them on the part of Government, should not be disappointed. We shall expect to receive at an early period, from the collectors in whose districts they have been placed, a report of the success with which the experiment has been attended; and we have no doubt that you will have duly profited by whatever useful hints or cautions its results may suggest.

9. We have derived much pleasure from the report of the chief engineer on the institution established with our sanction, to train European and native youths for the subordinate functions of the engineer and survey departments. The attainments of the pupils are not only highly satisfactory, so far as the immediate purposes of the institution are concerned, but encouraging as regards the prospects of success for a more extended scheme of native education. We observe that the course of instruction at this establishment is not confined to the technical details of engineering and surveying, but embraces the elements of a general scientific education, and that Captain Jervis the superintendant has voluntarily taken upon himself the irksome and difficult task of translating into the Mahratta and Guzerattee dialects, for the use of the pupils, some of the standard books of instruction in the European languages on arithmetic and geometry. We desire that Captain Jervis may be informed of the very great satisfaction with which we view this instance of zeal and application on his part, and the extremely favourable opinion which we have formed of the judgment and ability with which he has hitherto managed the institution under his charge.

10. What we have now noticed, comprises nearly the whole of your actual proceedings on the subject of education, within the period under review; but your late president, Mr. Warden, and Mr. Goodwin, have continued to discuss, in minutes which they have from time to time placed upon record, the comparative advantages of the plans of native education which Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Warden had respectively proposed for our consideration. You had been previously informed that we should come to a decision upon these plans, as soon as we should have received and considered the reports which you had required from the different collectors under your presidency. Those reports have since been received, and our deliberate opinion on the entire subject has been communicated to you in our letter dated 16th April 1828. You will have gathered from that despatch, that we, on the whole, concur in the more comprehensive, and we think, sounder views of your late governor; and you will have perceived that we have sanctioned the whole of his plans, which, as he has himself observed, are not inconsistent with those of Mr. Warden, but go beyond them. Because an attempt is made to communicate to the natives the elements of useful knowledge in their own languages, it by no means follows that to those who desire them, facilities should not be afforded for learning English. But such knowledge as suffices for the common purposes of life, may without doubt be easier taught to the natives in their own than in a foreign language. We are persuaded (and experience on the other side of the Peninsula confirms us in the opinion) that a desire for European knowledge and for the advantages connected with it, is the only effectual stimulus to the acquisition of the English language.

11. We perceive that the Supreme Government and the Government of Madras have given you full information of their measures for the education of the natives, and their communications, especially

especially that of the Supreme Government, deserve to be diligently studied by you. We have expressed to both Governments our unqualified approbation of their proceedings, and, if those Governments have not already supplied you with copies of our despatches to them on this subject, we desire that application to that effect be made to them, and that our views, as expressed in those despatches, may be conformed to in your future proceedings, with such modifications as difference of circumstances may require, and with all due attention to economy.

12. In the letter now under reply, you submit to our favourable consideration the recommendation of the School-book Society, for appointing an officer in the public service to superintend the schools in Guzerat, and another in the Deccan. In sanctioning your general plan of public instruction, we of course intended to sanction a proper system of superintendence, but we presume that this subject will have undergone an entire re-consideration, on the receipt of our letter of 16th April 1828.

13. You also refer us to a letter from the committee of the society, in reply to a question which you had addressed to them respecting the progress made by the school established under their superintendence for teaching English at the Presidency. From this report you say, we shall observe "that the English school, though successful so far as it has gone, has as yet been very limited in its progress." The number, however, of the scholars, fifty Mahrattas and five Guzerattees, is not altogether discouraging; but their attainments appear to us to fall short of what might have been expected. You ascribe the limited success of this institution to the want of properly qualified teachers, and observe, that although a certain degree of knowledge can be imparted through the medium of the native languages, by persons entertained from among the natives themselves, "the English language and the higher branches of science can only be taught by well-educated Englishmen." You accordingly recommend to us, very earnestly, to send out one or more European teachers, "who should," you observe, "if possible, be of such a time of life as would render them likely to enter with ardour into the task imposed on them, and to acquire the languages of the country, without which, it is evident, they cannot instruct its inhabitants."

14. This request will be taken into consideration when we shall have received further particulars respecting the institution, which, as we learn from your letter of 21st November 1827, is about to be founded by a subscription among the natives for teaching the English language and English literature and science.

15. Our attention has been drawn to a proposal, submitted by Captain Sutherland, for the establishment of an institution for educating native revenue officers. Considerable discussion and correspondence appear to have taken place on this proposition, but you have never directly brought it to our notice. Mr. Warden, it seems, is adverse to the proposed institution; your late president was favourable to it.

16. Our means of judging of the expediency of such an institution are imperfect, but the evidence before us leads to the conclusion, that there is great room for improvement in the character of the native revenue officers, both in regard to their general moral and intellectual qualifications, and to their practical knowledge of the details of business; but that their deficiencies are at present greater in the former particular than in the latter. We acknowledge, however, that in the present state of society in India, we have less confidence in the efficacy of any moral tuition which can be imparted to the natives in a public school, than in the skilful employment of those means of rewarding good and discouraging bad conduct, which every Government has at its disposal. It is by appointing to situations in the service of the state those only who are distinguished by moral as well as by intellectual superiority; by rewarding, in proportion to their merits, those of your servants who deserve well, and by removing and punishing those who are unfaithful to their trust, that you can hope to elevate the moral character of the people of India, by strengthening their incentives to virtuous conduct, and by giving that importance to morality in their estimation, which is produced by the conviction that it stands foremost of all things in yours. The detail of the business of the Revenue department can at best be very imperfectly taught in schools, and to be learned effectually, must be learned by practice in a collector's cutcherry. Mr. Chaplin's testimony to this last point is very explicit, and the opinion appears in itself reasonable. As the improvement, therefore, of the natives in general knowledge will have been provided for in the best manner you are able by your general arrangements, we do not see the necessity of a separate institution for the particular education of candidates for revenue employments. In the selection of natives to fill situations in our service, you will be guided of course by their qualifications only. Those who may be educated at your general institutions for education, will have the opportunity of acquiring higher qualifications than others and of showing that they have done so; but we desire that their superior advantages may end there; and that you will not consider yourselves under the necessity of appointing persons, educated at your institutions, to situations in any department for which they may prove unfit. You will make known to persons entering your institutions the exact terms on which they are received.

17. When you referred Captain Sutherland's plan to the consideration of Mr. Chaplin, you directed him to select and send some young natives to Captain Jervis's institution, "to be rendered competent to instruct other natives, if the present plan should be adopted; and to be fitted at all events for the able discharge of the public service in their own persons." Mr. Chaplin, on receiving those instructions, issued a public notice, inviting young men to pass an examination at Poona, in order that if found qualified in certain respects, they might proceed to Bombay, and be instructed under the superintendence of Captain Jervis in the branches of knowledge requisite for performing the duties of the revenue and judicial departments. Twenty-four youths having presented themselves in consequence of this invitation,

invitation, you, notwithstanding certain objections to the proceeding which occurred to you, considered yourselves bound to fulfil the pledge which had been held out to them. You will report to us the result of this experiment. We have little hopes of its success.

18. We take this opportunity of replying to your secretary's letter, dated 9th September 1826, requesting that we will send out the whole, or such part as we may think proper, of the books and instruments enumerated in two lists, one of books for the library of the Bombay Education Society, the other of books and philosophical instruments for the English school of that society.

19. The former of these lists you have, by some inadvertency, omitted to transmit to us. And we are not aware of the necessity which exists for our supplying books to form a library for the Education Society.

20. We are willing, however, to go to a moderate expense in providing such common books as may be required for the English school of the society. Many of the books included in the list submitted by you, are in our opinion ill chosen for the purpose; and the remainder, being among the most common English school-books, might, we should think, be more cheaply purchased in India, especially at Calcutta.

21. A set of philosophical instruments adapted for lectures is among the articles solicited by you; but this would form a more suitable appendage to the college now in course of establishment by the native community, than to the English school of the Education Society, the utility and success of which have hitherto been so limited. The consideration, therefore, of this part of your request is for the present postponed.

(31.)—EXTRACT of LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of Bombay, dated 8th July 1829.

Para. 2. We now reply to paragraphs 44 and 49 of your public letter, dated 13th August 1828, communicating to us the further progress of the subscription for the establishment of the Elphinstone professorships, which amounted on the 1st December 1827 to Rs 2,26,172, and was expected ultimately to realize three lacs, and recommending to our favourable consideration the request of the committee of subscribers, that a sum, which you propose should be equal to the amount subscribed by the natives, may be granted from the public money in aid of the undertaking.

3. The indication which this subscription affords of the capacity of the higher ranks among the natives to appreciate the advantages of improved education, and the value of European civilization, does honour both to themselves and to those who have held the reins of Government over them of late years, for to their fostering influence it is but just in some measure to attribute the growth of the new spirit of improvement.

4. We are ready and desirous to afford every proper encouragement to this spirit among the natives; and there cannot be a fitter means of bestowing such encouragement, than by assisting them in the meritorious undertaking in which they have now engaged. We are, therefore, disposed to view with favour your present recommendation, but to an immediate compliance with it there is an insurmountable obstacle, viz. the absence of any definite and well-digested plan for the attainment of the benefits which are sought. Until that deficiency be supplied, we can give no final answer to the application, since, before we can be justified in appropriating to any purpose so large a sum as that which is now solicited from us, we must be satisfied not only that the end aimed at is desirable, but that the means by which it is to be pursued are judiciously chosen.

(32.)—MINUTE of Sir John Malcolm, dated Dhapoorer, 10th October 1829.

THE letter from the honourable Court of Directors upon the subject of education has called my attention very forcibly to that important question, and after offering some general observations upon it, I shall refer particularly to the different institutions which have been formed at the Presidency for the purpose of training youth of all classes. I shall also notice in general the constitution of those public establishments, in which those we educate may look to find employment.

It will, I conclude, be admitted as a fact, that though our schools may give the elements of knowledge, it is only in its application and in the opportunities for the development of that talent we cultivate, that success can be ensured to the efforts made for the improvement of our Indian subjects. It follows, therefore, that their education and the manner in which youth are brought up, should be suited to those occupations which the Government have the power of enabling them to pursue, and to the character and construction of the community among whom they are expected through their better education to obtain a respectable livelihood.

The East Indians, from their character as a community and increasing number, require primary consideration, and I shall shortly state my views regarding those objects, which I deem it for the interest of this class to pursue, and the aid Government can afford them towards their attainment.

(30.) Letter to the
Bombay Govern-
ment, 18 Feb. 1829.

(31.) Letter to the
Bombay Govern-
ment, 8 July 1829.

(32.) Minute of
Sir J. Malcolm,
10 Oct. 1829.

Appendix (I.)

Education of
Natives.

* Admitting them as Clerks and Pursers in the Marine, placing them at the Mint to be instructed in working a steam engine, and in the dock yards to be educated as joiners.

The principal persons of this class have hitherto had their views much limited to employment in the public offices as writers and accountants, as sub-assistants and dressers in hospitals, or in the quarter-master general's, or survey branch as subordinate assistants. These are very respectable lines of life, but not calculated to raise a community to that rank in the society, to which every class has a right to aspire. Far less is that to be attained through meetings, speeches or memorials, or by any grant of privileges, or any equality of rights which can be conferred on this class. They must earn that honourable place in the population of our Indian territories, to which they should be encouraged to look, and aided to attain, through persevering industry, frugality and honesty. These qualities, displayed in all the detail and hazard of agricultural and commercial pursuits, as well as in the various branches of art and science, will lead to the attainment of a wealth and reputation, which will soon give them a weight and consideration in the community, which it is not in their power to obtain by other means.

Several measures* have recently been carried into effect, that tend to open new paths to this class of our subjects; I shall early propose others that will, I trust, still further extend their means of employment, and I am quite gratified by the conduct of the association of East Indians at Bombay, whose proceedings have hitherto been marked by moderation and good sense; and they will, I make no doubt, aided by the liberal policy of Government, succeed in their rational and laudable views of gradually raising the community to which they belong.

The proper place for the East Indians to strive for in the population of India is to become a useful and connecting link between the Europeans and natives, for which they are by their birth, their education and their religion, well suited. If they should remain from difference of climate or other causes a shade inferior to the Europeans with whom they may have to compete, in energy of character and knowledge, their education and means of adding to their information will generally give them many advantages over the natives engaged in similar pursuits.

The acquaintance of the East Indian from infancy with the English language will enable him to refer to every improvement of art and science in Europe, and these, until translations are greatly multiplied, must remain almost a dead letter to the other inhabitants of India.

The East Indian, though he may be in some points inferior to the European with whom he may have to compete in labour or in art, will have many advantages. His knowledge of the native languages and of the manners and usages of India will be greater, and his habits of life will render his expenses of living much less. This latter advantage it is of great importance to the lower classes of this community to preserve, for nothing but simplicity of clothing and diet, that approximates their mode of living much more to the natives than the Europeans, can ever enable them to keep their place, as mechanics and workmen in every branch of arts and manufacture.

With regard to the education of the natives subject to this Presidency, I am happy to find that the general sentiments I have stated in my minute upon that subject, under date the 11th April 1828, are in conformity with the sentiments expressed by the honourable the Court of Directors, in the despatch already alluded to, and there can, I trust, be no doubt that while every facility is afforded to natives desiring to learn English, the only practicable mode of diffusing useful knowledge is through the vernacular languages of the country.

With respect to the general principles upon which our native education at Bombay is founded, they are liberal and wise, but in several points it is my intention to suggest a modification, if not a change of the established rules. To natives of the town and island of Bombay, schools will of course continue, and some of the establishments at the Presidency must always remain upon a scale that will admit of schoolmasters, and students (above 17 or 18 years of age) who resort to them from our provinces, being instructed in those branches of knowledge which will better enable them to fulfil their duty in instructing others, or if not so occupied, in improving themselves and becoming more qualified for public employment; but it is my decided opinion that native children or youths under 17 or 18 should not be brought to Bombay from the interior, and separated from their parents for the benefit of instruction. None that they can receive will be equal to the hazards incurred to their morals, and to that of weakening if not destroying those ties of caste and kindred which now bind Indian families and societies, and which, with all their defects, have advantages that should not be cast away until we can well supply their place with motives and duties that will equally or better promote the good order of society.

The promises given to parents and a desire to conform with the wishes of Government, made numbers send children on the first establishment of schools and institutions at Bombay, who under other circumstances would have been reluctant to do so; but still none of any rank could be tempted, even by the flattering prospect of future employment in the public service. The Mahomedan and Hindoo mother are alike adverse to part even for a period from their sons. It is to them they look for enjoyment and importance in life; a wife is often neglected, a mother is always respected. In this state of society there can be nothing more hurtful to the feelings than such separations, and the pain they create is aggravated by the just alarm parents have, of their children being brought up in a large and dissolute town like Bombay, where the mixture of all tribes causes much uneasiness to parents of high caste, lest their children should be polluted by improper intercourse.

Though the benefits from the Engineers' Institution and the Bombay native Education Society have been great, owing to the liberal spirit in which they were instituted, and the zeal and talent of those charged with their superintendence, they cannot be expected to effect more for the remote provinces of the presidency than in furnishing them with some well qualified survivors and schoolmasters.

Appendix (I.)

(32.) Minute of
Sir J. Malcolm,
10 Oct. 1829.

The expectation of the Engineer Institution supplying native revenue officers is not likely to be fulfilled, for though there may be many persons educated at this institution, well qualified so far as acquirements could recommend them for such offices, these persons will probably not be found such as from birth, influence or local reputation it may be expedient to select for employment to the exclusion of others, who, though with a less perfect education, are more eligible to promotion on other grounds. All advantages will be combined, when education is brought nearer to natives of rank and consideration in our provinces; and from the great progress already made, I have no doubt but with encouragement we shall soon have masters at the principal towns, equal to instruct others in almost every branch of knowledge and science. The Court of Directors appear not to have anticipated success from the proposed education of native public officers for the revenue branch, at the Engineer Institution of Bombay; but without imposing it as a duty, young men, who have a right from their character and connections to expect employment, might be encouraged to go to Bombay for their improvement; and certificates of their acquirements might be received as a recommendation to advancement.

It is my intention as president of the central school, to offer to the respectable committee who have the management of the affairs of that admirable establishment, some suggestions that much experience leads me to think might promote its success, my solicitude for which will ensure my being pardoned, even if my sentiments are not honoured by their concurrence.

There is little if any analogy between this establishment and those apparently of a similar nature in England. The pupils are of a different class, and belong to a community altogether opposite in character and condition. Such institutions in England have usually considerable property in land or in money. They, however, like the central school at Bombay, are chiefly supported by contributions, but how different are the motives that actuate those by whose humanity and liberality they are maintained. In England the subscriber is probably a parishioner, or settled for life in the vicinity of the establishment; other circumstances may give him an interest in its welfare, and lead him to contribute to its support. It may promote his local reputation. It may be useful instruction to his children to render them the instruments of charitable offices. Some of the pupils may be children of his dependants; or he may look to create an influence that will further his objects in life by standing forth as a generous benefactor to a popular charity.

None of these motives tend to increase or give permanence to charitable institutions in India. The community on which they depend is perpetually changing, and many causes tend to diminish subscriptions, few to increase them. We may perhaps always count upon enough of good feeling and generosity in the society to answer an urgent call for so excellent an institution as the central school, but every means should, I think, be adopted that can render this seminary less dependent than it now is, upon extraordinary contributions; and the adoption of these means will, in my opinion, promote instead of defeating the objects of this institution.

The Bombay central school should, I think, be strictly a charitable institution, and none received into it who were not so completely objects of charity, that their parents had actually not the power of supporting and educating them. There could, I conceive, be no objection, if it be practicable, to admit, with separate diet and clothing and accommodation, some parlour-boarders of both sexes, or to make a distinct branch of this establishment, the children belonging to which should be wholly maintained by their parents or guardians, nor should the Government be bound in any manner to provide for boys so educated, though being at the school, and passing through the classes with distinction, might prove to young men a recommendation to employment.

The charity boys should be clothed, fed and altogether maintained at the lowest possible rate; not only the economy of the establishment requires this, but the future success of these children, and their advancement as a class in the community. If educated with the habits of Europeans, they will, from causes already alluded to, be certain to fail, and those bred as mechanics will not obtain employment. I have already given my sentiments on this subject; I can only now add, that I know no seminary which produced better brought up young persons of this class than Dr. Bell's school at Madras, when it was conducted upon a very economical scale, and the boys were in the habit of doing every thing for themselves. They had for clothing, a coarse frock and trowsers, but neither hat nor shoes; a leathern cap and jacket were worn on Sundays. Their diet was the same as that of a native; tire and rice for breakfast, curry for dinner, and pepper-water for supper. They had no plates, knives or forks, but eat out of an earthenware dish, and had nothing allowed but a pewter or china spoon.

I have had an opportunity, during 35 years, of watching the progress of East Indians bred at this school, and I have seen them derive the greatest benefit from habits which, so far as their modes of life went, quite assimilated them with the natives of the country.

There are several persons of the first respectability among the East Indians at Bombay, who were brought up at Dr. Bell's school in the manner I have described. Among them I may mention Mr. Webbe* and Mr. Lundt, of the deputy surveyor-general's department, and Mr. Horne in the chief secretary's office, and Mr. Smith, now with the Rajah of Sattarah.

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* I applied to Mr. Webbe for information as to the manner of living at Dr. Bell's school when he belonged to it, and cannot refrain from giving his answer:

"To His Excellency Sir John Malcolm, &c. &c. &c., G. C. B.

"Sir,—According to your desire, I beg leave to state the following as the mode of treatment used in Dr. Bell's school, regarding the diet, clothing and care of the boys whilst I was in it.

"The boys had for their meals tire and rice, and in the rains, pepper-water and rice for breakfast, curry and rice for dinner, and pepper-water and rice or milk and rice for supper. These were served

—I.

Vide Minute on
Establishment of
Joiners in the Dock
Yard.

Tire is called Dhye
on this side of India.
It is a soured milk.

18 Feb. 1829.

534 APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

It may be practicable to make an alteration in the clothing and diet of the pupils at the central school; they may reduce expenses, and the servants of that establishment may probably be also reduced, when children of both sexes keep the school clean, dress their own victuals, and attend upon themselves; but a still greater saving will be produced when boys (unless under peculiar circumstances) are allowed to go out at an earlier age than they used to do; a proposition to which the committee will, I hope, consent, when they know the measures Government mean to adopt to secure their further education being associated with employment in the lines in which they are destined.

The Engineer Institution of Bombay merits particular attention. The reports of its progress are on record, and no establishment can promise better results; but this establishment will admit of some modifications that may diminish expense without detracting from its utility.

It will be necessary, in considering this subject, to view the objects of the institution and its actual condition.

The objects are defined in the regulations which, as the students were intended to fill offices in the revenue department, and to become surveyors and builders, provided that they should be instructed in those branches of knowledge, art and science, which were calculated to make them succeed in those lines for which they were destined.

The following is the actual condition of the seminary.

From an abstract of the list of students it appears there are,

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
European Department - - -	7	8	-	15
Mahratta ditto, Engineer students - -	9	8	-	24
Guzerattee ditto, { Revenue ditto - -	16	8	-	24
{ Engineer ditto - -	5	5	6	16
Total - - -	-	-	-	79

The pay sanctioned by Government for the boys while under tuition at the institution, is as follows: European half caste boys, each 15 rupees a month. This sum is paid to a serjeant to clothe and feed them. The number of European boys is not limited, and those lads only are entitled to the allowance who are admitted into the institution from the English Education Society's charity schools. The sum drawn at present is 14 boys at 210 R' per month.

Revenue students, at 8 rupees a month each - - -	200	"
Mahratta and Guzerattee Engineer students at present } allotted to 40 boys, at 5 rupees each - - -	200	"

Total monthly allowance for boys who may be considered on the foundation - - - 410

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to us in an earthen dish, with a pewter or china spoon, on a mat and on the floor. The boys, I am sure, as it was often my case, could eat twice as much more as what was given for a meal, but a second supply was never allowed.

"Clothes were given three times a week to change; these were a coarse pair of trousers and a shirt; a jacket and a leather cap were the only additions made to the dress when the boys went to church or elsewhere. Shoes were not allowed, even if the parents or friends were desirous of supplying them.

"We slept on the floor on a country mat, without pillows or covering, except in the rains, when a light quilt was given to the boys. We felt no bad effects from this, as it was a brick floor. All kinds of exercise were allowed to the boys, and a play ground was enclosed for this purpose. We were indulged with bats and balls, and all sorts of amusement conducive to health, and to make us hardy and strong.

"The boys in the hospital were treated with great care; two nurses were attached to attend on them, and the food was agreeable to what the doctor used to direct, rice puddings, all sorts of broths and conjees, and a little wine occasionally was given, and the boys were clothed warm, had a bed and a cot to sleep on, and a quilt for a cover.

"The hours for learning were from eight in the morning till twelve at noon, and from two till five in the afternoon. We sat on benches and had tables to work on.

"This mode of treatment to orphan children is, in my opinion, the best that can be adopted in India; it makes them hardy, and it takes away a good deal of that high and foolish notion which the youth on this side generally imbibe the moment they leave the school. It would make them fit for any employment, and they would cheerfully be resigned to any state, should circumstances, after filling a higher situation, reduce them hereafter. I respectfully state this from experience; witness the many (some that are now on this side) from Dr. Bell's school, who are now doing well, they would not think it degrading should fortune so change, to eat their meals again from an earthen dish. We never knew the use of a knife and fork while at school, and I never handled one until I accompanied your Excellency on the first mission to Persia.

"I am, Sir, with respect,

"Your most obedient Servant,

(signed) "W. Webb."

"Poona, 6th August 1829.

The pay of the students from the regulations, is as follows: detailed in pages 5 and 6 of the regulations, is as follows:

The number of boys educated at this institution and attached to public offices is - - - - -	34
Ditto passed, but declined to serve - - - - -	2
Ditto educated at the institution, but left without passing an examination - - - - -	71
Ditto expelled - - - - -	8
Total - - - - -	115

Boys reported ready to pass at this date for Government service, European - - - - -	7
Mahratta Revenue students - - - - -	16
Ditto Engineer ditto - - - - -	9
Guzerattee ditto - - - - -	5
Total - - - - -	37

Every student is taught, in his mother tongue, and on the European system, arithmetic, book-keeping, logarithms, algebra, geometry, application of algebra to geometry, plain trigonometry, mensuration of heights and distances, mensuration of plains and solids, framing and estimates for buildings; the use of all instruments used in surveying and buildings; trigonometrical and revenue surveying; drawing, topographical, architectural, landscape and figure; the use of the globes to some; * the use of embankments; and, excepting the Revenue students, all the boys are instructed in carpentry, and are practised in models. The following is the pay to which they are entitled by covenant:

Sub-assistant surveyors and builders, for the first three years - - - - -	30 R' per mensem.
In the last two years of his apprenticeship - - - - -	45 "
Assistant surveyors and builders, for the first five years - - - - -	60 "
Ditto for the second five ditto - - - - -	80 "
Ditto for the third five ditto - - - - -	100 "
Surveyor and builders - - - - -	180 "
Allowance to a sub-assistant surveyor and builder when in the field on survey duties, a subaltern's tent; but from the public stores one country poney from the commissariat.	
Four Lascars for public instruments - - - - -	40 "
Three bullocks for the carriage of a subaltern's tent - - - - -	15 "
Two ditto, private baggage - - - - -	10 "
Grain, forage, boy, and shoeing of a poney - - - - -	20 "
Total - - - - -	R' 580

Allowance to a sub-assistant surveyor and builder when employed in building only, at more stations than one, a subaltern's tent from the public stores, one country poney from the commissariat.

Two Lascars for carrying instruments - - - - -	28 R'
Three bullocks for the carriage of subaltern's tent - - - - -	15
Two ditto for private baggage - - - - -	10
Grain, forage, boys, shoeing of poney - - - - -	20

The objections that appear in operation to the Engineers' Institution are its monthly expense; but a still greater one, however, is entailed by the pay which Government is bound by covenants to give to those who qualify themselves for public employment.

This pay is assigned as a right for acquirements before the character of the youth is sufficiently developed to show that his conduct is equal to his talent, or that his constitution will enable him to go through the laborious duties of survey, or other branches of the service to which he is destined.

From the institution being at Bombay, where there is a great demand for talent, some of the boys, after their education has been completed at the public expense, leave the branch for which they have been educated to follow other lines, and in these they are often aided by individuals who take an interest in their welfare. It appears indeed, from what I have stated, that no less than 71 had left it in three years without passing examination.

A number of youths have been sent into the engineers' and survey departments; a few have proved themselves highly qualified, and some give considerable promise; but others have, either from the want of energy or negligence, or the indifference of those under whom they are placed, become mere writers and copiers of plans in offices.

The pay of these youths was perhaps wisely fixed high to give an impulse and encouragement that was required on the foundation of a new institution; but this purpose has been answered, and under the changes that have since been determined upon, and the various paths which are now opened to enable youths of all classes to achieve their own advancement, the Engineers' Institution cannot be kept upon its present liberal footing without sanctioning a pay in their progress through the public service to those who are educated at it, which would render their possession of high salaries almost exclusive, and cause those of the same

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Appendix (1.)

(32.) Minute of
Sir J. Malcolm,
10 Oct. 1829.

* This remains to be taught.

class in life, bred at other establishments, to be disheartened and discontented, and thus impede instead of forwarding the general diffusion of useful knowledge.

From a conviction of these facts, I should propose the abolition of the Engineers' Institution upon its present footing, and its restoration with other duties under the name of the Government Institution, with a superintendent, and an establishment for instruction of the same nature as the Engineers' Institution.

The following is the plan on which I would propose to remodel this institution for the public instruction :

The monthly stipends sanctioned by Government for the pupils of the Engineers' Institution are 15 rupees to each European, 8 rupees to each revenue student, and 50 rupees to each boy in training for the engineers' and quartermaster-general's departments; and Government must no doubt fulfil towards those now at the institution, whenever they shall pass their public examination, the stipulations for employment in the public service which were established by authority. Henceforward, however, all the youths admitted, whether European or Native, shall receive from the institution no pecuniary allowance, but merely gratuitous instruction, nor shall these latter have any direct claim on Government from the mere circumstance of having been so educated for future service or pension; henceforward youths shall not be taken indiscriminately into the institution, but admitted from any public or private school, from any department, civil or military, throughout this presidency, of manifest superior intellect, good conduct, and a disposition to acquire the higher branches of useful knowledge. The selection of such youths shall rest with the heads of offices and departments, and at stated intervals they shall be sent to the superintendent of the institution in Bombay, with certificates of recommendation, specifying the degree of knowledge they had previously obtained, the aptitude they may have evinced for any particular pursuit, (in order that the same may be cultivated and improved), and containing an agreement on the part of their parents or guardians to conform to all the rules prescribed by Government for conducting the studies and duties of the institution. The offices or departments sending youths for instruction will take steps for having them maintained in Bombay while under tuition; and when they have completed their studies and passed a final examination, each lad shall be returned (with a certificate from the superintendent setting forth the same and announcing any prizes or distinctions he may have obtained) to the department from which he was received. Such testimonials will form documents of his good conduct and claims to further advancement.

The course of instruction now pursued in the institution in mathematical and physical science, both *theoretical* and practical, shall be continued, keeping in view especially its application to the useful purposes of life; and as circumstances admit, it shall be from time to time still further extended. The purposes of the institution being thus changed from a limited to a general nature and use, and being open not only to all branches of the service, but to all youth under this presidency to acquire the privilege, the denomination of "Engineer Institution," under which it at present exists, shall be changed to that of the "Government Institution," the superintendent to be styled "Superintendent of Public Instruction," and the whole establishment to be placed under the immediate control of the Governor in Council, instead of the Chief Engineer. With a view of maintaining discipline, youths who may be dismissed from the institution for any impropriety or negligence, shall not be employed in the public service without the special sanction of the Governor in Council.

The regimental schools for European, East Indian, and Native children appear upon an excellent plan. They have occupied much of the attention of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Bradford, whose efforts to promote education in the army have been very successful. I have given the most particular attention to the subject, but have little to suggest, except that I think there is so great an advantage in the European and East Indian boys remaining till ten or twelve years of age with parents that are respectable, that I would not recommend their ever being removed in such cases to the central school at Bombay, but being apprenticed at once or annexed to one of the public departments. The chief ground upon which I would recommend this is the much greater economy of the education and the more frugal habits given to the youth. They are taught reading, writing and arithmetic. The care of good parents, or when orphans, that of some respectable person to whose charge they may be devolved, combined with that strict discipline in observance of which they are reared, gives them advantages which are perhaps equal to those they would obtain from being at the central school.

The numbers at the regimental school being seldom great, the attention paid them is considerable. The school is in fact the pride of every well-regulated corps, and I have seldom been more gratified than by the late inspection of several; that of the battalion of artillery at Ahmednuggur consists of boys, some of whom I found well advanced in reading, writing and arithmetic, and some ready from their age (being twelve and thirteen) to enter as apprentices to the store and other departments. The calculation of the whole expenses of a boy brought up at this school, including every thing but his lodging, was only five rupees per mensem, and the parents were quite willing that they should enter the arsenal or any establishment at that place, with no more than that allowance for two or three years, and without any obligation for their being kept, unless they proved useful at the termination of their apprenticeship. These boys, when fit, could be placed on the establishment at the pay to which their progress entitled them; or if they evinced superior talent for any other line, they might be transferred to it, or allowed the benefit of more extended instruction at the Government Institution, by being sent to Bombay, where they would become qualified to contend for the prizes of higher employment.

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PUBLIC.

Appendix (I.)

(32.) Minute of
Sir J. Malcolm,
10 Oct. 1829.

Vide Minute
4 April 1828.

I found the regimental school of the artillery at Ahmednuggur conducted upon the most economical principles, but there was evidently no deficiency either in dress or food. The calculated expense of a boy in one of His Majesty's corps on this establishment is five rupees and a half a month.

The horse artillery at Poona reckon 10 rupees for each boy, which I must think is more than necessary, but still it is less by one-third than the calculated expense at the central school, and this is a point to which we cannot give too much attention, for upon the strictly frugal habits given in their earliest years to East Indian boys must ever depend their success in life, and, so far as their employment is concerned, the economy of the public service.

With respect to the education of the boys of native corps, the present regimental schools appear to me to be upon an improved and good footing, but I would strongly deprecate our proceeding further. I have already given my reasons for this opinion, and those I have stated in this minute regarding the impolicy of removing native boys at an early age from their parents, applies more forcibly to sepoys than to any other class. We must not deceive ourselves by thinking that the prompt acquiescence which habits of obedience make these gallant men testify to any innovation upon their habits or usages, is a pledge of such being safe, nor is it from the abstract merit of the measure that we are to judge its effect. Our rule has and must continue to have many enemies. It is only through the facility and attachment of our native troops that it can be assailed, and to them therefore the artful, the discontented, and the seditious will ever look as the dupes or instruments that are to promote their schemes of sedition. The habits, the prejudices, and the superstitions of our native troops render them singularly liable to have their feelings, their apprehensions and their passions worked upon. The mere elements of education, which is all we can give, will never remove the great body of our native troops above their actual condition, in a degree that will preserve them from the evil impressions that may be made upon their minds by those of superior intelligence of their own country. These may often have an object in making them believe that every change, and particularly such as go to weaken the ties of caste and kindred, is part of a plan to effect their ruin as a community, and to change not only their habits, but their religion. It is argued by many that it will be useful to have, through changes, a separation in our native subjects, and some classes upon whom we can better depend than others; but my opinion is exactly opposite. To me it appears that once compelled to count numbers, we are lost, and that our existence in India depends upon the general impression which the great population of that country entertain of our toleration, justice and desire for the prosperity of all, not a part, of the inhabitants of our great empire.

The subject of the medical instruction for hospital assistants will require revision. The chief point will be to render their pay and rise more gradual. Numbers of this class are ruined by possessing at too early an age the means of dissipation. The East Indians introduced into this line should have less pay in their first grades, while higher objects might be opened to the ambition of those who proved themselves equal to superior trust. I confess I am unconvinced by any argument I have yet heard, that this class might not be sufficiently educated in India, to perform many minor duties in the service which now occupy much of the time of the surgeons from England, and compel Government from increasing expense in this department to recur to reductions that may terminate in deteriorating one of the most essential classes of public servants, and decreasing the reputation of the medical establishment of India. If our efforts in bringing forward East Indians and natives to a degree of proficiency in this line succeed, the ends of economy will be answered by reducing the number of surgeons from England, and in this view the Native Medical Institution merits much attention, particularly as it appears to me this might with advantage be made a seminary also for bringing up youth intended for hospital mates and apothecaries.

The expense of the Native Medical Institution is at present 784 rupees per mensem. Its objects are liberal and wise, being to introduce a knowledge of medicine among our native subjects according to European principles, by the training of native doctors for the civil and military branches of the service. It has been instituted more than three years, and some of the pupils have made considerable progress; but though several of these have been sent to European corps as apprentices, and posted to native regiments, none are deemed by its able superintendent to be so complete as he could wish, even in the elementary parts of their education. This is ascribed by Mr. McLennan to his not having been as yet able to prepare works sufficient for their instruction, nor does he expect to finish the translations he proposes to make, in less than two or three years. Fifteen medical treatises have been lithographed, or are nearly ready for the press, and the superintendent counts upon as many more being necessary to complete the original plan of giving to the natives a library of European medical science. From the inquiries I have made in the country, I must anticipate a gradual but most beneficial result from the establishment of the medical school, though I think some modifications may be made with advantage in its constitution. I propose that the superintendent at Bombay should take no more boys, and that he dispense as soon as he can, with one of the moonshees, unless that should interfere with translations, and of these I think the further translations from Sanscrit may be omitted without any loss to science. Further, that he should send the students now with him to employment or practice in the country as soon as they are prepared, and discharge those who are unwilling or unable to learn the medical profession.

If one moonshee can be discharged, and the number of students gradually reduced to ten, a great saving would be effected, and supposing the first student had 20 rupees, and the second 12 rupees each, instead of eight, an emulation would be excited, and the superintendent would be furnished with aid in instruction, from their remaining longer with the institution.

735—I.

From the benefit I have before stated which must result from uniting work with instruction, I think the present plan of educating boys in hospitals who are meant for hospital assistants, apothecaries, &c. is better, but there will remain to the native institution a field of great importance; from it all vaccinators should be furnished with native assistants. They might also be allowed for collectors' establishments, and in many cases for gaols. In all those employments the native medical person should be furnished with the works translated by Mr. McLennan, accompanied with a moderate supply of medicine, and allowed to practise, for this would reconcile them to a moderate pay from Government, and they would soon attain a superiority over the present ignorant practitioner, and gain a profitable popularity.

Every civil surgeon or vaccinator might be allowed to attach to those assistants one or more pupils, and a preference should be given to the boys most distinguished in the native schools of the town, who desired to follow the medical profession; such boys might be allowed four or five rupees per mensem, and when (being of the age of 16 or 17) they showed talent and industry, they might be sent to the medical school at Bombay, where they would strive for that employment as assistants, which would be given when vacancies occurred in the public service, as prizes to the best conducted and most distinguished students.

It has been suggested by the able superintendant of this school, that it would be an advantage if English were taught in this institution, and sufficient of instruction might be given to enable the most forward of the students to understand medical prescriptions. A work that simplified this necessary branch of science to an East Indian and native student would be of great value, and its knowledge, as well as that of English, would, I think, be much facilitated if a class of East Indians was added to the native medical school, and boys, after passing a short apprenticeship upon no more allowance than was enough for their subsistence, were sent for further instruction as hospital assistants, and in this line their advancement in the public service should be made the prizes for which they laboured, and the struggle for those should be open to all, wherever educated.

There are several schools of the Native Education Society in Bombay, and at the out-stations.*

The schools of the native society at the Presidency have, and will continue to send out the best schoolmasters to the country; but I would propose that while every effort is made to add to the qualifications of the teachers so detached, the numbers be limited. They are only required at our provincial capitals. These should be well supplied, and sufficient teachers should always be at them, to enable the best qualified to make half yearly circuits of the smaller towns and villages to distribute books, to give instructions and to make reports upon the qualifications of the village schoolmasters and the progress of the pupils.

The pay of the schoolmasters sent from Bombay might be graduated according to their attainments, as it would be very desirable at towns like Poona and Ahmednuggur to have some of superior acquirements, who might have ushers under them to take their duties when absent on visitation. In the proposed reform of the Engineers' Institution, some natives educated at it possessing information, learning and science, might be well distributed among our principal towns, and their stations with those of the grades below them would become objects of ambition, and be conferred as prizes on those who hereafter added certificates of high character to superior acquirements. By limiting the number of these schoolmasters, the society would be enabled, if necessary, to increase their pay, and we should not disturb by change the present village establishments, but gradually improve them; and it is through exciting locally a desire of knowledge, we can alone hope to attain the objects we desire to accomplish.†

The schools of the different missionary societies are very numerous, but they are much limited to the coast extending from Goa to Bassein. They teach both sexes, and from their institutions being well-regulated are making a silent but gradual progress in diffusing knowledge. As youth acquire at all these schools the elements of reading, writing and accounts, we may expect, when objects of ambition are presented, that scholars bred at them will, like others, become competitors, and if they desire to obtain situations as schoolmasters, they should have the opportunity afforded them of proving their fitness by examination.

I observe from the report of the Scottish mission, that 100 rupees is deemed in the Coucan a fair remuneration to a schoolmaster. This might be the minimum to the schoolmasters sent from the education society, while the scale might rise as high as 250, and the latter salary would become augmented from the pay or presents of parents of rank, who sent their sons to a highly qualified teacher.

Many references have, I find, been made to collectors and others who had local information regarding village schools. Among the answers to these, one of the fullest is from Mr. Williamson, dated Kaira, the 27th July 1828.

Mr. Williamson recommends pay to schoolmasters, small prizes and prospect of employment to the boys who distinguish themselves; and his opinions on this point quite correspond with my own, and with those of the best informed persons I have consulted. He also recommends a local school for teaching English, which on a limited scale I approve, as it would aid (a most desirable object) in reducing the pay of English writers under this presidency.

* I have already stated my strong objections to boys of a tender age being encouraged to go to Bombay; but as those are schools of charity, Government can do no more than to refrain from using them on that account.

The principal and almost only part of this subject on which I differ from Mr. Williamson, is respecting the classification and pay in the small towns and villages to schoolmasters; I think it will be better to leave the gradual improvement of the qualifications of the masters to the operation of the system of annual visits of the superior teachers in cities and circles; and I am of opinion that, independent of allowances received from boys, five rupees per mensem to the master where the boys exceeded 30, and three rupees when below, would be sufficient remuneration. I further think that this pay should be charged to the gaum khurch or village expense, which would identify the school with the village constitution, and raise its value in the opinion of the community.

A certain number of boys might be admitted gratuitously when the parents could not pay even the small sum usual; but these should be designated charity children, and, as such, separated from the others. This distinction would operate in preventing men who can pay attempting to have their children educated for nothing.

Mr. Boyd, the acting collector at Ahmednuggur, in a letter to Mr. Norris, under date the 17th of August, recommends a plan similar in principle to that of Mr. Williamson, and both agree in an opinion, in which I completely concur, that prizes should be distributed in medals, money, books or cloth, to encourage the boys; and to those who particularly excel, and who desire to enter the public service, small salaries should be assigned of a few rupees per mensem in the cutcherry of the collector or the adawlut as copyists, from whence they could rise, if deserving, to the office of karkoon. This, I am satisfied, is the only effectual way of promoting education in our provincial capitals. In villages or small towns, the best scholars might have lesser prizes, and the clearest might be taken into employ in the district cutcherry.

While in the Southern Mahratta country at Poona, and when on my late tour to the eastward, I communicated with many of the most respectable native inhabitants, as well as with the principal schoolmasters and with the fathers of some of the children. All asked me the same question, To what immediate and specific objects is this education to lead? When I mentioned the intention I have now stated of giving small prizes and opening the path to promotion in the public service to those who added to education perseverance and good conduct, they appeared delighted, and said all would learn, in the hope of such distinction.

The plan I have proposed may, I am assured, be introduced upon principles of economy. The most popular and useful of the translations published at the lithographic establishments might be given as prizes, with small medals struck at the Mint, from the value of one to five rupees. A turban or small present in money might be given to the boy who entered the collector's cutcherry; and in that, arrangements could, I am satisfied, be easily made, without putting the Government to any expense whatever. The pay of a karkoon, whose duties in copying papers could be done by these boys, would maintain three of them, and changes would make vacancies every year.

Where any of the youth showed superior qualities, and desired to prosecute their studies, they might, at the recommendation of the collector, be aided to proceed to Bombay, and to obtain further instruction, either at the schools of the Education Society, or at the Government institution, where they might, through proved superiority at examinations, recommend themselves to appointment as teachers, or in any other line in which their attainments entitled them to preference.

The schools of the missionary societies, as well as those who are brought up privately, must, as before stated, have a right to stand for prizes at every public examination. The object is to diffuse knowledge, and this is attained in whatever way it is acquired. Indeed it will be the happiest result of our labours when instruction is sought, and obtained free of all aid from Government.

I have given my sentiments most fully upon the inexpediency as well as impracticability of conveying general instruction to our native subjects in India through the medium of the English language, but I by no means desire to express an opinion that schools for that purpose should not be extended. While records of offices, a part of judicial proceedings, and all correspondence and accounts, are written in English, there will be profitable employment for all who learn to read and write this language, and a familiarity with it will open to those who possess it new sources of knowledge, and qualify them to promote improvement. From English schools being established at no place but Bombay, the pay of writers and accountants is immoderately high; and when these move from the Presidency, they require still higher wages, and when well qualified they can from their limited numbers command almost any pay they demand. This introduces a tone of extravagance of demand from this class of persons in all our departments. Of some remedies for this evil I shall speak hereafter; but the real mode to decrease price is to multiply the article.* English schools should be established or encouraged at Surat and Poona, and I look to the small colony of East Indians about to be established at Phoolsheher with great hope of aid in this as in other branches of improvement. The grounds upon which these expectations rest will be explained in a separate minute. Suffice it at present to observe, that from the liberality of Government, combined with the character of some of the persons who will form part of this establishment, I look with the most sanguine expectation to its success in every way, but in none more than as a seminary for the instruction of youth in every branch of useful knowledge.

The

* The excellent English schools at Masulipatam and other towns of the Madras presidency have so low the pay of English writers, that one equally qualified with the Bombay purvoo at 40 rupees per mensem, can be hired on the Madras establishment for 20 and 25 rupees, and so in proportion through all the grades.

The promotion of education, as well as the economy, efficiency and integrity of the public service, must, I am positive, depend upon a complete revision of public offices and establishments, civil and military; and unless this is done, all attempt at real improvement and reform will prove temporary and futile; nor must this revision be partial; it must extend to all branches of the service, and be rigorously enforced. I shall not enter upon the details of the plan I desire to propose. If the principles I recommend are adopted, these can be easily settled. The fundamental principle upon which the plan I mean to propose must rest is, that offices and other establishments should be so constituted as to become a regular service, governed by rules that admitted a latitude of selection, but debarred all introduction (unless in extraordinary and special cases) of persons to the higher places who had not gone through the lower grades of official service. To effect this, it would be necessary to class all offices, civil, political, military and marine, and the pay of each class should be fixed, with reference to the nature of the duties to be performed, and the qualities necessary for the persons employed; the demand upon their time and talent, and the degree of trust and responsibility attached to the stations they occupied.

I propose that there should be in each department a first and second class, with pupils and boys.

The pay of each class to be fixed on a moderate scale; but in order to reward talent and conduct and excite to exertion, I would institute a separate list, entitled "The Class of Merit," to an increase of allowance from which men of all classes may entitle themselves by individual claims. These, at present, it is often difficult to reward, without burthening the office with an increase of expense and establishing a precedent that renders, in nine cases out of ten, that expense permanent.

The number of boys will depend upon the extent of the office.

They should be entertained by the heads of offices, and these should have, until two years of their service had expired, the right to discharge them for bad conduct, idleness or incompetency.

The pay of these boys, who might be taken as young as ten or twelve, should not be more than sufficient for their subsistence and clothing; after a service of two years they would become pupils, in which grade they should serve two or three years at least. They should not be liable to be discharged from this grade by persons in charge of subordinate offices without the sanction of the head of the department, and no person filling a place in the first or second classes in offices should be promoted or discharged without the approbation or sanction of Government. This usage already obtains in regard to the discharge of persons whose pay is above 30 rupees per mensem; but it must be made equally strict as to promotion, or the objects of Government will be completely disappointed.

By constituting public offices upon the above principles, many and serious advantages will be obtained.

A great saving will accrue to the public; for men, when guarded from those supersessions which too often follow the change of heads of offices, and certain of rise in proportion of their merits (for it is far from my intention to recommend the dull routine of seniority), will be contented with less pay, and particularly as a class of merit will be open to their ambition. They will also, from entering younger and having been compelled to live upon small means, have more frugal habits than at present; but one of the most important results will be the stimulus it must give to education; for while admission into public offices as boys may be the prize for which the youth at the central and other schools contend; those that aspire to promotion in the more scientific department will have to prove their competency by their performances, or by the examinations they have passed, and the prizes they have obtained at the Government institution. There will be another and great advantage in the power which Government will possess of forming new establishments on emergency for any department that it is necessary to increase or create; those who have any experience in India must know how often and how deeply the public interests are exposed to suffer from the defects of our pay departments and others in this particular.

It may be argued by some, that this plan will diminish the influence of the head of a department.

It will not, I am positive, diminish it in any manner injurious to the public interests. Patronage will be limited, but a latitude will be given to the selection of merit; and from the little connection there is between the European heads of departments and those employed under them, we may always, under the rules I have proposed, anticipate that being exercised with a fair view to the public service, and a just consideration of the claims of individuals; it is not meant that this plan should affect incumbents who have claims from their character or service. Its operation will be in a great degree prospective.

It will, no doubt, exclude, except on extraordinary occasions, Europeans from the public offices and departments. But this I deem no disadvantage. It affects patronage, and may defeat the hopes of some meritorious and able men, but it will prevent many from suffering serious disappointment, by coming to India for employment that cannot be realized.

A few situations may, if thought expedient, be left open for this class, but they should be so under the distinct appellation of uncovenanted assistants, and be quite separate from the classes I have stated. The high pay European writers require, and no doubt very often merit, in offices, from their superior energy and talent, has tended, more than any cause I know to introduce higher rates in all our offices, and too often to encourage ruinous habits of expense in those belonging to them.

East Indians and natives of connection and influence will no longer be able to obtain at once the high station they now do in offices. This I consider will not be more beneficial to

employments at which they aim, and their characters will be formed by the efforts they are compelled to make before they can attain the objects of their ambition.

The above are the general outlines of a plan by which the progress of useful education and improvement of offices and establishments may, I conceive, be so combined as most essentially to promote the economy, integrity and efficiency of the public service. The details will require to be examined and settled with great care by a committee I mean to propose for the purpose, while I myself am engaged in inquiries that will enable me to lay before the Board the mode in which I propose to apply the principles I have stated, in the reform and revision of some of the most important departments under this Government.

(signed) J. Malcolm.

(33.)—EXTRACT from LETTER of the Calcutta Civil Finance Committee to the Governor-general in Council at Bengal, dated 26th April 1830.

THE Engineer Institution forms a considerable item of charge under the original rules. Boys received while attached to the institution a certain allowance, and were entitled, apparently without reference to their general conduct and acquirements, to a progressive increase of salary on leaving it for the public service, which they were at liberty to quit, and if so disposed, to apply themselves to other pursuits, after having received the benefits of the institution. These rules have recently been modified, and hereafter it is intended that no pecuniary allowance shall be made to pupils: instruction only will be afforded gratuitously, without any pledge that when qualified they shall be admitted into the public service; but with the exception of the discontinuance of the allowance of the pupils, no further reduction of expense appears to be contemplated. Although the success of the institution appears to be considerable, still, in our judgment, it has not been such as at the present period of financial difficulty to justify the expense which attends it. Having consulted the late military committee of finance as to the expediency of maintaining the institution on its present footing exclusively for military purposes, we have the honour to submit a copy of the communication received from them on the subject, and beg to state our entire concurrence in the opinion that the expense of maintaining a separate institution might be saved, and that the elementary instruction requisite for East Indian and native youths intended for employment in the lower grades of the public service, both in the civil and military branches, may be acquired in the various public and private schools at the different Presidencies, fostered, as they now are, by the liberality of the Government, and that hereafter there may be expected to be no want of well qualified candidates for employment. We accordingly beg to recommend that all expenses connected with the Engineers' or Government Institution at Bombay be henceforth discontinued.

(33.) Letter from the Calcutta Civil Finance Committee to the Bengal Government, 26 April 1830.

The actual charge during the year 1828-29, was Rs 35,756.

(34.)—LETTER, in the Public Department, to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated September 29th, 1830.

Para. 1. SINCE your letter of the 1st November 1827, in this department, we have not received from you any general account of your proceedings on the subject of native education. We are desirous of receiving from you a full report of the measures for the extension and improvement of education among the natives of your Government, which may have been taken by you, subsequently to the receipt of our letter of 16th April 1828.

(34.) Letter to the Bombay Government, 29 Sept. 1830.

2. We have received a Minute, recorded by your president, under date the 10th of October 1829, which proposes several modifications in the plan already in progress, and contains various suggestions, deserving of attentive consideration, on the means of encouraging mental improvement among the natives. On some of these we shall defer pronouncing any opinion, till we are informed of the result of the deliberate consideration to which they will doubtless have been subjected by your Board. There are others of which, as being immediately connected with the subject of the present despatch, we shall make particular mention.

3. Sir John Malcolm proposes, that the Engineer Institution, the success of which, and the ability with which it is managed, have attracted our attention on a former occasion, should no longer be restricted to the limited purpose indicated by its name, but should be called the Government Institution, and opened to the natives generally; or at least to all native youths who, at any private or public school, or in any department of the public service, have manifested "superior intellect, good conduct, and a disposition to acquire the higher branches of useful knowledge." He also proposes, that Government should renounce the practice of allowing salaries to the students, but should continue to bear the whole expense of their instruction.

4. As the Engineer Institution already affords the means of acquiring the elements of a scientific education, and as it will in all probability become better and better adapted to that end, as the scientific treatises translated into the native languages become more numerous, the suggestion of Sir John Malcolm would, if adopted, place within the reach of a large class of natives good scientific instruction, through the medium of their own language. Unless, therefore, weighty objections, which did not occur to Sir John Malcolm when he composed his Minute, should have presented themselves to your minds, on subsequent deliberation, you will consider yourselves authorized to adopt the proposed measure, without a reference to us.

5. The practice of granting pecuniary allowances to students could only be proper while

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the establishment was in its infancy, and should be abolished without delay, if, as your president conceives, and as there seems strong reason to suppose, the institution has firmly established itself, and has acquired the confidence of the natives. We are also inclined to think, that those who receive gratuitous instruction should be limited to a certain, though considerable number, and that admission on the foundation should be a reward of previous attainments and good conduct; all extra pupils, beyond the fixed number, being required to pay for their education. This rule has been adopted with great advantage at some of the colleges established by the Supreme Government. On the expediency, however, of introducing it on your side of the peninsula, we shall be willing to defer to your judgment.

6. The medical school appears from the statements of the Medical Board to have made considerable progress, and the exertions of the superintendent, Dr. M'Lennan, in compiling and translating medical works for the use of the school, appear to be most unremitting. Your president proposes, that appointments in the public service should be given as prizes to the most deserving students of this institution; a suggestion which seems worthy of adoption.

7. With respect to the more extensive project of providing teachers for the elementary schools, those teachers being themselves educated in the schools of the native Education Society at the Presidency; it is the opinion of your president that such teachers should be appointed only to the principal towns, and in sufficient number to enable the best qualified of them to "make half yearly circuits of the smaller towns and villages, to distribute books, to give instruction, and to make reports upon the qualifications of the village schoolmasters and the progress of the pupils." He recommends that exertions should be made rather to raise the qualifications of the teachers appointed by Government, than to multiply their number.

8. Without expressing any opinion on these suggestions, which will doubtless have received from your Board that full consideration to which they are entitled, we concur in the general views which they indicate.

9. It is our anxious desire to afford to the higher classes of the natives of India, the means of instruction in European science, and of access to the literature of civilized Europe. The character which may be given to the classes possessed of leisure and natural influence, ultimately determines that of the whole people. We are sensible, moreover, that it is our duty to afford the best equivalent in our power to these classes, for the advantages of which the introduction of our Government has deprived them; and for this and other reasons, of which you are well aware, we are extremely desirous that their education should be such as to qualify them for higher situations in the civil government of India, than any to which natives have hitherto been eligible.

10. That the time has arrived when efforts may be made for this purpose, with a reasonable probability of success, is evidenced by various facts, one of the most striking of which is, the liberal subscription which has recently been raised among the natives under your presidency for the foundation of an institution, at which instruction is to be given in the English language and literature, and in European science, through the medium of the English language.

11. To this projected institution we have already, at your recommendation, expressed our willingness to afford liberal support, but we delayed authorizing any specific subscription, in consequence of our not having received, either from yourselves or from the native subscribers, any mature and well-digested plan.

12. We have since received from the Supreme Government a further report of the progress of the seminaries for the education of the natives which have been established under the presidency of Bengal. The success of those institutions has been in the highest degree satisfactory; and the various experiments which have been made in that part of India have afforded so much valuable experience, that we now no longer feel that uncertainty which we expressed in our despatch last referred to, with respect to the choice of means, for an end we have so deeply at heart.

13. Among the native colleges which now exist and flourish in Bengal, none has had so great success as the Anglo-Indian College, which originated like the proposed Elphinstone Institution, in a subscription among the natives, and is directed to the same objects. This college is partly supported by Government, and is under the inspection of the general committee which has been appointed by the Supreme Government for the superintendence of public instruction.

14. In forming a plan for the Elphinstone Institution, it is of course proper that the wishes of the subscribers should be consulted. They however, like the natives who established the Anglo-Indian College, would, we have little doubt, be willing that the institution should be under your general superintendence, and a committee of their own body might be associated in the management, with some officer or officers of Government, in such manner as you might judge most advisable.

15. If the subscribers are willing to acquiesce in such an arrangement, we authorize you to concert with them a plan for the formation of the projected institution, taking the Anglo-Indian College at Calcutta generally for your model; and if the plan when completed should not differ very materially from that of the college last mentioned, we authorize you to make such donation or such annual subscription to the Elphinstone Institution as may appear to you advisable, with reference to the importance of the object in view.

16. We have desired the Supreme Government to furnish you with such documents as will put you fully in possession of the necessary information; and we now enclose as numbers in the packet copies of our despatches to that Government, dated 5th September 1827 and 29th

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(34.) Letter to the
Bombay Govern-
ment, 29 Sept. 1830.

29th September, No. 39, of 1830, from which you will be more fully informed of our sentiments on many subjects connected with native education.

17. You will perceive from those despatches and from the proceedings of the Supreme Government that the Sanscrit College at Calcutta has been rendered a highly valuable seminary for the instruction of the natives in useful knowledge, and we are anxious that this should likewise be the case with the college at Poona. We sanctioned in a former letter the addition of an English branch to that institution, and we wish to be informed of the results which have arisen from this extension of its plan.

18. You will also report to us whether the deficiency formerly complained of, in the number of persons qualified to fill the situation of law officers in the several courts under your presidency still continues to exist, and to what degree the Poona College has contributed to supply that deficiency.

19. We desire that you will transmit to us annual reports upon the progress of the Poona College, and of the other institutions for the education of the natives which exist, or may hereafter be established, under your presidency.

We are, &c.

(signed)

W. Astell,
R. Campbell,
&c. &c.

London,
29 September 1830.

(35.)—EXTRACT MINUTE of Sir John Malcolm, on his Administration of the Bombay Government, dated November 30, 1830.

219. PREVIOUSLY to my arrival, education had received great encouragement at Bombay; schools and institutions had been established upon the most liberal principles to promote the improvement of all classes of the community, and individuals have vied with Government in their efforts to effect this object. The progress which had been made attracted the attention of the Court of Directors, who, giving general approbation to the measures which had been adopted, expressed an opinion of the expediency of modifying some part of the system which had been introduced. Their despatch called my attention to the whole subject, and I have given my sentiments at considerable length upon it in the Minute noted in the margin, in which I proposed some alteration and a connection between our schools and public offices that would, I thought, be beneficial to both, while it promoted economy and advanced general improvement. This plan has been carried into successful execution. Its nature and object will be best elucidated by quotation from the Minute on which it was grounded. It proceeded, in its commencement, upon the principles that—

220. "Though our schools may give the elements of knowledge, it is only in its application and in the opportunities for the development of that talent we cultivate, that success can be insured to the effort made for the improvement of our Indian subjects. It follows, therefore, that their education and the manner in which youth are brought up should be suited to those occupations, which the Government have the power of enabling them to pursue, and to the character and construction of the community among whom they are expected, through their better education, to obtain a respectable livelihood."

221. In adverting to the East Indians, I observed, "The principal persons of this class have hitherto had their views much limited to employment in the public offices, as writers and accountants, as sub-assistants and dressers in hospitals or in the quartermaster-general's survey branch as subordinate assistants. These are very respectable lines of life, but not calculated to raise a community to that rank in society to which every class has a right to aspire. Far less is that to be attained through meetings, speeches or memorials, or by any grant of privileges or any equality of rights which can be conferred on this class; they must win that honourable place in the population of our Indian territories to which they should be encouraged to look and aided to attain, through persevering industry, frugality and honesty. These qualities, displayed in all the toil and hazard of agricultural and commercial pursuits, as well as in the various branches of art and science, will lead to the attainment of a wealth and reputation which will soon give them a weight and consideration in the community, which it is not in their power to obtain by other means."

222. "Several measures* (I remarked) have been recently carried into effect that tend to open new paths to this class of our subjects."

223. "I shall early propose (I added) others that will, I trust, still further extend their means of employment, and I am quite gratified by the conduct of the association of East Indians at Bombay, whose proceedings have hitherto been marked by moderation and good sense; and they will, I make no doubt, aided by the liberal policy of Government, succeed in their rational and laudable means of gradually raising the community to which they belong."

224. "The proper place (I gave my opinion) for the East Indians to strive for in the population of India is to become a useful and connecting link between the Europeans and natives, for which they are by their birth, their education and their religion well suited. If they should remain from difference of climate or other causes a shade inferior to Europeans, with whom they may have to compete in energy of character and knowledge, their education and means of adding to their information will generally give them many advantages over the natives

(35.) Minute of
Sir J. Malcolm,
30 Nov. 1830.

Vide Minute on
Education and
Establishments,
10 Oct. 1829.

* Admitting them as clerks and pursers in the Marine, placing them at the Mint to be instructed in working a steam engine, and in the Dock-yard to be educated as joiners.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

natives engaged in similar pursuits; the acquaintance of the East Indian from infancy with the English language will enable him to refer to every improvement of art and science in Europe; and these, until translations are greatly multiplied, must remain almost a dead letter to the other inhabitants of India."

225. "The East Indian, though he may be in some points inferior to the European with whom he may have to compete in labour or in art, will have many advantages; his knowledge of the native languages and of the manners and usages of India will be greater, and his habits of life will render his expenses of living much less. This latter advantage it is of great importance to the lower classes of this community to preserve, for nothing but simplicity of clothing and diet, that approximates their mode of living much more to the natives than the Europeans, can ever enable them to keep their place as mechanics and workmen in every branch of arts and manufactures."

226. The principal change made in the system of education of the natives was the abolition of the Engineer Institution at Bombay, and the converting it into a Government Institution at Poona, under the same head and supervision, but with modifications suited to the alteration made in other branches. The reasons for these changes are stated at length in the Minute referred to. The covenants given to boys on their entry into this institution secured to them an increase of allowances and pensions as they rose in the service, which would, it was feared, interfere with general plans which went to promote economy as well as other objects of the public service. This related chiefly to those bred to survey and scientific pursuits; and so far as such students were concerned, the institution, as it is modified, is less of a school to prepare than an establishment to perfect them, and to give annual examination certificates to candidates for public employment educated privately or at the various other schools and seminaries of the Presidency and the provinces.

227. The plan of educating, at Bombay, natives for the revenue line was objected to by the Court of Directors, and in my opinion on just grounds; but practically it had been found impossible to induce natives of that rank and influence in the provinces, whose sons it was desirable to employ in this branch, to send them to the Presidency for examination.

228. "The promises (I observed, in noticing this part of the subject,) given to parents, and a desire to conform with the wishes of Government, made numbers send children on the first establishment of schools and institutions at Bombay, who, under other circumstances, would have been reluctant to do so; but still none of any rank could be tempted even by the flattering prospect of future employment in the public service. The Mahomedan and Hindoo mothers are alike averse to part, even for a period, from their sons. It is to them they look for enjoyment and importance in life; a wife is often neglected; a mother is always respected. In this state of society there can be nothing more hurtful to the feelings than such separation; and the pain they create is aggravated by the just alarm parents have of their children being brought up in a large and dissolute town like Bombay, where the mixture of all tribes causes much uneasiness to parents of high caste, lest their children be polluted by improper intercourse."

229. The establishment of the Engineer Institution upon the liberal scale it had been placed, had given a great impulse to education. Many East Indians and natives had made considerable progress in science, while some of the latter had been well qualified and sent to the districts to teach others. It had so far answered its objects, and it had shown a quickness of acquiring knowledge and of its application that left no fear of success in a plan which reduced charge and opened a wider field for the acquisition of all branches of education except the very highest; and to afford instruction in these, the institution was still open, while it being planted at Poona approximated it to natives of rank, and gave those who, from birth, caste and condition, must in a great degree be the leaders of the community, an opportunity of attaining knowledge which they could not otherwise have enjoyed.

230. The Engineer Institution had formerly both the English and native lithographic presses: the former, much reduced, has been placed in the secretary's office; the latter is continued to the Government Institution; and owing to the labour and talents of its superintendent, and the liberal pay given to writers, the native works lithographed (particularly Persian) are unequalled for beauty and correctness. Many useful and scientific works have been disseminated by the institution, in the vernacular languages of the provinces, a measure from which great benefit has arisen and will arise. The institution as at present constituted possesses within itself every means in books and apparatus of explaining and teaching science and natural philosophy; and when we add the fact that several of the natives who have been educated and now belong to the establishment, are Brahmans of learning and respectability, who are alike distinguished for knowledge in Sanscrit and for their attainment in science, we may anticipate every benefit from this institution, planted, as it now is, in a situation the most favourable for promoting the objects of improving the natives in all branches of useful knowledge.

231. East Indians educated by officers employed on surveys and by the Engineer Institution are now teaching natives with the greatest success in the provinces; and, as I have noted in another place, accurate surveys are carrying on at very small comparative expense.* But when we dwell on such happy results, we must never forget that it is to those liberal establishments which were instituted when we first came into possession of the provinces, in which those surveys are made to which we owe our present means of attaining important objects at very trifling expense, at the same time that we diffuse useful knowledge.

232. The

* This survey, which some years ago cost nearly a lac of rupees, and latterly upwards of 30,000, is now carried on by two well qualified East Indians, and a number of natives, at an expense of about 6,000 rupees per annum.

232. The engineer corps has, under modifications before noticed, become an excellent school for instruction in science; the establishment of East Indians at Poolshair will soon become the same, and promote knowledge in all useful arts of life. The elements of education in English, arithmetic, writing and accounts are excellently given at the central school at Bombay. The regimental schools of the European corps, which teach the same, are well regulated. The schools of the Native Society at Bombay are upon excellent principles; they are liberally supported; and, besides the useful knowledge they impart to numbers, they send schoolmasters through the provinces. The missionaries of the different societies who dwell at Bombay and the provinces are zealous and successful in promoting education and knowledge among the natives, and that is promulgated still more generally by large schools at every principal town which are under the immediate inspection of the collector, and one of the principal masters of them goes circuits throughout the village schools of the district.

233. There is no part of the instruction of natives that has been deemed more important than that of the "Native Medical School," which was placed under a highly qualified superintendent, whose excellent knowledge of the languages enables him not only to attend to his pupils, but to circulate valuable medical tracts throughout the provinces. There are many and serious obstacles, however, to the imparting of a knowledge of physic and surgery to the natives, but these will be gradually overcome. Modifications have been made in the system of this school of instruction, but none that affect the principles of the establishment.

234. I was quite satisfied that sufficient had been done at this presidency to facilitate instruction in every branch of useful knowledge, and that with the establishment of the "Elphinstone Professorships," for which funds are provided, the system will be complete; but more was required to stimulate numbers to pursue an object which, when attained, might leave the person who had acquired the learning and knowledge so liberally given with nothing but qualities that if not called into action would to him be useless, and more likely to prove a source of discontent than of happiness. Besides, it must be evident to every man of experience that schools and colleges never have and never can do more than furnish the elements which so materially aid in forming men for every condition of life. We must add to the knowledge acquired the power of applying it, or it is useless. This and the maturing of all the lessons that youth receive, must depend on the situation in which they are afterwards placed, the habits that are formed on their entrance into life, the checks imposed on vice, and the rewards offered to good conduct. It is only in the progress of their career that men can develop those qualities that are to render them valuable to their families, to the community to which they belong, or to the state of which they are subject. It becomes therefore of as much importance, if not more, to provide a field for the full display of the energy, the virtues and the talents of such persons as to give them instruction; if we do not, few, if any, will have an opportunity of gaining that confidence and respect on which their future claims to employment will depend, and the labour and money expended in education will be worse than wasted, for it will impart information and knowledge which, if not secured to the aid of Government, will be against it. These are the reflections which led me to recommend the plan I did for the reform of public offices, and constituting them upon principles that would embrace the object of employing usefully numbers of those we instructed. I cannot better illustrate this part of the subject than by quoting from the concluding paragraph of the Minute to which I have so often referred.

235. The fundamental principle upon which I proceeded was that offices and other establishments should be so constituted as to become a regular service, governed by rules that admitted a latitude of selection, but debarred all introduction (unless in extraordinary and especial cases) of persons to the higher places who had not gone through the lower grades of official service.

236. "To effect this, it would (I observed) be necessary to class all offices, civil, military and marine; and the pay of each class should be fixed with reference to the nature of the duties to be performed, and the qualities necessary for the persons employed, the demand upon their time and talent, and the degree of trust and responsibility attached to the stations they occupied.

237. I proposed that there should be in each department a first and second class, with pupils and boys.

238. "The pay of each class to be fixed on a moderate scale, but in order to reward talent and good conduct, and excite to exertion, I would institute (I stated) a separate list, entitled the Class of Merit, with an increase of allowance to which men of all classes may entitle themselves by individual claims. These at present it is often difficult to reward without burthening the office with an increase of expense, and establishing a precedent that renders in nine cases out of ten, that expense permanent.

239. "The number of boys will depend upon the extent of the office. They should be entertained by the heads of offices, and these should have, until two years of their service had expired, the right to discharge them for bad conduct, idleness or incompetency.

240. "The pay of the boys, who might be taken as young as ten or twelve, should not be more than is sufficient for their subsistence and clothing. After a service of two years they would become pupils, in which grade they should serve two or three years at least. They should not be liable to be discharged from this grade by persons in charge of subordinate offices without the sanction of the head of the department, and no person filling a place

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(35.) Minute of
Sir J. Malcolm,
30 Nov. 1830.

Dr. M'Lennan.

Capt. Jervis.

Vide Minute on
Guzerat, 15 Oct.
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in the first or second classes in offices, should be promoted or discharged without the approbation or sanction of Government. This usage already obtains in regard to the discharge of persons whose pay is above 30 rupees per mensem; but it must be made equally strict as to promotion, or the objects of Government will be completely disappointed.

241. "By instituting public offices upon the above principles, many and serious advantages will be obtained.

242. "A great saving will accrue to the public, for men, when guarded from those superessions which too often follow the change of heads of offices, and certain of rise in proportion to their merit (for it is far from my intention to recommend the dull routine of seniority), will be contented with less pay, and particularly as a class of merit will be open to their ambition. They will also, from entering younger and having been compelled to live upon small means, have more frugal habits than at present; but one of the most important results will be the stimulus it must give to education, for while admission into public offices as boys may be the prize for which the youth at the central and other schools contend, those that aspire to promotion in the more scientific departments which require instruction beyond mere writing and accounts, will have to prove their competency by their performances, or by the examination they have passed, and the prizes they have obtained at the Government Institution. There will be another and great advantage in the power which Government will possess of forming new establishments on an emergency, for any department that it is necessary to increase or create. Those who have any experience in India must know how often and how deeply the public interests are exposed to suffer from the defects of our pay department and others in this particular.

243. "It may be argued by some, that this plan will diminish the influence of the head of a department. It will not, I am positive, diminish it in a manner injurious to the public interests. Patronage will be limited, but a latitude will be given to the selection of merit, and from the little connection there is between the European heads of department, and those employed under them, we may always, under the rules I have proposed, anticipate that being exercised with a fair view of the public service, and a just consideration of the claims of individuals. It is not meant that this plan should affect incumbents, who have claims for their character or service. Its operation will in a great degree be prospective. This will no doubt exclude, except on extraordinary occasions, Europeans from the public offices and department; but this I deem an advantage: it affects patronage, and may defeat the hopes of some meritorious and able men; but it will prevent many from suffering serious disappointment, by coming to India for employment that cannot be given.

244. "A few situations may, if thought expedient, be left open for this class; but they should be so under the distinct appellation of uncovenanted assistants, and be quite separate from the classes I have stated. The high pay European writers require, and no doubt very often merit, in offices, from their superior energy and talent, has tended more than any cause I know, to introduce higher rates in all our offices, and too often to encourage ruinous habits of expense in those belonging to them.

"East Indians, and natives of connection and influence, will no longer be able to obtain at once the high station they now do in offices. This I consider will not be more beneficial to Government than to individuals, who will hereafter have to work their way gradually to the employment at which they aim, and their characters will be formed by the efforts they are compelled to make, before they can attain the object of their ambition."

245. The above are the general outlines of a plan by which the progress of useful education and improvement of offices and establishments will, I am satisfied, be combined so as most essentially to promote the economy of the public service.

246. I have given this plan in detail, as I desire most earnestly to draw the attention of my successor to it. My personal efforts, continued unremittingly for two years, have hardly enabled me to give it full operation. The prejudices and habits of many belonging to public offices are against it. It interferes with the prospect in which subordinate persons in office had before indulged, of the speedy rise of their relatives and connections; the great good it is calculated to effect, can only be understood by those who view it as a measure of state policy. With me it has, as such, the greatest importance, but I am quite aware, that if it is not vigilantly supervised and rigidly enforced, it will fail; and in its failure I cannot but contemplate the most serious injury, not only to the Government, but to the progress of education, and to the moral improvement and elevation of the classes of men it affects.

(36.)—LETTER, in the Public Department, to the Governor in Council at *Bombay*, dated 12th December 1832.

Para. 1. We now reply to the following letters and paragraphs from your presidency, on the subject of native education:

Public Letter dated 24th November (No. 19) 1830; 30th November (No. 34) 1831; 4th January (No. 1) 1832, paras. 62 to 78.

2. Our letter of 29th September (No. 21) 1830, has conveyed to you, by anticipation, our sanction to most of the measures which the letters and paragraphs now under reply inform us that you have carried into effect.

W.

Appendix (I.)

(36.) Letter to the
Bombay Govern-
ment, 12 Dec. 1832.

3. We have perused with interest the two reports from the judges of the *Sudder Adawlut*, containing an abstract of the information afforded by the collectors during two successive years, on the state of education in the provinces subject to your presidency.

4. From these documents it appears that the number of schools, though small in proportion to the population, is in itself not inconsiderable, but that the education (which is wholly elementary) is most imperfect of its kind, and that there is little or no disposition on the part of the schoolmasters to avail themselves of the facilities which you afford them towards rendering it better. There have been scarcely any applications for the improved school-books which you have for some years gone to so much expense in providing.

5. This being the case, we think it would have been more eligible if, instead of granting to every schoolmaster a fixed salary,* chargeable to the *gaum khurch*, or village expenses, you had made this improvement in their situation conditional upon their using such books of instruction, and adopting such other improvements in their mode of tuition, as you might deem it advisable, in existing circumstances, to attempt to introduce.

6. You have placed, and intend to continue placing in the largest towns, schoolmasters who have received the benefit of a superior education, in the Government institution at the Presidency, or elsewhere. And we highly approve of the plan of periodical circuits by these superior teachers, to examine and report upon the state of the village schools, persons being provided to officiate for them at their own stations during their absence.

7. We have already expressed our approbation of your views of making the prospect of public employment operate as an inducement to take advantage of the improved means of education now provided.

8. There is but one part of your arrangements which appears to us not to work well. We refer to the mode hitherto adopted for supplying school-books.

9. These have hitherto been provided under the directions of the Native Education Society, an association to which you do not directly subscribe, but which you assist in various ways; among others, by paying the expense of printing all the Society's books, retaining no control over them afterwards, but leaving the society to fix the price, and to distribute the copies at its own discretion.

10. From a memorandum by your secretary, Mr. Bax, on the subject of Captain Molesworth's dictionary, we find that in 1825, the Education Society was authorized "to publish works not exceeding R^s 5000 in charge, without reference to Government. In five years, from 1826 to 1830, the works so published by the society have cost Government R^s 97,223. 3. 8.; and the profits of the sale (some are given away by the society) go entirely to the society. Government moreover pays R^s 14,400 per annum, for the Native Education Society Establishment, and gives prizes for translations (R^s 32,700), so that, exclusive of the dictionary, the total charge to Government in five years has been R^s 2,01,923. 3. 8." This sum is as much as was solicited by the subscribers to the projected *Elphinstone Institution*, which, if properly constituted, could not fail to do much more for native education than has been accomplished by the expenditure of the money in the other mode. The natives themselves seem to be of the same opinion, for while they have subscribed more than two lacs of rupees to the *Elphinstone Institution*, their contributions to the Education Society in three years have amounted only to R^s 4,714. The European subscribers contributed during the same period R^s 8,183. The Education Society, therefore, is in the main supported by Government; and it is matter for consideration, whether Government might not employ the same sum of money more beneficially for the purposes in view.

11. It appears to us, that in the provision of books for the education of the natives of India, it would be beneficial that the three presidencies should act in concert. The difference indeed in the vernacular languages, renders it convenient that the translations into those various languages and the works necessary for their grammatical study, should be prepared, wherever it is easiest to find persons familiarly acquainted with those languages respectively. But the case is different with regard to the preparation of scientific and medical works adapted to the use of the natives, and popular literary compositions suited for schools. The want of such books is strongly felt, and must greatly diminish the utility both of the elementary and the higher seminaries. But works of this description may be prepared once for all, and if approved, may be translated into all the native dialects. Whatever is done by Government to encourage the production of such works, by prizes or otherwise, should be done systematically, with the cognizance of all the three presidencies, but under the direct authority of one. Otherwise it may happen that expenses are incurred at one presidency, for purposes already sufficiently answered by what is done or doing at another.

12. The Supreme Government, with the advice of the General Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta, seems the most proper organ for controlling this branch of the education department. You will therefore place yourselves in communication with that Government, with a view to ascertain their sentiments on the subject. They may probably consider it advisable that you should hereafter confine the disbursements under the head of school-books

* Five rupees per month when the number of scholars exceeds 30, and three rupees when it falls short of 30.

(36.) Letter to the
Bombay Govern-
ment, 12 Dec. 1832.

Appendix (L)

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1 Education of
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books at your presidency, to providing the books necessary for the grammatical study of the Guzerattee and Mahratta languages, and translations into those dialects, of works approved by the general committee at Calcutta.

13. Should any such arrangement be adopted, your present large contributions to the Education Society will of course no longer continue, at least in the same shape and on the same scale.

14. We have already, in our letter of 19th September 1830, empowered you to grant such sum as you may deem advisable in aid of the proposed Elphinstone Institution; your suggestions as to the mode of constituting that institution appear judicious. You think that the teachers to be furnished from this country should be, "one superior professor of mathematics, astronomy, and all branches of natural philosophy, together with an under professor or teacher, who ought to possess a complete knowledge of the practical application of the sciences of architecture, hydraulics, mechanics, &c. to the useful purposes of life." To the latter person you propose allotting R' 600 per mensem; to the former, R' 800, with the use of the house built for the astronomer, and the charge of the observatory and instruments. As the study of the English language and literature was one of the main objects for which the institution was founded, it is of course intended that either the head professor or his assistant should be competent to give instruction on those subjects as well as on science.

15. It is the wish of the subscribers that we should grant a retiring allowance to the English professor; but this we cannot undertake, at least for the present, and as a general rule. The success of the institutions may enable it to bear this expense from its own resources; experience of its utility may justify us in incurring a larger outlay on account of it, than would now be proper; or the long services and zealous exertions of particular professors may give them personal claims on our liberality. But of this the future must decide.

16. The regulations for the management of the institution are not yet framed; but we observe, that you have directed the attention of the subscribers to that subject. The appointment of the professors should, we think, be vested jointly in a committee of subscribers and in your Government.

17. It is the desire of the subscribers, that Mr. Elphinstone should nominate the professors to be first appointed. We shall communicate their wishes to Mr. Elphinstone, and the appointment will be made in concert with that gentleman.

18. Your late president, Sir John Malcolm, proposed that the property of the late Dessaince of Kittoor, which escheated to Government by her death, should be applied to the purposes of native education at or in the neighbourhood of Darwar. You, however, deemed it proper that the effects of the Dessaince should be taken as indemnity for the expenses occasioned by the insurrection to which she had been a party. These expenses the property was not sufficient to cover. Nevertheless, your present Government resolves to apply a sum equal to that contemplated by Sir John Malcolm (viz. R' 15,000) to the purpose indicated by him, making it generally known that the money was the gift of Government, and not the property of the Dessaince. Thus we consider a very injudicious disbursement.

19. No peculiar demand was stated to exist at Darwar more than elsewhere, for the expenditure of such a sum on education, nor had any particular mode been suggested of applying the money to that purpose. The idea was suggested to Sir John Malcolm, partly by a scheme which does not seem to have been followed up, for the formation of a native civil service at Darwar, and partly by political reasons which, if the funds are not derived from the property of the Dessaince of Kittoor, no longer exist. If, therefore, the expense, or a large part of it, has not already been incurred, we direct that the scheme be abandoned.

London,
12th December 1832.

We are, &c.
(signed)

J. G. Ravenshaw.
C. Marjoribanks.
&c. &c.

Appendix (K.)

Appendix (K)

(1.) Queries circulated by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India

Slavery.

(1.)—QUESTIONS on SLAVERY in the *East Indies*, circulated by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

1. HAVE you had any opportunities of acquiring a personal knowledge of the state of slavery, either domestic or agrestic, that is, either in the house or for field labour, in the East Indies? And, if you have, be pleased to state particularly what your opportunities were.

2. In what way, or in what several ways, and in which of such several ways most commonly, do individuals become slaves in the East Indies? Be pleased to distinguish the particular countries to which the answer applies.

3. Can you furnish any idea of the number of the slaves in India, or in any particular regions or districts of it, with which you are acquainted? And here distinguish between house and field slaves.

4. Do the laws, as administered, sanction or recognize the state of slavery, either domestic or agrestic, and to what extent?

5. What, in point of comfort, employment, food, clothing, treatment, provision for age or sickness, or in any other respect, is the general condition of the slaves, domestic or agrestic? Is there much difference in these respects between those two classes?

6. In the case of agrestic or field slaves, state particularly in what they are employed and how they are worked? What species of produce are they employed in raising? Do they work in gangs, under a driver? for how many hours in the day? for how many days in the week? more or less severely in different seasons? Is task-work, as you know or believe, ever used? Is the lash employed, and to both sexes?

7. What is the precise condition of the slaves in point of law? Are they to any, and what extent, under the protection of the civil magistrate? Can they be witnesses against freemen in a court of justice? May their masters take their lives?

8. In the later periods of villenage in England, villeins were for many purposes free as between them and strangers, though slaves as between them and their lords; is there any thing analogous to this in India?

9. Are any of the agrestic slaves in India, *serfs*, attached to the soil? And if so, does this species of slavery increase?

10. What are the slaves in point of religion, and what are their habits or morals? Can they, and do they, marry? May they marry free people? Can they in any degree acquire property for themselves and hold it against their masters?

11. Can slaves be sold at pleasure? and are they, in fact, often sold? May they be seized and sold for the debts of their master? Does law or custom impose any restriction on so selling slaves as to separate them from their families?

12. Is there any law to hinder or promote the manumission of slaves? Can they purchase or in any way acquire their own freedom? Is a slave's child necessarily a slave? Are slaves, in fact, often manumitted or liberated, and in what way?

13. Have any, and what, material changes taken place in the state or condition of Indian slaves, as referred to in the foregoing questions, within the period of your observation or attention to this subject? If so, be pleased to describe such changes, and to state in what countries they have taken place?

14. Have any, and what, measures been adopted, and especially by the British Government, to abolish or ameliorate the state of slavery in India? Has the existence of the British rule in India in any manner affected the extent or character of slavery there; and if so, in what manner?

15. Be pleased to give any information that seems to you useful with regard to the facts of this subject, though not particularly touched by any of the preceding questions.

16. Do you conceive that the British policy ought to be directed to the ultimate abolition of East Indian slavery? Or ought it to be content with aiming only at the practical melioration of the system?

17. State any measures that occur to you as proper to be adopted, with a view either to abolition or melioration.

(2.)—ANSWERS of Rev. Joseph Fenn.

(2.) Answers of
Rev. Joseph Fenn.

1. I RESIDED between eight and nine years in the interior of the kingdom of Travancore, but never made any particular inquiry on the subject of slavery, and have only the knowledge which observation (and that only a partial one) furnishes.

2. As far as my observation reaches, by birth only, but report speaks of other ways. I speak only of Travancore.

3. I have no means of knowing. In Cottayam, where the population, exclusive of the slaves, was between 3,000 and 4,000, I have sometimes assembled some hundreds. They are, as far as my observation goes, employed wholly in agriculture, and would not be allowed within doors.

them a cloth occasionally, the only clothing they wear. I am not aware of any provision for age or sickness. They may work for other persons when their masters do not want them, and they then receive one or two chukrawas a day, or the equivalent in rice.

6. They are employed in all kinds of agricultural labour, rice tillage and the sugar cane. Those in the possession of the Nairs, work with their master, or under the eye of an overseer, who generally works with them. But as they are not numerous in comparison with the other classes of the population, they are distributed by small numbers among different owners. Many owners have not more than one, two or three slaves. I have never seen the lash used. Corporal punishment prevails much in India. I am not aware that it prevails more among the slaves.

7. They are protected by the letter of the law as far as life is concerned; but I question whether they enjoy the actual protection of the law in the kingdom of Travancore. I do not know whether they can be witnesses. Their masters cannot legally take their lives.

8. I do not exactly understand this question. Slaves are out of society, out of caste, except as between themselves; they live together in the fields and out-parts adjacent upon the villages. But when they work for strangers they receive pay for it.

9. I have not met with any.

10. They are very gross in their superstitions. Have certain individuals of their own caste to manage their ceremonies. They are allowed no intercourse with the rest of the natives in matters of religion any more than in other matters. They marry among themselves. Whether faithful or no, cannot say. I have heard of instances of their possessing property.

11. Yes; and they are frequently transferred. The price of a good slave, a male, is about 300 pence. I suppose they are seizable for the debts of their masters. I know of no restriction. Husbands and wives are, I know, separated by sale to different parties. I have met with an instance; whether it is of frequent occurrence I do not know: perhaps not, as it was brought to my notice as a hardship.

12. I heard while in Travancore that slaves could not be manumitted, but that all slaves without a proprietor were the property of the Government. But I incline to think that the statement, if true, refers to one class of slaves only, a class differing from the other only by caste, and not, that I am aware, in any other particular.

13. None took place that I knew of during my residence in India; British influence had been exerted a short time previously to protect their lives.

14. This question does not apply to Travancore. The British rule has abolished the power of the master over the life of the slave.

16. I am not qualified to give any opinion upon the subject. The slaves are in the lowest possible state of degradation. If it were lawful to speak so of fellow-creatures possessing the same capabilities and the same destinies with British Christians, I should say that they were wild men.

17. Nothing but Christianity, in my opinion, descends or can descend low enough to meet them and to raise them to the level of mankind. I was a missionary in India; my testimony, therefore, will be received with caution upon this subject. But I am decidedly of opinion that the Bible is the only book adapted to them in their present state. If it should please God to allow a free publication of its truths among them, I think it would soon be evident that, independently of the great change it creates in reference to God and eternity, it brings in its train elevation of mind and character, and all the blessings of civilization and education.

Where my answers fall in with the opinions of others well versed in Indian matters, they may be of use as confirmatory, but I should be very diffident of any opinion I have given, if opposed by any one who has been resident in India.

Blackheath-park, 24 Sept. 1832.

Jos. Fenn.

(3.)—ANSWERS of T. H. Baber, Esq.

(3.) Answers of
T. H. Baber, Esq.

.) Para. 1. I HAVE; having resided a period of 32 years, and been actively employed during that time in every department of the public service, Revenue, Police, Magisterial, Judicial and Political, in various countries where both domestic and agrestic slavery prevails: those countries are,

Para. 2. First, The Bombay territory, lying between the rivers Kistna and Toongbutra, and comprising the late southern Mahratta States, now partly administered by the Honourable Company, and partly by the Putwurdun family and other principal Jaggeerdhars; also the dominions of his highness the Kolapore Rajah.

Para. 3. Secondly. The western division of the Madras territories, comprising the zillah of Canara, in which are the ancient countries of Konkana, Hauga and Julava, the three Balagat districts of Soond, Soopa and Bilghi, and to the south the talook of Neelisheram, the zillah of Malabar, including the Balagat district of Wynaad, and also the island of Seringapatam.

Para. 4. My duties have also led to constant official intercourse, upon a variety of subjects, with the political residents at the durbars (courts) of the neighbouring states of Mysore, Coorg, Cochin and Travancore, some of which related either to slaves who had been compelled by constant ill-treatment from their masters in Malabar to take refuge in the territories of the Coorg or Mysore rajahs, or to slaves who had been kidnapped in Travancore and sold to British subjects, and even to freeborn children of various castes of Hindoos, subjects of the Cochin or Travancore rajahs, reduced to slavery in the Honourable Company's

dominions, who had been procured by the most fraudulent and violent means, and deprived of their caste by cutting off the lock of hair (the distinguishing mark of their caste), by making them eat prohibited food, and by otherwise disguising and polluting them.

Para. 5. By these means, as well as by personal inquiries, when I have visited the adjacent districts of the neighbouring states of Mysore, Coorg, Cochin and Travancore, or when business or pleasure has brought the respectable natives of those countries to where I have been in authority, I have become acquainted, amongst other subjects of interest, with the prevailing "slavery" throughout, I may say, the Western Provinces south of the Kistna, to the extremity of the Indian continent, Cape Comorin, or properly Kanya Coomari.

(B) Para. 1. In all the countries above enumerated, the varieties and sources of domestic slavery are very numerous; namely, those persons who are the offspring or descendants of freeborn persons captured during wars; out-caste Hindoos, who had been sold into slavery under or by former Governments; kidnapped persons, brought by bingarries and other travelling merchants from distant inland states, and sold into slavery; persons imported from the ports in the Persian Gulf, in the Red Sea, or from the African coast; persons sold, when children, by their own parents in times of famine or great dearth; the offspring of illegitimate connexions, that is, of cohabitation between low-caste Hindoo men and Brahmin women, and generally between Hindoos of different castes, or within the prohibited degrees of kindred; persons who, in consideration of a sum of money, or in discharge of a security for the payment of a debt, have bound themselves, by a voluntary contract, to servitude, either for life or a limited period, all which have in former times, or do now prevail, more or less, wherever domestic slavery is found, but chiefly in the southern Mahratta country, both in the Company's and Jagheer portion of it, and in the Kolapore rajah's dominions; also in those of Coorg and Mysore.

Para. 2. Of agrestic or prædial slavery, the origin is of very remote antiquity: the general term given for this description of slavery is Adami, or literally, as I understand the term, serf, aboriginal or indigenous, being held precisely under the same tenures and terms as the land itself throughout, under some slight modifications, the Malabar coast, in the Balagat districts already mentioned, and even in the western parts of the table-land of Mysore.

(C) Para. 1. I can, generally; and will at the same time state my authority for my different estimates. In the Dooab, or southern Mahratta country, including Colapore, the number of domestic slaves I compute at 15,000, or rather more than three quarters per cent. of the general population, which may be reckoned at about two millions, as follows: the number*, in the year 1822, in the Honourable Company's portion of the Dooab, was 684,193, and in the Jagheers 778,183, as reported by Mr. Commissioner Chaplin, exclusive of Colapore, about 250,000 more; since which period (judging from the augmented jumma, or gross annual revenue,) the increase in the general population of the whole of the southern Mahratta country cannot be less than one-tenth more. The same gentleman also reported †, "throughout the Deccan slavery to be very prevalent." In the southern Mahratta country all the jaggeerdhars, deshwars, zemindars, principal brahmins and sahookars, retain slaves on their domestic establishments; in fact, in every Mahratta household of consequence they are, both male and female, especially the latter, to be found, and indeed are considered as indispensable.

Para. 2. In the zillah of Canara the total number of slaves, agrestic and domestic, may be fairly computed at 80,000, or about one in twelve of the gross general population, which, when I left the Malabar coast in 1828, amounted to nearly a million of souls ‡. In 1801 §, Mr. Ravenshaw, the collector of the southern division, reported the gross population at 396,672: the northern division may be calculated at one-third of this number; and Mr. Ravenshaw further reported the slave population to be 52,022, besides 722 illegitimate children, whom, he writes, it was the custom of the Biddenore government to take possession of and sell as slaves; and also slaves imported from Arabia, of whom there were many. "In 1819 || the Honourable Thomas Harris, the principal collector of all Canara, reported the number of slaves at 82,000, of whom 20,000 were persons (or rather their descendants) who had been taken in battle, or concubines, or Brahmin and Sooder women, who had lost caste by having connexion with men of inferior caste: the two last description (he adds) were sold under the Mussulman government, and their descendants continue slaves; and that under Mr. Baber, when magistrate here, some stop was put to this practice; but there is no doubt it exists in an underhand manner at this day." I should here add that Mr. Harris also stated that "the number of slaves had never been correctly ascertained." By a census taken in 1807 of all Canara, the total number of inhabitants was found to be 576,640 ¶; as I have above stated, in 1827 the gross population amounted to nearly a million, making an increase of 70 per cent. in 20 years, while the slave population has been stationary.

Para. 3. In the zillah of Malabar ** Mr. Warden, principal collector, in 1806-7, reported the

the number of slaves at 96,336, and in 1815-16 at 94,786; and his successor, Mr. James Vaughan, in 1819, stated the number to be 100,000, "exclusive of Wynad, containing about 3,000 more; and in 1827 the late principal collector, Mr. Sheffield, ascertained the number of slaves to be 95,696*, exclusive of Wynad, as follows: Pooliar Cherumar, 48,579; Kanaka Cherumar, 20,798; Terrawa Cherumar, 20,058; Kallady Cheroomar, 2,279; Vallow Cheroomar, 615; Betwas, or Wettowar, 3,317 (being a moiety of them, as it is only in some districts of Malabar they are laid claim to as slaves). In 1806-7, previous to which the country, as Mr. Commissioner Thackeray reported †, "had been a prey to civil wars, which burnt with a raging or smothered flame ever since the Company got that province," the general population was, according to Mr. Warden's estimate, 700,000‡. In 1827 it amounted, by Mr. Sheffield's returns, to 1,003,466. In Malabar, therefore, the slave population would seem to have been diminishing, as I find Mr. Warden has already stated §, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, while the increase in the general population has been nearly as great as in Canara.

Para. 4.—The only return of the population of Travancore I have met with is that of Fra Paolino de San Bartolomeo, in his work, *Viaggio alle Indie Orientali*, published at Rome in the year 1796. This person resided many years in Travancore, and has certainly given a most minute account of the manners, customs, &c. of the inhabitants of that country. He estimated the whole population at 1,600,000; and judging from all I have been able to collect, in the course of my inquiries among the karakars (ministers) and other intelligent persons as to the aggregate general revenue, as well as on this point, this estimate is probably the extent of the present population. It would, no doubt, have increased in the same ratio as Malabar or Canara have, but for the war of 1809-10, and other political causes; and as the whole labour of wet cultivation is (as in the adjoining province of Malabar) carried on by slaves, (superintended by hired freeborn persons, called pannikar or chooralakary), the number of slaves may be taken at a twelfth of the whole population. Cochin I reckon at about 150,000 souls, of whom about 12,000 are slaves.

(D) Para. 1. They do; domestic slavery being fully recognized by both the Hindoo and Mahomedan code, as well as by the usages of the people; and agrestic or pradal slavery being equally so by the common law, called *Desh-ajary*, having existed from time immemorial, but not so absolute as has obtained since the Malabar coast provinces came under the Company's government, namely, of disposing of them off, or separate from, the soil, the land of their birth; which I consider as decidedly at variance with and in innovation of that law, as observed in ancient times; and in this opinion I consider myself borne out, as well by the traditionary legends of their origin as by the fact I have before mentioned, of the tenures and forms of sale of slaves being precisely the same as of lands; such a practice is, moreover, inconsistent with the due observance of their religious ceremonies, every part of Malabar having its tutelary deity, and all classes of slaves having their household gods (their Lares and Penates) to whom, on particular days, they perform the same ceremonies that all other castes, who are freeborn, do to theirs. They likewise cherish the memory of their pitris or carawrimmar (ancestors), by consecrating a spot of ground called *koodiwekka*, where all the members must meet, and make offerings of manisum and maddium (meat and liquor).

Para. 2.—The following extract from the Report of the Joint Bengal and Bombay Commissioners (of which the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, the late able governor of Bombay, was president), on the first settlement of Malabar in 1793, and which may be considered as giving the most accurate account of the ancient institutes, and the usages in general, as observed at that early period of our rule, of that singular people (the inhabitants of the Malabar coast), and certainly more to be relied on than anything that has since been written, would seem to put this view of the subject beyond question||. Speaking of the degraded castes of Poliards and Cherumars, he writes, "they are considered in a great degree in a state of vilenage, and as bondsmen attached to the soil, though they are not properly or lawfully objects of slavery, like slaves in the full extent of that word, unless they happen to be thus made over as part of the stock, at the same time that the master, the Brahmin or Nair landholder, should have disposed of the land on which they live."

Para. 3.—How or whence this oppressive and cruel practice, not only of selling slaves off the estate where they were born and bred, but actually of separating husbands and wives, parents and children, and thus severing all the nearest and dearest associations and ties of our common nature, originated, it would be difficult to say; but I have no doubt, and never had in my own mind, that it has derived support, if not its origin, from that impolitic measure, in 1798¶, of giving authority to the late Mr. Murdoch Brown, while overseer of the Company's plantation in Malabar, upon the representation ** of "the difficulties he experienced,"

rienced," even with "the assistance of the tehsildar," (the head native authority), and "his own peons," (armed persons, with badges of office), "to procure workmen," and "of the price of free labour being more than he was authorized to give," to purchase indiscriminately as many slaves as he might require to enable him to carry on the works of that plantation; and of actually issuing orders to the European as well as the native local authorities, to assist him (Mr. Brown), and even to restore slaves who had run away, and returned to their homes, (without any orders to inquire the reason of their absconding), and who, as has since been ascertained from the surviving slaves themselves, have been actually kidnapped by the darogha (head police officer of Chowghaut, in the southern parts of Malabar people), and sent up to North Malabar to Mr. Brown, which person had continued, up to 1811, or for a period of 12 years, under this alleged authority, granted by the Bombay Government, to import slaves and freeborn children from the Cochin and Travancore states*; when by the merest accident this nefarious traffic came to my knowledge, and to which, after considerable opposition on the part of the provincial Court of Circuit, I succeeded in putting a stop, after having restored to liberty and their country 123 persons who had been stolen, of whom 71 were actually found in Mr. Brown's possession†.

Para. 4. This, however, was but a small portion of the number originally supplied him, many having absconded, but more than half having died, as ascertained from the survivors‡. Mr. Brown's agent, Assen Ally, himself acknowledged that during the time he was at Aleppi, in Travancore, in 1811 §, no less than 400 children had been transported to Malabar.

Para. 5. The still more objectionable measure of realizing the public dues by the seizure and sale of slaves off the land, in satisfaction of revenue arrears, or compelling their owners, the revenue defaulters, to do so, and the collector contending for a continuance of the practice by such subtle arguments as those in Mr. Vaughan's letter of the 20th July 1819||, namely, "the partial measure of declaring them not liable to be sold for arrears of revenue, will be a drop of water in the ocean; though why Government should give up a right, which every proprietor enjoys, is a question worthy of consideration," cannot fail to have confirmed proprietors in the too ready disposition to consider their slaves as much property as any other chattel or thing.

(E) Para. 1. The treatment of slaves, whether domestic or agrestic, necessarily depends upon the individual character of their masters; of the domestic slaves, (especially the most numerous part of them, the females,) it would be difficult to say what the treatment is, or how employed, clothed or subsisted, amongst a people like the natives of India, who, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans, observe such watchful jealousy in all that regards their domestic economy, and consequently of whose family arrangements and habits, and indeed domestic character in general, we can know so very little; generally speaking, however, both male and female are employed as menial servants; a great many are kept for purposes of state; and possessing the advantage they (the men) have of approaching freemen, (which the pradal slaves, from being considered so very impure, of which more hereafter, have not,) and thereby the means of making their complaints known, in case of any very severe treatment, there is no reason to suppose that their condition is particularly grievous; though it must be obvious that, under the most favourable circumstances, a state of perpetual servitude, whether employed as menials, and kept for the purpose of saving the greater expense of free labour, or what is almost universal with respect to female domestic slaves, for sensual gratifications, must, at best, be but a life of pain and sorrow, and as such, as repugnant to humanity and morality, as it is to the principles of British rule.

Para. 2. With respect to the condition of agrestic slaves, nothing can be more truly miserable and pitiable, excepting that portion of them who reside on, or in the vicinity of, the sea coast and large towns, where they are much better off than their hapless brethren in the inland districts, provided, that is, their masters permit them to work for themselves, (which

take one in ten from amongst the inhabitants, as he could employ 2,000 men and 800 women, but had not been able to procure one, because they wanted more wages than he was authorized to give. He had purchased 45 Poliards, but four had absconded; he purchased them from the Darogha of Chowghaut. He had traced them beyond Reypoor, and had no doubt of their having returned to their old master; requests an order to the assistant in charge to direct their being sent back, "to show those people they cannot escape from hence." In the Commissioners' reply they say, "The assistant had been directed to endeavour to recover and restore to him the four Poliards who had absconded!" In the first part they tell him, "The northern superintendent had been directed to furnish him with labourers." *Vide Slavery in India*, fol. 594 to 597.

* East India Slavery documents, para. 2d of Mr. Baber's Report, dated 29th February 1812, fol. 565.

† The Advocate-general's Report, where he alludes to "Mr. Baber's perseverance in restoring the kidnapped children in spite of very extraordinary opposition," fol. 785, and "to the extraordinary support Mr. Brown appears to have received in these dealings in stolen children," fol. 788.

‡ Para. 31, Letter to Government 29th February 1812, and depositions of kidnapped slaves, fol. 615 to 645.

§ Para. 39, Ditto.—*N.B.* The document numbered (H. 3.) in that despatch omitted. And also see Letter to Political President, para. 3, dated 9th January 1812, fol. 591.

|| Para. 16, Mr. Vaughan's letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th July 1819, fol. 846; and also Mr. Vaughan's letter, 24th November 1818, "The sale of chermers, in execution of decrees for arrears of revenue, was as common as the sale of land."—*N.B.* In the Madras Board of Revenue's Proceedings, fol. 899.

(which they will not* always) when they do not require their services; by which means they manage to subsist themselves by working for strangers, cutting and selling grass and fuel, and serving as porters.

Para. 3. From what has already been said, it will be obvious that agrestic slaves are slaves to the remotest posterity; that their servitude is also one of unmitigated severity will be apparent from the following details, which, in order to prevent all cavil on the part of those who have argued, and may hereafter argue, in favour of a continuation of the present system, shall be framed from documents these advocates have themselves furnished.

Para. 4. And first, with respect to their employment, it is always in agricultural pursuits, because they are more expert in them than any other class of the people; these, however, are not confined to manuring, ploughing, sowing, harrowing, hoeing, reaping and thrashing, but they are likewise employed in fencing, tending cattle, watching the cattle, and even in carrying agricultural produce, it not being customary to use carts or cattle in the transportation to market, and when the harvest is over, in felling trees, and preparing materials for house-building, &c., and this without intermission of a single day, so long as their master can find employment for them.

Para. 5. Their wallee, the name given to the daily allowance of slaves, which is always in kind, varies, as will be seen in the native reports referred to in the 55th page† of Mr. Commissioner Graeme's Report, dated the 14th January 1822, from one and a half to one and three quarters seers of paddy (rice in the husk) to the male; and from one to one and a quarter to the female slave; nothing is there stated as allowed to young or aged, but it is within my own knowledge, that this is generally half what able-bodied men and women receive, provided they do some work‡.

Para. 6. The daily wages for a freeman field-labourer are about a third more, varying from two to two and a half yedungallies of paddy in the northern, and from two and a half to three in the southern division, but then he works only till noon, whereas the slave has to toil from morn until evening with no other sustenance than his morning's canjee (rice water) and evening meal, after which he has to keep watch by turns at night in sheds erected on an open platform in the centre of the paddy field, several feet under water, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, to scare away trespassing cattle, or the wild animals with which every part of Malabar, excepting the vicinity of populous places, is infested.

Para. 7. When not regularly employed, the wallee is seldom more than half of what it is in working seasons§; and very often even that scanty allowance is withheld, which obliges the slaves to seek work from strangers, as I have already explained; or, if residing in those remote parts, where there is no demand for their labour, they are left to eke out a miserable existence, by feeding upon wild yams and such refuse as would only be sought after by that extreme wretchedness "that envied the husks that the swine did eat," and not unfrequently are they tempted by the cravings of hunger to rob gardens of jack (artocarpus) plaintains (musa), cocoa nuts, &c. &c.

Para. 8. With respect to their dwellings, so very impure are all castes of slaves held, that they are obliged to erect their chala or huts at a distance from all other habitations; neither are they allowed to approach, except within certain prescribed distances, the houses or persons of any of the free castes; those distances vary from|| 72 to 24 paces, as well with reference to the caste of the several grades of freemen, as to their own, for even among these wretched creatures, the pride of caste has its influence. If a slave accidentally touches¶ a Brahmin, he must purify himself by prayer and ablution, and by changing his poonool, (Brahminical thread). Hence it is that slaves are obliged to leave the road, and call aloud from as far off as they can see a Brahmin coming. Nairs and other castes who purify themselves by morning ablutions, if polluted as above, must fast and bathe, or as they say, (Koolicha oobasavicha).

Para. 9. But the best criterion to judge of the low estimation in which slaves are held is the prices at which they are sold, or the rent at which they are leased out; and which I shall, for the reason before stated, extract from Mr. James Vaughan's Report, as quoted** by Mr. Commissioner Graeme, in the 35th paragraph of his Report.

Para. 10. By these the largest sum the highest class slave will fetch is 250 old gold fanams, equal to 6*l.* 5*s.*, and the highest rent seven and a half fanams per annum, equal to 3*s.* 9*d.*; but the average selling price of all castes (of which Mr. Vaughan enumerates 20), is 132 old gold fanams, equal to 3*l.* 6*s.*; and average annual rent five fanams, equal to 2*s.* 6*d.*; while the prices of the lowly Poeliar Cherumar, who compose more than half the aggregate slave population, are still less than the lowest of the other castes, and are (vide No. 1 of the same figured Statement,) for a man 48 fanams, equal to 1*l.* 4*s.*; a woman 36 fanams, equal to 1*s.*; a boy (average) 20 fanams, equal to 10*s.*; and a girl (average) 15, equal to 7*s.* 6*d.*; while the annual rents of the two first are but two and two and a half fanams, equal to 1*s.* and 1*s.* 3*d.*

Para. 11.

* Examinations of principal inhabitants of Betutnad and Shernad. Slavery in India Papers, fol. 856 & 859: "Will not consent to his working for himself;" also, "very few masters allow them to work for themselves."

† Slavery in India documents, fol. 922.

‡ Ditto, ditto, fol. 924, para. 1586.

§ Ditto, ditto, fol. 921.

|| Ditto, ditto, fol. 920, para. 42.

¶ Mr. Duncan's Report, dated 11th October 1793, para. 14.—*N.B.* Not in Slavery in India Papers.

** Slavery in India Papers, fol. 918.

Para. 11. There are still other payments to slaves, which have not been noticed in either of the reports of Mr. Graeme, or by Mr. Vaughan, and I will therefore endeavour to supply the omission from my own recollection of them.

Para. 12. First then, with respect to clothing; the allowance consists of a waist cloth, called moond, to men, and moori, signifying a fragment, to females; it is just large enough to wrap round their loins, and is of the value of from one to two fanams, equal to from 6*d.* to 1*s.*; in some districts this is given but once a year, but more generally twice, or at the festivals of Onam and Vishnool, which fall in September and May. None of the women (Hindoos that is) wear upper garments; there is a colloquial saying, "Chaste women require no covering, prostitutes only require to cover themselves." As a substitute for these waist clothes, it is very common with slaves, especially in the retired parts of the country, to use or wear bunches of leaves, generally of the wild plaintain tree, supported by a fibre of some tree or vine.

Para. 13. On occasion of marriages, deaths, katha kooty, literally boring of ears, tindarika, first signs of puberty in girls, as also their addieutera, or ceremonial observances, such as the wallatta, feyatta, kollumadaka, &c. to their Kola Davangul, (tutelary and household gods) presents are made by their masters, of money from two to four fanams, of clothes called Poda, or coverings for the bride, or corpse, of the value of two or three fanams, as also of articles, such as oil, pepper, nelly, salt and tobacco, but the two latter, especially the tobacco, though a necessary of life in a humid climate, like Malabar, (where the annual fall of rain averages 140 inches, being more than three times what it is in the adjoining province of Coimbatore, or in any part of the Coromandel Coast) are less common than formerly, owing to the greatly enhanced price to the consumer*, especially in the vicinity of the Ghaut mountains, since the establishment by the Company of a monopoly in those two articles.

Para. 14. I ought not to omit mentioning that female slaves, particularly those belonging to Moppillas, neglect not to adorn their persons with necklaces of cowry shells, glass beads, and brass bracelets, finger and ear-rings. It is but justice also to the Moppilla, or Mahomedan part of the community, to say, that many of them allow their slaves, during working seasons, cooked rice, or canjee (rice water) at noon, and that the treatment of their slaves generally is more liberal, owing, doubtless, to their being in better circumstances, as well from their having fewer ceremonies, as being more frugal and more industrious, than their more generous, high spirited, though too improvident Hindoo neighbours.

Para. 15. With respect to the treatment of slaves, as regards chastisement, I will quote what it consists of, as stated in the examinations of some of the inhabitants, (forwarded by Mr. Vaughan to the Board of Revenue), and I have no hesitation in saying that no sort of dependence is to be placed upon those of them that say, that "it is only customary to reprimand or admonish slaves," and that even those who do admit the practice of flogging, imprisoning, and putting in the stocks, by no means convey a full idea of the severities exercised at the present day; because, as Mr. Graeme justly observes†, "these informants are the proprietors of slaves themselves, and not disposed to admit that the authority over slaves is exercised with any extraordinary severity."

Para. 16. Deposition No. 9, alluding to the slave chastisements says‡, "they would be seized and flogged and put in the stocks, and their noses cut off, according to the magnitude of the fault they may have committed; at present the practice of cutting off the nose has been entirely abandoned." (I shall shew hereafter that instances of this barbarous practice have occurred since§ the establishment of the Company's government in Malabar.) The same deposition states that, "any property a slave may be possessed of his master has a right to."

Deposition 7 and 8 confirm this latter fact.

No. 11 states "that if a slave is inclined to run away, and refuse working, he would be put in the stocks and flogged; those in the habit of running away are secured in the stocks," and in that talook, Betutnad, "the master will not consent to his slave working for himself."

No. 12 says||, "at present slaves are only bound and flogged, and afterwards caused to work."

No. 13 states¶, "that the utmost punishment that is considered proper to be inflicted is flogging." It adds, "in this district (Skernad) some masters (very few though), allow their Chermakul to work exclusively for themselves, on paying to the proprietor the usual patom (rent)."

No. 17 says**, "both in former and present times, when cherumar, (slaves) are convicted of any fault, or run away, they are flogged, put in the stocks, and confined."

No. 18 says††, that "formerly when a chermor was convicted of any fault, or caught after running

* Mr. Baber's Evidence before a Committee of the House of Lords, under date 6th April 1830, Questions 3188, 3197.

† Report, dated 14th January 1822, para. 55. Slavery in India Papers, fol. 923.

‡ Slavery in India, fol. 854.

§ Mr. Baber's Circuit Report on Sessions 2d of 1823, para. 61. Slavery in India documents, fol. 927 & 928.

¶ Slavery in India documents, fol. 854.

¶ Ditto, ditto, fol. 856.

** Ditto, ditto, fol. 858.

†† Ditto, ditto, fol. 859.

running away, he would be flogged and put in the stocks for some days, and afterwards made to work with chains on, and the same practice is in existence now."

Para. 17. Moreover, there is hardly a sessions of gaol delivery, the calendars of which (though a vast number of crimes are occurring which are never reported) do not contain cases of wounding, and even murdering slaves, chiefly brought to light by the efforts of the police; though, generally speaking, they are the most enduring, unresisting and unoffending classes of the people.

Para. 18. The same wretched details apply, in a great measure, to Canara; for instance, "The master (as Mr. Harris writes *) can sell the husband to one person, and the wife to another," and also "can sell the children." He never pays them wages in money, "but presents them on their marriages, or particular ceremonies, with a small sum; the average allowance of food † is 1½ seers of coarse rice, two rupees weight of salt, a little betel nut and leaf; and of clothing two pieces or six cubits of cauthay (a blue cloth,) a cumby and roomal; a woman has but one seer of rice, and four cubits of cauthay, a child three-fourths of a seer of rice, and four cubits of cauthay; but the salt and betel nut and leaf are optional; neither have they any day they can call their own ‡."

Para. 19. It is, however, within my own personal knowledge, that in general they are better off than in Malabar, and though not allowed to enter the house or to touch the Brahmins have bathed, and before meal, that slaves are obliged to leave the road to avoid contaminating them.

Para. 20. From the above remark, I except the southernmost talooks of Coombla and Neelesheram, where the local prejudices are everywhere the same, and, if possible, more inveterate than in Malabar, the chief portion of the people consisting of Nairs, and the Neelesheram rajahs being related to or connected with those of Kottiole and the Samoon rajah of Calicut. In it is Tarakad, the seat of the Pianoor Grammam, one of the sixty-four Grammams, of which the ancient Kerula (the whole tract lying between Gokernum and Kanya Coomari) was originally constituted, the head female of which, called, *par excellence*, the Taiakād Amma Tiroomoomba, is the only Namboory Brahmin family who adopted (or can by the constitution of Keulla) the peculiar ājarom (custom) of the Nairs in regard to the law of inheritance called Maramakataiam (nepotism,) and by whom it has, and will, it is feared, until the people are more enlightened at least, be perpetuated.

Para. 21. In Travancore and Cochin there is no reason to suppose that the slaves are better treated than in Malabar, further than that the inhabitants are more lightly assessed, and consequently in better circumstances; and if "by the ancient laws of Malabar (as that late distinguished officer, General Walker, reported §) a jelinakar (proprietor) is accountable to no person for the life of his own cherumar, but is the legal judge of his offences, and may punish them by death," it is feared that the only check upon the unrestrained exercise of this power, is the presence of our resident, and the degree of influence he is allowed to exercise over the councils of those states. Among the documents in the East India Slavery Papers before Parliament, will be found very striking instances of the great advantage that has resulted || to the best interests of the state of Travancore, as well as of humanity, from the British resident's superintending presence and firm conduct in insisting upon the punishment of those British subjects who were carrying on that detestable traffic in human flesh I discovered in 1811 and 1812; and there can be very little doubt that, without such interference, (1787) "several thousands of persons were being sold annually, like cattle, and sent out of the country."

Para. 22. The domestic slaves of Malabar consist of the descendants of outcaste persons (called jāde brishta and polietta penna) who had been excommunicated, either through some aberration from caste rules, such as eating with, or the food cooked by, men of low caste, or from cohabitation with persons of lower caste than themselves, or within the prohibited degrees of kindred, and of Brahmins convicted of robbery or theft, who had been sold by former governments into slavery to Chetties, Moplas, and to whomsoever would purchase them.

Para. 23. There have been also a great number of kidnapped persons, like the free-born castes

* Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 10th July 1819, para. 4. Slavery in India, fol. 843.
† Ditto, ditto, fol. 844.
‡ Letter ditto, para. 5, fol. 844.

§ Slavery in India Papers, fol. 866.
|| East India Slavery, fol. 737, 738.

Col. Munro's Letter to Mr. Baber, dated 29th November 1812, where he says, "I have every reason to believe that many of the unfortunate persons purchased by Assen Ally were procured in the most fraudulent and cruel manner. About the time when he was carrying on his proceedings at Aleppo, I received numerous complaints of the disappearance of children, but all my inquiries at the time could not devolve the causes of them." Also Col. Munro's Letter to the Madras Government, dated 7th February 1812, 4 & 5 paras. relative "to this traffic in children carrying on by the inhabitants of Tarkanehery, both by Messrs. Valley and Mr. M. Brown," fol. 791, 792.

¶ Page 153 of the Translation from the German, by William Johnston: London, printed by J. Dean, Chancery Lane, 1800.

** Slavery in India Papers, vide Mr. Baber's Report to the Madras Government; viz. 29th February 1812, fol. 565 to 583; 9th January 1813, fol. 725 to 731; and Advocate-general's opinion upon the subject, fol. 787.

castes discovered in the Angarandy plantation in 1811 and 1812 **, and elsewhere, and I have no doubt that Mr. Brown was quite correct, though he did assert the fact in justification of his own conduct, in saying, "that he would produce hundreds of them in every town in Malabar, there being few Moppilla and Christian houses in which there were not some of them." The provincial court judges, while protecting Mr. Brown, could not deny "that numbers of the inhabitants of Travancore had been introduced in a state of slavery, and but too often reduced to this situation by the most criminal means, into Malabar and the adjoining province of Canara."

Para. 24. The rest of the domestic slaves are persons, or their offspring, natives of Arabia, but chiefly of Abyssinia, and called Wadawar and Goolams, who came over with, and are either the personal attendants of their masters the Seynds, (who pride themselves upon being descendants from the Prophet, and who are very numerous on the coast) or employed in navigating the Arab, Moppilla or Lubbee vessels, or in the service of the tanguls or high priests of the Moppillas, in all the great Moppilla and other Mussulman families in the towns of Mangalore, Munjeeshwar, Coombla, Bekkul, Cavar, Paiangady, Belliapattam, Cananore, Tellicherry, Cuilandy, Barragurry, Calicut, Parperengady, Timwangaddy, Condooty, Ariacotta, Kootai, Parony, Panany, and in fact in all the great towns throughout Malabar and Canara, these descriptions of slaves are to be met with.

Para. 25. The agrestic slaves, or, more properly, conditional labourers, in the upper country of Wynād, are Koorcher, Kooramer, Kadder and Pannier, the first inhabit the Ghaut mountains, and, with the Kadder, attend to the cardamum cultivation; they also cultivate a variety of hill products, under the name of koomerce; the Kooramer cultivate both the hills and lowlands, and also work in the gold mines in Parakameetel; both these are laid claim to by the hill proprietors, but are never sold, they barely in fact yield obedience to their yejaman or lord; the Kādar are more submissive, though they are never sold, and invariably desert if beat or otherwise ill-treated. The Pannier alone are liable to be disposed of, but never out of the country of their birth: their employment is to cultivate the rice lands.

Para. 26. Besides these there are other rude tribes, such as the Moola, or Kadda Cooramar, in Wynād, the Naiadee in Malabar, and the Malaseer of Palgāt: the former acknowledge no superior, and are so low in the scale of human beings as not to be suffered to touch the lowest of the slave castes; they are, in fact, almost in a state of nature. The Moola Cooramer inhabit the forests that separate Wynād from Mysore. The following is taken from Abbé Dubois, and gives a most correct account of them:

"Tous ses malheureux sont entièrement nus, les femmes n'ayant d'autre vêtement que quelque feuilles d'arbre, cousues ensemble, et attaches autour de la ceinture. Les racines et autres productions spontanées de la terre, les reptiles et les animaux qu'ils prennent au piège ou qu'ils attrapent à la course, le miel qu'ils trouvent en abondance sur les rochers escarpés ou sur les arbres, au sommet desquels on les voit grimper avec l'agilité des singes, leurs fournissent ce qui est nécessaire pour apaiser leur faim." The Abbé might have added, "they carry on a kind of barter with the nearest civilized tribes, of the products of the forests, which they leave at night on the outskirts of the village, and return the following night for the grain and salt that may be left in exchange."

Para. 27. The Naiadees, on the other hand, inhabit the more open parts of the lowland country; they build their miserable huts under trees out of the haunts of their more civilized countrymen: the only work they will do is to watch the paddy fields, and accompany the hunters to beat the jungles, for the sake of a portion of the game that is killed; they will eat all animal food, except beef, and even alligators; they are very troublesome to travellers, whom they will follow for miles, distorting their bodies, and making the most hideous noises, until their necessities are relieved, which is done by laying the food or money on the ground, which they will then come and pick up, but will never approximate any person, European or native, nor have they ever been known to molest the most unprotected stranger, further than by following and howling after him for miles. Nothing can be more descriptive of them than the following extract from Abbé Raynal's work, vol. 1, page 54: "Lorsqu'ils ont faim ils hurlent comme des bêtes, pour exciter la commisération des passans. Mais le plus charitable des Indiens veut déposer du riz ou quelque autre aliment, et se retire au plus vite, pour que le malheureux affamé vienne le prendre sans rencontrer son bienfaiteur, qui se croiroit souillé par son approche."

Para. 28. The Palgāt Malaseers chiefly inhabit the Anamalla forests, patches of which they cultivate with hill grains: their chief means however of livelihood are in the collecting of honey, wax, stick-lac, drugs, and other wild products of the hills, for the person to whom they are farmed by Government. Neither of these three tribes yield obedience to any superior, consequently they are not liable to be bought or sold.

Para. 29. I should not omit to mention that there is also a rude tribe of mountaineers in Canara called Mallakooder. The following extract † from one of my circuit reports, on the trial of two of them for the murder of three travellers, will give an insight into their character:

* Mr. Brown's Supplemental Petition to the Provincial Court, claiming their protection against Mr. Baber, one of His Majesty's justices of the peace, for depriving him of the kidnapped persons found in his possession, para. 2, fol. 750; Advocate-general's Letter, para. 2, fol. 78 & 689.
† Col. Welsh's Military Reminiscences, vol. ii. p. 111.
‡ Circuit Report, 2d Sessions, 1821, para. 8.—Not in Slavery in India documents.
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APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

Appendix (K.)
Slavery.

racter: "The deceased, a man, his wife and child, were on their way from the Mysore country to the celebrated pagoda at Durmastalla, and had put up while passing over the mountains in the eastern part of the Buntwall talook, at the house of the prisoners, who, under the pretext of showing them the road, took them to an unfrequented part of the jungles, and there they inhumanly murdered all three of them. The prisoners are of that wretched class of people called Malla Kooder, or mountaineers; and having little or no intercourse with their more civilized neighbours in the lowlands, are in a most deplorable state of ignorance and barbarity, destitute of any moral feeling, and hardly possessing sufficient perception to be aware of, or feeling to dread, the punishment attendant on crime. They were led to the commission of these murders for the sake of the little property about the persons of these victims of their brutality."

(F) Para. 1. I have already said that agrestic slaves are employed in the whole labours of husbandry, and that they have no days of rest during working seasons, but work by day and keep watch by night; all the wet grain lands are cultivated almost exclusively by them under the direction of krishikara and pannakara (hired labourers); these lands are called Bail Magalee, Betta, Benna, and Potla, in Canara; and Paddum, Oobaium, Wail, Ulpati, Pallialil and Cacondum, in Malabar. In all these a great many different kinds of rice seed are sown, according to the soil and seasons, all which are enumerated by the late General Walker, in his able report on the land tenures of Malabar; the hill (modum) or dry grain cultivation is carried on by Tiyers and other free labourers, the mountain, or ponum, by slaves named Karimbalara, Panniar, as also by Koorchers and Kadiler; the Tiyers also work upon the plantations.

Para. 2. It has been shewn from reports furnished by the collector himself, (Mr. Vaughan) that slaves are subject to the lash, as also to imprisonment, putting in stocks and chaining. Repeatedly I myself have observed on their persons marks and scars from stripes inflicted by the rattan, and even wounds; the worst instances of the kind I recollect seeing "were on the persons of some of Mr. Brown's slaves, whom I had cited to give evidence in a case of murder, several of whom bore the marks of severe flogging, one of them in particular, upon whose back and shoulders were several deep sores, and the flesh of their legs much lacerated *," and on a subsequent occasion, during the search upon Mr. Brown's plantation for the kidnapped children, two of the slaves complained to my officers of severe treatment †, one of them having been recently punished with 25 stripes from a rattan, the other with 24.

Para. 3. The only occasions I have observed of working the slaves in gangs, are when they have been pressed to make or repair the high roads, to carry the luggage of the public servants, and their establishments; of marching regiments and of travellers; or when carrying treasure remittances from the several talook cutcherries to the collector's treasury at Calicut (and scarcely a week passes that parties of 10 to 100 of those slaves do not arrive); or when bringing stolen property with parties of robbers, sent in by the different police officers; or when carrying the Company's tobacco from the several depôts for sale to the talook and revenue cutcherries; on all which occasions they are guarded by kolkars (armed peons) or chooralakar (persons with canes) to prevent their running away; and it must be confessed that it is no less a source of complaint to the masters, than grievance to their slaves to be so worked.

Para. 4. During my inquiries into the causes of the discontents that led to the disturbances in the mountainous region of Wynâd in 1812, the seizure of their slaves was one of the most prominent, and I, in consequence, pledged myself that this oppressive practice should be discontinued; repeatedly however have I had to witness the disregard on the part of the other executive servants, of this my solemn promise to the people of that country. On one occasion, while on my return from delivering the gaol at Seringapatam in July 1820, I was met in the Peria Pass by several hundred coorchers, all armed with bows and arrows, "who," after reminding me of my promises that they should not be seized and made to serve as coolies, complained of the almost daily violation thereof by the revenue servants, and four of the principal inhabitants having followed me to Tellicherry to complain of these and other grievances, I forwarded their petitions to the magistrate, with directions to afford them prompt and effectual redress, and especially to issue positive orders to the local servants to desist from pressing and seizing coorchers, panniar and cherumar (slaves), or any description of cultivators; as also from demanding supplies of any kind from those of the inhabitants who had not the means of providing them §; instead, however, of obeying these my instructions, the collector justified the practice, in which, I regret to say, he was countenanced by the Government itself, so far as to maintain that it was a necessary evil; since then the coorchers and slaves of the inhabitants of Wynâd have been subject to this most intolerable grievance, and

* Correspondence with Mr. Brown forwarded with my Letter to the Madras Government, dated 20th April 1810.—Not in Slavery in India documents.
† East India documents, fol. 602.
‡ Extract from my Letter to Government, dated 15th August 1820.

§ To which I received the following reply: The Governor in Council fears that the hardships and sufferings to which the inhabitants are subjected by being pressed to serve as coolies cannot be entirely prevented. . . . In Malabar they are aggravated by the difference of climate above and below the Ghauts, and by the fatal effects of either climate upon persons accustomed to the other. . . .

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and which would have again been resisted by them, but that they stand in awe of the power of Government. Of the extent to which this evil at present exists, an idea may be formed by the fact, that the native servant, "the cutwal at Kuddalore in Wynâd threw up his appointment rather than be instrumental in such oppression and cruelty*."

(G) Para. 1. No exception is made of slaves in the General Regulations; neither has any specific provision been made for their better treatment, or more effectual protection against kidnappers, though so far back as the year 1812 (before the receipt in India of Act 51 Geo. 3. c. 23) I submitted, through the prescribed channel of the Provincial Court, such rules as appeared to me to be wanting to put a stop to the then prevailing traffic carrying on by land in slaves, and even free-born children; and amongst them a particular clause (4, section 27†) "to secure to slaves, whether sick or well, able or unable to work, on all occasions a daily allowance of wholesome food, and suitable provision in clothes and habitation;" and repeatedly since ‡ have I reported to my superiors the necessity of some such measure, but without any effect whatever. It is doubtful indeed whether the subject was brought to the notice of Government, as I find the Honourable the Court of Directors, so recently as the 12th December 1821, say, "We are told that part of the people employed in the cultivation of Malabar (an article of very unwelcome intelligence, they add) are held as slaves; that they are attached to the soil, and marketable property §."

Para. 2. Mr. Warden, late second judge of the Provincial Court, seems to think that a simple chastisement will be overlooked by the collector (magistrate) and by the court ||; this, I presume, is upon the supposition that the Mahomedan law (the criminal law of the land) sanctions such inflictions; but upon a reference to what that law really is on this question, it will be found that no man, except a Mussulman, can have the right of property over another, and then only when he was an infidel taken in arms fighting against the faith, thereby implying a country under Mahomedan and not under British rule.

Para. 3. On the other hand, as regards the Hindoo and common law (the civil law of the land), it will be obvious to every person acquainted with that law, that, as far as regards protection to a slave, it is, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter, seeing that the commission of violence, or of any offence upon the persons of slaves, does not affect their state of bondage, and that the ruling power has not the right of granting his manumission: and what slave would, let me ask, under such circumstances, dare to appeal to the laws? Again, there is the difficulty of informing slaves of the laws, from their want of intelligence, and the distance they are kept at by the native establishments; the expense and uncertainty of obtaining relief under them; and, above all, as I before hinted at, the dread of attempting to oppose a power beneath which it has become habitual to bend; all which must and do give almost impunity to tyrannical masters.

Para. 4. And here I beg to call the Board's pointed attention to the following extract from one of my circuit reports, as well in confirmation of the above observations, as to prove how very erroneous are all such notions as "that the slaves are protected;" "that cruel treatment is punished;" that, "a slave does apply to the courts of justice;" and "that a court of justice requires a master to support his slave, &c. ¶;" and more especially Mr. Vaughan's assertions, namely, that "the slaves are as well protected by the laws as any other race of beings," and that "they may be viewed in any light but that of an abject and horrid state of bondage**."

†† Adverting to the facts elicited during the foregoing trial, it will no longer be denied that cruelties are practised upon the slaves of Malabar, and that our courts and cutcherries are no restraints upon their owners or employers, for whatever doubts may exist with regard to the exact period of the death of the Cherooman Koorry Noryady, or to the immediate cause of his death, there can be none as to the fact of his nose having been amputated, as well as those of three other slaves belonging to the same owner; and that, although the case had come before the magistrate, no steps had been taken to bring the perpetrators of such horrid barbarities to justice. Upon the latter head it may be argued, that the slaves themselves preferred no complaint; but if it is to depend upon the slaves themselves to sue for the protection of the laws, their situation must be hopeless indeed, for having no means of subsistence independent of their owners or employers, their repairing to and attending upon a public cutcherry, is a thing physically impossible, and even those provisions of the Regulations that require all complaints to be preferred in writing, were dispensed with in favour of the slaves; and they were exempted from the payment of tolls at the numerous ferries they would have to pass; and though an allowance were made to them by Government during their detention at the cutcherries and courts, unless forfeiture of the right of property over slaves

* I have within the last few months received a letter from the cutwal himself to this effect; the letter is forthcoming.

† Slavery in India documents, fol. 739.

‡ Ditto, fol. 760, 761, 815, 825, 907, 928.

§ Slavery in India documents, fol. 909, para. 108.

|| Evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, Question 1898.

¶ Evidence of Mr. Warden before Select Committee of House of Lords, Questions 1874, 1880 & 1887.

** Mr. Vaughan's Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th July 1814, para. 14 & 20. Slavery in India documents, fol. 846.

†† Circuit Report for 2d Sessions of 1823, para. 64. Ditto, fol. 928.

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slaves was the penalty for ill usage, their situation would only become more intolerable than it was before they complained."

Para. 5. As I have already said, no exception is made of slaves in the General Regulations. There was an objection started by the Provincial Court of Circuit in 1812 (but it was quite a novel doctrine), relative to the depositions of the kidnapped 76 slaves and freeborn children I disagreed in the possession of Mr. Brown, namely, "that a prosecution could not be supported against the perpetration of that heinous offence, unless a charge shall have been previously preferred by the owners of the bondsmen, parents and relations of the freeborn children, and other evidence adduced thereof;" and another reason assigned for refusing to proceed to trial was, that "the law officer objected to the legality of the Sirkar vakeel (Government pleader) being appointed a prosecutor, whilst the parents or relations of the freeborn children, who had been kidnapped or sold as slaves, were existing;" the consequence was, that all these dealers in human flesh were suffered to go unpunished. These cases were fully reported to the Madras Government.

Para. 6. The following were my observations upon these dicta of the judges and of the law officers of the Court of Circuit: "Why the declarations, and above all the concurrent testimonies of so many individuals are to go to naught on the present occasion, I cannot comprehend; evidence of slaves has never before been rejected in a British court of justice; and there are instances of persons who have been tried and convicted of murder before the judges of the Provincial Court upon the complaint and testimony of poolars (slaves); and others again where slaves, and even one of Mr. Brown's, had been tried and sentenced to banishment for life. If these people are not then disqualified from giving evidence, if they are amenable in their own persons to the laws, it would be inconsistent with reason or justice to deny them the full benefit of and protection afforded by those laws. The servitude they are doomed to by the usages of their country is sufficiently deplorable and humiliating without our adding to their degradation *."

Para. 7. Again I observe†, in answer to the second cause for not trying these moplas, on the ground of the illegality of the Sirkar vakeel prosecuting, "I can only say the objection has never before been made, although many prosecutions have been carried on at the suit of Government from the absence, accidental, unavoidable or intentional, of the complainant to prosecute; and if this had not been done, the ends of justice would, and may still be, defeated by every offender who has money, influence or address sufficient to bribe, intimidate or prevent their accusers coming forward; in the present instance it is impossible to conceive, either on the score of expediency, justice or humanity, a case where the appointment of a person in that capacity is so necessary; because the best laws will not execute themselves; and it is very improbable that the parents or relations of the freeborn children, stolen as they are from the most remote parts of Travancore, ever will know‡ where their children were carried; or even admitting that they do know of their having been transported to Malabar, and that part of them were in the possession of a European, in the state of ignorance and dread the people of Travancore are of British subjects and British laws, it is hardly likely that any one of them would have the courage to come before a British court of justice in the character of a prosecutor of a European in Malabar; there is a local, painful as it is to me to say it, and a more powerful obstacle to deter individuals from prosecuting Mr. Brown, or any one of that party before the Provincial Court; but though the Travancorians may not be aware of this bias in favour of individuals, if they do chance to hear where their children and slaves are, they will also hear the protection that has been given to Mr. Brown by the Provincial Court in these his unlawful acquisitions."

Para. 8. Those absurd distinctions in the Mahomedan law which excepted the evidence of slaves, whether *quasi* slaves, or because not of the Mahomedan religion, or that they were prosecutors, or stood in the situation of prosecutors, from having been injured by their master or person accused; or that they were women, or any other personal distinction, have been superseded by a specific § enactment passed on the 29th August 1820. Now, therefore, there can be no pretext for denying to slaves the right to prosecute and give evidence the same as freeborn persons; and it is but justice to the whole of the slave castes to say that I have generally found that their evidence is as much, if not more|| to be relied on than that of (Mr. Warden thinks their evidence is as much, if not more|| to be relied on than that of) freeborn persons, provided, that is, their master has not been tampering with them, when, through apprehension of his anger, they would hardly dare to depose otherwise than he had tutored them.

Para. 9. I have already shown, that by the ancient laws of Malabar, a master was accountable to no person for the life of his own slave, but was the legal judge of his offence, and might punish him by death. This severity was moderated ¶ so far in Malabar as to make a master amenable to punishment, if he put his slave to death without a cause; and since the establishment of British rule, numerous instances of conviction of free persons for the murder

* Letter, dated 29th February 1812, para. 85. East India Slavery documents, fol. 582.
† Para. 61. Ditto, 577.
‡ Col. Munro, the British Resident, reported (*vide* his Letter to Mr. Baber, 29th Nov. 1812) that he had received numerous complaints of the disappearance of children, but all his inquiries at the time could not develop the cause.

§ Reg. VII. A.D. 1820, Fort St. George.
|| Evidence before a Committee of the House of Lords, Question 1875.
¶ See First Commissioner's Report, 11 Oct. 1793.

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murder and maiming of slaves, brought to light chiefly through the agency of the police, will be found on the calendars of the criminal courts of Malabar and Canara; at the same time it cannot be denied that the laws * do not extend to them adequate protection, or they would not so frequently seek an asylum in the neighbouring states of Coorg and Mysore; no people in the world, miserable as their condition is, are more attached to their *matule solum* than they are, and they would be the last to fly it, if they could possibly live in security, and enjoy that comfortable state of existence which they might acquire by their labour, and are, I conceive, especially entitled to from their masters.

(H) Para. 1. Domestic slaves in general are entirely independent of, and owe no sort of obedience to, any person but their master or his family; not so with the agrestic slaves on the Malabar coast; who, as far as relates to caste distinctions, may be considered as under bondage to all Hindoo freeborn persons: these are, however, confined to leaving the road, and other external marks of inferiority; and in this point of view, more of a religious than a civil obligation, and could, I apprehend, be exacted only as long as the slavery or caste continued. These absurd distinctions, however, are rapidly wearing away, especially in Canara; and in North Malabar they are much less attended to than in the Southern division. At Calicut indeed, though the seat of a zillah court, and head station of the principal collector, they are perhaps even more prevalent than during the period of the native government.

Para. 2. I recollect, not many years ago, a Tiyer (whose house was situated in a narrow part of the high road at Calicut), used to daily place himself in such a situation in front of it, that there was no possibility of any one of the slave caste passing without polluting him, which he dare not do. The Tiyer in his turn made a profit of this his situation, and actually exacted money, or a portion of whatever the poor slaves happened to have at the time, before he would stir from the spot†.

Para. 3. Another instance of this caste tyranny occurred also at Calicut in a person of the Tiyer caste: a servant of a gentleman (Sir James Home) having been taken suddenly ill, his master humanely, and probably through ignorance, or more probably disregard of these absurd caste distinctions, sent him to his home in his palanquin. As it was contrary to custom for Tiyers to be so carried, a party of Nairs waylay the Tiyer servant, and severely beat him, besides doing great damage to the palanquin. It is true such instances of tyranny are not very common, even at Calicut, and they are merely mentioned to elucidate the nature of the deference or submission exacted by other persons than masters over slaves.

Para. 4. The following extract from one of my circuit reports is still more characteristic of this peculiar feature in Malabar observances:

"The prisoner, a Nair, named Chatanchata Wallia Ramen, was charged with the wilful murder of Chera Ramen, the brother of the prosecutrix. The law officer declared the charge proved by the testimony of eye witnesses, and that the prisoner was liable to death, which *tutwa* was confirmed by the law officers of the Foudarry Adawlut, by which court the prisoner was adjudged to suffer death. This was one of the most wanton and unprovoked murders that has ever come before me. The deceased was the prisoner's own nephew, and was returning from his daily occupation, with his labourers, one of whom was a slave; when they met the prisoner in a narrow lane returning from bathing, who called out to the low caste people to give him the road; but not doing so with the expedition prisoner expected, he flew into a most violent rage with his nephew, and without any the slightest provocation, went up to him with his drawn knife and stabbed him to the heart‡."

(I) Para. 1. I have already given my opinion, that all the agrestic slaves on the Malabar coast were originally attached to the soil; there are many, I am aware, most respectable authorities who think otherwise, but who admit that if the soil be overstocked the surplus slaves are sold, at the same time acknowledging, that their numbers have been decreasing§, while all other classes of the people have been increasing.

(J) Para. 1. Hindoos worship, like their free countrymen, a variety of gods and goddesses, which are represented by rude stones, logs of wood or pottery; these are placed on a pedestal or stool, called *Pectum*, on hearths or pavements called *Taras*, in the open air, or under cover, in buildings called *Kotum-kawa*, *Mannabawum* and *Airiyumkootiyum*, under the shade of the *ali-poola* or *kanyera* trees; some are inclosed within walls. In those of the higher castes, an image of granite stone (*Sheela bimmen*) is placed, upon which oil is poured; it is also decked out with flowers. On many of these *pectums*, or *altars*, there is nothing but a *tri-shoola*, trident of iron, or *wallā*, a sword||, and generally a curved one, called *Kadatila* (similar to the *Akinokee* of the ancient Scythians). Every mountain, hill, forest, field, river, &c. has its appropriate deity; those generally worshipped are *Mariana*, *Mariappen*, *Badrakalli-chamoonny-kariatten*, *Kooty Chatten*, *Kariwilly*, *Polakooty* and *Bhagawady*, for which latter, as nature personified, or mother of all things, all natives of Malabar have a particular veneration. Their *Poojacheyoonawara*, or officiating priests, are persons of their own castes respectively. At particular ceremonies they have lights, and beat drums called *Kotum* and *Waddium*, and sacrifice fowls, and make *Oota*, offerings of meat, rice, cocoa nuts, honey and spirituous liquors, to propitiate *Boothangul* (evil spirits), *Meedianar*

* See concluding para. to Answer 15 of this Paper.

† Col. Welsh's *Reminiscences*, vol. ii. p. 110.

‡ Circuit Report, 2d Sessions, 1821, para. 61.

§ Mr. Warden's Evidence before Committee of House of Lords, Question 1903.

|| Col. Welsh, vol. ii. p. 22.

Meediamar (mediators), or to Prathangul (souls or spirits of departed relatives), also to Goorikanuar and Moorakanner, the protecting deities of their country: their idea of a future state of rewards and punishments is, that bad men become Pishasha (evil spirits), while good men continue to hover about their earthly or mortal dwellings: some believe in transmigration; they have also some confused notions of a place of torment, called Naragum, and of beatitude, called Swargum or Mocksham.

Para. 2. The higher castes burn, others bury their dead, they then drink toddy, but fast that day. They observe a ceremony called Putta Nater, and Kakooka; the higher castes observe the former, which is as follows: as soon as life is departed, they set up a green leaf of the karimpanna (brab tree), upon which it is supposed the wano, breath of soul, lights; upon this they pour maddium (liquor): after the 7th, 9th, 11th or 13th day this leaf is deposited in the poodikallum (earthen pot), containing the ashes of the deceased, which is then buried under a tree at or near the place of their birth. The kakooka literally is an offering to crows; it is a sort of cake, made of kawaga grass, leaves of the cheroloo plant and seed of ella, mixed up with chamanum (cow dung) and ghee; if the crows eat it, it is a good omen, if not, a bad one.

Para. 3. In Canara they worship also numerous deities, represented by stones, wood and pottery, on pectums or pedestals in open places, under trees and inside buildings; they have also swords and shoola (tridents) on these altars; bells suspended under trees are not uncommon. In the houses of some of the castes a swinging shelf is suspended, on which an earthen jar of water is placed, dedicated to their household god. The general names of their gods are Kilu Dawum, Gooli, Masti-baigooli, Sami, Kadiya, Moodali, Maroo or Mari, Poonjootooli, &c.; but the most common worship is to Boot, the Devil, represented by a stone on a pectum, in an open square inclosed by a wall, to which fowls, fruit, grain and liquor are offered, for propitiate him or appease his wrath.

Para. 4. Both in Canara and Malabar some of the slave castes are supposed to have commerce with evil spirits, and to possess Mantrum (the magic art, and literally the Mantia of the Greeks). The belief is, that sickness to man or beast is occasioned by their prayogum (spells) or odi (incantations); they also foretell events. Mr. Warden has stated*, and correctly too, "that the superstition of the country is so great, that neighbours very often resort to these slaves, for the purpose of letting loose destruction among the cattle and families of those whom they have any hatred against." The delusion is carried so far, that the slaves themselves believe they possess this supernatural gift.

Para. 5. I will quote one instance of this kind that came before me while presiding at a court of sessions of gaol delivery in Malabar: "There were two prisoners, both chermar slaves, named Cooty Velloota and Chengaly Wallia Velloota, charged with the murder of the prosecutor's elder brother, by beating him, forcing him to swallow mud and obnoxious medicines, and visiting him with evil spirits, in consequence of which he died the third day afterwards; they were both acquitted, and ought not to have been committed for trial, the only evidence against them to the fact of murder being their own alleged confessions before the talook, wherein they accused themselves of having caused the death of the deceased, by means which, consistently with the law of nature, they could not possess; nothing in fact could exceed the absurdity and incredibility of their relation, or show in a stronger point of view, the extent to which the natives carry their superstitious belief in the agency and powers of evil spirits†."

Para. 6. Throughout Malabar, especially amongst the koorchers and other mountaineers, they have Wellachapad, (delivery of oracles), on stated ceremonies, on which occasions the officiating person works himself up to the highest pitch of frenzy, and when inspired, or the *Daive comes upon them*, as they say, they begin to shiver, then to swell, foam at the mouth, gnash their teeth, tear their hair, cut their flesh; during all which time they are thundering out all sorts of anathemas, attributing all their calamities to the neglect of their Moorikarmar. In times of public commotion, these Wellachapad were universally resorted to by the Pychè Raja‡ and other rebel leaders, and most powerful instruments they were in their hands, not only to overawe the people in general, but to work upon the imaginations of the natives in our own service; and their influence has been so great as actually to unnerve the most loyal and gallant of our soldiers, and to expose our officers to the most imminent perils. On one memorable occasion in Wynad, our sepoy actually threw down their muskets, believing them to be enchanted, and that they would not go off, saying it was unavailing to contend against the enemy while the gods were on their side; and, but for the speed of their horses and night coming on, nothing could have saved our officers§ from certain destruction.

With respect to the morals of the slaves, I should say there is much less profane depravity among them than their more civilized countrymen; drunkenness is the chief sin, when they can get liquor; but, except pilferings in plantations and granaries,

* Evidence before the Committee of Lords, Question 1912.

† Circuit Report, 2d Sessions, 1821, para. 66.—Not in East India documents.

‡ See copy of the Neayogum or mandate of the Moorikarmar, proclaimed by the Pychè Raja, and the universal panic afforded thereby, communicated by Mr. Warden, the Principal Collector to Mr. Baber, in November 1805.

§ In the Rebellion of 1803. Captain Watson was in command of this party.

higher crimes of gang or highway robbery are by no means common; when they have gone on plundering excursions, it has generally been as coolies, to bring away the booty: circumvention, chicanery, fraud and perjury, so common to all other natives, are hardly known to them; but acts of ferocity and cruelty are too common, as will be seen by the following wretched picture given of them by one of the Provincial Court judges:

"In three cases of wilful murder, the perpetrators were of that wretched and degraded class of human beings who have been so frequently described under the names of Pooliar, Chermer, Parriar and Adiar; they are born in a state of slavery, and treated as such by their masters, who transfer them from one to another by sale, mortgage or hire. They are, as might be expected from the state of degradation to which they are reduced and held, absolutely brutal in their conduct, and destitute of the knowledge of right and wrong. They are extremely malicious and vindictive, carrying the latter spirit to the most shocking extremities on occasions of the slightest provocation, apparently regardless of, or perhaps incapable of reflection on, the consequences*."

Para. 7. The Coochers, or mountaineer bow-and-arrow men, are, I know, considered treacherous, and in general have been the first to take up arms against us; this is partly owing to their extreme simplicity, and the facility of being worked upon by their more wily and designing countrymen, the Lowlanders. I have, however, invariably found them faithful, after they have once submitted to me, and on the numerous occasions† I have put their fidelity to the test, never have they betrayed me, though no man has made more frequent and awful examples of them than, unhappily, my public duties have rendered unavoidable. They are sensible of, and acknowledge by every means in their power, the unvarying protection (where I could afford it) they have received from me, in spite of every opposition; and this has engendered a sentiment of respect and gratitude bordering on veneration, and which will only cease with their lives; so notorious is this feeling, that nothing is more common than to use my name as a sort of oath or talisman‡ (Baber sahibainda anna ittu are the words used) on every oppression they are subject to. Many European travellers have also found my name efficacious in procuring their wants in those parts, where a purwanna order from a person in authority has failed to do so.

Para. 8. Although the ceremony of marriage is observed, the contract is not indissoluble; the man may separate from his wife, and also, provided he has her consent, part with her to another, on his paying back to his master his marriage expenses; which seems but just, since he originally defrayed them, and must again if his slave takes another wife. These separations are not by any means common, and when they do happen, are less owing to themselves than their masters; for no people are more attached to each other, or to their families than they are; none carry their resentments further where the wife has been unfaithful§. I recollect trying a slave for the murder of another, merely for receiving his wife into his hut during a short period he was obliged to fly his home, in consequence of his master's severe treatment of him; and many such instances are to be found in the records of the criminal courts.

Para. 9. In the volume on "East India Slavery" laid before Parliament, will be found a striking instance of this tyranny of masters in prohibiting a female slave living with her husband. Mr. Warden, the presiding judge's notice of it is as follows||: "The two cases tried in Canara, wherein the accused were charged with causing the death of their slaves by severe chastisement, induced me to make inquiry at Mangalore regarding the prevailing custom in instances wherein the slave of one master marries the slave of another, and particularly whether their respective owners can prevent them from living together. The frequent absence from his master's work, which occasioned the deceased's chastisement, in one of the above cases, was owing to visits to his wife, who resided at a distance on her master's estate, who would not allow her to live with her husband." Mr. Warden, upon satisfying himself that "it was usual for the female slave to reside with her husband, suggested that, under the authority of Government, the obligation be enforced upon owners to allow their married slaves to live together." The Government saw no necessity for the enactment of a new Regulation¶.

Para. 10. That the courts and magistrates were bound, by the general provisions of the Regulations, to enforce the observance of the reciprocal obligations of masters and slaves, as a general principle I admit; and that it was intended by the Legislature, that in all cases,

* Circuit Report, 2d Sessions, 1815.—Not in East India Slavery documents.

† See my notice of the two Coochers, who lost their lives while using their best efforts to persuade their brethren, then in open rebellion, to deliver themselves up to me, para. 11 of my Letter to Government, May 12, 1812.

‡ Captain Bevan, and other officers now in England, have repeatedly witnessed this treacherous attachment.

§ Mr. Vaughan writes that he has observed, "whilst the contract lasts, a wonderful degree of jealousy and tenaciousness of family honour, when contrasted with the general appearance, habits, and apparently British stupidity of these castes."

¶ First Session, 1825, folio 936.

|| Their words are, "If the usage of the country imposes on the owners the obligation to allow their married slaves to live together, the Governor in Council sees no reason against adopting the circuit judge's suggestion, that the magistrate should be required to enforce that obligation; and again, as the rights of the master over the slave rest on the same foundation with the limits assigned to them, it seems unreasonable to suppose that the court and magistrates are bound to respect the one, and yet without power to enforce the other."

cases, strict justice be impartially administered; but how stands the fact between the slave and his master? Can it be denied that their excluded condition, their ignorance, their poverty, their impurity, compared with the ability, the affluence, the influence, and high bearing of those they have to contend with, do present insuperable obstacles in the way of their getting redress, unless their masters step forward to see justice done to them: and can there be a stronger fact of the want of adequate protection from our courts and magistrates, than the case of this poor slave, who had no other means of visiting his wife than by stealth as it were, and this at the risk of his life!

Para. 11. There is no legal objection, that I am aware of, to slaves possessing property of their own, independent of their masters: out of all the examinations sent up by the late collector, Mr. Vaughan*, there are but three wherein it is contended that "whatever slaves may acquire, the master has a right to;" and those are from the principal inhabitants of the less civilized country of Wynad, where they have, I know, many peculiar customs: it is to be observed that in neither of the other depositions is the right unequivocally admitted, they merely allow the possibility of the thing, coupled or rather qualified with the condition of doing their master's work†. Mr. Warden mentions as a fact within his knowledge, "One of the Zamouin's slaves holding property of his own, though it is the only one he can call to recollection;" Pandara Kanaken, an inhabitant of South Malabar, is, I imagine, the instance in question. In North Malabar there is one also named Karimbat Poola, who has considerable property of his own, and is, I understand, quite independent of any master. Some of the slaves sow dry grains and cultivate yams, and I have seen also a few plaintain trees, and now and then a solitary jack tree, in the ground adjoining their chala huts, the fruits of which they enjoy, but the right in the soil and in the tree, is in the master: not so in Canara; there they are allowed to possess a small slip of ground of their own, and occasionally I have met with a Dher slave, who had a few articles of value about his person.

(K) Para. 1. It has been shown that slaves have been sold at the pleasure, or more commonly, according to the necessities of their masters, off their estates and separate from their families; and this by authority, namely, in execution of judgments and in satisfaction of revenue arrears‡. Entertaining doubts how far I ought to sanction with my authority such a practice, I have invariably resisted all such acts, and have the satisfaction of reflecting that, owing to my repeated remonstrances, orders were issued (I find it so stated in a document in the volume of East India Slavery, for though living in Malabar to the end of 1828, I never heard of it before §), under date the 13th May 1819, prohibiting the sale of slaves in future on account of arrears of revenue in Malabar, where alone the Board observe, "the practice has obtained;" it has not however been prohibited in execution of decrees, and it would appear from the examinations taken of all the principal inhabitants in every talook of Malabar, 1819, that proprietors had not discontinued at that period selling their slaves indiscriminately one to another, and even in discharge of revenue arrears, or as deposition No. 18 says, "When proprietors are in want of cash to pay the revenues;" all which sales are, if out of the place of their birth, in my opinion, at variance with ancient usages, and are, moreover, in direct contravention of a positive law, since, at least, April 1826, (when the Act 51 Geo. 3, c. 23, was enacted into a Regulation (H. of 1826) by the government of Fort St. George) which, according to the meaning and definition given of that law, in the Regulation in question ¶, is declared to be "the offence of carrying away or removing from any country or place whatsoever, any person or persons, as a slave or slaves, or for the purpose of being sold or dealt with as a slave or slaves;" and "which applies," according to the opinion of the Advocate-general at Madras, "in all its consequences and penalties to all persons residing within the King's or Company's territories, including therefore the native subjects of this Government**."

Para. 2. The Advocate-general of Bombay took the same view of this statute, observing ††, although "these words certainly do not abolish slavery, for West India slavery is recognized in the same Act, but they appear to me peremptorily to interdict all interference on our part as to the restoration of slaves to their masters; for I cannot see how such interference could be construed otherwise than as aiding and assisting in the carrying away the person so restored, to be used or dealt with as a slave." On the same principle, I think, they impose a duty on the magistrate of liberating slaves who complain of being forcibly kept in their master's service. The slave who liberates himself cannot be restored to his master without danger of felony; and, I think, he might prosecute any man on the statute who assisted his master to retake him for the purpose of being used as a slave ††.

Para. 3. In

* East India Slavery, fol. 850.
† Evidence before Committee of Lords, Question 1893.
‡ East India Slavery, fol. 815.
§ East India Slavery, fol. 900. Board of Revenue Proceedings, para. 45.
¶ Vide Answer to Question 15. East India Slavery, fol. 805.
** East India Slavery Papers, fol. 711.
†† Ditto, fol. 338. See opinions of the same officers, fol. 329, 331.

†† A fortiori all sales of slaves in execution for revenue arrears have been in contravention of this statute.

Para. 3. In the southern Mahratta country the sale of slaves was expressly prohibited by the Governor-general in Council*, under date the 18th December 1819, and this in opposition to the opinions of two of the most able and humane men India has ever produced (the Honourable M. Elphinstone and Mr. Chaplin†), namely, "that any restrictive measures would be an innovation upon established customs and an infringement of private rights," that is, "what had hitherto been deemed a marketable commodity."

(L) Para. 1. There is no local Act to that effect; and all that the inhabitants themselves, according to the depositions furnished by Mr. Vaughan, say is, that "it is not usual" and "is not practised;" and though the Hindoo law will not allow to the ruling power the right of granting manumission, there is no interdict against masters doing it.

Para. 2. I have already mentioned two instances of slaves possessing property and being independent of masters; and Mr. Vaughan himself‡ incidentally includes slaves as amongst those who pay taxes, which implies the right to hold property, which is akin to liberty, or they could not enjoy it. Mr. Grame has mentioned § having purchased a family of slaves for the sake of emancipating them; and I myself made the same experiment in 1803, of two slaves, a boy and girl, one of whom rose to be a gentleman's butler, the other a lady's aya.

(M) Para. 1. With respect to agrestic or indigenous slaves, like those of Malabar, the only ancient books that make any mention of slaves are, Kerula-oopathi-wiwahāra Māla and Vityāna Shooriam Granddham, and all that is narrated therein of them, to the best of my recollection (for I have them not to refer to) is, "that they were the first and sole cultivators in Kerula Rajium, having been created exclusively for the use of the Brahmins¶;" since which period all castes have become proprietors of land and slaves, and also cultivators, excepting Brahmins, and the only reason that prevents them from being actually operatives is, that they either possess slaves or can afford to employ pannikera, (hired labourers); but very many of them are their own krishikara, and are to be seen, during seasons of agricultural labour, out in the fields, superintending and even aiding their workmen; the slaves alone remain unaltered and stationary.

Para. 2. I am aware it has been contended by a person who has been upheld as a sort of oracle in questions of native customs, that "the slaves¶ of Malabar are condemned, without alternative, to cultivate the earth for the benefit of others," and that "it is not in the power of man to alter their relative station in society;" but knowing at the same time that he was himself a slave owner, I considered these opinions as those of an interested party, and I should not have condescended to notice them, had I not lately seen, in the volume of documents on "East India Slavery," that the same opinions had been adopted by a high public functionary**, so far as maintaining, "that by the laws and customs of the country it is as impossible to reduce a freeborn subject to a state of bondage, as it is contrary to them to emancipate a slave," and "that 'once a slave always a slave,' may be considered a motto to be prefixed to the subject of slavery in Malabar;" which is nothing more or less than to argue that it is the awful pleasure of the Almighty that the slaves of Malabar are, and should continue, a reprobated people; a conclusion much too appalling, I am confident, to meet with supporters even amongst the most pertinacious advocates for the preservation to the people of India of their religious and caste usages and institutions.

Para. 3. Happily, however, we see those barriers of superstition and ignorance being daily thrown down by the natives themselves; and already has Mr. Vaughan himself been forced to admit, and this only three years after expressing himself as above, "that no line or distinction can be drawn between the inhabitants of Malabar and other parts of India, as relates to their agricultural pursuits, nor are their customs or religion any bar to their engaging in these occupations††."

Para. 4. And here do I rest my main argument in favour of emancipating the unfortunate slaves, since now that all castes and classes of people can and do till the earth, there can be no longer any excuse for confining the industry of slaves to any particular occupation, or continuing them in their present degrading thralldom; nor any reason for refusing to them a participation in all the privileges their countrymen enjoy, so far, that is, as engaging in any honest occupation that inclination prompts or capacity fits them for.

(N) Para. 1. Not on the Malabar coast, though I have observed amongst the slaves in the vicinity of large towns a growing spirit of industry and independence, which, but for the countenance their masters have received from us in these their unnatural acquisitions, would have ripened into an assertion of their liberty long ago; and, unhappily, the subject has an appearance of such magnitude as to deter or produce an indisposition, at least in the ruling authorities, from adopting any specific measures to improve their condition, or even to extend to them the full protection which it was the intention of the Legislature that all classes

* East India Papers, fol. 340.
† Mr. Elphinstone's Letter to Captain Briggs, fol. 339; Mr. Chaplin's ditto to Captain Pottinger, fol. 341; also his General Report of 1822.
‡ Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 24th August 1822. East India Slavery, fol. 910.
§ East India Slavery, fol. 923, para. 58.
¶ See my Evidence before Committee of House of Lords. Mr. Commissioner Grame's Report, para. 32; East India Slavery, fol. 915; also Major Walker's Report, para. 3, fol. 866.
¶ Mr. Brown's Letter, dated 24th May 1798; East India Slavery documents, fol. 597.
** Mr. James Vaughan, late Principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 20 July 1819, para. 8; East India Slavery documents, fol. 845.
†† Mr. Vaughan's Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 24 August 1822, para. 3; East India documents, folio 910.

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classes of people should receive from the laws; nor can this be matter of surprise, when I see such opposite and conflicting assertions and opinions as are to be found in the official records, a few of which I will here recapitulate.

Mr. Warden, late Principal Collector of Malabar, and late Second Judge of the Western Division.	Mr. Vaughan, late First Collector of Malabar, and late Second Judge of the Western Division.	Mr. Francis Buchanan, appointed by the Governor General, Marquis Wellesley, to inquire into the State of Malabar, &c.	Mr. Commissioner Greeme, late Member of Council and Senior Judge of the Sadar Foudarry Adawlut, and latterly Acting Governor of Madras.
Cruel treatment to slaves is punishable by the Regulations. Slaves are not excluded from the protection and benefit of the laws.	The slaves are as well protected by the laws as any other race of beings.	The slaves are very cruelly treated.	Slaves have been too entirely dependent upon their masters.
They can apply to the courts of justice; does not recollect any case of the kind.	Does not recollect any instance of a slave appealing to a court of justice for protection from the ill usage of his master.	—	The interference of the magistrate has been so systematically withheld, that they could not, with any prudent regard to the interests of themselves and families, resort to a higher power.
It is the duty as well as the interest of the master to see that the subsistence, called Walli, is regularly served out to his slave.	The measure of subsistence to be given to the slave is fixed, and the owner is bound by the prescribed customs of the country to see it served out to them daily.	The slaves receive but two-sevenths of what is a reasonable allowance.	The allowance to slaves on days they have no work is only half of what is fixed when they are employed; in several places they are not paid when they do not work.
—	—	—	The slave in the interior is a wretched, half-starved, diminutive creature, stunted in his food and exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, whose state demands that commiseration and amelioration which may confidently be expected from the humanity of the British Government.
—	—	There can be no comparison between their (the Malabar slaves) condition, and that of the slaves in the West Indies.	—
—	—	They erect for themselves small huts that are little better than large baskets.	The slave alone has a sieve of a hut in the centre of the rice fields.

Extract of a LETTER, in the Revenue Department, from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to the Court of Directors, dated 30th December 1825.
"In Malabar a numerous class of labourers employed in agriculture have not the freedom of their own industry. Their condition is a peculiar state of servitude. Their condition is therefore

Therefore, with more propriety be regarded as dependent on the treatment which they receive from their masters, than as capable of being improved by Government. But the consideration of the measures proper to be taken with respect to the kinds of slavery found to exist in India, relates to a subject of great delicacy and considerable difficulty; and we are of opinion that it is a matter in which more good is to be expected from the gradual operation of justice and police, administered in a spirit favourable to personal liberty, than from direct interference on the part of Government*.

(O) Para. 1. Under the latitude here given, I have entered as fully as the subjects touched upon in the preceding questions seemed to call for, and illustrated them, as I proceeded, with all the facts within my knowledge; there may be, and no doubt are, other points that will occur to the Board upon perusing these painful details, upon intimating which I shall of course reply to them to the best of my ability; at present all that occurs to me to notice are the cases of the four slaves which were so irregularly and oppressively sold to Mr. Sheppard (a discharged serjeant in the 12th regiment, who some years ago succeeded to the hemp manufactory at Beyypoor) for the sum of Rs. 32. 3. equal to 3 l. 5 s. ! as also of the two slaves who were brought up from South to North Malabar†, and would have been carried on, it is impossible to say how much farther, until a purchaser was found for them, but for my timely interference.

Para. 2. The Board of Revenue have noticed the first of these cases in the 36th, 37th and 38th paragraphs of their Proceedings, under date the 13th May 1819, but in a way that shows the strong disposition that exists in that controlling authority to palliate such glaring instances of neglect of duty and of oppressive abuse of power as the whole proceedings of the collector exhibit.

Para. 3. The principal features of this horrid case will be found in my Report to the Foudarry Adawlut§; I shall, therefore, confine myself to observing in this place, that it was not one petition only, as would be inferred from the Board's notice of the subject, but ten, that were presented to the collector and magistrate, and no redress whatever was afforded the petitioner, though he regularly attended the collector's cutcherry a period of eight months. The order issued by the collector for the restoration of the petitioner's slaves and seed grain, is not among the documents, but it will be apparent, from a perusal of his second petition||, that the collector had ample time to see that his order was obeyed; instead of which he allowed the petitioner, an old man of 82, to be thrown into gaol, on, as it was proved on the trial, a false charge¶, got up against him by the revenue servants who seized his slaves and seed grain in retaliation for having complained against them to the collector; only one out of my three precepts to the magistrate is given in the printed volume of papers**, but that one, and the return to it, will sufficiently show how unavailing must all efforts be to protect the people when executive officers are suffered to disregard, not only their complaint, but even to refuse with impunity obedience to the orders of those who are put in authority over them††.

Para. 4. Neither is the letter which, it is pretended, had, "through some mistake in Mr. Vaughan's office, not been received by the Board of Revenue until 11 months after it was written," forthcoming, though sufficient of it is given in the Board of Revenue's proceedings, to show that Mr. Vaughan admits "the sale of slaves for arrears of revenue is as common as the sale of land;" which is shown by Sir Thomas Munro ‡‡ in this year (1818) amounted to 1,330 estates in one talook alone.

Para. 5.

* East India Papers, folio 911.

† East India Slavery documents, fol. 898.

‡ 36 Para. With regard to the practice of selling the slaves of Revenue defaulters for the recovery of arrears due, on which the Board have been directed to report, it appears, that in the case which has been brought to the notice of Government, (by the third judge on circuit in Malabar, through the Sadar Adawlut) the seizure of the slaves in question, with a view to their being disposed of by public sale, took place without the knowledge of the collector; and that, on a petition complaining of the grievance, being presented, an order was issued by that officer to restore the paddy seed and chermars (slaves).

§ 37 Para. The Board observe with great regret that this order was not obeyed, but that the four slaves were sold for 32. 3. rupees!!

¶ Dated 31st December 1810, fol. 824, 825.

¶ Extract from Calendar, 2d Sessions, 1818, fol. 828.

†† Board of Revenue's Report, para. 38, fols. 898, 899.

‡ 38 Para. The third judge on circuit states, that the collector declined furnishing certain information which he had called for respecting the liability of chermars, or slaves, to be sold in satisfaction of arrears of revenue; the collector's reasons for so doing are submitted in a letter addressed to the Board, under date the 24th November 1818, but, by some mistake in his office, not received by the Board until the 26th October 1819, from which the following is an extract:

"How the third judge could take up this as being cognizable before his tribunal I am not aware, nor upon what plea he could call upon me, as magistrate, to give him information on revenue points, viz. whether chermars (slaves of the soil) were sold for arrears of revenue, is equally inexplicable to me: and even did he wish for this information, he has been long enough in the revenue and judicial line to know that the sale of chermars, both in execution of decrees for arrears of revenue, and by mutual and private contracts, is as common as the sale of land, for if the soil is sold, what can be the use of retaining the slaves on it?"

‡‡ Sir Thomas Munro's Report, dated 16th July 1818, states that in one single talook (out of 63 in Malabar) 1,330 plantations and rice fields were sold, in order to, satisfy public balances. See Madras Revenue Collections, vol. iii. 547.

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Para. 5. This disgraceful practice, in the instance in question, is suffered by the Board to be defended by a fallacy, namely, "If the soil is sold, what can be the use of retaining slaves on it," the Board of Revenue knowing at the time that the burthen of the petitioners' complaints, in all the ten petitions, is, that "if the collector does not prevent the sale of his seed grain, and his slaves, his land must go uncultivated, and himself and family must inevitably be ruined," and yet they do not attempt even to expose it; no wonder, then, the Government and the authorities of this country are deluded into the belief that there is no necessity for their direct interference in ameliorating the condition of their slave subjects.

Para. 6. The case of the two slaves was first brought to Mr. Vaughan's notice through the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, of which I was the third judge at the time, in order, as the precept stated, "that no time might be lost in arresting the sale and eventual removal of the two slaves further from their native country."

Para. 7. As I have already stated, it was at my instance the court so acted: I was walking along the high road, and met the two slaves being hawked about for sale by two revenue officers. One of them addressed me, complaining that he had two orphan children who must inevitably perish, now he was taken from them; the other, a fine young man, said that he had a father, mother and sisters, who depended upon him for protection; and both entreated of me not to suffer their being banished the country for no cause; even to Mr. Vaughan & himself, to whom they were sent, these poor creatures expressed "the grievance it would be to be sold away at such a distance from their family."

Para. 8. Instead, however, of Mr. Vaughan expressing his acknowledgments for bringing such flagrant abuses to his knowledge, as every man of common humanity, or who had the slightest regard for the character of his employers, or the national honour, would have done, he addresses a letter to the Board of Revenue, wherein he "protests against having such extraneous and forced obstacles thrown in his way to contend against in the collection of the revenues, as has been experienced by him on this occasion," and actually avows his determination to support and protect natives "in the legal discharge of their ordinary and domestic duties and practices, however inconsistent with his own inner feelings of humanity;" or in other words, to uphold this indiscriminate sale of slaves away from their families and country of their birth.

Para. 9. I shall not condescend to notice his illiberal observations, as regards my motives, further than that I fling them back with utter disdain and contempt, as well to the perpetrator himself, as to those who could allow such a calumnious document to remain upon the public records, without at least giving me an opportunity of vindicating my character against such unfounded aspersions.

Para. 10. And here it will not be out of place to notice Mr. C. M. Lushington's most wanton attack on me in his Report, dated the 1st July 1819, (for no other reason that I can see, than that, like his brother, the late Governor of Madras, he would persecute every man who had not his political prepossessions, for I never saw the man in my life), wherein, after vindicating this custom of "selling human beings like so many cattle," and this system of perpetual labour," (as he himself writes), he insolently observes, "It is, however, possible that the advocate of freedom may think, with Cicero, and the third judge in Malabar, 'Mihī liber esse non videtur qui non aliquando nihil agit';" and this further calumny (instead of returning the letter, as every authority that did not countenance these attacks upon character would have done) the Board of Revenue actually incorporate in their own proceedings, without a single comment upon the impropriety of such personal allusions in official documents.

Para. 11. There is one more subject upon which some information might be expected from me, and that is, the custom of slaves seeking protection in foreign states.

Para. 12. In the volume of East India Slavery documents will be found an application from Mr. Collector Vaughan to the Board of Revenue, relative to thirty slaves, natives of Wynād, who had deserted their owner and taken refuge in the Coorg and Mysore countries, wherein that officer suggests that those rajahs respectively be required to make "pecuniary compensation to their owners, as an equivalent for the loss of them."

Para. 13. The Board, in forwarding the collector's letter to Government, say, that the inhabitants of Wynād complain that their slaves are enticed from them by the subjects of the state of Coorg and Mysore; though nothing is said by the petitioners, either to warrant the belief that these migrations are encouraged by, or even are with the cognizance of those princes, or that their subjects entice them, as the Board say, unless giving them employment and paying them for their labour, can be so called; and it would be hard indeed to deny these poor creatures this last resource, after being driven out of their own country by a series of ill usage which had at length become insupportable to them.

Para. 14. In the instance in question the slaves belong to the Tirunelly Devassom, or Pagoda, which is at the foot of the range of the Brimnabagiri mountains, that divide Wynād from Coorg. I know well the overseers of that pagoda, namely, the Waddaka Mootanan and Tekka Mootanan; repeatedly have they applied to me for letters to the Coorg

Coorg rajah to have their slaves taken up and sent back to them, but I have always resisted their applications, telling them that they have the means in their own hands of recovering them, if they choose to use them; for that there can be no doubt their slaves will readily return to their families upon receiving an assurance of being well treated in future.

Para. 15. It is only in those parts of Malabar which border upon Coorg and Mysore that slaves take refuge in those countries; many others farther removed have and do, I am aware, make the attempt, but they have been almost always overtaken; and as it is the only way they have of showing their sense of ill treatment, and enjoying security of life and limb, it would be cruel in us, and only an aggravation of their hard lot, so long as our tribunals are so hermetically closed against them (as I have already shown), were we to throw any obstacles in the slaves' way, or to look to the rulers of those countries for any indemnification to their tyrannical masters.

Para. 16. One good effect has attended our non-interference hitherto, and that is, that the slaves in that part of both the upper and low countries which border upon the states of Mysore and Coorg, namely Tirunelly and Trichalari, Bāwala, Pulpelli, Kangnara, Coorchiāt, Eechakoon, Eddaterra and Moopeyanad in Wynād; and at Aralet and Kittoor in Cotiote, Varattoor, Parattoor, Paiawoor, Chorily, Ichilkoon and Poortoor in Kollatnad, are better fed, better clothed, and better housed than in any part of Malabar.

(P & Q) Para. 1. This part of my subject, I must confess, I approach not without considerable diffidence; not that I have any the smallest hesitation in declaring my sentiments, as the whole tenor and tendency of my exertions must prove, in favour of an unqualified abolition; but that I feel my own inadequacy to the task of individually suggesting such measures as shall effectually secure the great object in view, with the least possible temporary inconvenience to the slaves themselves, to their proprietors, or to the general interests of the country.

Para. 2. Another difficulty, and a very great one it is, arises out of my utter hopelessness of being able to impart that confidence in the expediency and practicability of the views I myself might entertain, and this not from any idea of the rising generation (in whom the duty of carrying into effect the resolutions which the Government in this country will and must come to, when they know the real condition of the slaves on the Malabar coast,) imbibing any of those prejudices against which I have had to contend; but from the obvious disadvantage they must labour under, for years to come at least, of not possessing that intimate knowledge of the language, the habits and customs of the people, and above all, that acquaintance with individual families, and a thousand localities so essential to the success of a measure of this magnitude.

Para. 3. Twenty years ago there was indeed an opening prospect of preparing the way for its introduction; it was at the close of that incipient rebellion in 1812, consequent on the additional burthens that had been imposed upon the people by those indirect taxes, the tobacco and salt monopolies, stamp duties, &c. &c., and the oppressive mode of administering the Revenue department in general; and accordingly, among other necessary measures for securing the public tranquillity from future interruption, I took the earliest opportunity, after I had re-established the authority of Government, of introducing in the body of a general police regulation a few rules which appeared to me urgently called for, to put a stop to the horrible traffic in human flesh at that time so prevalent, as well as for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves in general, so far as restraining their owners from selling them out of the country of their birth, and from separating families; and also by rendering it compulsory on them to make the slaves a suitable provision in food, clothes and habitation, in sickness or health, young and old, at all times and in all seasons.

Para. 4. Unfortunately the measure was not supported by those in whom the Legislature had reposed the controlling authority, over the acts of the executive administration, but, on the contrary, I had to contend even against their systematic opposition in those individual acts of violence and cruelty, which it was my province to bring to public justice; the conspiracy that was formed against my life, through the machinations of the principal slave owner,

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owner, was one of the natural consequences of that illegal combination; but all this had no effect in deterring me from persevering in that righteous cause I had engaged in, and it was not until I found myself deserted by the Government itself, by an avowal of their apprehension of repeating the expression of their approbation of my conduct, lest it should aggravate this distempered feeling, as the struggle between the ardent zeal of an individual and the selfish views of a party, was called.

Para. 5. Since that time I have confined myself to occasional notices of the condition of the Malabar slaves, as often as my public attention has been drawn to the subject, but with little or no benefit to the unfortunate slaves, who continue the same reprobated people as ever, as their half-famished persons, their sieves of huts, and the diminution of their numbers, while every other class of the people is increasing, abundantly testify.

Para. 6. I have explained, as well as I could, what appeared to me to be the common law, the Hindoo law, the Mahomedan law, and even the English law, on the question of slavery, and shall now close these observations by suggesting to the wisdom of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and eventually both Houses of Parliament, the expediency of the appointment of a Committee, both in this country and in India, the latter to be composed partly of natives, those who are most intelligent, most enlightened, and most influential from property in land and slaves, to inquire and report upon the measures best calculated to extend the blessings of freedom to this most wretched, most helpless, and most degraded portion of our Indian subjects.

Thomas Hervey Baber,
Late First Judge, Western Division, Madras Territories.

(4.) Answers of
Col. James Welsh.

(4.)—ANSWERS of Colonel James Welsh.

1. I CERTAINLY had many opportunities of observing the state of slaves in domestic and agrestic employ, in various parts, during a very long service in the East Indies; but those opportunities which consisted in temporary residence at different stations, and frequent and extensive marches all over the peninsula, were unfortunately not embraced by me, to search beyond the surface. I can, therefore, only speak to the general appearance and outward condition of the people in question.

2. Great numbers used formerly to be kidnapped from a distance, and sold by dealers for both domestic and agrestic purposes. Others are born of parents in a state of slavery. Many have been and still are sold in infancy, by parents and relations, particularly in times of famine and scarcity, to any one who will purchase them; and others used to be captured in war, particularly by Mahomedan conquerors.

3. Although inclined to think the number very great, I had no opportunities of ascertaining the total amount; nor could any individual, (from the immense extent of the country, and the great diversity of the kingdoms and governments into which it is divided), definitively answer the general question.

I had opportunities of personal observation on the Island of Ceylon, from the time of its capture from the Dutch in 1796, till early in 1799, having been on the staff at Point de Galle, and, among other public duties, conducted all trials, both civil and military, in that district. Almost every inhabitant of any property on the island, European and Native, had some slaves, (Malay, Lubby or Chengalese); indeed, all the work, domestic and agricultural, was performed by them. The domestic ones appeared to be generally well treated, and considered more in the light of children than slaves.

I had again particular opportunities, during the years 1817-18 and 1819, while residing as an independent staff-officer on the Malabar coast, and living occasionally entirely with the natives, and subsequently from that period till 1826, while commanding in the first instance the provinces of Malabar and Canara, and afterwards the subsidiary force in Travancore and Cochin. I can, therefore, speak more particularly to the state of slavery all along that coast, than in any other part of India.

From Cape Comorin to Goa, including Wynnaad and Soonda, I believe that there were nearly 300,000, and from the nature of the caste distinctions (not admitting of any kind of personal contact between the upper and lower orders of the Hindoo aborigines of that country), by far the greater numbers were field slaves.

4. The laws, as administered under the British Government, do not sanction or recognize a state of slavery, but they have not the power entirely to abolish it, even in places under our immediate control.

6. The general condition of the agrestic slaves, is bad everywhere. They enjoy little comfort,

comfort, have coarse, precarious and scanty food, bad clothing, frequently none at all, and no provision, (that ever I could learn), for old age or sickness. The domestic slaves are for the most part better off, but still subject to the despotic will of their owners, in every thing short of life.

6. The agrestic slaves are employed in tilling the ground, planting, watering and weeding gardens, rearing trees, raising indigo, cotton shrubs and dyes, sugar cane, Indian corn, sowar, cholam, paddy grain, and every kind of grain. I never saw them working in regular gangs, nor do I know that they have any regular drivers. The nature of the climate, its great fertility and produce, in general do not call for much continued labour, but they have no particular hours which they can call their own, not any one day in the week set apart for rest or devotion. The lash, or at least coercive strokes, are, I fear, too commonly used, and indiscriminately to both sexes.

7. The condition of the slave, in point of law, (though not of practice) is the same as that of the freeman, when able, from proximity, to claim the protection of the civil magistrate. They can certainly be witnesses for and against freemen, in every English court of justice, and their masters cannot take their lives with impunity in any place either subject or tributary to the British Government.

8. I believe they are for some purposes free with regard to strangers, as far as caste regulations will admit.

9. I always understood the majority to be serfs, particularly on the Malabar coast, and consequently transferable as a part of the soil. I do not think it can increase under our government.

10. The slaves profess, generally, either the Mahomedan or Hindoo religion, with a small portion of Christians; but as far as mortal can judge, their religion consists chiefly in outward observances; their morals being, like their persons, most wretchedly debased. They can and do marry, but not with freeborn subjects, and I do not think they can have the means of acquiring any property, or the power of holding it, against their master's consent.

11. Slaves can be, and are, sold at pleasure; I have myself purchased several for small sums in different places, to give them their liberty. They may be seized and sold for debts in native states, but not in an English settlement. Our laws, I have already stated, do not sanction any kind of slave traffic, (although till lately they were not generally enforced), but no restriction I fear exists among the natives as to separating unfortunate individuals of both sexes from their families.

12. I am unacquainted with any law to hinder or promote manumission, neither do I know of any means by which they could purchase their own freedom, and I suspect their children are necessarily slaves. The only way by which they are generally liberated is the one I have already alluded to, by being purchased by British subjects, which act, in itself, amounts to manumission.

13. Very material changes have taken place in the state of the slaves, wherever the British sway has extended; for this obvious reason, that no person immediately under our control dare inflict any severe punishment on or ill use another with impunity.

On the Malabar coast, in particular, where the native laws even allowed a Nair to put to death on the spot any one of an inferior caste who should presume to approach him within a certain number of paces. No man, at the present time, of whatever rank or elevation in point of caste, can enforce the original Regulations, by punishing in person any undue familiarity in one of subordinate caste, although the British authorities will protect him from any improper aggression on the part of an inferior.

14. Measures have been everywhere adopted by the British Government to prevent the open sale of slaves, and to ameliorate the condition of those originally in that state among the natives in our own territories.

The consequence has been (as far as I have ever learnt), a very considerable diminution in their number when taken in comparison with that of the free population. The existence of the British rule in India must affect both the extent and character of slavery there, because it has gradually tended to enlighten the minds of all classes of the natives, to raise them above ridiculous caste prejudices; and the increase and practice of Christian piety among the European population, with the zealous exertions of some of the clergy and missionaries, have lately contributed greatly to soften down the feelings of the natives towards each other.

15. I shall here endeavour to particularize the slaves in the East Indies:

Those under the Mahomedan princes, rulers and people, were for the most part descendants of Arabs and Abyssinians, who had either been originally kidnapped, and sold by seamen and others on the sea-coast; or Mussulmans, born in slavery; with an admixture of Hindoos of every denomination, who had either been captured in war or purchased from slave dealers; and as their masters have no caste prejudices, but strive to make proselytes of all, even the lowest castes, and then associate with them in common, those slaves are generally used and trusted as domestics, and better treated than by those of other persuasions.

The Hindoo princes and rulers had also Arabs and Abyssinians among their slaves, but the people in general have slaves of their own and inferior castes.

In the Carnatic, Mahratta and Mysore countries, the slaves are mostly Pariahs or Dheres; who, even when free, are so abject and debased, as hardly to be so well off as those in actual slavery.

On the Malabar coast the slaves are almost exclusively Churmars, Pulliards and Puneers. In Wynnaad, the Coorchers, (or archers) are also slaves, but being always armed, and the most active soldiers in times of disturbance, they are generally well treated.

16. I do not conceive the British Government, if inclined, could entirely abolish slavery in

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

in the East Indies, nor would it in the present degraded and imbecile state of the people, be altogether desirable; but amelioration ought certainly to be put in practice in the first instance, and time will then, no doubt, render emancipation a blessing to all.

17. The measures which occur to me as proper, and within our power to be immediately adopted, are the promulgation of laws to afford protection to the slaves, by enforcing a kind and equitable treatment of all such as come within our jurisdiction; apportioning their food and clothing, with a certain time for rest and recreation; giving them the Sabbath-day, in every English settlement; declaring children of slaves to be free born, and only subject to their parents in youth; and utterly prohibiting a continuance of the traffic in future.

Bideford, Nov. 3, 1832.

James Welsh, Colonel, Madras Establishment.

(5.)—ANSWERS of A. D. Campbell, Esq.

(5.) Answers of
A.D. Campbell, Esq.

Sir,

In annexing replies to the questions on slavery in the East Indies, which were enclosed in the letter you did me the honour to address to me on the 27th August last, I have to express my regret that the circumstances explained in my letter from Paris should have delayed their transmission; especially as the information which, at this distance from India, my memory enables me to furnish is so imperfect.

Reply to No. 1. The opportunities I had of acquiring personal knowledge of the state of slavery in India were derived, during my residence there for 22 years, from the official situations I held as secretary, and subsequently member, of the Board of Revenue at Madras, superintendent of police at the presidency, registrar to the Foujdary Adawlut, judge of circuit in the provinces, and principal collector and magistrate in Tanjore, and in the Bellary division of the Ceded Districts.

2. In the territories under the Madras Government, slaves are of two distinct descriptions: the one includes the great slave population termed "agrestic slaves," or such as are usually employed in the field, though occasionally also in other labour. These consist exclusively of Hindoos, who become such by birth alone, in the peculiar castes which the usage of India has doomed to hereditary bondage. This species of slavery does not exist at all in the central provinces of the Indian peninsula, such as the Ceded Districts, or Mysore, Nellore, &c., or in the country where the people speak the Telinga language; but it is common in the southern provinces of the peninsula, or wherever the Tamil language is spoken, and it assumes its worst form on the western coast of the peninsula, or in the provinces of Malabar and Canara. The other description of slaves consists of those who may be termed domestic, from being employed only in the house itself. This kind of slavery may be found all over the Madras territory, but it is exceedingly rare. Individuals generally become domestic slaves by being sold when children by their parents, in years of scarcity approaching to famine; for famine itself, in the British territories, is happily now nearly unknown. A Hindoo, however, who buys a child on such an occasion, treats it as a Briton would; not as a slave, but rather as a servant to whom food and raiment are due, and whose wages have been advanced to maintain the existence of the authors of its being, authorized by nature to contract for its service until it is old enough to confirm or cancel such compact. The text of the Hindoo law, as well as its practice, clearly maintains such compacts to be temporary only, for it expressly mentions the gift of two head of cattle as annulling them, and entitling the child to legal emancipation; but such fine is entirely nominal; it is never practically exacted; and on the child attaining maturity it is, in practice, as free amongst the Hindoos as amongst Britons, unless long habit or attachment induces it voluntarily to acquiesce in a continuation of its service. The Mussulman law acknowledges the legality of treating as slaves all infidels conquered by the faithful; but its text is entirely opposed to the purchase of free children for the purpose of reducing them to a state of bondage; yet, in practice, compacts such as are described above, confer permanent rights on the Mahomedan purchaser; for, under the spirit of proselytism which characterizes the Mussulman faith, a male infant is no sooner purchased than it is circumcised; and, whether male or female, it is invariably brought up in the Mahomedan creed, which, if it be a Hindoo (as is usually the case) irrevocably excludes it from all return to its parents or relations. Besides the purchase of children in years of scarcity, I have heard of natives, to cancel a debt, voluntarily selling themselves as domestic slaves for a certain number of years, but this is unusual; and though classed as a species of servitude, it more resembles that of persons serving under written articles in Europe, than slavery of even the most qualified description. There can also be no doubt that children are sometimes kidnapped and sold as slaves, without the knowledge of their parents. As superintendent of police at Madras, I succeeded in 1818 in restoring several such children to their parents, amongst the lowest and poorest of the Hindoos; and their anxiety to recover infants, whom they in all probability found it very difficult to support, would have done honour to the highest classes of European society. I may add, that from Malabar, a province of the Hindoo government have descended to our own times nearly unimpaired, I recollect one, a high-caste Hindoo family, to conceal the disgrace to which they would have been exposed from retaining one of the daughters whose chastity was more than suspected, forcibly carried her off to a distant province, where they were taken up, on account of endeavouring to dispose of her as a domestic slave.

In

3. In the Madras provinces, it is the collectors and magistrates alone who can give any correct returns of the population. In the Bellary division of the Ceded Districts, where I first held that situation, I have already stated that no agrestic slaves whatever exist. In Tanjore, on the contrary, they amount to many thousands; but I cannot, from memory, give any correct estimate of their number. The house or domestic slaves in neither district can exceed one or two hundred, in a population of above a million of souls, in each of these provinces respectively.

4. There is no doubt that the Hindoo law recognizes slavery, domestic as well as agrestic, though practically amongst the Hindoos under the Madras Presidency, domestic slavery, as before explained, can hardly be said to exist, except as regards female children, occasionally purchased by dancing women, for the purpose of bringing them up to their own unhappy profession of prostitution, or the dancing women themselves, attached to the several Hindoo temples. I have already stated that the Mussulman code, though opposed in its text to the reduction of free Mahomedans to a state of bondage, not only recognizes and sanctions, in practice, slavery in general, especially that of conquered infidels, amongst whom it may fairly include the Hindoos, but encourages domestic slavery in particular, especially by the purchase of children, in order to increase, by their conversion, the number of the faithful. Notwithstanding the modification of the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws respecting slavery, recommended in the papers on that subject printed by order of the House of Commons, I am sorry to state that the Government of Madras have hitherto left them entirely unaltered by any enactment of their own. At the close, indeed, of the papers in question, notice is taken of a former enactment by the Government at Madras, contained in clause 14, section 18, Regulation II. 1812, prohibiting the exportation of slaves from the province of Malabar; but the result of the reference mentioned to have been made to the Advocate-general, was the formal repeal of that enactment, on the just ground that the Act of Parliament of the 51 Geo. 3, c. 23, against the slave trade, sufficiently prohibits this traffic by sea, and that its more severe penalties supersede those formerly established by the local Indian legislature. As connected with this subject, however, I may be here permitted to point out, that in any future Act of Parliament on the subject of India, a modification of the Slave Act above mentioned is imperatively called for. Offences against it, by traffic in slaves by sea, may take place in any part of the extensive coast, either on the Coromandel or on the western side of the peninsula, under the Madras Government, and by natives of distant provinces many hundred miles from the presidency. The removal of such persons, with the witnesses on either side, from their own peculiar climate, as for instance, from Malabar to Madras, would be attended by an inevitable mortality, similar to that of Europeans, if sent for trial to the deadly climate of Sierra Leone: yet the Slave Act makes all offences under it, even when committed by natives in the provinces, cognizable only by the distant Admiralty, or King's Supreme Court of Judicature, confined to the presidency itself, to the criminal jurisdiction of which they are otherwise not amenable. The local provincial courts, possessing power of life and death in matters of the highest criminal jurisdiction, ought, as regards a breach of the Slave Act, by natives in the interior, subject to their jurisdiction, to have power concurrent with that of the King's Court of Admiralty; for to carry into effect the law as it now stands in this respect, would, in such cases, be no less inhuman than revolting to the prejudices of the people. Indeed, like all laws at variance with the feelings of the people, the Slave Act, as it now stands, must remain a dead letter everywhere in the Madras territory, except at the Presidency, until Parliament give power to the tribunals in the provinces to enforce its penalties. In doing so, however, the punishment to be annexed to the breach of its provisions in the provinces should be proportioned to the punishment for other offences in the interior. Death is there the punishment of murder alone; transportation is the next grade of punishment, but never takes place except for life, on account of the great civil forfeiture of caste, by which, in India, it is ever attended; and confinement in fetters, or hard labour, for 14 and seven years respectively, alone are the punishments equivalent to transportation from England, for these several periods.

5. In regard to food, clothing, employment, treatment and comfort, there exists the greatest contrast between the domestic and agrestic slaves in the territories under the Madras Government. The domestic slaves, confined principally to the Mahomedan families, being brought up invariably in the creed of their master, are at once amalgamated with the family itself, who treat the males indulgently, with somewhat of that privileged familiarity allowed in all countries to those who are permanently attached to a family, and are rather its humble members by adoption, than its servants or slaves. They are well fed, well clothed, and employed in domestic offices, common, except in families of the highest rank, to many of their master's relatives. The free communication with others, and facility of access to the British tribunals, which the want of all restraint over egress from the house ensures to the male domestic slaves, combines with the indulgent treatment of their masters to qualify their bondage, so as nearly to exclude it from what the term slavery implies. Such, however, is not the lot of the female domestic slaves, employed as attendants on the seraglios of Mussulmans of rank: they are too often treated with caprice, and frequently punished with much cruelty. Once admitted into the harem, they are considered part of that establishment, which it is the point of honour of a Mussulman to seclude from all communication with others. The complaints made to me as superintendent of police at Madras, against the nabob of Arcot, and subsequently, when magistrate of Bellary, against the brother of the nabob of Kurnool, gave me an insight into transactions committed in the recesses of the female apartments of these two personages, which has left on my mind a strong impression of the cruelty and wanton barbarity with which this class of female slaves

slaves are subject to be treated. The murder of more than one female slave, alleged to have been committed by the brother of the nabob of Kurnool, induced me repeatedly to address the Madras Government; nor was it until he added to them the murder of his own wife that he was confined as a state prisoner, instead of being brought to trial for his life, as I suggested. Indeed little doubt can be entertained that the seclusion of female slaves in cloaks crimes at which Europeans would shudder. The agrestic slaves, on the other hand, are invariably Hindoos of the lowest and most degraded castes, such as the Pullers, or outcasts altogether, such as the Parriahs in the Tamil country, residing usually in the outskirts of the village; food dressed by them being abomination, and their touch defilement to their masters. In Malabar, indeed, the master is attended, wherever he moves, by an imaginary halo; for the distance which the slave must keep from any of the pure castes, including the lowest, or Soodra, is defined with extraordinary precision, by local rules, which in the southern part of the province are exceeded in practice. This removal of the agrestic slave from the dwelling and person of the master, which the wide difference established between their castes induces, whilst it no doubt tends to relieve him from the ill usage to which the personal character of a violent Mahomedan master may sometimes expose the domestic slave employed in the house, at the same time deprives him of that habitually indulgent treatment which a constant interchange of household duties seldom fails to produce, especially on the part of the milder Hindoo. The food, clothing and comforts of the agrestic slave are, in consequence, everywhere inferior to those of the domestic one. In the Tamil country, the agrestic slaves are entitled to a certain proportion of the harvest reaped on the land they cultivate, and to prescribed fees in grain at each stage of the previous cultivation, as well as at certain national festivals. Some of them who are outcasts possess also a right to all the cattle which die from disease; and they eat the flesh of such animals, grain; and if a judgment may be formed from their appearance, which is generally that of stout athletic men, it is not deficient either in quantity or quality. Their clothing, indeed, is scanty, but not always from defect. When I first went to Tanjore, I found, in the spring of the year, most of the fields occupied by the female agrestic slaves, transplanting rice, generally to the tune of some popular air, sung by one of them, in the chorus of which the rest joined; and was surprised to find that these women left the whole of the body, from the waist upwards, naked, the bosom being invariably exposed. Attributing this to the want of sufficient clothing, I employed myself in investigating measures calculated to increase its supply, and thus prevent a breach of the natural rules of modesty common to civilized life; but I found that, like certain classes of Hindoo females on the western coast, covering the bosom, in the minds of this caste, is considered equivalent to a declaration of prostitution itself: fear, therefore, of a greater moral evil, obliged me to abandon my intention of attempting any change in this revolting custom. Besides food and clothing, the master also defrays the expense of the marriage of his slaves, and in the Tamil country presents them with small gifts on the birth of each child. The description of the agrestic slaves being derived from that portion of it which consists of the fertile province of Tanjore, I must add, that the landed tenures on the Coromandel coast, which vest most of the land, and of the agrestic slaves who cultivate it, in the hands of corporate village communities, and of Hindoo temples, or other bodies, instead of in the hands of individual landowners, as on the opposite coast, contributes materially to the superiority of the agrestic slave on the eastern coast over his unhappy brethren on the western side of the peninsula; for from the official reports that have come thence before me, both in the Revenue and Judicial departments, I know that agrestic slavery assumes there a far worse aspect, particularly in Malabar. The creatures in human form who constitute, to the number of 100,000, the agrestic slave population of that province, being distinguishable, like the savage tribes still to be found in some of the forests of India, from the rest of the human race, by their degraded, diminutive, squalid appearance; their dropsical pot-bellies contrasting horribly with their skeleton arms and legs, half starved, hardly clothed, and in a condition scarcely superior to the cattle they follow at the plough. I am by no means satisfied that due provision is made for the support of agrestic slaves, in sickness or in old age. Their masters are no doubt bound to support them; but, in the absence of any summary means on the part of the civil magistrate to enforce this obligation, I fear the poor and infirm slave is too often left to the slow and doubtful remedy of a lawsuit against his master, or to the uncertain charity of his brethren, stinted in their own means.

6. The agrestic or field slaves in the Tamil country are employed by their masters in every department of husbandry: the men in ploughing the land and sowing the seed, and in all the various laborious works necessary for the irrigation of the land upon which rice is grown; the women in transplanting the rice plants, and both sexes in reaping the crop. Their labour is usually confined to the rice, or irrigated lands: the lands not artificially irrigated, watered only by the rains of heaven, and producing what in India is technically termed dry grain, being seldom cultivated for their masters, whose stock is concentrated on the superior irrigated soils; and any cultivation by the slaves in unirrigated land, is generally as free labourers for others, or on their own independent account. In Tanjore, the liberality of one of my predecessors, Mr. Hains, now member of Council at Madras, induced the Government to attach to each house of the slave, in common with the other householders who are not landowners, a small piece of land as garden, tax free. The agrestic slaves work in bodies together, the village accountant registering the work executed by them, which he respects; but they are not personally superintended by any one, nor placed under any driver: they

they usually work from about sunrise until sunset, with the intermission of a couple of hours for their meal, during the middle of the day. They are not exempted from work on any particular day of the week, but obtain holidays on all the great native festivals, such as on those fixed for consecrating implements, the new year and other great days. No particular task-work is assigned to them daily; it is sufficient that the slaves of each master execute the work necessary for the cultivation and irrigation of his lands. These slaves are also often employed in erecting temporary rooms or pandols, used by their masters on marriages or other festivals; and occasionally are called on, by requisition of the collector or magistrate, issued to their masters, to aid in stopping any sudden breach in the great works of irrigation conducted at the expense of Government, or in dragging the enormous cars of the idols round the villages or temples, to move which immense cables, dragged by many thousands, are necessary: in Tanjore in particular, from the great number of the temples, and frequency of the festivals, this is a very onerous duty. The lash is never employed by the master against his slave in the Tamil country, but it is in Malabar; and its legality, under the Mahomedan law, has been recognised by the Sudder Foudary court; though violence and cruelty on the part of the master are also punishable under it. I have ever been of opinion that the master should be altogether deprived of such power in India; and that, if exercised at all, it should be transferred to the public local officers.

7. All slaves in India are under the protection of the law; masters cannot take their lives, without incurring the penalty of murder. They are perfectly competent witnesses in all cases, civil or criminal, whether against free men or others; but I do not think that the civil magistrate has sufficient summary power to interfere for their due protection.

8. The view I take of agrestic slavery in the Tamil country, corresponds much with the relation stated in the question to have existed between villains and their masters, during the later period of villinage in England. Thus a parriah, the slave of his landlord, may, with his permission, enlist in the army as a native soldier, or in the service of an European gentleman, as a servant (and many have done so without their permission), exercising all the rights of free men. Indeed, even if he remains with his master as a slave, I apprehend that, as regards all acts between him and strangers, he possesses the same rights as free men; but these can be properly secured to him only by an enactment of the local Indian legislature, whose silence involves such questions in doubt.

9. The agrestic slaves, in the territories under the Madras Presidency, are not necessarily transferable with the land itself; but in the Tamil country they are almost invariably transferred with it. From this being done, either in a deed separate from that disposing of the land alone, or without any deed at all, a few of the local authorities, from imperfect inquiry, have been led to question the fact, which is notwithstanding broadly stated by others; but I entertain none of the general practice. On the western coast, the slaves, on the contrary, are often disposed of independently of the land. The cause of this difference may be traced to the local peculiarities distinguishing the opposite coasts of the peninsula, as explained in my reply to the Query No. 11.

10. Under the Madras territories, nearly all the domestic slaves are Mahomedans. In the Tamil country, the agrestic slaves generally are worshippers of Shiva, the destructive power of the Hindoo triad, under the form of one of the female energies of that deity, represented often by the village goddess. Several of them, however, are Catholic, and a few Protestant Christians; for I recollect, in Tanjore, objections being raised by the missionaries to their employment in dragging the Hindoo idol-cars. The omission of the magistrate to enforce the attendance of any slaves on this duty, in a neighbouring province, greatly impeded the Hindoo festivals, and created a religious enthusiastic hostility dangerous to the Government, which nearly broke out into open rebellion. Orders were therefore issued to cause their attendance as usual. I was consequently unable to relieve any particular class of the slaves from this part of the long-established civil duties common to all, and told the missionaries that such as from conversion entertained religious scruples against it, should find substitutes, or get their masters to send others in their stead; and that, at any rate, I should overlook their absence, unless the matter came officially before me, by the stoppage of any of the established Hindoo festivals, and their masters calling on me to enforce their attendance, which I should do only after proof of its ancient and established usage. On the western coast, I fear it will be found that the slaves generally propitiate the evil spirit alone, and many of them are believed to practise sorcery.

11. With respect to the sale of slaves, I do not think that domestic slaves are ever sold; indeed I doubt whether such slaves are legally transferable under the Mahomedan law, which, as this particular description of slaves exist only in Mussulman families under the Madras Presidency, seems the only code there applicable to them. But the sale of agrestic slaves is common. They may be sold for the debts of their master; but in the Tamil country, the removal of them from their village, and consequently from their families, would be contrary to ancient usage or Indian common law; and hence the practice of transferring them with the land when it is sold, which, though not necessary in law, is in the Tamil country almost invariably the practice. On the western side of the peninsula, on the other hand, the people, except immediately on the sea coast, are no where congregated in villages. Each landlord there is resident on his own estate, and the slaves may be removed from one estate to another, however distant. I have long considered it desirable, as regards the slaves on the western coast, that the Government of Madras should pass enactments similar to those contained in the Bombay code, which provide that infants shall not be separated from the mother until a certain age; and, I think, also prohibit the separation of the wife from her husband.

12. There is no enactment of the British Government, under the Madras Presidency, either

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Slavery.

to hinder or to promote the manumission of slaves. Children bought as domestic slaves, under the Hindoo law, may purchase back their freedom; but I have already stated that, may be the text of the Mussulman law, the conversion of such children to the Mahomedan faith, by their Mussulman masters, renders restoration to their families impossible; nor, under the indulgent treatment of the males, is it perhaps desired by them. Their female domestic slaves are seldom made free; but if they have children by their master, such progeny is free; and the children of a male domestic Mussulman slave, married to a free woman, would I think be exempted from bondage. With regard to agrestic slaves, I never heard of any instance of manumission. In the Tamil country they occasionally desert their masters, and thus acquire their freedom; otherwise their children are doomed to hereditary bondage.

13. During the 22 years that I resided in India, or since 1808, no material changes have taken place in the condition of the slaves, in the territories subject to Madras.

14. I am not aware that any measure has been adopted by the Government at Madras, either to abolish or ameliorate the state of slavery on that part of the continent of India which is subject to their dominion, unless the prohibition to sell slaves for arrears of revenue due to them, contained in my letter of the 23d December 1819, be considered of that description. The existence of British rule, the principles of which are hostile to all restraint on liberty, and the maintenance of such principles in the local code of laws passed since 1802, by the Government of Madras, for the internal rule of their provinces, without any enactment on the subject of slavery itself, have no doubt tended to check many gross abuses, previously practised under the native governments, by masters towards their slaves. The vicinity of some of the Tamil slaves to the presidency itself, where the existence of the British code renders slavery altogether unknown, and the facility with which some have taken refuge there, and entered into the service of Europeans, and even into the native army, combined with the circumstance of most of the Tamil slaves belonging to a village community, rather than to individuals, and with the ancient usage or common law against their removal from their native village, have perhaps raised them above their brethren on the other coast; but much remains still to be done, to improve the condition of both.

15. In my replies to the foregoing queries, I have given all the information I possess with respect to facts connected with slavery in India.

16. I have ever been of opinion that British policy ought to be directed, not only to the immediate practical amelioration of East India slavery, but to its ultimate, though gradual, abolition.

17. In drawing up the Minute of the Board of Revenue of the 5th January 1818, whilst I pointed out the injustice of interfering with the private property which masters possess in society subsisting between these two orders, I induced the Board to call for information, from the several provinces, for the purpose of defining by a legislative enactment the power to be exercised by masters over their slaves, and thus preventing abuse or oppression; and with respect to those on the western coast in particular, a legislative enactment was suggested, to prevent their being removed against their will from the place of their nativity, or being exposed to sale by auction, in execution of decrees of court, or in realization of arrears of revenue. In my subsequent letter of the 23d December 1819, the practice of selling slaves for arrears of revenue was directed, by the Board of Revenue, to be discontinued, in the only district under the Madras Presidency where the practice had occurred; and in laying before the Government, on the 13th December, their proceedings of the 25th November 1819, with the information which had been received from the provinces, that Board, at my suggestion, proposed that, by an enactment of the Madras Government, it should be declared, first, that the purchase of free persons as slaves should be illegal, and of course subject to penalties; secondly, that the children of all slaves, born after a certain date, should be free, contemplating of course a registry of slaves, and of their children born previously to such date; thirdly, that voluntary contracts to labour for a term of years, or for life, should bind the individual alone, and not his wife, nor children after the years of discretion; fourthly, that slaves should be competent to possess, and dispose of their property, independently of their master; fifthly, that the purchase of children to be brought up as prostitutes, should be subjected to special penalties; sixthly, that the local civil officers should by a summary proceeding, have power to cause masters to provide wholesome food and decent clothing for their slaves, and to prevent their neglecting them in sickness, age or infirmity; seventhly, that the power of corporal punishment should be transferred from the masters of slaves to the local civil officers; eighthly, that slaves bought by their masters should, by repayment of the purchase money, recover their liberty; ninthly, that all slaves attached to lands or estates escheating to Government should be declared free; and tenthly, that slaves, on being ill treated by their masters, should be allowed to claim the privilege of being sold to another; and that the breach of any of these rules by the master, should, at the option of the slave, entitle him to liberty. It was also recommended, that the share of the harvest granted to the agrestic slaves in the Tamil country, should be augmented at the expense, not of their masters, but of the Government itself.

Having soon afterwards left Madras for duties in the provinces, the fate of these suggestions remained unknown to me, until my attention was recalled to the subject by the receipt of your letter, enclosing the queries under reply; when, on reference to the papers on Indian slavery, printed by order of the House of Commons, I perceived that, by the Madras Government, they were merely "ordered to be recorded."

A vis inertia, hostile to all change, seems inherent in the local Governments of India, imbibed

Appendix (K.)

(5.) Answers of
A. D. Campbell, Esq.

imbibed perhaps from the people subject to their rule, whose characteristic peculiarity is a tenacity of long-established customs. Even when improvements are suggested by the constituted authorities, the voice of their servants has little weight in favour of new measures. Responsibility is avoided by following the beaten track, and silence is the safest reply to those who propose a deviation from it, even for the sake of humanity. The outcry raised in India against the suttee was long powerless, until it returned reverberated from the British shore; and that against slavery will continue disregarded, unless it receives support from all the energy of the Home Government.

I am unable to suggest any measures for the amelioration and eventual abolition of slavery in India, less free from objection than those above stated*. Subsequent occurrences have since induced, from the highest court of judicature†, a proposal similar to the first; from Mr. Graeme, when a member of the Government at Madras, a proposal similar to the eighth; and from him and Mr. Baber (than whom no one possesses a better knowledge of the western coast) proposals similar to the latter part of the tenth of my suggestions. Whilst Mr. Baber himself also advocates one similar to the sixth rule proposed by me. The late Mr. Munro likewise submitted a proposal similar to the fifth of my suggestions, which is the only one of the whole against which I am aware of any objections having been stated. The arguments against it will be found in Mr. M'Leod's letter of the 13th January 1826; but they appear inapplicable, inasmuch as "preventing parents or guardians from assigning children in the customary modes," to be brought up as dancing women, is quite distinct from "the purchase of children" on that account.

But setting the fifth suggestion aside, the absence of any objection against the other enactments proposed by me, and recommended by the Board of Revenue at Madras for adoption by the Government, confirmed as the expediency of several of them has been, by the other authorities I have mentioned, will, I trust, under the moderate caution and attention to vested rights which I hope will be found to pervade the proposal of the whole, find, for some of them at least, a more able and successful, though not a more zealous advocate.

Your's, &c.

A. D. Campbell.

(6.)—ANSWERS of Captain Henry Bevan, 27th Madras Native Infantry.

(6.) Answers of
Capt. Henry Bevan.

DURING a period of 23 years' actual military service in India, the principal part of which was actively passed in the field, on the Madras establishment; also in the Dekan, Hindostan and Guzerat, and other States subject to the control or immediate government of the Honourable East India Company, and for the last eight years mostly in the provinces of Malabar and Wynaad; I have had constant opportunities of learning, from personal inquiry and intercourse, what state of vassalage or slavery the lower classes of the inhabitants of the two latter provinces were held in by the landed proprietors and people of substance, tradesmen and shopkeepers; and to which two provinces only, it must be distinctly held in mind, my present observations and replies solely refer.

Reply to the 1st Query.—I know of no description of house slaves. As it would be contamination to admit slaves within the threshold of any house, they are solely employed in cultivation, herding cattle, carrying grain, &c. to market, and in other out-of-door labours, seldom under the immediate superintendence of their proprietor, who when he does attend is obliged to undergo ablutions and other ceremonies previous to entering his own house, which would otherwise suffer pollution, though, during the time of superintendence, he might not have come in contact with his slaves: their proximity while working in the same field is sufficient to cause the supposition of defilement. Such is the degraded state of the slaves of Wynaad and Malabar, denominated chermars, koombars, niades and paneers; such the condition of these unfortunate and debased beings, who are considered as outcasts, and who, previous to the introduction of British rule in India, were placed out of the pale of the civil and social rights of society: even at present they are not allowed to build their miserable huts in the vicinity of their masters' abodes.

2. These slaves are supposed by the Hindoos to have been such from time immemorial, and to have continued in the same state, by the usages of their ancestors, from the most remote ages. Their religion specifies their duties to be of the most servile nature, for which purpose they suppose Providence created them.

3. It is out of my power to state the number of slaves in Malabar, but should suppose that about 10,000 formed part of the population of the district of Wynaad.

4. The protection of the laws is equally extended to these slaves as to all other classes of the native community in India. Slavery is not recognized any more than as an usage, and is merely tolerated in the same manner as the other customs, and civil and religious rights, guaranteed to all Indian subjects, when taken under the laws and government of Great Britain.

5. The food of the slaves is generally a proportion of the rice and other grain which they cultivate, after threshing it, from which their women prepare their food with various sorts of vegetables, roots, &c. Some have a few buffaloes to milk, rear fowls, and get the refuse victuals of their masters, with salt. Tobacco, to a certain extent, they are allowed to cultivate for their own consumption.

Their

* In my reply to the Queries No. 11 and No. 17.

† Vide Papers on Slavery in India, p. 907.

Their clothing is rather scanty, as they seldom get more than a comby, or country blanket, for each male, and a piece of coarse cotton cloth for each female, in the year. Some may get more, in proportion to the circumstances and good nature of their masters, who will permit their slaves to hire themselves out as day labourers, sell wood, grass, &c. when their services are not required in their farms, &c., in order that they may earn something to add to the comforts of their families, and also with a view to relieve themselves from some part of the burthen of their entire support, which is often felt heavily, "the care of these poor beings" not being merely incumbent on their masters from motives of self-interest, but being a duty enjoined by their religion. Sickness among them causes no additional attention on the part of their proprietors, who frequently lose many of their slaves when an epidemic gets among them. Wild herbs are their only mode of treatment when not in the immediate vicinity of European medical aid, which is always administered readily and gratis, when applied for. This, however, seldom occurs, except when the case is desperate, there being a prejudice among those Indians to the European practice, where it is rarely applied and not well understood, although the Government are most liberal, and have native medical practitioners to assist and afford medical aid, especially in the vaccination department, which is, I believe, general throughout the territories under the dominion of the Company. The patients not only receive medical aid, but are even fed while under treatment for small-pox. Of course these charitable and highly praiseworthy endowments for the good of those poor Indians who have not the means of procuring medical treatment and sustenance while suffering under disease, ought to be generally diffused, and carefully watched and guarded from the abuses to which they are liable, as well as all other institutions.

6. The first part of my reply to Query 1 applies partly to this:
Slaves are never worked in gangs or by drivers. The length of time devoted to labour is generally from six to eight hours, as the urgency of the employment may be, which is more or less according to the season. Coercion, or the lash, is seldom if ever had recourse to, as it would cause the slaves immediately to run away, to the great detriment of the farmer, who has no means of supplying their loss to cultivate his land.

There is no such thing as task-work, and it is only at the season when tillage is carried on that the slaves are expected to work uninterruptedly. The number of actual days' work in each year may be averaged at about 200, deducting days of feasts, and those on which there is no employment.

The slave women and children assist in transplanting the rice, cleaning the corn, and other minor avocations, when required by their masters.

7. The evidence of a slave in the courts of law, under the present state of British jurisprudence, is equally valid as that of any freeman. The slaves in like manner enjoy the same protection and privileges as freemen, both with respect to life and property. Of course these rights, like all others, are liable at times to be invaded, from the following causes: 1st. Discourtesy and difficulty of immediate European interference; 2d. The venality of the native local civil servants; and 3d. The want of energy and of a spirit of inquiry for the redress of grievances on the part of persons in authority, who often leave the investigation of complaints to their cutcherry native servants. The latter often possess so great an influence over their European masters as to bias their actions and better inclinations, by the plausible turns they can give to any inquiry carried on in a strange language.

8. I am not aware of the existence of any description of slavery which resembles that of the villains in England.

9. The major part of the slaves of Malabar and Wynaad are attached to estates as serfs. The rest are attached to traders, shopkeepers, &c., and are used for the purpose of carrying loads, getting wood for fuel, herding cattle, &c.

I should suppose that the slave population was on the decrease, partly owing to the number who have absconded into the Mysore and Coorg countries, which bound Malabar and Wynaad, and partly to other natural causes.

10. The religion of the slaves of Malabar and Wynaad is the Hindoo, somewhat like that of the Nairs of Malabar, but mixed up with more absurd and superstitious ceremonies. They intermarry exclusively among themselves. Their moral habits arise more from the dictates of fear than from innate principle. They will pilfer if they think they may escape detection: perhaps this may be owing to their degraded state. Their character is pusillanimous, ignorant, superstitious and listless. Their appearance is diminutive; they are very dark, have rather flat features, and thick black matted hair; the tone of their voice is guttural and disagreeable; their actions are guided more by natural instinct than by any other principle. The acquirement of real property by them is out of the question, and they can only acquire personal property as far as stated in my reply to Query 5.

11. I am not aware that the practice of selling slaves separately prevails. Slaves are only transferable when an estate or tenement is sold, which bears a proportionate high or low value according to the number of slave families on the property. The quantity of cultivated ground is according to the slave population, and this causes an immense proportion of the waste land in most parts of Malabar and Wynaad to remain uncultivated for want of hands. The cultivated land forms only about a fiftieth part of the territory of those provinces. The law does not sanction the sale of slaves, nor are they liable to be sold for the debts of their masters, except with the estate, as above stated. Slaves are never divided from their families.

12. There is no law, that I am aware of, to prohibit or promote the manumission of slaves; nor is there any hindrance to their purchasing their freedom, which never occurs to my knowledge, either from their apathy of character or from their not knowing if freedom would better their condition. The children are born slaves, and remain so from generation to generation.

13. I know

13. I know of no change that has taken place, since the introduction of British rule in the East, affecting the slaves, except what I have stated in the latter part of my reply to Query 1, viz. the extension to them of the protection of the laws equally with all other classes of the native community.

14. The British Government has discountenanced slavery as far as it has been in its power to do so without breaking its faith with the natives of India, who were guaranteed that all former usages and customs, both civil and religious, should be respected and protected in the same manner as when they were under the sway of the native governments. I am not aware of any immediate amelioration of the state of the slaves. I will hereafter state how far any ultimate arrangements may be effected towards their well-being and improvement.

15. In the year 1821, as adjutant of the corps of pioneers, while employed in the neighbourhood of the Portuguese territory of Goa, I enlisted several African slaves or Caffres, who offered themselves as pioneers, having an impression that the act was perfectly allowable. A few days after they had joined the battalion, a letter was received by the officer commanding the corps, from the Governor of Goa, directing their restoration to the Portuguese families from whom they had eloped, being their slaves, and therefore considered in the light of private property. Captain Richardson, the commanding officer, refused, at my instigation, a compliance with the request, as the demand could not be insisted on, under the plea that slaves and all sorts of slavery were not recognized by the British Government. The Governor of Goa referred his request to the general officer commanding the district, who recommended the adoption of conciliatory steps by the restoration of the slaves; but the recommendation not being conveyed in the peremptory light of an order, Captain Richardson objected to comply with it, on his former ground of refusal. His non-compliance was ultimately overruled by the interference of the Government of Madras, "who were appealed to by the Governor of Goa," and induced to issue an order of Council directing the immediate restoration of the slaves in question to the Portuguese, which was of course complied with, as emanating from the highest authority.

I witnessed, some months afterwards, the marks of harsh treatment endured by these unfortunate beings, who had been most cruelly lashed at intervals, and their wounds rubbed each time with red pepper and salt, to make their sufferings more refined and excruciating, which was ordered by their masters as a punishment for their having absconded, and as a warning to deter others from committing a like act.

Although this case may appear irrelevant to the subject immediately under consideration, I trust the liberty I have taken to adduce it, as a fact connected with the question of slavery, and as an occurrence exciting our commiseration and interference, will be pardoned, and that my motives will be considered a sufficient apology; for the case shows in some degree the consequences of slavery, and to what extent it may be carried by an ally whose very existence in the East is tolerated, if not protected, by the presence of British power. The Portuguese settlements in the East are too weak otherwise to protect themselves, or to make good the footing they are allowed to possess there, their power having long since dwindled into insignificance and disrepute.

16. The British rule, and its best policy, ought to be directed, and may be directed with advantage, to the amelioration of the condition of the slaves of Malabar and Wynaad. To abolish the system altogether, at once, I consider to be totally impossible, without effecting a complete revolution in the manners and habits of all classes, who are divided and subdivided into such numerous castes, as to form a system of subordination and perfect order, which, by assigning in the most precise manner to every individual his rank and duties in the great community, allows no one to remain idle, and provides in the most efficacious manner for the wants of the whole, as a people living under a form of government founded on so solid a basis, that no human effort, no kind of opposition or oppression, has till now been able to subvert or even to shake it.

These sentiments have been expressed by the most enlightened men of all nations who have visited the countries, and I can confirm them from close observation and investigation, which the history of India most satisfactorily illustrates by facts.

17. I would propose that the British Government in India should use its utmost endeavours, by every possible conciliatory measure, to induce the proprietors of slaves to better their present condition, not only from motives of humanity, but for the purpose of trying to effect a change in their habits and character, which are now sunk and debased below the standard of humanity.

Where the masters of slaves opposed the exertions of Government, the slaves might be emancipated, and have ground given them to cultivate for themselves, as the slaves of Malabar and Wynaad have the most insurmountable objection to quit those parts in which they have been born and nurtured.

Immunities in common with all other classes of the native community might be granted these emancipated slaves, after they had acquired ideas and understanding to appreciate these advantages, and had become capable of thinking for themselves. All this must be a work of caution and time.

Tippoo Saib tried conciliation, and, after finding it ineffectual, used coercion and the most unjustifiable methods to subvert the Hindoo system of government, the religion, the usages, and the customs of Malabar and Wynaad; which however failed, partly owing to the means he used, and partly to the causes alluded to in the preceding reply. His bigotry and zeal forced the unfortunate Hindoos to become proselytes to the Mahomedan faith, disgusted all. The loss of lives, and the total extinction of some of the most valuable classes as artisans, &c. in the finest parts of Malabar and Wynaad, are felt to this day, and traces of

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most flourishing towns, villages and hamlets, may still be discovered throughout those provinces, now overgrown with jungle and vegetation.

It is only for visionary enthusiasts to think of changing the religion and other institutions of the Hindoos. This is my firm belief, after a patient, impartial and strict inquiry, and after 23 years actual, uninterrupted residence among them, where of late years I have seen every effort of the numerous missionaries fail to convert any Hindoos or alter their usages, except where some few poor wretches have adopted their opinions from motives of interest, or in consequence of the most pressing distress. No sincerity, or conviction, has ever made a convert to our own faith and religion.

An intimate colloquial knowledge of some of the principal languages spoken in the Madras Presidency, and, I may perhaps add, a conciliatory behaviour and respect at all times shown to the religion, customs and institutions of the country, enabled me to gain some information.

I have attempted to show, in this report, that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to change long-established forms among the Hindoos, and also that the slavery, or rather vassalage, in Malabar and Wynaad, is totally different from that of the West Indies, where slaves are not aborigines as in Malabar and Wynaad.

Bideford.

Appendix (L.)
Education of Civil Servants.

(1.)—CLASSIFICATION of the WRITERS passed by the London Board of Examiners, referred to in Mr. Auber's Evidence before the Committee; Question 116.

EXAMINATION OF	TOTAL Number passed.	Number in the 1st Class.	Number in the 2d Class.	Number in the 3d Class.
Lady-day, 1827 -	-	-	-	5
Michaelmas, 1827 -	8	1	2	5
Lady-day, 1828 -	6	2	2	2
Michaelmas, 1828 -	9	-	4	5
Lady-day, 1829 -	14	1	6	7
Michaelmas, 1829 -	13	1	5	7
Lady-day, 1830 -	5	-	1	4
Michaelmas, 1830 -	6	-	2	4
Lady-day, 1831 -	7	-	2	5
Michaelmas, 1831 -	4	-	-	4
Lady-day, 1832 -	7	-	3	4
Michaelmas, 1832 -	5	-	-	5
TOTAL - - -	84	5	27	52

Secretary's-office, East India House,
16 October 1832.

(2.)—EXTRACT from a LETTER from the Court of Directors (Judicial), dated 14th February 1812.

Para. 141. So many reports have reached us from various quarters of the total want of due and proper restraint and discipline, and consequently of the prevalence of dissipation, with all its baneful effects, among the young men residing at Calcutta for the professed purpose of attending the College, that we cannot bring ourselves to be sanguine in our expectations of the complete success of the plan which you have adopted. We have no difficulty in approving and sanctioning the principle on which you have proceeded; but if there is any foundation for the reports to which we allude, it is evident that much benefit is not likely to result merely from the institution of the new professorship.

142. We think it sufficient at present to throw out these hints for your information. The subject is of vital importance, as affecting the future conduct of our Bengal servants in offices of the highest trust and responsibility; and consequently the character of our nation, and the happiness and welfare of the most flourishing provinces in Hindostan. We shall feel ourselves compelled to revert to the subject at some future early opportunity; at present we shall only state, that if the situation of the young men attending the college at Fort William is really such as has been described to us, we are not aware that we can apply any other effectual remedy than the total abolition of the establishment, and adopt measures to afford in this country the instruction which it is intended to convey at Calcutta; and we desire that you will consider fully, and report to us without loss of time, the exact state of this institution, in respect to the acquirement of necessary learning, and what we consider to be equally important, the habits of expense or of dissipation which their residence at Calcutta induces.

(3.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from Bengal, dated the 23d June 1814.

Para. 312. HAVING transmitted to the College Council a copy of the observations contained in * paragraphs 141 and 142 of your letter in the Judicial Department, dated the 14th February 1812, regarding the want of proper restraint and discipline in the College, and the consequent prevalence of habits of dissipation among the students attached to that institution, with a request that they would report their sentiments fully on the circumstances adverted to by your Honourable Court; we beg leave to refer to the reply received from them on the subject, which, together with its several enclosures, and an extract from the proceedings of the College Council, under date the 12th of January last, relative to the admission of military students, and the internal arrangements and discipline of the College, will be found recorded on our proceedings of the 1st of April.

313. We concur entirely in the sentiments expressed by the College Council on the general advantages resulting from the institution of the College of Fort William, to the junior servants of this establishment, and trust that their report will remove any impressions which your Honourable Court may have been led to entertain of a nature unfavourable to the institution. We could not, however, but notice with the most serious concern that it was to be collected from that report, and from the whole proceedings brought under our consideration, that instances existed of idleness and of great inattention to the rules and discipline of the institution, which are prejudicial to its best interests, by the bad examples they hold out, and which, if not corrected, must seriously affect its reputation.

314. Adverting to the suggestions of the College Council on this subject, and feeling earnestly desirous of finding some effectual remedy which might at once strike at the root of an evil of such dangerous consequence to the very existence of the College, we had occasion to refer to the rules and statutes in force for the punishment of confirmed neglect and other grave offences, and to consider how far they were adequate to this object, or what further modifications might be necessary to make them more effectual. The rules alluded to are contained in the 10th statute of the 2d chapter, and in the 4th statute of the 3d chapter, which provided for the removal of students guilty of confirmed neglect, and for their subsequent examination. These rules we conceived to be fully equal to the desired object, provided they were rigorously enforced, and if persons falling within their operation be subjected to such manifest disadvantages as might hold them up to others as public examples of the ill effect of idleness or insubordination.

315. To make these rules, however, still more effectual, we observed that it might perhaps be necessary clearly to define, and cause to be well understood, what will be considered as confirmed neglect, and to place it beyond the power of any student to entertain a hope of evading the penalties prescribed, in any mode except by close attention to his studies, and great regularity of conduct. The College Council were therefore directed to take into their consideration the expediency of declaring, by an express statute, that any student of the College, who may not be reported qualified for the public service at the second annual examination which may take place after his entrance into the College, shall be immediately removed, agreeably to those rules, and appointed junior assistant at some distant station, unless the professors, under whom he may have studied during the last year, shall have uniformly reported favourably of his zeal and diligence, as evinced by a regular attendance at their lectures, and preparation for them.

316. It was suggested also to the consideration of the College Council, whether, with a view to increase the stigma and enforce the example of such removal, it might not be expedient to place the salaries of persons thus removed on a different footing from those of other assistants, who may have qualified themselves by a due course of meritorious exertion, and to limit their allowances to 300 rupees a month; also to declare, that persons so removed shall be debarred from all promotion, and from receiving any increase to the scale of allowances above suggested, until they shall have been examined and reported proficient in two languages, either by the College Council, or by such persons, duly qualified, as may be selected by Government to conduct the examination under their orders.

317. We also observed to the College Council that this rule contained a slight modification of the rules in force at the time for conducting the examination of students who may be removed from College; and that it might be necessary to provide for cases where, either from distance or from any other cause, it may not be thought expedient to direct a personal attendance at the presidency. We stated also that we would suggest that the examination of persons thus removed should take place at any time they may forward an application for the purpose, and not to be restricted to the annual examination of the College, so that the rules of statute 4, cap. 3, would be entirely superseded.

318. Adverting also to the recommendation contained in the extract from the proceedings of the College Council of the 12th January, we entirely concurred with them in thinking that considerable advantages might be expected to result from reviving the half-yearly examinations, and restricting the number of terms to two in the course of the year, besides providing for a short vacation at the end of each; and we directed, in the event of the College Council concurring in the foregoing propositions, that they might be consolidated with the other statutes of the College; and after including the rules proper to be adopted for the guidance of the military students, together with the alteration of the terms and examination recommended, that the whole be consolidated into a fourth chapter of statutes, with a view to their being printed and published for the general information of the students.

319. In compliance with the foregoing instructions, the College Council submitted a chapter of new rules for the administration of the College, in lieu of those before in force, together with their sentiments on such of them as appeared to require observation.

735—I. 4 D 4 320. We

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320. We entirely approved of the rules suggested by the College Council, with the exception of the 31st, the 32d, the 33d and the 35th, on the subject of which the following observations were submitted to their consideration.

321. The 31st rule seemed to render compulsory what should rather be left to the students to be practised by them spontaneously, and to induce them to regard attendance on divine service as a constrained ceremony, instead of a moral duty and obligation; the following rule, therefore, was proposed to be substituted:

"Rule XXXI. Regular attendance on divine service will be expected from the students, not as an enforced duty, but as a fit testimony in public of that proper sense of religion with which the mind of every man ought always to be impressed. An inattention to this rule will furnish the inevitable inference that the student is of a disposition which must render him equally indifferent to the example he will have to hold forth in public employment, as incapable of feeling the first of human obligations. As this point will be noticed attentively, the student, who may give occasion for such a judgment to be formed of his character, must expect to find it operate materially to his disadvantage."

322. It was apprehended that the 32d and 33d articles, against students contracting debts, would have a tendency to induce them to have recourse to disingenuous subterfuges, with a view to conceal from the College Council the actual amount of their debts. We accordingly conceived that the object of these rules would perhaps be better answered by substituting for them the following:

"Rule XXXII. The situation of a student in the College being such as to preclude the necessity of any expense beyond his actual allowances, the contracting of debt will be considered a serious offence against the statutes and discipline of the institution, implying pursuits and habits incompatible with its objects, and irreconcilable to that study and attention which is expected from all its members. The public interests are equally concerned in this point with those of individuals; and it is hereby declared that a young man leaving College and entering on the public service under heavy pecuniary embarrassments, and after having contracted habits of prodigality, will be considered to labour under disadvantages almost amounting to a disqualification, when offering himself as a candidate for any situation of high trust and confidence. The College Council will be careful to pay particular attention to the conduct of the students on this point, and will consider it as their bounden duty to communicate to the Governor-general, in his capacity of Visitor, every particular that may come to their knowledge on the subject. The students of the College are accordingly enjoined to pay particular attention to this rule, and to regard it as a warning of the consequences of their contracting debt, and as an injunction to the practice of those habits of prudence and economy which will enable them to live within their income."

323. On the subject of the 35th rule, the College Council were referred to the provision suggested in our instructions of the 1st April, as noticed in a former paragraph of this letter; and they were informed that it was conceived an advantage might be expected to result from specifying some definite period for the qualification of the students, so that if, at the close of it, they should be found to have made no progress in the languages taught, their idleness might be considered as confirmed, and themselves fit objects for punishment, unless they should possess claims to favourable consideration from an uniform regularity of conduct and attention to the lectures of the professor. We therefore suggested that the following further provision should be added to the 35th rule, as it then stood:

324. "Whenever, also, any student shall not be reported qualified for the public service at the second annual examination that may have taken place since he has been attached to the College, it shall be the duty of the College Council to report particularly to the Visitor the causes which may have retarded the progress of his studies; specifying distinctly the degree of knowledge he may have acquired, the nature of his habits, whether studious or otherwise, and also his character for general regularity and subordination to the rules and discipline of the College. On receiving this report, the Visitor will determine on the propriety of adopting measures with a view of marking, by public reproof, or by removal from the College, any confirmed idleness or other wilful cause of so dilatory a progress, which may appear from the circumstances of the case."

325. The College Council were accordingly directed, in the event of their concurring in the above suggestions, to make the proposed substitutions and addition, and to cause the whole to be printed and promulgated amongst the students; and we have the honour to transmit, as a number in the packet, eight copies of the rules as they have been approved and published.

326. We have also informed the College Council that we would take into consideration, at a future period, their proposition for relieving the chief judge and two other judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, from the duties imposed on them by their appointments of president and members of the Council of the College.

EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to Bengal, dated 19 May 1815.

2d Letter from, dated 2 October 1813 (191 to 212), and (48 to 50) of Letter 6 May 1814.

Increase to the College establishment, authorized for the purpose of admitting military students in addition to the civil.

Para. 199. ADMITTING in general the correctness of the reasoning upon which the measure, stated in the paras. to which we are now replying, is founded, we are, nevertheless, not satisfied that the advantages expected to be derived therefrom justified your incurring the additional expense which

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

its adoption must have occasioned. At all events it should not have been carried into effect without our previous sanction; the more so, as there was no necessity which existed for its being so hastily carried into effect, especially as the expense of the College had, by our orders of the 21st May 1806, been limited to sicca rupees one lack fifty thousand (1,50,000) per annum.

200. The measure in question would go to increase the amount of this limitation nearly a fourth; but you have not shown that the actual expense of the College is confined within these limits. Before you authorized this addition of the military establishment thereto, this ought to have been made appear to us, and the whole left to our determination.

201. One of the grounds urged for adding the military to the civil establishment of the College, is the number of supernumerary junior officers in the army. By our recent orders to you, this number, however, will be reduced, as we shall not send out any more cadets till there are actual vacancies for them to fill; thus one of the arguments for this measure is removed.

202. There is a still stronger objection to the plan before us; this is the great habits of expense and extravagance which we understand are indulged in by the students at the College, and which, in some instances brought to our notice, have nearly proved the ruin of many a promising young man. An evil this of no small magnitude, and almost sufficient of itself to induce us to withhold our approbation to this measure of the College establishment: but when combined with the reasons before stated, it becomes imperative on us not only to withhold our sanction to this additional establishment, but to direct its immediate discontinuance and entire abolition.

(4.)—LETTER from the College Council, to the Right Honourable Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor-general in Council; dated Dec. 29, 1812.

(4.) Letter from College Council, 29 December 1812.

My Lord,

Para. 1. We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary to the Government in the Public department, dated 21st August last, transmitting by order of Government extract from a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, under date 14th February 1812, and desiring that we would report our sentiments on the observations made by the Honourable Court.

2. In those observations the Honourable Court of Directors, of the total want of due various quarters had reached the Honourable the Court of Directors, of the prevalence of dissipation, with all its baneful effects, among the young men residing at Calcutta for the professed purpose of attending the College.

3. We deem it of importance to commence our report by calling to the recollection of the Honourable Court, that upon the actual system of the College of Fort William, the superintendence of the studies of the students is the chief object aimed at, and that the private conduct of the student is not subject to scholastic discipline, nor to any direct restraint or interference on the part of the Council or officers of the College.

4. The Honourable Court are aware that the original plan on which the College was instituted provided for a systematic control over the conduct of the students, with a provost and other proper officers to enforce a strict and regular discipline. We venture to bear our humble testimony to the pure motives of humane consideration for individuals, and of zeal for the State, which operated on the mind of the noble founder in establishing the institution upon this footing; but his recorded opinions demonstrate his conviction, that great and essential alterations were necessary to the success of the original plan. We feel, therefore, the less diffidence in stating our persuasion that from the attempt to execute it in unfavourable circumstances, has arisen much of the discredit which has attached to the institution.

5. At that period the junior servants of the three presidencies were collected in considerable numbers at Fort William. To oblige the students to take their principal meal at a common table seems to have been the chief point in which a collegiate discipline was maintained over their private conduct. This arrangement, which could not be expected to operate very efficaciously as a control, was attended with the serious inconvenience of very much excluding the students from general society, and of leading them to associate and live together. The consequence of this close union among a large body of young men, at the most critical period of life, under very slight restraint, and with too much command of money, is easily anticipated. It became visible in a spirit of disorder, and an emulation in dissipation and extravagance, which long survived the cause out of which it sprung.

6. Since the alteration of system in the College, introduced under the orders of the Honourable Court of the 21st May 1806, the students have consisted, with few exceptions, of the Bengal junior servants. This circumstance of the reduction in their numbers must of itself obviously prove favourable to the general propriety of their conduct. They now also naturally live much less together, but mingle and are scattered in the large and well-regulated society of Calcutta; and we have no hesitation in asserting that to the best of our judgment and observation, the change has been gradually effecting a very great and general improvement.

7. We take the liberty of repeating in this place the observations made by the Right Honourable the Visitor, in his speech pronounced at the disputation holden 22d September 1810, that the improvement which we have thought ourselves warranted in asserting, has been very conspicuous in the conduct of the students who have passed through the college at Hertford. We trust and believe that this is no accidental circumstance; but at all events

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

events the fact is in our opinion certain, that due regard being paid to numbers, no similar institution can afford a greater proportion of young men more distinguished by the manners of gentlemen, and general correctness and propriety of deportment, than the present students of the College at Fort William.

8. As a general confirmation of our sentiments on two very interesting points, we beg to refer to the observations of his Excellency the acting Visitor, in his discourse pronounced at the annual disputations for 1811, and to those of the Right honourable the Visitor, in his discourse on the same occasion for the current year, with regard to the declared debts of the students, and to the regularity of their attendance on the college lectures. We are sensible that the acknowledged debts of the students cannot be assumed as a sure criterion of their actual expenses, but they will at least warrant a comparative judgment; in like manner, the punctual attendance of the students on the lectures must always afford, if not conclusive, yet favourable presumptions of their general regularity of demeanour and progress in study.

9. On this part of the subject we think it further material to add, that although, as already explained, the College Council exercise no direct control over the private conduct of the students, that object is by no means altogether neglected. Inattention to study, and irregular and dissipated habits, will frequently be connected: whenever, therefore, the former has appeared, the College Council have not failed to direct their attention to both points, and if necessary to enforce their authority by an appeal to the Visitor.

10. We must likewise take the liberty of stating, that the true question on which we are called to report is, not the actual dissipation which may prevail among the junior servants of the Company attached to the College at Fort William, but how much of that dissipation can be fairly ascribed to the institution. In determining this question, the Honourable Court will not forget the difficulty which is experienced in all countries, and under all circumstances, to restrain the passions of youth. The candid attention of the Honourable Court will, we are persuaded, be yielded to this consideration, when they are appealed to on the dissipation of their junior servants in the college, by fathers and relations, with feelings under the influence of which they can hardly be expected to judge impartially. The Honourable Court will be aware that some of the instances must in all probability have occurred had the individuals remained under the protection and guardianship of their friends. The Honourable Court will also, we doubt not, ascertain the alleged cases of ill success, and compare them with the more fortunate examples of those, who after having passed honourably through the College, are now a credit and ornament to the public service, many in respectable, some, at an early period of their career, in high and distinguished stations.

11. Nor will the Honourable Court, in their deliberation on the question, fail to advert to the peculiar temptations which assail the civil servants on their entrance into public life. The injurious operation of those causes has been seen and lamented from the time that every individual admitted into the service has had the almost certain prospect of rising to offices of considerable emolument and high trust, and the influence of them cannot be prevented by the abolition of this College.

12. The detention of the students at this presidency has been thought an objection to the institution: without entirely slighting this objection, (and what institution is free from all exception?) we cannot allow that it is of very great magnitude. We may observe incidentally, that previously to the existence of the College the junior servants, on their arrival in India, were almost necessarily kept several months at the presidency before they were appointed to offices in the interior, and their present detention is not, therefore, to be placed altogether to the account of the College. But it is of more consequence to remark, that we believe no metropolis offers fewer incentives to vicious dissipation than the town of Calcutta, and that imprudent and dissolute habits may be indulged with nearly equal facility at many of the out-stations: we are upon those grounds strongly disposed to think that in general the individuals who are dissipated and extravagant, would be too likely to follow the same unfortunate course in most other places to which they could be sent.

The situation of the junior servants before the institution ought carefully to be attended to in this part of the subject: it was undeniably much too favourable to habits of indolence, and to the neglect of those studies requisite to qualify them for their public duty. It equally removed their private conduct from the eye of Government. The duties assigned them at the commencement of their service being to a great degree intended merely for their instruction, no importance was attached to their performance of them, with a view to the public service: the well-disposed applied indeed to their business, and if so fortunate as to be placed under considerable superiors, found encouragement and assistance; but it was rare that the public officers, fully occupied with pressing public business, would submit to the painful and ungrateful task of compelling the application of those of a contrary character. Upon this system the indolence and dissipation of the junior servants, as it was almost entirely withdrawn from the notice of the public, occasioned less noise, but it of course did not admit of correction: at present the mischief is concentrated in Calcutta and exposed to the public view; but is at the same time constantly, and if not always so successfully as could be desired, yet we trust with no inconsiderable effect, opposed by the interposition of the College Council and the Government. We must claim in behalf of the College, that in weighing its merits and defects, a careful discrimination may be made between the evils which are inherent in the institution, and those which, though brought to notice through its medium, are wholly independent of its existence, and which, if the College were immediately abolished, would inevitably exist nearly in the same degree, but almost entirely unchecked and uncontrolled.

14. After

14. After having admitted that inconvenience may sometimes be experienced from the protracted residence of the students in Calcutta, which is caused by the College, we are desirous of suggesting that the evil is very much counterbalanced by the advantage which many of them derive from mixing in a large and well-regulated society, and from becoming personally known and appreciated by the members of the Government and the persons filling high offices at the presidency: we entertain no doubt that this circumstance has had a very beneficial tendency to advance the interests of many meritorious individuals, and to promote the public service.

15. From all the considerations on which we have dwelt above, we are satisfied that the generality of the junior servants of the Company cannot pass the first 12 months of their service in India more profitably for themselves or the public service, than at the College. It will be for the decision of the Honourable Court whether this benefit should be denied to the whole body, because the institution may be abused and perverted, as it must be expected all such institutions will be, by some few individuals.

16. In submitting these general views, we are however anxious to be understood as not pressing them with too much rigour; we are very sensible, and indeed experience has shown, that when the errors of any student are not to be reclaimed by the admonitions of his superiors, his being sent to some retired situation distant from the presidency, more especially if the head of office to whom he is attached should take any interest in his welfare, may be attended with the happiest effects. We should accordingly wish this measure to be resorted to on suitable occasions; but it is our duty to remark that unless it should be adopted with the greatest circumspection, it might be attended with the most mischievous consequences to the discipline of the institution. If a mere removal from the College were to be the only consequence of indolence or irregularity, the natural restlessness of young minds, and the undefined prospects of pleasure and happiness which they anticipated on being released from the restraint of College and entering upon new scenes, would make perhaps the majority of them commit the fault to ensure the punishment. This consequence could, in our judgment, be avoided only by making any individual expelled with strong and solemn censure, by reducing his allowances; and by steadily adhering to the rule, that until he had passed either before the college officers, or (where the distance may render that mode inexpedient) before proper persons nominated by the Right honourable the Visitor, the examinations prescribed to qualify the students for the public service, he should receive no promotion.

17. We proceed to the further point, of the state of the institution as to necessary learning, upon which the Honourable Court require to be furnished with accurate information.

18. Soon after we received the orders of Government to furnish our sentiments on the queries of the Honourable Court, the Right honourable the Visitor, in his discourse at the disputations for the present year, expressed his opinion that the scale of oriental knowledge and acquirement attained by those who now quit College, and even affording a title to the higher academical honours and rewards, had fallen sensibly, both in kind and degree, below the standard of former proficiency.

19. An intimation of this nature from the Right honourable the Visitor must have, at any period, forcibly commanded the attention of the College Council; but more especially at the moment when they had just learned that the Honourable Court had made the existence of the College a question. We accordingly deemed it our duty to resort to the most authentic source for information on the state of learning in the institution, by addressing queries to the officers on that important subject; and we have now the honour to submit those queries, with the answers received, for the information of the Honourable Court.

20. The answers of the college officers leave little for us to add. We beg to state with the most profound deference, that they imply a very considerable qualification of the apprehensions expressed by the Right honourable the Visitor; and we are persuaded that we shall afford a very high gratification to his paternal solicitude for the institution, by furnishing this authoritative assurance that there has been no sensible decline in the general proficiency of the students.

21. We have been concerned, indeed, to observe the weighty opinion of the learned Persian professor, that a falling off has been experienced in the higher attainments of that language; but the sentiments of Mr. Lumsden show no cause for despairing that the ground lost may be retrieved. The opinion of the learned professors of the Hindoostanee and Bengalee languages, on the same important point of high proficiency, it will be observed is much more favourable.

22. With regard to Arabic, it has for some years past been so little studied in the College, that no inference against the present state of the institution can be derived from the neglect of that language. The same observation is still more applicable to Sanscrit, and in effect, reflecting on the short period which the students remain in College, and the demands made on their time and industry for the acquisition of the languages more indispensable to qualify them for the public service, the study of Arabic and Sanscrit must obviously be confined to rare instances of talent and application.

23. The suggestion submitted by the officers with a view to improve the discipline of the institution, and to stimulate the application of the students, will engage our serious attention: but being solicitous to complete the report in time to be forwarded by the next despatch for Europe, we are obliged to waive the consideration of them for the present. In the mean time we beg to notice them as fresh proofs of the learning, talents and zeal of those gentlemen, to which we have often had the satisfaction of bearing testimony, and which have repeatedly received the higher sanction of the Right honourable the Visitor's approbation.

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24. We

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

Appendix (L.)

Education of
Civil Servants.

24. We trust that we have now shown that there exists neither any such dissipation among the students of the College, nor any such failure in the efficiency of the institution to afford the most valuable instruction to the junior servants in the oriental languages, as can require the Honourable Court entirely to supersede our College by that of Hertford: nor shall we, we hope, be thought presumptuous in submitting our humble opinion that it would be impracticable to unite in England the advantages which are enjoyed in this country by studying the languages where they are to a great degree vernacular, and where there is an unlimited command of the ablest native assistance. On this head we beg to refer, in confirmation of our sentiments, to the observations of the Right honourable the Visitor, at the late annual public disputation, on the result of the examinations held under the orders of the College Council, passed the 21st August 1811, with the view of ascertaining the proficiency made at the Hertford institution, by students joining this College. But even supposing that this obstacle could be surmounted, it would remain a serious question how far an education in the European languages and learning could be made compatible with the proficiency in the oriental languages necessary as a qualification to the Honourable Company's civil service in Bengal. Attaching as we do the highest importance to the College at Fort William, after every deduction that can fairly be made from its success, we shall feel sincere satisfaction if our humble effort shall have had any effect in ensuring its permanence. In that event we are persuaded that the Honourable Court, by communicating the assurance of their decided support to the institution, will take one of the most effectual measures that can be adopted for maintaining its future energy.

College of Fort William,
29 December 1812.

We have, &c.

(signed)

J. Fombelle,
J. Stuart.

(5.) Letter to
Bengal Govern-
ment; 4 December
1816.

(5.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to Bengal, dated 4th December 1816.

80. We have attentively considered the subject of pecuniary rewards, and have in consequence been induced to adopt a modified system, as proposed by the Madras Government in their public letter to us of the 31st December 1813, paras. 17 and 18, and 115 to 121. For our reply thereto we refer you to paragraphs 29 to 34 of our letter to that presidency in this department of the 23d August 1815, wherein our sentiments and directions are contained upon the subject in question. Entertaining similar views with regard to the expediency of holding out proper excitements to the study of the native languages at your presidency, and the attainment of proficiency therein, we hereby authorize you to frame such rules and regulations as you may deem expedient for assimilating the Madras standard of rewards to that which you may see fit to establish, so that an uniformity of system may prevail at both presidencies.

81. With regard to the scale of rewards, we observe there is a considerable difference at the two presidencies. At Madras the highest reward was pagodas one thousand (1,000); at your presidency rupees five thousand (5,000). As we consider the former to be ample for the purpose intended, we direct that the amount of your pecuniary reward be reduced to the same relative value in rupees as 1,000 pagodas bear at Madras.

85. We are glad to find that in consequence of the observations contained in our Judicial letter to you of the 14th February 1812, as to the prevalence of dissipation in the College of Fort William, arising from the total want of due and proper restraint and discipline, you had taken the subject into your serious consideration, and had also referred it to that of the College Council, with a view to their suggesting such measures as might appear to them effectual for removing the evils complained of.

86. The rules which the College Council have in consequence submitted to you will, we hope, contribute to this desirable end. We observe, however, that the rules have been framed to meet the state of the College as containing military students as well as civil; but admission of the former into the College having been forbidden by our despatch in this department of the 19th May 1815, those rules, so far as they are peculiarly adapted to military students, have become inapplicable.

87. We observe also a substitution of a new rule for Rule 31, as originally proposed by the College Council, which we think by no means an improvement, inasmuch that, if the substituted rule should not have been already published, we direct that the original should be confirmed. We say, "if the substituted rule should not have been published," because, in the event of such publication having been already made, we should think it better to abide by it than to give ground for any surmise of a difference of opinion between the authorities at home and abroad on such a subject.

88. As most of the evil habits contracted at the College may be traced in the first instance to idleness, we consider it indispensable that a strong and marked disapprobation should be shown to such young men as are negligent of their studies; and we approve of the substance of Rule 35 of the statutes, with the addition thereto, as proposed by you in paragraph 324. As the Bishop of Calcutta has, by our order of the 9th of November 1814, been appointed provost of the College, and the archdeacon vice-provost, we hope that this arrangement in concurrence with the regulations we have just been considering, will produce the improvement so much desired, and so necessary in the character of the youth attached to the college. We shall wait to see the effects of these changes before we go more at large into a subject which never ceases to be, in our judgment and feeling, one of the greatest interest and importance.

90. We

Appendix (L.)

90. We are also desirous of being furnished with a table or scheme of the subjects of instruction in the College, together with the names of the professors and officers attached to it, a description of the duties performed by each, and any other information regarding the institution which it may be proper we should possess.

(6.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from Bengal, dated 5th August 1819.

Para. 59. ON the consultation of the date noted in the margin *, are recorded the papers relative to the examination of the students of the College held in the second term of 1818, which were laid before the Board by the Most noble the Visitor.

60. We regretted to perceive that the expectations which the Government had been led to entertain of successful diligence on the part of those students who had been permitted to remain in College until the period of the late examination, had not been fulfilled to the extent anticipated. The report of the College Council, however, on the conduct of those young men not being sufficiently specified to enable us to pass an immediate decision on their cases, we desired them to state more particularly their opinion of the respective behaviour and acquirements of the students alluded to, and to submit their sentiments with regard to the expediency, or otherwise, of granting any further indulgence to the whole or any of the number in question.

61. Your Honourable Court will observe, that the result of the examination presented no student qualified to enter upon the public service, and that the tenor of the reports of the professor was by no means favourable to the diligence and proficiency of the students generally. The causes of this apparent decay in the efficiency of the College not having been noticed by the College Council, they were desired to furnish a more full and detailed explanation on the points to which we directed their attention; and we renewed the expression of our readiness to enforce the authority of the College Council and professors by removing from the institution any student whose conduct, after due warning and admonition, should render such a degree of rigor expedient.

62. In compliance with the above requisition, the College Council submitted a more detailed report on the result of the examinations in the College. It appeared that the admonitions addressed by the Council of the College to the seven students alluded to in the preceding paragraphs, had already produced considerable indications of application and regularity on their part, and the College Council accordingly recommended them to continue indulgence of Government. Under these circumstances we permitted them to continue attached to the College during the remainder of the first term of 1819.

65. With reference to the 90th paragraph of the Public Letter from your Honourable Court, dated the 4th December 1816, requiring a detailed description of the subjects of instruction in the College, and information generally respecting the institution, we have now the honour to refer your Honourable Court to the documents recorded on our proceedings of the annexed date, which contain the sentiments of the officers of the College on various important points connected with its interests.

66. Your Honourable Court will observe, that the officers of the College have not confined themselves to a description of the existing establishments and duties of their respective departments, but have availed themselves of the opportunity to offer such suggestions, relative to the establishments and discipline of the College, as appeared to them best calculated to promote the welfare and efficiency of the institution.

67. The president of the Council of the College having submitted his sentiments on the several suggestions offered by the gentlemen in question, in a Minute which comprises an abstract of the various points under discussion, the attention of your Honourable Court may be primarily directed to that document, and with reference to it especially we shall have the honour to describe the instructions which, after mature deliberation, were issued to the College Council.

68. Adverting to the renewal of pecuniary rewards for proficiency to civil students only, we observed, that we considered the objections which had formerly presented themselves to we observed, that we considered the objections which had formerly presented themselves to Government against the measure to have lost none of their force; but that if your Honourable Court should confirm your former order for the entire exclusion of military students from the institution, the renewal of pecuniary rewards to the students, as far as the funds of the institution would allow, might be productive of considerable advantage.

69. With regard to the assignment of pecuniary rewards for proficiency attained in the Sanscrit and Arabic languages by students in the College, as proposed by Captain Lockett, we deemed it questionable whether, during the limited period which a diligent student might be expected to remain attached to the institution, he could allot sufficient time for the attainment of such proficiency in those languages as would entitle him to a high reward, without neglecting in most cases to acquire a competent knowledge of the languages prescribed as a test of qualification for the public service. We, however, entirely concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Harington relative to the revival of a pecuniary reward to the junior civil servants, not being students in the College, for high proficiency in the Arabic and Sanscrit languages. The beneficial effects, indeed, produced by the establishment of the prizes in question were fully exemplified in the results of the examination of the successful candidates to whom the rewards were adjudged. It was with great regret, therefore, that we received the instructions of your Honourable Court, directing the abolition of prizes, which formed so powerful an incentive to the study of those important branches of Oriental learning.

70. The orders of your Honourable Court, however, for the discontinuance of the reward

(5.) Letter from
Bengal Govern-
ment; 4 Dec. 1816.

(6.) Letter from
Bengal Govern-
ment; 5 Aug. 1819.
* Cons. 8 January,
Nos. 22 to 37.

Cons. 8 January,
No. 38.

Cons. 2 April,
Nos. 24 to 27.

Cons. 2 April,
No. 28.

Cons. 22 April,
Nos. 17 to 28.

in question being positive, we informed the College Council, that we felt precluded from authorizing their revival.

71. Being strongly impressed with the expediency of re-establishing these prizes, we take the liberty of requesting your Honourable Court to re-consider the orders in question. A reward of 4,000 rupees would, in our judgment, present adequate encouragement to the study of the Arabic and Sanscrit languages accompanied by a competent knowledge of Hindoo or Mahomedan law: for the acquisition, however, of prizes of such considerable value, the prescribed qualifications should be of the highest standard, and the prizes should be adjudged to those candidates only who might exhibit indisputable evidence of eminent attainments in the Arabic or Sanscrit languages by the study of them in treatises of Mahomedan and Hindoo law.

72. We remarked to the College Council that it should be established as a principle, that prizes should only be granted to the same individuals for eminent proficiency in one of those languages. Were a contrary course pursued, persons might be tempted, merely with the view of obtaining double prizes, to divide their time and attention between the study both of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages, instead of labouring to acquire that perfect knowledge of either by which alone the interests of Government, or the general cause of Oriental literature, can be effectually promoted. That, as far as the public interests were concerned, the main object of encouraging the knowledge of those languages was, that the service might always comprehend a certain number of gentlemen capable of studying the Hindoo and Mussulman laws in their original sources; and that the mere knowledge of those languages could be regarded as a step only to that object, which must be followed by constant laborious study of the laws. To combine the severe application essential to success, even in one of those languages and laws, with the discharge of important public duties, was, we conceived, the utmost that could be expected from any individual; and it appeared to us too probable, that the attempt to acquire the two languages and laws would terminate in an imperfect and superficial knowledge of both.

73. We fully concurred in the expediency of the proposition submitted by Doctor Lumsden, and recommended by the president of the College Council, that an addition of 100 rupees per mensem should be granted to any student, who, at a half-yearly public examination might be found qualified for the public service, by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages, and might notwithstanding avail himself of the option given in Statute 18, of the 4th chapter, by desiring to remain longer in the College, for the purpose of attaining a higher degree of proficiency in the same languages, or of becoming proficient in any other language taught in the College.

74. We apprehended, however, that in many cases the grant of this additional allowance would not afford a sufficient inducement to students to remain in the College after they might be reported competent to leave it; when the students qualified to enter upon the public service after the examination of June 1818 were invited to remain six months longer in the institution, the option was generally declined, under the idea that their further continuance in the College would interfere with their views in the public service. It was ascertained then, that in most instances this reluctance arose from the apprehension that those appointments to which the views of these qualified students were directed, and were attainable at the time, might be otherwise disposed of. This obstacle, however, we observed might be removed by at once appointing those students who might remain in College an additional term, to the situations which they had selected; or the appointments might, in all cases consistent with the indispensable demands of the public service, be kept open for them until the period of their secession from College, the performance of the duties being otherwise provided for intermediately.

80. With respect to the suggestions of Doctor Lumsden for regulating the rank of the junior civil servants according to their respective progress in the prescribed studies of the College, we observed that it would be difficult to carry into effect such a plan, without creating much embarrassment in the application of the rule; and at all events that no arrangement of such a nature could be adopted without the sanction of your Honourable Court.

81. Neither were we disposed to anticipate much advantage from the enactment of the rule proposed by Doctor Lumsden, that no student, whatever might be the extent of his acquirements, should be permitted to quit the College in less than one year.

82. The evil of compelling the students to remain in College during a definite period, however advanced their qualifications, was insisted on by the College Council, and was admitted by us. The enactment of the above rule would of course involve the abrogation of the Regulation lately framed for allowing students to quit the institution when qualified, without awaiting the period appointed for the disputations. To withdraw this privilege, therefore, would not be likely to stimulate them to augmented diligence in the prosecution of their studies. We remarked, however, that the encouragement held out to qualified students, as described in a preceding paragraph, would, in our opinion, constitute the most powerful incitement to remain in College for the purpose of acquiring distinguished proficiency.

83. Your Honourable Court will observe, that in the report of the Hindoostanee professor, Major Taylor suggested a more efficient system of education in the Hindoostanee department of the Hertford College. In bringing this subject to the notice of your Honourable Court, it is incumbent on us to remark, that we are not sufficiently satisfied that the general objects of that institution will be promoted by affording particular encouragement to a branch of study, (which, after all, can only be imperfectly prosecuted there), to recommend the suggestions offered by Major Taylor to your adoption.

84. We

84. We deemed the observations submitted by Captain Roebuck, in the 10th and 11th paragraphs of his letter to the secretary to the College, to be deserving of attention, and we authorized the College Council to encourage among the students the study of the Berj Bhasha, or Poorubee Bhasha. It was intimated, at the same time, to the College Council, that the Government, would of course, in the appointment of gentlemen leaving college, pay every practicable regard to their peculiar qualifications for office in Bengal, or in the more distant provinces, by their proficiency in the vernacular language of either. We stated our apprehension that any particular preference of the Hindoostanee language, such as was implied in the suggestions of Major Taylor and Captain Roebuck, might tend to discourage the study of the Bengalese, which naturally ceases to be an object of pursuit after leaving College, except where exercise in it is imposed on the individual in the ordinary execution of his public duty. On the other hand, the extensive utility of the Hindoostanee, both in business and for the common purposes in life, must always secure to that language an enlarged cultivation, which (founded on the previous knowledge of its rudiments, however limited, that must be attained in College), would, it might be presumed, render the increased study of it in the College of less importance.

(7.)—MINUTE of J. H. Harington, Esq., President of the College Council, dated October 31, 1818.

IN submitting to Government, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Honourable Court of Directors, copies of the reports which have been furnished by the secretary, professors and assistant professors, on the subject of the 90th paragraph of a letter from the Honourable Court, dated the 4th December 1816, and received in September 1817, with a letter from the acting secretary to Government in the Public department, under date the 5th July preceding, it appears necessary that the Council of the College should notice and state their sentiments upon the suggestions contained in those reports.

I have accordingly made the following abstract of them:

By Captain Lockett.

1st. That pecuniary rewards be renewed on a limited and moderated scale; viz. a reward of 3,000 rupees to any civil student on this establishment who may, on examination, evince such proficiency in the Sanscrit or Arabic languages, and conversance in books of law composed in either of those languages, as may appear to entitle him to a degree of honour.

2d. That the students of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages, instead of being confined to works of poetry and fiction, be instructed in books of Hindoo and Mahomedan law.

3d. That a suitable building for the college be erected, "to contain apartments for the superior officers, for the students, for a library, and for the public examinations. The estimated expense of such a building, including the purchase of ground, is stated to be 3,11,000 rupees, the annual interest of which sum, at six per cent, would be 18,660 rupees, whereas the Company now pay 37,320 rupees per annum for the building at present occupied by the students, (commonly called the Writers'-buildings,) and the house tenanted for the College, at a monthly rent of 450 rupees.

By Doctor Lumsden.

1st. That the rank of all students appointed to the College at Fort William, in the same season, be regulated according to their respective progress in the prescribed studies of the College, and to the public testimonials of their respective merit, established according to the discipline and institutions of the College.

2d. That if it be thought necessary to recur to pecuniary rewards, the most judicious are those successfully adopted by the Madras Government, by which a small additional salary is granted to every student whose proficiency may be held to merit that favour.

3d. That no student, whatever may be the extent of his acquirements, should be suffered to quit the College in less than one year, that being the period granted for study by the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, and the shortest period which is at all consistent with the full efficacy of this institution.

By Doctor Carey.

That a more general study of the Sanscrit language be encouraged by a revival of the rewards formerly granted for proficiency.

By Major Taylor.

1st. That it may be expedient to the re-establishment of the former rule, which directed that lectures of the professors and assistant professors, to be given on three days in the week instead of two only, as required by the rule now in force.

2d. That the prizes formerly granted to meritorious students be re-established.

3d. That measures be taken for pressing upon the attention of the Honourable the Court of Directors the great benefits which would follow the adoption of a more efficient system of education in the Hindoostanee department at Hertford College.

By Captain Roebuck.

1st. That measures be taken, both at the Colleges of Hertford and Fort William, to secure not only a more general cultivation of the Hindoostanee, but also of those dialects of it called Brj Bhasha and Porubee Bhasha.

2d. That if it be resolved to give prizes again (to which there is no objection, except the

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Bengal Govern-
ment; 5 August
1819.

(7.) Minute of
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great expense,) a preference be given to the vernacular languages, before the Arabic or Sanscrit, in imitation of the rule established at Fort St. George, "that no student shall receive a reward for Arabic or Sanscrit until he shall first have passed a successful examination in, and have received a prize for, either the Tamil, Telooogo, Malayalam or Karnatuka."

In considering the above suggestions, it will be convenient to take a collective view of all which relate to the re-establishment of pecuniary rewards, viz. Captain Lockett's first suggestion, Doctor Lumsden's second, that of Doctor Carey, the second suggestion by Major Taylor, and the last by Captain Roebuck.

I cannot immediately refer to the correspondence with Government which led to the enactment of the 5th chapter of the College Statutes (in force from the 16th November 1816,) whereby such part of Statute 23 of the 4th chapter, enacted in the 3d June 1814, as directed that a prize of 1,000 sicca rupees be awarded at the public examinations to every student who may appear to have made such high proficiency in any of the languages taught in the College, as shall entitle him to a degree of honour, "was rescinded; and it was provided that the Council of the College shall in future award, at the public examinations, to every student, civil or military, who may have attended the lectures of any of the professors or assistant professors in the College, and may appear from the report of the examiners to have attained such high proficiency in any of the Oriental languages taught in the College, as shall entitle him to a degree of honour in such language or languages, a degree of honour and a gold medal for each language, with a prize of Oriental books equal in value to the medal or medals adjudged for high proficiency, to be selected, as far as practicable, from the books in the College library."

To the best of my recollection, however, two reasons principally influenced the abolition of the prize of 1,000 rupees for high proficiency:

First. The impossibility of giving this reward to every student in the College, civil or military, who might attain high proficiency in any of the languages taught in the College, without exceeding the sum fixed by the Honourable Court of Directors for the annual expenses of the institution, or contracting its sphere of utility by excluding the military servants of the Company from a participation of its means of instruction.

Secondly. The obvious objections to an invidious distinction between the civil and military students, by denying to the latter, however meritorious in the prosecution of their studies, the reward given for similar merit and proficiency to their fellow students in the civil service.

These motives still restrain me from recommending that the pecuniary rewards, discontinued in 1816, should be restored; unless it should be ultimately determined by the Honourable Court of Directors, that the benefits of the College of Fort William are to be restricted to the Company's civil servants at this Presidency.

At the same time, with a view to encourage the study of Arabic and Sanscrit by the junior civil servants, after quitting the College for the public service, and particularly to induce them to study original compositions upon the Mahomedan and Hindoo laws, it appears to me highly expedient to adopt the first of Captain Lockett's suggestion above stated, with the substitution of "civil servants" for "civil student." I should indeed be glad to see the former rewards of 5,000 rupees restored, or at least 4,000 rupees granted for high proficiency in the Arabic or Sanscrit language, with a competent knowledge of Mahomedan or Hindoo law, obtained by a civil servant after his leaving the College, being of opinion that either of the above sums would not be more than a proper encouragement to the attainment of so important an object, when it considered that, besides the diligence and time required for becoming proficient in a difficult and copious language, no small expense, in the purchase of books and maintenance of native teachers, must necessarily be incurred in the acquisition.

It is obviously impossible that the students of the College of Fort William should, in the course of the usual period of their attachment to the College, besides qualifying themselves for the public service "by a competent knowledge of the Persian language, and of either the Hindoostanee or the Bengalee language," (as required by Statute 10 of the 4th chapter,) make any considerable proficiency in Arabic or Sanscrit. It is, therefore, I think, wisely provided by that Statute, that "the study of Arabic and of Sanscrit, beyond what may be requisite for a grammatical and accurate knowledge of the Persian, Hindoostanee or Bengalee, shall be considered optional;" and I must confess that I see no sufficient reason for endeavouring to promote a more general study of the Sanscrit language, "by a revival of the reward formerly granted for proficiency," as suggested by Doctor Carey, if this suggestion be meant to apply to students actually attached to the College.

I shall only further advert, under this head, to Doctor Lumsden's suggestion for rewarding proficiency in study by a small addition of salary to meritorious students; a measure stated to have been successfully adopted by the Government of Fort St. George.

At present the whole of the students attached to the College of Fort William receive a monthly allowance of 300 rupees, besides apartments in the Writers'-buildings; or when these cannot be provided, from the buildings being under repair, or from there being more students than can be accommodated in them, 80 rupees per mensem for house-rent. They are also supplied with native teachers of the languages studied by them, and with the use of class-books, excepting grammars and dictionaries, which they are expected to provide themselves.

The only modification of the general allowance of 300 rupees per mensem which occurs to me as practicable and expedient, with reference to the civil servants attached to the College at this presidency, is, that an addition of 100 rupees per mensem be granted to the student

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student who at a half-yearly public examination may be found qualified for the public service by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages, and may, notwithstanding, avail himself of the option given in Statute 18 of the 4th chapter, by desiring "to remain longer in the College, for the purpose of attaining a higher degree of proficiency in the same languages, or to become proficient in any other language taught in the College."

This arrangement would place the student voluntarily remaining in the College for six months, or a longer period, under the circumstances stated, on the same footing as to pecuniary allowances, with the generality of civil servants appointed to stations in the service, immediately on their arrival from the College; in this respect, therefore, it would take away one of the inducements which students now have to quit the College as soon as they are reported qualified for the service. It would also be no more than just. Or, if it be said that the provision for a house, in addition to the stated allowance of 400 rupees per mensem, will give an advantage to the student remaining in the College for the prosecution of his studies, it may be answered, that his advantage is but a suitable encouragement of the laudable motive which stimulates the spontaneous extension of collegiate studies for the purpose of obtaining high proficiency, an object which all the professors consider to be of the first importance, and which calls for more immediate attention under the rule lately adopted, to allow students to enter upon the public service whenever they may be reported qualified at a half-yearly examination, by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages, instead of detaining them, however qualified, till the period of the annual disputation.

To meet the small addition of expense which may result from the adoption of the proposed arrangement, and still more for the purpose of making a greater distinction than what now exists between the situation of a student diligently pursuing his prescribed duties in the College, and one removed from the College for neglect of study or other misconduct, under the provisions of Statutes 33 and 34 of the 4th chapter (in which predicament he is declared to be "a disqualified servant of the Company, not capable of being promoted in the public service, or of receiving an allowance exceeding 300 rupees per mensem;") I beg leave further to recommend that the allowance of disqualified servants, in such cases, be reduced to 200 rupees per mensem; at least until they shall have obtained a competent knowledge of one of the two languages required by Statute 35 of the same chapter, before they can be appointed to any situation in the Political, Judicial or Revenue department, with a salary exceeding 300 rupees per mensem."

If this measure be approved, it can be adopted by an order of Government, under the terms of the existing statutes above cited, but it should not I think be applied to any persons already removed from the College, in pursuance of the statutes referred to; or, at least, without giving them six months notice, to enable them to guard against a reduction of their present allowance.

I proceed to the second of Captain Lockett's suggestions, viz., that the students of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages, instead of being confined to works of poetry and fiction, be instructed in books of Hindoo and Mahomedan law. But after what I have already stated on the difficulty of prosecuting an efficient study of Sanscrit or Arabic, in the College, with the languages more immediately required for the public service, and upon the greater advantage to be expected from encouraging proficiency in these languages and in the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, at a subsequent period, it is scarcely necessary to add that I am not aware of any benefit to be expected from the rule proposed.

Captain Lockett's third suggestion involves several material considerations, viz. first, whether it be advisable to construct or procure a suitable building for the College, instead of hiring a house, as at present. Secondly, if so, whether it should, as proposed by the secretary, contain apartments for the superior officers, for the students, for a library, and for the public examinations; or should be calculated only to provide for the College library, the secretary's office, lecture-rooms for the professors, and a room for the public examinations, which might be also used for the meetings of the College Council.

I entirely concur in opinion with Captain Lockett, that to obviate the inconvenience of frequent removal from one hired house to another, a suitable building for the College should be erected or procured, and that we ought to lose no time in recommending this measure to Government.

Were the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut to be removed from Calcutta, as has been proposed, to a more central part of the country, the house now occupied by that Court, which is the property of the Company, would, I conceive, with its extensive offices, form an excellent College; or if any additional rooms were required, there is abundance of space for the construction of them. If, however, these premises cannot be obtained for the College, and no other convenient house, already built, be procurable, we must necessarily propose to Government that a suitable building be erected, and if it be not thought requisite to retain the Writers'-buildings for the accommodation of students (which, for reasons mentioned in the sequel, I do not recommend), it appears to me that the Chowringhee suburb of Calcutta would, under all circumstances, be the fittest place for a permanent College.

Whether the premises now occupied by the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut be transferred to the use of the College of Fort William, or whether another house be purchased or erected for the College, I am of opinion that it will be sufficient, in addition to the requisite apartments for the native officers of the College, to provide for the library, European and Asiatic, for the lecture-rooms of the professors, for the public examinations

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nations and meetings of the College Council, and for the office of the secretary to the College Council.

It has not been usual to furnish the professors or assistant professors with apartments for their personal accommodation in the College, nor was the secretary furnished with such rooms as were not required for any public purpose have been left for his private use. I am very reluctant to say anything which can tend to deprive Captain Lockett of a continuance of this accommodation, but feel it my duty on the present occasion to state explicitly, that as the College library is intended, under the orders of the Court of Directors, to be accessible to all persons desirous of consulting the scarce and valuable books contained in it; as the College should at all times be open to the students; and as the public rooms should never be appropriated to any private use; with a view to secure these objects, and also to enable the College Council, at all times, to direct the appropriation of every room in the College, in such manner as may be deemed best for the institution, no part of the building should, in my judgment, be appropriable to the private accommodation of the secretary, or any other officer.

With regard to the students, if the new College be fixed at Chowringhee, it certainly will not be advisable to retain the Writers'-buildings. In a paper of remarks upon the reports adverted to at the beginning of this Minute, which Mr. Fendall left with me on his quitting the Presidency, with leave of absence, for the recovery of his health (and which I now transmit to the secretary for record), he justly observes, that the distance of the Writers'-buildings from the house now tenanted for the College (which is situated on the road to Chowringhee), "is a very great inconvenience to the students." He adds, as those buildings are about to be repaired, "might not the two centre buildings be converted into a College library and lecture-rooms for the professors." It would be a very great convenience to the students and no great inconvenience to the professors. The College Council-situation of the buildings is in a part of the town too noisy to admit of the lectures being given there; but the same objection occurs to the application of the students, when not attending lectures."

On the above suggestion, I must remark, that it would require at least three sets of the buildings, to provide with any degree of convenience, for the College library and lecture rooms; and that it would be very inconvenient to separate the office of the secretary, whose presence during the usual hours of attendance, is requisite for frequent communication with the professors and students, as well as for the discharge of his duties as the College librarian. If it be said that the lower apartments of three sets of the Writers'-buildings, viz., one room in each set, might be used as a secretary's office, I must observe that these apartments, which are enclosed by a wall and offices, at a short distance, to the north and south, (the only sides on which they are at all open) are in general very damp; and this appears to me one strong reason for giving up those buildings if other houses, possessing equal or greater convenience, can be procured for accommodating the students, without any material increase of expense.

The 19 sets of buildings, for which Government now pays a monthly rent of 2,660 rupees or 31,920 rupees per annum, are calculated to furnish indifferent accommodation, viz., three rooms between two students for 38 students. One set is now occupied by order of Government, for a different purpose, so that 36 students only are accommodated with apartments in the building at present, and I believe, that it would be sufficient to provide permanently for a less number, allowing house-rent occasionally, when the whole of the students attached to the College cannot be supplied with apartments. I think it probable that a judicious application of the above sum for house-rent, if not immediately, within a short period, as houses may fall vacant, would provide a sufficient number of good houses at Chowringhee; or at all events the annual interest of a sum to be appropriated to the purchase, or construction, of a sufficient number of houses in the vicinity of the proposed New College, would, with an adequate allowance for keeping such houses in repair, fall considerably short of the rent now paid for the Writers'-buildings.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in recommending that if it be judged proper to fix the College at Chowringhee, or in any situation at a distance from the Writers'-buildings, those buildings be relinquished, and houses provided for the students (according to the number ordinarily attached to the College at the same time) as contiguous to the College as may be found practicable.

Upon Dr. Lumsden's suggestion, "that the rank of all students appointed to the College at Fort William in the same season, be regulated according to their respective progress in the prescribed studies of the College," (which was originally proposed by Lord Wellesley,) there can be no question as to its efficacy for the purpose stated by him, viz. "to reward industry and punish idleness." I have some doubt, however, whether it would be just in its application to all the students who may be admitted to the College during any part of an entire year, or of any other stated term, as they must necessarily be admitted in different months during such year or other period. It would perhaps be less objectionable to make a prospective rule, that the junior civil servants of the Company, appointed from year to year to this establishment, shall take rank and precedence in the service with respect to each other, viz. with respect to all writers of the same year, according to priority of the time at which they may be found qualified for the public service, by a report of the examiners of the College of Fort William or when two or more writers of the same year, may be found qualified at the same time, according to their relative proficiency in the languages prescribed for qualification in the public service.

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It is scarcely necessary to add, that a rule of this nature could not be adopted without the sanction of the Honourable Court of Directors, to whom it might be further submitted for consideration, whether the principle should be extended to writers of different years; making their relative rank and precedence, in all cases, to depend upon ascertained qualification for the public service, by a competent knowledge of two of the languages judged requisite for the discharge of their public duties.

Should it be deemed proper to adopt the rule above suggested, it would virtually include a suggestion contained in Mr. Fendall's paper of remarks, already referred to, viz. "Whether a removal from College in disgrace should not be marked, by putting a student so removed at the bottom of his list for the year;" and if the rule be extended to writers of different years, it would supersede the necessity of making any express provision upon the subject of Mr. Fendall's further suggestion, "Whether, in extreme cases, a student might not be put the very last on the list of the service."

I entertain considerable doubt of the expediency of another rule suggested by Dr. Lumsden, viz. "That no student, whatever may be the extent of his acquirements, should be suffered to quit the College in less than one year." The recent correspondence with Government (to which I cannot immediately refer) contains the sentiments of the College Council at large upon this point. It was therein observed, that it could not answer any useful purpose to detain in the College, against their will, students who had been reported qualified for the public service; and the late resolution of Government, to allow all students found qualified for the service by a competent knowledge of two languages, at any half-yearly examination, to quit the College, instead of detaining them till the period of the annual disputation, was founded on experience that no benefit had arisen from the former practice, in producing higher proficiency. On the contrary, it appeared that many of the students neglected their studies during the first term of the year, in the expectation of being able to qualify themselves for the service by application during the second term, immediately preceding the disputation.

It is declared in Statute 8 of the 4th chapter, enacted on the 3d June 1814, that "the principle design of the College of Fort William, as now constituted," is "to furnish means of instruction in the languages of the country, to the Company's junior civil servants, as well as, within a limited extent, to the military servants of the Company, on the Bengal establishment, with a view to qualify them for the discharge of their respective duties in the public service."

It is evident, therefore, that the object now chiefly proposed by this institution may be accomplished by qualifying the servants of the Company, civil and military, for the discharge of their respective duties; although there should not, at the half-yearly examinations, or annual disputations, be a single instance of such high proficiency as to merit a degree of honour; unless it be contended that eminent proficiency in the vernacular languages of the country, is requisite to qualify the Company's servants for the execution of their public duties. But if such high proficiency be indeed a necessary qualification, it should be made the general standard; and the distinction between a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages, required as a qualification by Statute 18 of the 4th chapter, and the higher degree of proficiency referred to in the same Statute, (the attainment of which, by a longer continuance in the College, is left optional) must be founded in error.

For my own part, whilst I fully concur in opinion with the learned professor of the Arabic and Persian languages, "that the purposes of the service never can be effectually answered, but by the high proficiency of at least a certain portion of the students," or rather of the Company's servants; and consequently that encouragement should be given to the voluntary prosecution of study beyond a bare sufficiency for the ordinary business of the public offices, I do not think it requisite that any compulsory measures should be adopted (such as forcing a student to remain in the College after he has been reported qualified for the common duties of the service) with a view to impel the attainment of a higher degree of proficiency than what, on due consideration and experience, may be deemed the proper standard of competency for the students in general.

It is certainly proper and desirable that young men of talents and diligent habits, who may speedily reach the goal of ordinary qualification in two languages, should not be discouraged by the powerful motives which are noticed by Doctor Lumsden from pursuing the honourable career of improvement and distinction, by a continuance of their studies for a longer period.

What I have recommended to prevent any loss of income in such cases, by an allowance equivalent to the usual salary on leaving the College, will partly remove the existing disadvantage of continuance in it; and a strict adherence to the wise and important principle declared and acted upon by Government, that the junior civil servants of the Company, who may be distinguished by meritorious conduct, and proficiency in their prescribed studies during the period of their attachment to the College, shall have a constant preference before their fellow students not so distinguished in their public service, appears to supersede the necessity of any other "encouragement of qualified students to remain in College for the purpose of acquiring higher proficiency." In truth, this is the most powerful, and must ever be the most efficacious means of stimulating the exertions required for eminence in collegiate acquirements, and if successive students can be convinced of its certain and uniform operation, whilst they are at the same time secured from immediate pecuniary loss by a voluntary prosecution of their studies, I have no doubt that a sufficient number will be disposed to remain in the College of their own free choice till they shall attain that degree of proficiency in Persian, and in the Hindoostanee or Bengalee languages, which is publicly required and rewarded

rewarded by a degree of honour, a medal and a prize of Oriental books. With regard to Arabic and Sanscrit I do not think it would be expedient, for reasons already mentioned, to detain any civil servant from his duties in the service till he should attain high proficiency in either of these difficult languages, though I have recommended substantial encouragement to the subsequent study of them, as well as of the laws composed in them.

Major Taylor, the able and zealous professor of Hindoostanee, has suggested the expediency of more frequent lectures by the professors and assistant professors; viz. that they should be given as formerly on three days of the week, instead of two only as at present. This suggestion is stated to be founded on the "practical result" of the alteration.

I have not immediate access to the records of the College when the alteration took place, but if my recollection be accurate, it was chiefly intended to prevent the attendance of any student at the College twice on the same day, by allotting two separate days in each week for the lectures in Persian, Bengalee and Hindoostanee respectively. As all the students for however are required by Statute 19 of the 4th chapter, to qualify themselves "by a competent knowledge of the Persian language, and of either the Hindoostanee or the Bengalee language," it occurs to me that the object above stated might be sufficiently provided for by allotting three days in each week (say Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) to the Persian lectures, and by appropriating each of the remaining three days (exclusive of Sundays) to the Bengalee and Hindoostanee lectures, both of which, it may be presumed, will seldom, if ever, be attended by the same student, in addition to the Persian. If there be any student of Arabic he might receive instruction at a convenient time on the days appropriated to the Persian lecture; and in like manner any Sanscrit student might receive instruction from the learned professor of that language and of the Bengalee, on the days appropriated to the Bengalee lectures. It is not probable that any civil students will apply themselves to the Bruj Bhakha dialect during the period of their attachment to the College; but if any military students should desire instruction in it, as formerly, it may be given, as heretofore, by Lieutenant Price, assistant professor of the Sanscrit and Bengalee languages, on any days convenient to him and to the students; though, as this language (in common with the Poombee Bhakha) is described in Captain Roebuck's letter as a dialect of the Hindoostanee, it should perhaps at a future period be taught by the professor or assistant professor of that language. Each professor and assistant professor would then have to give instruction in two languages; viz. in Arabic and Persian, in Sanscrit and Bengalee, in Hindoostanee and Bruj Bhakha.

If I am right in the above supposition, that the lectures in the Persian, Bengalee and Hindoostanee languages may be held each on three days of the week, in the manner proposed, without requiring the attendance of any student twice on the same day, I see no objection to the adoption of the measure proposed by Major Taylor. On the contrary, it appears calculated to secure a more regular application to study. I therefore beg leave to recommend that the lectures be held thrice a week, as above stated, from the commencement of the ensuing term; unless upon further inquiry it should appear that there is any strong and insuperable objection.

Major Taylor has further proposed "that measures be taken for pressing upon the attention of the Honourable Court of Directors the great benefits which would follow the adoption of a more efficient system of education in the Hindoostanee department at the Hertford College;" and Captain Roebuck suggests that measures be taken, both at the College of Hertford and Fort William, to secure not only a more general cultivation of the Hindoostanee, but also of those dialects of it called Bruj Bhakha and Poombee Bhakha.

As copies of Major Taylor's and Captain Roebuck's letters will be transmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors, there can be no doubt that due attention will be given by the Honourable Court to the remarks and suggestions contained in those letters; I shall therefore merely add, that as far as an elementary knowledge of any of the languages spoken in the provinces subject to this presidency can be obtained at Hertford, by the civil servants destined for this establishment, without impeding their progress in the European branches of science intended to be acquired by means of the Company's institution at that place, there can be no question upon the propriety of promoting the general attainment of such knowledge; I must confess, however, that whilst we have a local College, well provided with professors and native instructors, for giving efficient instructions in the languages of the country, I should not think it expedient to engross any considerable part of the time and attention of the Company's junior servants, intended for this Presidency, during the period of their tuition at Hertford, for an imperfect acquisition in England of languages which, for obvious reasons, can be taught with much greater facility in India.

I am not aware of any particular measures that can be adopted in the College of Fort William, as proposed in the above suggestion of Captain Roebuck, for securing a more general cultivation of the Hindoostanee language and its dialects in the Western Provinces, unless it be deemed proper by Government to notify to the students that a competent knowledge of the Hindoostanee language with the Persian, required by Statute 19 of the 4th chapter, will hereafter be considered an indispensable qualification for holding any public office in the province of Behar, or in any of the more western provinces, whilst at the same time a competent knowledge of Bengalee, in addition to Persian, will entitle students possessing this qualification to a preference, as far as circumstances may admit, to official appointments in the provinces of Bengal and Orissa.

Some measure of this nature appears absolutely necessary to obviate the consequences mentioned in the 10th paragraph of Captain Roebuck's letter, especially those arising from the indiscriminate appointment of civil servants leaving the college to different parts of the country,

country, without any regard to the vernacular language acquired by them, whether Hindoostanee or Bengalee, although the latter has no currency beyond the province of Bengal, and in a limited degree the contiguous part of Orissa.

Having stated my sentiments on the several suggestions contained in the reports of the secretary, professors and assistant professors, it may be proper, before I conclude, that I should advert to the letter from the Honourable Court of Directors which led to these reports, and which was referred by his Excellency the Governor-general in Council to the Council of the College.

The Honourable Court (in paragraph 90 of their General Letter, dated the 4th December 1816) expressed a desire "of being furnished with a table, or scheme, of the subjects of instruction in the College, together with the names of the professors and officers attached to it, a description of the duties performed by each, and any other information regarding the institution which it may be proper they should possess."

The reports of the officers of the College, which will be submitted to Government, with the Minutes of the College Council, contain the information required by the Honourable Court, who, I presume, are already furnished with the 4th and 5th chapters of Statutes, enacted by the Governor-general in Council on the 3d June 1814, and 16th November 1816.

These Statutes comprise the whole of the rules prescribed by Government, and now in force relative to the College of Fort William; and its constitution, as thereby defined, may be briefly stated as follows:—

The Honourable Court of Directors, who, on the 21st May 1816, gave their sanction to this institution, provided the annual expense should not exceed 1,50,000 sicca rupees, are the declared Patrons of the College, his Excellency the Governor-general is Visitor, and the members of the Supreme Council are Governors of the College. The immediate superintendence of the College is vested in a president and council, consisting of three or more members, and appointed by the Governor-general in Council. It has been found convenient to select the president and members of the College Council from amongst the judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, with a view to facilitate in consultation and dispatch of business, without the necessity of frequent meetings at the College; but the office being gratuitous, the acceptance of it is considered optional, and any persons whom Government may deem particularly qualified for the station, are of course eligible, provided they reside at the presidency. The Council of the College exercise such authority, and perform such duties, as may be committed to them by the Statutes. They may also propose the enactment of any new statute; but no statute can be put in force until it shall have been sanctioned by the Governor-general in Council. Two members, when more cannot attend, are sufficient to constitute a meeting of the College Council, and their resolutions are carried into effect by a secretary, with an establishment of subordinate officers. The distinguished scholar who now holds the situation of secretary, is also one of the public examiners, and another meritorious character, Captain Roebuck, who is second examiner, held likewise the station of assistant secretary, till it was discontinued, on a principle of economy, by an order from the Honourable Court of Directors. The duties performed by the secretary and examiners, as well as by the professors and assistant professors, are detailed in the accompanying reports from them respectively. It will be sufficient to add here, that the present establishment of the officers last mentioned is as follows; and that the several gentlemen mentioned have been selected for their eminent qualifications to give instructions in the languages taught by them:—

ARABIC and PERSIAN:—Professor, Doctor *M. Lumsden*; Assistant ditto, Lieutenant *D. Bryce*.

SANSKRIT and BENGAL:—Doctor *William Carey**; Lieutenant *W. Price*.
HINDOOSTANEE:—Major *J. W. Taylor*; Captain *T. Roebuck*.

The officer last mentioned is acting only as Hindoostanee assistant professor, until the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors shall be received on a reference made to them, concerning the re-establishment of his former office of assistant secretary. Mr. J. Atkinson has, in consequence, been appointed to officiate as Hindoostanee examiner whilst Captain Roebuck shall continue to act as assistant professor of that language, and a temporary division of the second examiner's salary has been made between Captain Roebuck and Mr. Atkinson, as specified in the statement of salaries and establishments of the College, annexed to the secretary's report, under date the 9th ultimo.

This statement also specifies the native teachers (muolvees, moonshees and pundits) who are entertained for the College, in pursuance of Statute 12 of the 4th chapter, which directs that "an establishment of native teachers, for the instruction of the students in the several languages taught in the College, shall be maintained, under the sanction of the Governor-general in Council, to such extent and under such provisions as the College Council, in consultation with the professors, may consider necessary and useful. Such native teachers shall be appointed and removed by order of the College Council, but shall be under the immediate direction of the professors of the languages which they are employed to teach in all matters relative to the instruction to be given by them to the students whom they are respectively attached. They shall also be examined by the proper professors, or assistant professors, with a view to ascertain their qualifications, before they are admitted as teachers in the College."

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* Dr. Carey also gives occasional instruction, when called for, in the Mahratta language; and Lieutenant Price does the same (as before noticed) in the Bruj Bhakha.
735—1. 4 F 3

It would be an unnecessary prolongation of this already extended Minute to state more of the provisions of the statutes now in force; and I will add only a few general remarks on the sufficiency of these provisions, on the adequacy of the establishments, European and Native, now maintained for the College, and on the practicability of keeping the expense of those establishments, with other unavoidable charges upon the institution, within the sum limited by the Honourable Court of Directors. I am the more induced to do this upon the present occasion, as I am preparing to embark for Saint Helena, and eventually for England, in consequence of impaired health, and it is probably the last opportunity I shall have of performing my functions as a member of the College Council, the duties of which situation I have willingly endeavoured to execute (as far as other more exigent demands upon my time would admit) during a period of more than 12 years * under a sense of the important public benefits which the College of Fort William was designed to produce, and a consequent unfeigned solicitude for its success.

I am not aware that any new statutes are required for the College except what may be necessary to provide for some of the objects noticed in the former part of this Minute, if the measures therein suggested should be approved and adopted. The Council of the College are empowered to regulate all matters of detail under the general rules prescribed by the statutes, and a due enforcement of the latter, especially of Statutes 33 & 34 of the 4th chapter, (upon a strict and impartial adherence to which the College Council, in their report to Government, accompanying the draught of that chapter, express their deliberate judgment that the future discipline and success of the institution would essentially depend) will, I doubt not, prove sufficient, with the further means which have been suggested, for accomplishing every object intended by the present constitution of the College. It must be admitted that inspection of private conduct, and a system of moral and religious discipline beyond what is incidentally provided for by the two statutes referred to, and by Statutes 30, 31 & 32 of the same chapter, do not form part of the existing plan of the College at this Presidency, and it cannot reasonably be expected that the officers of the College should do that which they are not required to do, and which they have not the means of performing. But whilst I concur with Mr. Edmonstone in thinking it desirable "that the means of promoting the important object of collegiate discipline should be systematized in the College of Fort William as in other similar institutions," I must acknowledge that I cannot suggest any practicable and unobjectionable measures for the introduction of an European system of discipline into a College so differently circumstanced, the students attached to which regard themselves as young men entering upon their career of public service, rather than as collegians under tuition, and fit subjects of coercion or restraint.

Dr. Lumsden's Report, under date the 28th October 1817, to which Mr. Fendall has called the attention of the Honourable Court of Directors, contains some very just observations upon this subject. I cannot indeed exactly say, with him, that "the character, age and education of the students appear to require that they should be emancipated from all restraints but such as are common to them and their seniors in the service." Whilst attached to the College they may, I think, be consistently subjected to certain restraints peculiar to their situation, such as are calculated to promote a regular application to study, prevent an unnecessary expense (by public entertainments or otherwise), and check any gross immorality or other known misconduct. But, with these exceptions, I admit the justice and force of his conclusion, that the junior civil servants attached to the College can have no reason to complain if breach of their collegiate duties is followed by consequences similar to those incurred for neglect of duty by their seniors in the service, "because it is quite consistent with the nature of the relation existing between the Government and them; whereas every measure of restraint, however benevolently intended, which cannot be clearly traced to this source, is likely to be inefficacious."

The present establishments of the College, with a revival of the office of assistant secretary, which has been recommended by the College Council for the consideration of the Honourable Court of Directors, appear to me fully adequate to the attainment of every purpose now intended by the institution, including the instruction of a limited number of military students, if the measure which it is understood has been strongly recommended by the Governor-general in Council to the Court of Directors should be ultimately approved and sanctioned by the Honourable Court.

In proposing to restore the office of assistant secretary, the Council of the College had in view his acting occasionally, when circumstances may require it, not only for the secretary, but also for a professor or assistant professor, whose place, during the temporary absence or indisposition, he may be able to supply. This occasional duty of acting for a professor or assistant professor the secretary is also sometimes called upon to perform; and if the secretary and assistant secretary be, as heretofore, the public examiners, whose qualification, under Statute 5 of the 5th chapter, requires "eminent proficiency in two at least of the languages taught in the College," it may be expected that one or the other of the examiners will, at all times, be competent to give instruction in any department wherein his aid may be wanted.

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It is provided in Statute 24 of the 5th chapter, that "the secretary and assistant secretary to the College Council shall be the public examiners to the College, and shall be assisted at the half-yearly examinations by the professors and assistant professors of the several languages taught in the College." In consequence of the office of assistant secretary having been abolished by the Court of Directors, the former part of the above rule has been modified by a provision in Statute 5 of the 5th chapter, "that the Governor-general in Council will appoint such persons as he may judge proper to be the public examiners of the College." But the remainder of the statute first quoted continues in force, and it has been construed to intend that it is the duty of the professors and assistant professors not to join the examiners in classing the students at the half-yearly examinations, but only to be present at those examinations, and to assist the examiners in preserving good order, and preventing any improper conduct in the performance of the exercises given to the students on those occasions.

Considering the importance of the half-yearly examinations, as well to the interests of the students individually, as to the credit and utility of the College, I cannot but think the professors and assistant professors, who are so competent to judge of proficiency in the languages taught by them respectively, should take part in the public examinations. I am aware that an authoritative objection has been made to such an arrangement, on grounds connected with the close relation between teacher and pupil; and the consequent expediency, on general principles, of guarding against an undue bias. But the impartial reports of the professors and assistant professors of the College of Fort William at the close of each term, which contain a general statement of the application and progress of each student during the term, as well as the general character of the gentlemen who hold professorships in the College, give no reason for supposing that they would ever violate the solemn declaration prescribed by Statute 24 of the 4th chapter, viz. "I, A. B. do solemnly declare, that the students named in the report, have, to the best of my judgment, been impartially classed according to their proficiency, as evinced by their respective exercises."

I am sensible, however, that in framing general rules, to be acted upon by a succession of persons, it is not safe to rely altogether upon personal character, and would therefore propose, that one, or both, of the public examiners, not being professors or assistant professors, should always form part of the committee of examination, which should, I think, consist of three persons for each language, to be selected and appointed by the College Council at every half-yearly examination. Such an arrangement, if approved by his Excellency the Governor-general in Council, might, I conceive, be adopted under the terms of the existing statutes, or if not, any requisite alteration can be easily made in a future statute.

It remains only to state whether the sum of 1,50,000 rupees, fixed by the Honourable Court of Directors for the annual expenses of the College, appears sufficient to cover the whole of the present establishments, and other incidental expenses, including the salaries of assistant professors, intended for the instruction of military students, and the joint office of assistant secretary and second examiner.

On this point I must beg leave to refer to a very full report made by the College Council to Government in the past year, when the question of providing for collegiate instruction to a certain number of military students was considered. I cannot immediately refer to it more specifically, but if I mistake not, it supposed the permanent European establishment of the College to be as follows:

Three professors, at 1,000 rupees each per mensem *	-	-	3,000
Three assistant professors, at 500 + rupees each	-	-	1,500
Secretary and first examiner	-	-	1,200
Assistant secretary and second examiner	-	-	600
Total per mensem, sicca rupees	-	-	6,300
Or per annum	-	-	75,600

The above sum rather exceeds one half the annual amount limited by the Honourable Court of Directors; but with reference to the establishments of native officers now entertained in the College, (as specified in the statement accompanying the secretary's report of the 9th ultimo,) and to the actual expenses incurred on every account during the elapsed year, viz. from the 1st May 1817 to the 30th of April 1818, which have been submitted to Government, I have no doubt every requisite expense attending the civil branch of the College, inclusive of assistant professors, who may assist in giving instruction to a certain number of military students, may be kept within the limitation fixed by the Honourable Court.

This calculation does not include native teachers, and rewards of medals and books, for military

Appendix (L.)

Education of
Civil Servants.

military students; but if a permanent College be provided, as suggested in the former part of this Minute, the saving of 450 rupees per mensem house-rent, now charged to the College may, I conceive, suffice to provide for native teachers and honorary rewards to military students, or at least may enable the College Council to include any necessary disbursements on these accounts, in addition to every other current expense for the College, within the annual sum of sicca rupees 1,50,000.

(signed) J. H. Harington.

(8.) Letter from
Bengal Govern-
ment; 6 Jan. 1820.
• Cons. 17 Sept.
No. 27 to 49.

(8.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 6th January 1820.

Para. 81. We request the attention of your Honourable Court to the papers recorded on the annexed date*, connected with the examination of the students of the College in the first term of 1819.

82. Your Honourable Court will be gratified to perceive that 18 students were reported qualified for the public service, and that the reports of the professors bear favourable testimony to the general regularity evinced by the students in attendance at lectures. These satisfactory results are to be ascribed in a considerable degree to the strict attention to discipline exacted during the last term. The salutary effects of that system being so manifestly proved by the number of students pronounced to be available for the public service, the attention of the College Council was enjoined to the expediency of maintaining it in future without relaxation.

(9.) Letter to
Bengal Govern-
ment; 12 July 1820.

(9.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 12th July 1820.

60. We entirely approve of your having removed Messrs. ——— and ——— from the College, under the provisions contained in the 33d and 34th articles of the 4th chapter of the Statutes, and declared them disqualified servants of the Company, not capable of being promoted in the public service, or of receiving an allowance exceeding 300 rupees per month, until they shall have proved, to the satisfaction of Government, an amendment of conduct, and an acquisition of qualifications for the public service, by an examination in the manner directed in Statute 34.

61. With respect to the suggestion for permitting the students to enter on the duties of the public service, whenever they may be proved qualified for that purpose by a formal examination before the regular examiners, we incline to the opinion of the College Council, heretofore by a public examination at the close of each term; we therefore approve of your having so decided. Adverting, however, to what is so forcibly urged both by the College Council and by Dr. Lumsden, that not only the interests of the individuals, but also those reported qualified by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages to be appointed to the public service, at the close of any public examination, whether held in June or December: we further approve of your having determined that such students as shall be reported qualified at the December examination shall be considered competent at once to receive appointments to the public service, without reference to the disputations which are held in the month of July. It is of course to be optional with the students who may be desirous of remaining in College till the disputation, with a view of attaining a still higher degree of proficiency, to apply for leave for that purpose.

62. Sufficient reasons are assigned in the 24th paragraph of your letter, of the 31st December 1818, to satisfy our minds of the validity of the objections to the proposition of allowing the students to study the languages in succession, instead of being required to pass an examination in two languages at the same time. You therefore acted judiciously in resolving that the rules for the study of the languages should remain for the present unaltered.

63. In Dr. Lumsden's report of the proficiency of the students in the Persian department for the first term of 1818, we observe he recommends that a new statute should be enacted, with a view to enforce a regular attendance at the lectures on the part of the students, remarking on that occasion, that when they neglect that duty they are in a state the most favourable to the progress of dissipated habits of any that he is able to conceive; and as he has always heard, so he does not doubt, that, so situated, the students contract debts of a ruinous magnitude, even in the course of six or eight months. As, however, provision is already made by the 23d and 32d articles of the 4th chapter of Statutes, for the cases of students absconding themselves from lectures and contracting debts, we concur in your opinion, as well as in that of the College Council, that it was not expedient to enact a new statute to the effect proposed by Dr. Lumsden. We cannot avoid remarking, that had the professors and assistant professors rigidly exercised the powers vested in them by the statutes above referred to, much of the evil might have been prevented; but it is satisfactory to us to be informed, that they have since been enjoined carefully to observe them, and that the College Council have given assurances that the strictest attention will be given to them on their part.

64. We trust

(10.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors to the *Bengal* Government, dated July 4th, 1821.

Appendix (L.)

32. We have attentively perused the very interesting and comprehensive reports of the officers of the college upon various important points connected with the welfare of that institution, and we shall now communicate to you such observations upon those documents, and upon the instructions which you issued to the college council, as they appear to us to require.

33. With respect to the suggestions generally relative to the grant of pecuniary rewards for high proficiency in the native languages, you will have learnt, by our despatch of the 28th of June 1820, that we authorized you to apply to the college at Calcutta, the modified system of rewards which we had adopted as proposed by the Madras Government. We at the same time stated, that encouragement having been given to our military servants in selecting them for specific staff appointments, and to our civil servants in granting them pecuniary rewards to attain high proficiency in the native languages, we were of opinion, that there was no necessity for the Company to incur any further expense on that account, than that which we had already sanctioned. To this opinion we still adhere.

34. In the 61st paragraph of our subsequent despatch of the 12th July 1820, we signified our approbation of your determination that such students as may be reported qualified at the December examination shall be considered competent at once to receive appointments to the public service, without waiting for the disputations which are held in the month of July. You now propose, as an inducement to those who may receive their appointments in December, to prolong their stay at the college till July, that their appointments shall be kept open for them until the period of their quitting college.

35. There seems to us to be something bordering on inconsistency in these two proceedings, and we are very doubtful of the expediency of that which has been last alluded to. Generally speaking, we think that the sooner the students are actively employed after they are duly qualified, the better, both for them and for the public interests. At any rate, we most decidedly object to the students who remain at college after their appointments, receiving any emolument from office until they begin to perform the duties of it.

36. It is hardly necessary for us to express our concurrence in your observation, that the studies of the young men at the college should be directed to those languages and dialects, a knowledge of which is likely to prove practically the most useful.

37. The remarks and suggestions contained in the letters from Major Taylor and the late Captain Roebuck, as to the great benefits which in their opinions would follow the adoption of a more efficient system of education in the *Hindoostanee* department at Hertford college have not escaped our observation; and it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to us to learn that the utility of that institution is duly appreciated.

38. We are disposed upon the whole to approve of your plan for conducting the public examinations of the college at Fort William; but though we concur with you in opinion that the professors may be usefully employed in occasionally assisting in the examinations of the college, they ought not to compose a majority of the committees of examination.

39. The pernicious effects on the minds of the remaining students produced by associating with those young men who improperly linger in Calcutta after their expulsion from the college, is very forcibly described in the letter from the secretary to the college council of the 23d of February 1819. We therefore decidedly approve of your determination to enforce the immediate departure from the Presidency of those students whom it may become necessary to remove from the college.

(11.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the *Bengal* Government, dated 1st April 1822.

33. We request the attention of your honourable Court to the proceedings of the date noted in the margin, which contain the reports of the examinations held in the college of Fort William, at the close of the second term of 1821. In the same consultation are also comprised minutes of the president and members of the college council relative to the existing system, with respect to discipline, examinations, the standard of proficiency required, and other points connected with the efficiency of the institution.

34. Your honourable Court will concur in the feelings of pain and disappointment with which we perused the very unsatisfactory reports rendered by the professors and examiners of the result of the examinations in question. It appeared that the last term had been less productive of proficiency than any former one in the annals of the college, while the instances of general inattention to study or gross neglect of it had been more numerous than on former occasions. We intimated to the college council therefore, that we could not advert to this relaxation of discipline without serious displeasure.

36. The minutes by the college council of the 25th February engaged our most attentive consideration. We were happy to perceive that the majority of the college council were decidedly of opinion, that the institution, while maintained in an effective state of discipline, must be beneficial to the junior servants and to the state. In declaring this opinion to the college council, we remarked that it would hardly be necessary to remind them, that those sentiments had the sanction of the most illustrious names and of some of the most enlightened scholars, from the time of the noble founder of the college up to the present period. The opinion of the present Government had been too widely promulgated to require repetition in that address; general results had amply justified it, and there were too many proofs before

Government of the success of the college, to allow our confidence in its advantages to be shaken by a few failures, the recurrence of which we were satisfied it only required the vigorous exertion of proper discipline to prevent.

37. Entertaining these convictions, we apprized the college council that it would be the duty and was the determination of Government, to adopt every measure calculated to preserve the efficiency of the college, by discouraging habits of expense and by enforcing a strict regard to discipline, the means of effecting which were judiciously propounded by Mr. Bayley, in the general tenor of whose minute we signified our concurrence. We must beg leave to refer your honourable Court to the document for the details of Mr. Bayley's suggestions.

38. The conclusion drawn by Mr. Bayley, that a young man who steadily applies himself to his prescribed studies is in little danger of falling into habits of extravagance, appeared to us to be most just; experience must have shown the incompatibility of profusion and diligent study; and although we were not disposed to go so far as to abrogate those statutes which empower the college council to take immediate cognizance of the extravagance of the students, yet we admitted, that while a perseverance in diligence was strenuously inculcated, it would hardly ever be requisite to carry those statutes into practical application. The necessity of so doing would indeed be fully obviated, by the adoption with a slight modification of Mr. Bayley's propositions, as stated in the 26th and following paragraphs of his minute, that the professors should be instructed distinctly and specifically to report to the college council the names of those individuals who may, after having been attached to the college for a period of three or four months, appear to them to have made little or no progress in the acquisition of the languages, and that the college council on ascertaining that the student has no sufficient excuse for his backwardness, should recommend to Government the expediency of immediately removing such students from Calcutta. We intimated that the foregoing rule would be a most important amendment of the college regulations, but stated our opinion that a period of two months would be sufficient to ascertain the dispositions of the students and the probability of their proficiency, while it would guard effectually against the contraction of prodigal habits and their pernicious effects on the future welfare of the individuals. We accordingly desired that this rule as above modified might forthwith be carried into effect, and the college council were requested to reduce it to the form of a statute, the draft of it being submitted for the sanction of Government.

39. With respect to the mode of conducting the examinations and the standard of proficiency, we stated the following observations. With reference to the 32d paragraph of Mr. Bayley's minute, we observed that in cases where the examiners, being only two, differ as to the qualifications of a student for the public service, the professor might, as remarked by Mr. Bayley, be expediently called on to decide on the question. Indeed under the orders of Government, authorizing the association of the professors with the examiners as a committee, that mode of proceeding on occasions of difference would seem to follow as a matter of course. The award of the examiners we remarked should be final, and not subject to reversal by the college council. We concurred in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Bayley in the 35th and following paragraphs of his minute, that the exercises selected for the students at the public examinations should be subjected to the previous revision of the college council. Mr. Bayley's reasoning on this point was conclusive, and we desired that his suggestions on the subject should be henceforward carried into execution.

(12.)—MINUTE of W. B. Bayley, Esq. Member of the College Council, dated February 6, 1822.

(12.) Minute of
W. B. Bayley, Esq.
6 Feb. 1822.

It was resolved at the meeting of the college council, held on the 9th ultimo, that the Government should be apprized of our intention to submit a further report on the existing system of the college in regard to its discipline, the examinations, and the standard of proficiency considered requisite for the service.

2. In consequence of the different opinions entertained by the members of the college council on some of those points, I intimated my intention of explaining my own views in a separate minute, to be eventually submitted to Government, with such remarks as the other members of the college council might think it proper to record.

3. I enter upon this task under the strongest impression that the public interests have essentially been promoted by the institution of the college of Fort William, but that the great advantages which it is capable of producing have not been fully realized; that the chief obstacles to the more complete realization of those advantages are to be found rather in the practical administration of the system than in the system itself, and that the existing defects will admit of easy correction.

4. The result of the late examinations, and the reports of the professors, must be considered to afford a very unfavourable view of the progress made by many of the students now attached to the college; a perusal of the last examination exercises has satisfied me that, with some few exceptions, the general proficiency of the students is much less than was justly to be expected with reference to the length of time during which many of them had been attached to the college.

5. Neither can I withhold the expression of my own firm conviction, that the interests of the public service, and those of some of the students themselves, are likely to be seriously injured by a protracted indulgence on the part of those students in expensive pursuits.

6. The best security against the temptations to extravagant habits is to be found in the steady and regular application of the young men to their prescribed studies; and continued

idleness will in general warrant the inference, that a prudent and proper economy is disregarded.

7. By sections 32 and 33 of the 4th chapter of the statutes, the college council are enjoined to pay particular attention to the conduct of the students in regard to expense, and to report to the visitor instances in which it may come to their knowledge that a student has contracted habits of prodigality.

8. They are also enjoined, after having unsuccessfully admonished students who may not avail themselves of the means of instruction afforded by the college, whether in consequence of expensive habits, or other misconduct, to report the same to the visitor, in order that such students may be immediately removed from the college.

9. I consider the due execution of those rules, or some other measures directed to the same object, to be essential to the maintenance of an efficient system of discipline in the college, and of great importance to the welfare and future prospects in life of the students themselves.

10. I apprehend that the duty of the college council, in regard to the conduct of the students, is not limited to the consideration of specific instances of occasional neglect or inattention on the part of the latter.

11. An individual may be regular in his attendance upon the college lectures, and his conduct may be such as not to subject him to any official censure in consequence of any positive breach of the rules of the institution. If, however, such an individual, after having been attached to the college for a reasonable period, shall have made no progress, or a very inadequate progress in the acquisition of the languages, and the college council shall have reason to believe that such failure is ascribable not to a want of intellect, but to continued idleness or neglect of study, I think it is our duty, after admonishing him without success, to report our opinion, that the individual should be removed from college.

12. Such a course seems more urgently demanded when the individual may not only have failed to avail himself of the means of instruction afforded by the college, but may have manifested frequent or continued disobedience to the rules of the institution, may have neglected to attend the lectures, and to reply to the calls made upon him for explanation.

13. If in addition to these grounds the college council have reason to believe that the habits of such individual are expensive, or his conduct otherwise so exceptionable as to lead to the impression that his example will operate prejudicially in regard to the other students, I think we are then bound, by a regard to the character of the institution, to the real interests of the individual, and to the future welfare of the other students, to recommend the immediate removal of such individual from the Presidency. In support of this construction of our duties, I beg leave to refer to the 4th paragraph of a letter from Mr. Secretary Lushington, dated the 21st July 1813, and to the 6th and 7th paragraphs of a letter from the same gentleman of the 8th January 1819.

14. I am not insensible of the invidious nature of the duty in question, or of the difficulty of discriminating the cases in which its exercise would be proper and beneficial, from others in which it might have the appearance of unnecessary severity.

15. The members of the college council have no official means of knowing that a student in the college has incurred a heavy debt, that he is extravagant in his habits, or that his pursuits are such as to render it desirable for his own sake, and that of his fellow students, that he should be removed from the college.

16. We are not authorized to question a student as to the amount of his debts, or his habits of life; and the same motives which induced the Government to discontinue the practice of requiring the young men to declare upon honour whether they had contracted any and what debt, would apply with equal weight to the adoption of such a course of proceeding.

17. We can in fact only be guided by the information which may reach us in the ordinary intercourse of society; such information may prove erroneous or exaggerated. Still, if we are to refrain from acting until we are certainly or officially apprized of such misconduct, we cannot give effect to the rules prescribed for our guidance.

18. The highly unpleasant and invidious task of bringing to the notice of Government the supposed extravagant or improper conduct of a student in the college, can scarcely be attempted with advantage, unless with the unanimous concurrence of the several members of the college council; and I conceive that if the measures which I shall proceed to suggest be sanctioned, the duties imposed on the college council by the 32d and 33d sections of the 4th chapter of the statutes may be dispensed with.

19. If, however, the practical execution of those rules be still considered necessary by Government, it will, I think, be desirable that the college council should be furnished with more specific instructions for their future conduct under those sections.

20. I have already intimated my opinion that a young man who diligently and steadily applies himself to his prescribed studies, is in little danger of falling into habits of extravagance, and it will be found that those young men whose inattention to their studies, and whose neglect to avail themselves of the means of instruction afforded by the college are most frequently brought under our notice, are at the same time generally known, or understood, to indulge in expensive pursuits.

21. Under this impression, I think it desirable that the professors should be instructed distinctly and specifically to report to the college council the names of those individuals who may, after having been attached to the college for a period of three or four months, appear to them to have made little or no progress in the acquisition of the languages.

22. In like manner the professors should report to the college council every instance in which a student, however long he may have been attached to the college, may have failed

(12.) Minute of
W. B. Bayley, Esq.
6 Feb. 1822.

during a continued period of three or four months to avail himself of the benefits of the institution.

23. On receipt of such reports, the college council would ascertain from the weekly reports of the professors whether the student had been precluded from attending the lectures during the period in question (or any considerable portion of it) from certified illness or other sufficient cause.

24. If the student should have attended the lectures, or should have absented himself from them without adequate cause, the college council should then direct the examiners to ascertain by careful examination the actual progress made by the student in the acquisition of the languages during the period referred to by the professors, or since the period of the preceding examination.

25. Should the opinion of the professors be confirmed by the report of the examiners, it should be the duty of the college council to submit to Government the expediency of immediately removing such student from the Presidency, in the manner pointed out in the 34th section of the 4th chapter of the statutes.

26. If the foregoing rules were substituted for the 32d and 33d sections, and were regularly enforced, I am persuaded that they would materially diminish the danger to which the students are now exposed of contracting debts and habits of expense; that they would secure a more early and general attention to the prescribed studies; that they would tend to establish a more efficient course of discipline in the institution, and would thereby substantially promote the real interests of the students and of the public service.

27. The foregoing observations are all that I propose to offer at present on the subject of the discipline of the college, and I shall now advert to the existing system of the college in respect to the examinations and to the standard of proficiency by which the fitness of a student to enter upon the public service is regulated.

28. By the 18th section of the 4th chapter of the statutes of the college, the students are to be removed from the college when they may appear from the reports of the examiners and the professors to have qualified themselves for the discharge of their duties in the public service by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages.

29. By the 5th section of the 5th chapter, the examination of the students is to be conducted by the public examiners of the college with the aid of the professors, in such manner as may be prescribed by the college council.

30. The 26th section of the 4th chapter provides, that the reports of the examiners, together with the reports of the professors, stating their judgment of the degree of proficiency attained by any students, whom the examiners may report qualified for the public service, shall be submitted through the visitor to Government, and that the council of the college shall at the same time state their opinion whether any, and which, of the students included in such reports should be removed from the college.

31. Under this last provision, the college council appear to be authorized, if they see ground for doing so, to state to Government their opinion that an individual is not qualified to enter the public service, although his qualifications may have been pronounced sufficient by the examiners; but it has been decided by Government that the college council cannot recommend that a student be permitted to leave the college, although he may be, in their opinion, duly qualified, unless the examiners have previously pronounced him to be so qualified.

32. No provision appears to be made for cases in which the examiners may differ in opinion with each other, as to the qualifications of a student for the public service.

33. In such cases, I think the professor of the language in which the student may have been examined should be required to inspect the written exercises, and to state whether from a consideration of those exercises, and from his own knowledge of the proficiency acquired by the student, such student is, or is not, qualified to enter upon the public service, and that the opinion of the professor in such cases should decide the question.

34. It may be doubted whether, under the 5th section of the 5th chapter, the college council are vested with any control in the selection of the exercises to be given to the students at the public examinations.

35. I think that such an authority, if not already possessed by the college council, might be intrusted to them with great advantage. On the day preceding each examination, they might fix, in communication with the examiners and professors, both the oral and written exercises to be performed by the students.

36. An injudicious selection of the exercises may not unfrequently deprive a student of the means of showing the knowledge he actually possesses, or give an apparent advantage to one student over another not really deserved by any superior acquirements.

37. In the oral examinations, the exercises should not be rendered unnecessarily difficult, by selecting the middle or end of a story, or other reading matter which cannot be readily understood, without a knowledge of the commencement of the story, or of its connection with some previous passage withheld from the student.

38. Instead of one or two long portions of reading matter, there should be three or four short ones, selected either from the same books, or from books of the same style and description as those which the students have been reading.

39. In these, as well as in the written exercises, care should be taken not to select passages containing allusions to the Soofee philosophy, matters of doctrine, or abstract science, technical expressions, terms of art, or phrases of very rare occurrence.

40. A student may well possess a very competent knowledge of the languages without being able to construe a passage of this description, where the student understands some

one particular word or expression, or some uncommon allusion, the whole meaning is necessarily obscure.

41. The written exercises selected for translation, both from and into the English language, should be more numerous, though shorter than at present, and of a description to afford not merely a sufficient test of qualification for the public service, but of the relative proficiency of the several students.

42. I think it an object of great importance that the students should not be detained long in the college, and with that feeling I should wish to see such a standard of qualification for the public service established as would enable a young man of moderate talents to enter upon the public service, after six or eight months of regular and diligent study.

43. I have to request that this minute may be submitted to Government, together with any separate minutes or remarks which the president or members of the college council may think it proper to record.

6th February 1822.

(signed) W. B. Bayley.

(13.)—MINUTE of *Holt Mackenzie*, Esq. Member of the College Council,
dated February 11, 1822.

THAT the college of Fort William has done much good, I am fully persuaded; that it has done much mischief is, I think, equally true; now in its nature such an institution seems calculated to produce unmixed good. The harm is, therefore, to be traced to defective management, and in my mind the main defect attaching to our system of management is the long and compulsory retention in college of those who have no desire to avail themselves of its advantages. It may be reasonably questioned whether young men of the age of our writers can any where be forced into studious habits. Even at the universities, where there is so much to captivate the imagination and to subdue the will, it may be doubted whether the severities or solemnities of their discipline go far towards producing the learning that illustrates them. At the East India College in England (an institution of which I must ever think with a warm sentiment of attachment), my experience would lead me to dissuade from the use of any strict rules of collegiate discipline, and still more does it appear to me that a system of restraint and compulsion cannot fitly be adopted in the college of Fort William. The applause and favour of Government may be made powerful stimulants to exertion; the kindness and friendship of the college officers may do much in promoting habits of study, and in giving to the pursuits of the students a tone of sobriety and manliness suited to the duties on which they are so soon to enter. They may be made to feel that those duties are of no common cast, and to perceive how our country must be dishonoured and justice outraged if such functions are given to the idle or the dissolute. But it must, I think, be vain for us to attempt, by any rigid and minute control over the private life and daily acts of the students, to secure a regular application to study or to induce habits of sobriety and economy.

The rule contained in the statutes, by which the college council is required to take cognizance of the domestic arrangements of the young men, is not, I think, likely ever to be acted upon usefully. Mr. Bayley has justly noticed how abhorrent to all just and gentlemanly feeling was the inquisition into the debts of the students. The same consideration will ever, I think, oppose the application of the existing rule, excepting in cases where dissolute extravagance may have risen to an extreme height; and in these, our interposition will come too late to save the individual from ruin, or his fellow students from the pollution of his example.

No one can feel more strongly than I do the great evils which result from the early extravagance of civil servants, and the consequent thralldom of their future lives. But the remedy belongs to Government and the Legislature. All that we can do is to see that the college no longer aggravates the evil; and that the mere inscription of his name on the college books shall not operate to detain a young man who has no desire to study, in the expensive idleness of the Presidency.

Mr. Bayley has justly observed, that from a regular application to study we may ordinarily infer general regularity of life; and with the sentiments which I have above endeavoured to express, I must anxiously desire that our control may be limited to the studies of the writers, to their attendance on lectures, and to their proficiency in what is taught there.

Excellence in those respects I would take as a sufficient test of general good conduct, in so far as concerns the college or its officers; and, on the other hand, a decided failure in attention to study should be regarded as a collegiate offence, calling for instant removal. Nay, I would go further: if the college be really useful, the option of studying there must be regarded as a privilege of which all desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the languages would eagerly avail themselves. There is nothing in its discipline calculated to deter gentlemen inclined to study from joining it; or if there be, it may be easily, I imagine, corrected. The civilians now arrive in the country at an age and with habits such as that we may generally repose on their judgment of what is best for their own interests, aided as that judgment will be by the advice of friends. The inclination indeed will ordinarily be in favour of a residence in Calcutta. It is very useful, I think, to give to the service the facilities which the institution of the college affords; but there can be no good reason for ordaining that the languages should be exclusively studied there. In law, divinity or physic, there may be good grounds to require that a particular course of study shall be prosecuted in a particular place by the candidates for public employment, because it must always be difficult to ascertain the science of an individual by an examination; and it is further desired, that particular systems should be

preferred. But in regard to languages, no such considerations apply. So as knowledge is attained, it signifies nothing how or where it was acquired.

Under these circumstances, it would, I think, be advisable to render the entry into college optional with the writers, sending those who might not choose to enter it to some modussal station, of which the senior civil servant might be authorized to entertain a moonshee for the service of the young civilian so detached. Moderate proficiency in two languages I would still make the indispensable condition of promotion above the rank of assistant. The civil servant who might in the first instance decline to enter college, should still be allowed to join it whenever he chose, provided he furnished from the senior of the station to which he might be attached, a certificate of his having evinced a studious disposition; such as was required in the case of military students. So he should, on a similar or more favourable certificate, have the opportunity of evincing his fitness for the higher posts of the service, by standing an examination at the Presidency or elsewhere.

With respect to those who might choose to enter the college, it should be distinctly understood that their continuance in it depended on their evincing an unquestionable desire to profit by the facilities it affords. Every two months the professors should be called upon formally to report how far those belonging to their respective classes had evinced such a desire. The professors' report, if unfavourable, and confirmed by the examiners or uncontradicted by the student, should (unless under special cases unnecessary to anticipate) be held as sufficient ground for the immediate removal of the student so unfavourably reported on. No promises of future application to study should be heard. But removal from college should be divested as much as possible of the character of punishment, further than as the loss of its advantages might be felt as such, and being inflicted, as it generally would be, where at all inflicted, at a very early period, the notion of a permanent and degrading stigma would be lost. The rusticated student, like those who might avoid the college in the first instance, should have the option of returning, on a certificate of studiousness. He should also, like them, have the option of demanding an examination.

So also persons who may enter the college on their arrival, should be free to leave it when they chose; but none should abuse the privilege of staying there.

By such a plan all the good of the college would be secured and all the evil avoided; the studious would with more advantage prosecute their studies; the idle would probably be reclaimed to diligence, and they would at least escape much temptation to extravagance. The real value and estimation of the college would also soon be shown.

The early removal of idlers seems to me of so much importance that even two months' trial may, I think, be found too long, but that is a question of degree to be settled hereafter if the general principle be admitted. It must be recollected, however, that the longer we postpone removal, the more it will bear the character of a punishment, and if we regard it as a punishment to be inflicted only after serious delinquency, and to be remitted on any assurance of future amendment, the whole system will soon revert to what it has been in the past.

With respect to the degree of proficiency which should be regarded as sufficient to qualify for the public service, and the nature of the exercises to be used at the examinations, I have little to add beyond the expression of my general concurrence in the opinions stated by Mr. Bayley.

I think indeed that the existing statutes authorize the council to exercise a control over the selection of exercises, and though we cannot interfere in an individual case whereon the examiners may pronounce a student not qualified, we may issue to the examiners general instructions as to the degree of proficiency that shall be held sufficient qualification, a practical question on which the experience of the council will enable them to judge better than the examiners.

I think it undesirable that the college council should interfere in individual cases, excepting on special grounds.

I concur in the provision proposed by Mr. Bayley in the 33d paragraph of his minute for cases wherein examiners may differ; and fully recognizing the propriety of what is suggested in the 36th and following paragraphs, I would propose that corresponding instructions be given to the examiners, or that, if any doubt exist as to our authority in that respect, we should recommend to the Government the adoption of the principles therein explained.

With respect to the removal of students from college, it will be seen that my notions are not opposed to those of Mr. Bayley, but only that my principle would lead me further than he proposes to go. If, therefore, the system which I have sketched should not be approved, I shall cordially rejoice in seeing established the rules proposed by Mr. Bayley; I join, therefore, with Mr. Swinton, in desiring that Mr. Bayley's minute should be immediately submitted to the Governor-general in Council, to whom also I should wish these observations, though of necessity drawn up in haste, to be forwarded.

11th February 1822.

(signed) *Holt Mackenzie.*

(14.)—MINUTE of *Courtney Smith*, Esq. President of the College Council, dated February 11, 1822.

(14.) Minute of
C. Smith, Esq.
11 Feb. 1822.

THE president concurs in all which the minutes of Mr. Bayley and Mr. Mackenzie contain, regarding the simplification of the exercises, but he thinks that the proceedings suggested by Mr. Bayley in the 25th paragraph of his minute would lead to endless rustication, and in the result be a source of infinite embarrassment to Government.

If any change of system is made, the president is of opinion that there should be no such thing as rustication; that all students who are removed from the college should be removed from

from it for ever; that one year should be the utmost period for which any student should be allowed to remain in the college; that students who, at the end of that period, or before, might be declared qualified in the usual manner, should go out with all the advantages of the service; and that such students as at the close of that period were still deemed unqualified (qualified and unqualified are, after all, mere professional terms), should go out also, but should not for two years after their leaving college, be allowed to draw more than the college pay of 300 rupees a month, to whatever situation it might please the Government to appoint them.

The president cannot help thinking it well worth considering how far the very trifling advantage of a superficial acquaintance with Persian and Hindoostanee, an acquaintance to be attained as well, or better, if there were no college at all, and which was attained as well, and perhaps far better, when no college existed, is sufficient to outweigh all the disadvantages of expense to Government, trouble to its officers, and peril to the students, which the institution must, even by its warmest advocates, be admitted to involve.

The president has serious doubts whether the college is or can be made of real benefit to any but those who draw their pay from the establishment. The question of the college producing more good or mischief upon the whole, having been started in the minutes of Mr. Bayley and Mr. Mackenzie, the president has thought it candid to express himself as he thinks upon the point.

(signed) *Courtney Smith*, President.

(15.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the *Bengal Government* to the Court of Directors, dated July 1, 1822.

Para. 68. IN our letter of the 1st of April last, paragraphs 33 to 39, we alluded to late arrangements in the college, and stated that we had called upon the college council to submit to us the draft of a statute, providing for the observance of more efficient discipline. The council of the college accordingly framed a statute, and forwarded it for our sanction, with a letter recorded on the consultation of the annexed date.

69. In that statute, the college council not only inserted clauses calculated to enforce more attention to study, but also one providing for the re-establishment of prizes for high and extraordinary proficiency in any of the languages taught in the college, and also for granting a reward to any civil servant under the rank of a senior merchant, who shall attain such knowledge of the Sanscrit or Arabic languages as may enable him to read and explain books of Hindoo or Mahomedan law.

70. The college council observed that in proposing to institute two separate pecuniary rewards, for high proficiency and extraordinary proficiency, entitling to a degree of honour, they had adverted to the short period during which students remain attached to the college, which in the case of meritorious students seldom exceeds from six months to a year. In that period it could scarcely be expected that any student would be able to acquire such extraordinary proficiency as would entitle him to a degree of honour, whilst by assiduity and diligence he might attain such high proficiency as might fairly be considered to entitle him to a smaller pecuniary reward, accompanied with a certificate from the college council. It would, of course, be optional with any student to remain in college after having obtained the reward for high proficiency, with a view to acquire the greater distinction of a degree of honour, with the difference between the reward for high proficiency and the larger pecuniary reward allotted to those students who should obtain the distinction of a degree of honour.

71. The college council also proposed that the quantum of attainment entitling to degrees of honour, should not be inferior to what it was when those distinctions were awarded under the 4th chapter of statutes; and that the high degree of proficiency for which the smaller reward should be conferred, should be such as to render the student competent to the perusal of books in the native languages, and to the transaction of public business in a manner decidedly superior to those who are merely reported qualified to enter on the public service.

72. The reasons which induced the college council to propose the grant of two separate rewards for "high proficiency and extraordinary proficiency," were considered by us to be judicious, and we expressed our opinion that both the rewards might be expediently conferred in instances of peculiar merit. The principle on which the college council proposed that claims to degrees of honour should be appreciated, appeared also to us to be just and advisable.

73. We accordingly approved the draft of the proposed statute, but as we deemed it to be of importance that orders should be issued with the least practicable delay on all cases of irregularity and inadequate progress on the part of the students, we desired that reports on these occasions should be transmitted, not through the visitor, as recommended by the college council, but directly to Government; a slight modification, therefore, of the first section of the new statute was necessary.

74. We perceived with satisfaction a favourable report relative to the recent regular attendance of the students at lectures, contained in the last paragraph of the letter from the college council.

75. The mode of providing for the examination of candidates for prizes, on account of proficiency in Mahomedan and Hindoo law, had not been adverted to in the papers under consideration. It was, of course, essential to select persons of adequate learning for this difficult duty; we remarked, therefore, that the extensive knowledge of the Arabic language and Mahomedan law possessed by Captain Lockett, the secretary to the council of the college, would point him out as well qualified for the office of examiner in that branch, and we desired the college council to report whether Captain Lockett's other avocations in the college would

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(15.) Letter from
the *Bengal Govern-*
ment, 1 July 1822.
Cons. 3 May.
N° 61 to 64.

Appendix (L.)
Education of
Civil Servants.

Cons. 16 May.
N° 23 to 26.

enable him to undertake it as well as occasionally to officiate as an examiner generally in the event of the illness or absence of any one of the fixed examiners. As a remuneration for the performance of these additional duties, we stated that we would consent to the restoration of the allowance of 200 rupees per mensem, which was deducted from Captain Lockett's receipts on his being relieved from the duty of examiner, under the orders of Government, dated the 23d of March 1821.

76. We intimated that the examinations in Hindoo law might, we concluded, be conveniently conducted by the Bengal professor, whose high attainments in the Sanscrit language rendered him peculiarly qualified for that duty: adverting to the very inconsiderable number of students who attended the Bengalee class, we did not propose to assign to Dr. Carey any additional remuneration on the above account. Although it appeared proper to secure the services of fixed examiners in the manner now proposed, we observed that the Government of course did not debar itself from associating with them other competent persons whenever such an arrangement might be thought expedient.

77. The council of the college having signified their opinion, that Captain Lockett's official duties as secretary and librarian would admit of his being employed as examiner, both of candidates for prizes in Mahomedan law and of college students, in case of the absence or indisposition of the ordinary fixed examiners, and that they anticipated substantial advantage to the college, and in the examination of candidates for prizes in Mahomedan law, from the employment of Captain Lockett's extensive knowledge of the Arabic language and Mahomedan law as proposed, we sanctioned the conduct of the examinations in the manner proposed in the 2d and 3d paragraphs of the college council's address, and authorized Captain Lockett to draw the additional allowance of 200 rupees per mensem from the 1st of May last.

(16.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government, dated March 17th, 1824.

(16.) Letter to the
Bengal Govern-
ment, 17 March
1824.

16. THE members of the college council recorded minutes with reference to the system of discipline, and we have perused with pleasure the very able minutes of Messrs. Bayley and Mackenzie. We agree with them so far as to think that if the permission which is received to remain in the college does not account for the whole of the bad effects, it is, however, exceedingly mischievous, and ought not to continue. You therefore acted rightly in passing a statute, pursuant to their recommendation, that if any student shall not make adequate progress within two months of college term, after the first lecture he shall attend, it shall be the duty of the professors to report the same to Government, when measures will be taken for the removal of the student so offending from the college.

17. We find that, in conformity with our orders, you have established pecuniary rewards. On account of the short time during which most of the students remain in the college, and during which it can scarcely be expected that they should acquire such extraordinary proficiency as may entitle them to a degree of honour, we approve of your instituting a smaller reward for such high proficiency as it is in their power to attain.

18. You have, however, altogether misinterpreted our orders with respect to the amount of the rewards. You have assigned 3,000 rupees to every student who attains a certain degree of proficiency in one language only, while an acquaintance with two is requisite to qualify him for the public service, in consequence of which it may often happen that a student will obtain, as in the instance of Mr. McNaghten, the large sum of 6,000 rupees, contrary to our intention, which was that 3,000 rupees should be the highest reward which a student should have it in his power to obtain.

19. In para. 20 of our letter, dated 27th December 1822, we stated that it was our intention that pecuniary rewards should be granted to those students only who are actually attached to the college. We find that by a clause of the new statute, you have appointed rewards for civil servants under the rank of senior merchants, who may, at an examination, appear capable of reading books of Hindoo and Mahomedan law. On a comparison of this statute, we find that you could not have received our letter at the time when you enacted it. We have only, therefore, to refer to our former opinion, which, we doubt not, has already been attended to.

(17.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Bengal Government, dated 30th September 1824.

(17.) Letter from
the Bengal Govern-
ment, 30 Sept. 1824.

64. WE beg leave to call the attention of your honourable Court to a letter from the secretary to the college council, recorded on the annexed date, representing the neglect into which the study of the Bengalee language had fallen in the college, and proposing measures calculated to secure, on the part of the students, a more frequent and willing application to the study of that tongue.

65. By section 19 of the 4th chapter of the statutes, every student is to possess, as a qualification for the public service, a competent knowledge of two languages, of which the Persian must be one; but the second, according to his inclination, may be either Hindoostanee or Bengalee. With reference to this rule, it was observed on the part of the college council, that the Hindoostanee, as it is taught in the college, distinguished by the titles of Oordoo, Delhi, Guban, &c. or the language of the Court of Delhi, is used for colloquial purposes among the higher classes of the natives, and especially of the Mahomedans throughout India, but having been introduced by the Moguls, and being chiefly derived from

Appendix (L.)

(17.) Letter from
the Bengal Govern-
ment, 30 Sept. 1824.

from Arabic, Persian and other western or northern sources, it may still to the Hindoos at large be considered as a foreign tongue.

66. From its intimate connection with Persian and Arabic, however, it is evident that every student wishing to shorten as much as possible the period of his attachment to the college, has a strong motive to choose for his studies the Persian and Hindoostanee, since a very moderate acquaintance with the former will quickly enable him to acquire the requisite proficiency in the latter language, and yet, possessed of such proficiency in both, to at least three-fourths of the Indian population, his phraseology of the Arabic and Persian must appear as unintelligible as their cognate idioms of the Sanscrit, the parent of all Hindoo vernacular tongues, be to him.

67. At the same time, it might be observed, that in the various dialects in use among the Hindoos, a good Sanscrit scholar can trace nearly every word to its source in that copious tongue, the same Nagree character, with the exception of Bengalee and Ooreko, preserving a pretty regular orthography, and the chief distinctions arising from the manner in which, by grammatical rules, the words are inflected, so that a moderate acquaintance with the Sanscrit would give its possessor a far greater command over the derivations therefrom than could be obtained by the study of any other language.

68. The usual period of attachment to the college did not indeed admit of so difficult a language as the Sanscrit being made one of the prescribed studies of the college, beyond what is provided for by the statute above mentioned, viz. what is requisite for a grammatical and accurate knowledge of the Hindoostanee or Bengalee; but a grammatical and accurate knowledge of any one of the vernacular dialects derived from the Sanscrit, and current within the territories under this presidency, could not fail of being attended with advantage in facilitating the acquirement of any other sister dialect derived from the same source, almost equal to what would be derived from an elementary knowledge of the Sanscrit itself.

69. The Bengalee and Ooreko branches are, it is believed, the most intimately connected with their present stock; but the Brij Bhakha, under the different names of Khurree Bolie, Trinth Hindoo, Hindooee, &c. &c. is in general use all over India, particularly among the Rajpoot tribes of Jyepore, Odyore and Kata, and it is, besides, the common language of all those classes of Hindoos which furnish soldiers for our own army, and the native armies of other Eastern powers.

70. The council of the college, therefore, submitted for our consideration the propriety of making such an alteration in the statute above quoted, as should require of every student admitted into the college from and after the enactment of a new statute so modified, in addition to the Persian language, a competent knowledge of either the Bengalee or Brij Bhakha (also called the Trinth Hindoo or Hindooee) instead of the Hindoostanee language, a colloquial knowledge of which, if not fully obtained (as it generally must be) in the course of the student's Persian and Bengalee, or Brij Bhakha, studies in the college would be subsequently acquired without difficulty in his intercourse with the natives and discharge of his public duties, wherever he may be stationed.

71. The measure above suggested was considered by the college council on mature deliberation the most likely to prevent a continuance or recurrence of the neglect of the Bengalee language so often complained of, and to be the best suited to produce a competent number of the civil servants of the Company, properly qualified to transact their public duties among either of the two great classes of our native subjects, Hindoos or Mahomedans, and in whatever part of the territories under this presidency the exigencies of the service might require their employment.

72. It was added, that the adoption of the measure suggested was actually rendered more practicable and easy than it would otherwise be, by the known proficiency of Captain Price, the Hindoostanee professor, in the Brij Bhakha or Hindoo language.

73. We approve the mode in which the college council proposed to induce the students to cultivate the Brij Bhakha language in future, and we authorized the alteration of the 19th section of the 4th chapter of the college statutes, so as to meet their suggestions on the subject.

74. The college council likewise proposed that sections 20 and 21 of the above chapter, relating to the examinations in the college, should be amended. As, however, the sentiments of the president and members of the college council were in some degree different as to the precise nature of the scheme of examination, the decision of Government on the principle of the alteration was rendered necessary.

75. With a view to encourage application to study, and to enable students who have qualified themselves for the public service to enter upon it without delay, it has been usual of late to permit students who may consider themselves so qualified, and may apply for an immediate examination, to obtain the same, at any time between the fixed periods of the half-yearly public examinations.

76. Such intermediate examinations, though conducted by the public examiners under the direction of the college council, were considered by the president of the college council to be open to some objections; and with the view, therefore, of obviating as much as possible the necessity of having recourse to them, Mr. Harington proposed that the periodical public examination should be held quarterly, in the months of March, June, September and December, instead of being half-yearly only as at present.

77. The other members of the council, on the contrary, were of opinion, that the facility which such intermediate examinations afforded to the emancipation of students whenever they might be qualified for the public service, and the constant stimulus to industrious application which is thus applied, had a most powerful effect in exciting them to a vigorous and continued attention to their studies, and that any bar to the emancipation of young men,

when duly qualified, and desirous of entering on their career of public duty, would have a very injurious effect on their habits, and on the discipline of the college, such as greatly to outweigh any benefit the members of the college council could anticipate, under the circumstances of the college of Fort William, from the effect of public examinations. To the plan of rendering public examinations more frequent, the only objection which occurred to the members of the college council was, the probable interruption to the lectures, and the waste of time otherwise more profitably employed. But the arrangement being one on which the president laid considerable stress, and conceiving his opinion to be justly entitled to respect and deference, the members of the college council were unwilling to oppose the experimental adoption of it, provided no vacation should be allowed in the months of March and September beyond the time strictly occupied by the examinations. Indeed, if the system of intermediate examinations were to be discontinued, the members of the college council stated that they would cordially join with the president in urging the necessity of the measure.

78. Deeming it, however, very important to maintain the existing practice of holding mid-term examinations, even though there should be appointed four regular examinations in the year, and entertaining some doubts as to the expediency of the last mentioned arrangement, the members of the college council suggested that in any new statute, no specific course should be prescribed, but that it should be left to the Governor-general in Council, by an Order in Council, to regulate the system of examination in such manner as, under the varying circumstances of the service, might from time to time appear expedient.

79. After an attentive consideration of the opinions of the president, and of the members of the college council, we were disposed to prefer the existing system of half-yearly examinations to quarterly ones, as proposed by Mr. Harington. We apprehend that, notwithstanding every precaution, the frequent recurrences of temporary interruptions to their regular studies would have a tendency to unsettle the minds of the students, while the object of providing for more frequent opportunities of ascertaining the fitness of students for the public service was effected by the existing practice of intermediate examinations.

80. We therefore recommended an adherence to the existing rules relative to examinations; but as the intermediate examinations were not formally authorized by statute, we intimated to the college council, that it was desirable that, in framing the new statute, provision should be made for legalizing the practice as a rule of the college, the exact mode of procedure being regulated as proposed by the members of the college council, by the Governor-general in Council, in such a manner as, under the varying circumstances of the service, might from time to time appear expedient.

81. We observed also, that we were fully aware of the expediency of requiring students temporarily separated from the college to pass the necessary examination at the Presidency, and repeated the opinion as before declared, that nothing but circumstances of peculiar emergency should induce a departure from that salutary rule.

82. Your honourable Court will observe that the college council have suggested, that a recommendation should be addressed on the part of Government to your honourable Court, that a more frequent and diligent study of the Bengalee language should be inculcated at Hertford college, a suggestion which has our entire concurrence, and to which, we trust, your honourable Court will attach an equal weight, and enforce a compliance with it by your authority.

(18.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government, dated March 8th, 1826.

(18.) Letter to the Bengal Government, 8 Mar. 1826.

8. WE observe with satisfaction, that no less than 29 students have been declared qualified for the public service, during the period to which the paragraphs now under reply refer, while during that time it has not been found necessary to remove a single student from the college for inattention to his studies; and three out of four who had previously been removed, have lately, we observe, been duly qualified.

9. We entirely concur in the reasons which have induced you to require of every student in the college a competent knowledge, either of the Bengalee or else of the Hindoo (or *Baj Bhakha*) language, before he can be declared qualified for the public service; and your recommendation for encouraging a more frequent and diligent study of the former of these dialects at Hertford college shall meet with due attention.

(19.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Bengal Government, dated 30th June 1825.

(19.) Letter from the Bengal Government, 30 June 1825.

75. THE Accountant-general submitted, whether with reference to the inducements to expense afforded by a residence in the metropolis, the college of Fort William might not be expediently dispensed with, and whether every writer on his arrival in the country might not immediately be sent into the interior.

76. This representation induced us to desire the opinion of the council of the college of Fort William generally, with regard to the observations of the Accountant-general relative to the college, and more particularly on the question whether the junior civil servants are more liable to incur debt during the period of their attachment to the college, than if it were the practice to send them at once to stations in the interior as early as practicable after their arrival in India.

77. The

(19.) Letter from the Bengal Government, 30 June 1825.

77. The reply of the college council, conveyed in the shape of separate minutes from its members, is recorded on the date annexed.

78. The limits of this despatch not admitting of the insertion of all the arguments of the college council, we shall only abstract the principal heads of the discussion, referring your honourable Court to the documents themselves for more particular information.

The president (Mr. Harington) expressed his opinion, that there was the strongest ground to believe that the junior civil servants are more liable to incur debt during the period of their attachment to the college, than if they were sent to mofussil stations immediately, or soon after their arrival in India. Mr. Harington, however, saw no sufficient reason to conclude from the above admission, or from any thing stated by the Accountant-general, that the junior civil servants would in general be exempted from debt on their first arrival, by the measure suggested of sending them away as soon as possible from the Presidency. Some, if not the principal part, Mr. Harington stated, of the expense incurred by a civilian on his first arrival, would be equally incurred, whether he remained for a few months in Calcutta or were sent to a mofussil station; and if he should not bring a credit with him from his friends for the amount of his disbursements in the first instance, he must necessarily contract debt.

79. Adverting likewise to the short period that a youth remains attached to the college, and to the literary advantages which he has the opportunity of acquiring there, Mr. Harington was of opinion, that unless there should be some other substantial reason for abolishing the college, exclusive of its tendency to involve in debt the junior servants who are attached to it, that reason alone would not be sufficient to counterbalance the advantages to the civil service under this presidency which it is calculated to produce, and which it has been found on experience of nearly 25 years to produce, in giving the means of instruction in the languages of the country to a large body of officers proceeding from it to the discharge of important functions in every department of the public service, with a test of their qualification, and even of their habits and character, which could not otherwise be obtained.

80. Mr. Bayley did not deny the general accuracy of Mr. Wood's observation, that the junior civil servants of the Company, with very few exceptions, incur, during the first six months after their arrival at this Presidency, a debt which the most prudent find it difficult to discharge in ten or twelve years; but Mr. Bayley stated his opinion, that from the comparatively small allowances granted to the junior ranks of the civil service, the necessity of incurring debt on the first establishment of a young man would exist to the same or nearly the same extent, if he were at once removed to a station in the interior of the country; and independently even of the facilities which the college affords for the acquisition of the native languages, Mr. Bayley was of opinion, that it might be satisfactorily shown that the advantages resulting from the residence of the students for a few months at the seat of the Supreme Government, more than counterbalance the temptation to expense with which such residence is attended; Mr. Bayley was therefore persuaded, that the institution could not be abolished without extensive injury.

81. The foregoing sentiments of Mr. Harington and Mr. Bayley were recorded before Mr. Mackenzie, the junior member of the college council, had stated his view of the question.

82. Mr. Mackenzie alluded to the operation of vanity on the minds of young men in Calcutta, to which they yield with a mischievous emulation, that could find no place in the interior of the country. In the metropolis, much was sacrificed to show, which at a retired station would never be thought necessary to comfort. Mr. Mackenzie was therefore of opinion, that the residence of the young men in Calcutta not only adds largely to their debt, but that it is the main cause of their being in debt at all.

83. Though thinking favourably of the advantages derived from the college of Fort William, Mr. Mackenzie could not disguise from himself that those advantages are purchased at a high price, in the embarrassment which it has ordinarily entailed on the civil servants of the Company. And if the college statute of 1822 had been fully tried and had failed, or if there should be any hesitation in rigidly enforcing that statute, through an apprehension that the penalty of removal from college is too severe a punishment for a few months' idleness, Mr. Mackenzie certainly strongly urged the abolition of the college. Even with the most sanguine expectations of benefit from the operation of the statute, Mr. Mackenzie did not expect that the average debt of the civilians entering public life would be less than 8,000 or 10,000 rupees, unless there could be some decided change in the views and notions of the young men, or some alteration in their allowances; with this impression, Mr. Mackenzie stated the sentiment of his mind to be rather reluctant to suggest the abolition of the establishment, than any decided conviction that the good done to the service preponderates over the evil. The benefits derived from the college as a literary institution, in the promotion of oriental learning and the reputation thence accruing to the Government, were different though important considerations, on which he did not then design to touch; he spoke only of its effects on the public servants who are taught in it. And as to these, he by no means indulged the same confident assurance that a short time ago he should unhesitatingly have expressed. It was miserable, Mr. Mackenzie observed, to contemplate the situation of the service contrasted with the advantages they enjoy; and if the college has, as it had, contributed to the evil, it was not easy to give even their due weight to the advantages it had bestowed. Assuredly no trifling advantages would outweigh the mass of evil.

84. Mr. Mackenzie, however, intimated that by some (no very considerable) changes in the system according to which the service is constituted, Government might perhaps avoid all the evils and secure all the advantages; and after discussing the peculiar manner in which young civilians are situated, and the qualifications which should be required of them, he remarked that, supposing things to remain on the present footing, there were one or two points which might be worth consideration.

85. To encourage study during the trying period of the voyage to India, it would, Mr. Mackenzie thought, be well to offer a prize, say of 800 rupees, to every one who might during that time master some moderately easy oriental work, or be found on his arrival to have reached a given standard of proficiency; something below what is now required under the late statute, in the first grade of honorary distinction.

86. Considering the limited number of students now attached to the college at the same time, and the circumstance that they are all, at Haileybury, accustomed to collegiate discipline, it might be advisable to restore the public table, without imposing any strict obligation of attendance, and to furnish the buildings in the manner used at Haileybury, so as to obviate much of the expense incurred in setting up an establishment.

88. After perusing Mr. Mackenzie's minute, Mr. Harington stated that he saw no objection to the adoption of Mr. Mackenzie's proposition that a prize of 800 rupees (or some other fixed sum) should be adjudged on the first examination of a junior civil servant admitted into the college of Fort William, who may have prosecuted his oriental studies during his voyage to India, and may be found on his arrival to have reached a given stand of proficiency in the Persian or any other Asiatic language, something below what is now required under the sixth chapter of the college statutes for the first grade of honorary distinction. As, however, the reward for that degree of proficiency is 800 rupees, Mr. Harington suggested that it would be advisable to fix the reward for a lower degree at a smaller sum, and perhaps 500 rupees would be sufficient, allowing it to be obtained in more than one language.

89. To such part of Mr. Mackenzie's second proposition as related to the supply of furniture, at the expense of Government, for the apartments occupied by the junior servants whilst attached to the college of Fort William, Mr. Harington also saw no objection, provided that care should be taken to preserve the articles of furniture so provided.

90. But with regard to the restoration of a public table for such of the students as might choose to avail themselves of it, Mr. Harington expressed great doubt of its utility. When formerly established, it was not found to answer any good purpose, and Mr. Harington observed that if his recollection was accurate, the college council, (when Mr. H. Colebrooke and Mr. Stuart were members) on a deliberate consideration of the subject, expressed a decided opinion against the re-establishment of it. Mr. Harington would rather add 100 rupees per mensem to the present allowances of the college students, if these were thought insufficient, to meet the necessary expenses of residence at the Presidency, though he apprehended that on the same principle it would be necessary to add to the present salaries of the junior civil servants attached to several of the public offices in Calcutta, and this might be objectionable, as increasing the already too great a preference to such offices, unless assistants in the mofussil were to receive an equal augmentation of salary.

92. Mr. Bayley lamented the distressing facts adduced by Mr. Mackenzie, and observed that the individuals adverted to as being deeply involved in debt appeared, on a general average, to have been attached to the college for upwards of three years, while most of their contemporaries who were not involved were liberated from college in one half of that time.

93. This merely furnished, in Mr. Bayley's judgment, additional proof, if any indeed were wanting, that extravagance and idleness are generally found together, and manifested the importance, both on public and private grounds, of strictly enforcing the rule which requires that young men, who, after a trial of two months, are found not to make due progress in their studies, should at once be removed into the interior of the country.

94. The regular and unvarying enforcement of this rule by the college council and by Government would go far to avert the mischiefs by which idleness is almost always accompanied in Calcutta, while those who apply themselves with steadiness to their prescribed studies would, under the present system, be sure of emancipation from college in six or eight months after their arrival.

95. If to this were added the consideration that a reduced number of junior servants will in future be employed as assistants at the Presidency and in its immediate vicinity, Mr. Bayley ventured to anticipate that the dangers and temptations of Calcutta would not operate to any serious or general extent in future. But if this hope were disappointed, he would join with Mr. Mackenzie in recommending the abolition of the college of Fort William, in the full persuasion that no advantages which could be derived from it would be sufficient to compensate for the hopeless embarrassment and state of dependence to which one half of the service appeared to be now subjected.

96. On the expediency of encouraging the young men to study on the passage from England to India, Mr. Bayley remarked there could be no doubt, and recommended that prizes to the extent suggested by Mr. Mackenzie should be given to every young civilian who may pass a tolerable examination in any Asiatic language on his first arrival here.

97. The plan of providing a public table for the students was, in Mr. Bayley's opinion, one of less certain success.

98. Judging from what he recollected, Mr. Bayley would fear that it would not answer; at that time, however, the students were very numerous, including the junior civil servants from Madras and Bombay, and the large number undoubtedly led to much of the insubordination and improprieties which too often took place.

99. After maturely considering the reasoning and facts contained in the several minutes of the college council, we informed them that we must yield to the conviction that the junior civil servants, while attached to the college, possess inducements to contract debt to which they would not be exposed were they sent as early as practicable after their arrival at the Presidency into the interior. Of this result Mr. Mackenzie's first minute presented irrefragable proofs; but although the evil was one of considerable magnitude, it did not appear so totally unsusceptible of palliations as to render indispensable, as the only effectual remedy, the abolition

abolition of the institution, from which, notwithstanding this serious drawback, such conspicuous advantage had emanated. Being desirous therefore that the college should be maintained, we intimated to the college council that our attention had been anxiously directed to the expedients which might be devised for securing a continuance of its benefits, and at the same time for preventing to the utmost extent those mischiefs which so lamentably detract from its acknowledged usefulness.

100. As might be collected from the several minutes, the causes of the contraction of debt in the college might be traced to the allurements of the capital, to the emulation in expense called forth by the vanity naturally inherent in every young man assembled there, in a considerable number possessing promising prospects, and a facility of anticipating their fulfilment by the indulgence of profusion, to the smallness of their allowances, and to the circumstance of their receiving no pay from the honourable Company until about ten weeks after their arrival.

101. Prodigal habits being so generally the concomitants of idleness, it would, we conceived, be in the power of the college council to arrest their progress by the early detection of the propensity in a student, and by applying with a strictness, which had not hitherto been observed, the rules prescribed in the sixth chapter of the statutes. Until the young men were satisfied that those enactments would be rigidly enforced, the discipline of the college would never be efficient, nor the great and important object of preserving the students from debt be attained. It was to be confessed, however, that in some cases the contraction of debt appeared unavoidable. Supposing a young man to arrive from England without credit on his friends, he remains here for a period of two months and a half before any salary is payable to him. In the mean time he has no resource but to borrow for his current expenses and for the decent furnishing of his apartments in the writers' buildings, not to mention a moderate expenditure on account of equipage, which, with reference to the climate and considerations of health, might be reasonably pronounced to be necessary.

We might, as observed by Mr. Mackenzie, provide proper furniture for the writers' buildings, so that the student on his arrival might at once enter into comfortable apartments without being exposed in his local ignorance to the knavery of native agents. The provision of the furniture might be undertaken by the secretary to the college council, in whom the general charge of it might be vested, the students individually being held responsible for the preservation of the articles allotted to their respective chambers.

102. The restoration of the public table in the college appeared to be a measure of doubtful expediency; as a mode of diminishing the expenses of the students, it would be of little avail. We imagined that the debt of the junior civil servants, while in college, was not accumulated by their monthly disbursements on account of ordinary household expenses, but by lavishing large sums on entertainments, and in the purchase of horses and costly equipages. Supposing the student to remain in college only six or eight months, the ordinary expenses above noticed, if he should be prudent, would amount to but a trifling sum, but the charge to Government for the maintenance of an establishment, and for the supply of a public table, would be large, without producing, in our judgment, any salutary effects at all commensurate with the burthen it would entail on the funds of Government; we therefore withheld our consent to the re-establishment of the public table. We informed the college council that their suggestion, that the studies in the oriental languages at Haileybury college should be confined to the Arabic and Sanscrit tongues, would be submitted to the notice of your honourable Court; and that it would also be recommended to your honourable Court, to authorize a reward of 800 rupees to each student who on his arrival here shall exhibit proofs of having made respectable proficiency in one or more of the oriental languages during the course of his voyage to this country. We accordingly beg leave to recommend these arrangements to the consideration of your honourable Court.

103. Your honourable Court will observe that Mr. Mackenzie has expressed the opinion, that much good would result if civil servants were detained in England until they reach their 21st year; and if the conditions of appointment to the service were rendered such as virtually to ensure a selection of men above the average in talent and acquirements.

104. On these suggestions we conveyed no specific remark to the college council, it appearing to us that the important questions involved in them demand most mature deliberation, and are of a nature which more properly subjects them to the consideration and decision of your honourable Court: we cannot doubt that many beneficial effects would ensue from the observance of a principle of selection in the nomination of writers, and from their departure from England being deferred until a later time of life than at present; but difficulties occur on both points. It would be necessary, perhaps, to provide in some other manner for those who, having failed in exhibiting the required qualification for the civil service, were not admitted to the class of writers, after having directed their studies to that object, and in the same proportion withdrawn them from the ordinary course of education in England.

105. With regard to the attainment of the age of 20 years complete before a writer leaves England, it would not be easy to determine upon the disposal of a candidate for Hertford college until he reaches the age of admittance, which in the case supposed would be 18 years. Seventeen is, perhaps, nearer the average age at which a youth passes from school to the university, and when, if destined for the service of the honourable Company, he would very naturally be transferred from school to the college at Hertford. Sixteen is now the minimum age at which admission is granted to Hertford; but if altered to 17, we conceive that it would be a great improvement of the existing rule.

106. On receipt of the instructions above adverted to, the college council deemed it advisable to obtain from their secretary and from the professors of the college a report of

their respective sentiments on the principal points therein noticed, and forwarded copies of the reports received from those officers to Government, submitting at the same time the result of the deliberate judgment of the college council in regard to the questions specifically referred to them by us, and generally on the best means of discouraging habits of extravagance among the students of the college, of maintaining a more efficient system of discipline, and of securing, so far as local circumstances and the various characters of individual students will admit, those solid advantages which the institution appears capable of furnishing, both to the individual students and to the public service.

107. It not being easy to form a satisfactory and perspicuous abstract of the suggestions of the college council, we shall here transcribe such of their observations as called for a decision on the part of Government, and subjoin the substance of our resolutions on the various points submitted to our consideration.

"It seems to be generally admitted that the young civil servants who arrive in Calcutta unprovided with funds or credit, must inevitably incur debt in the very commencement of their career; that the liquidation of any portion of that debt, or of the interest accruing upon it, cannot generally be looked for until the individuals are in the receipt of higher allowances than those ordinarily granted to an assistant; and that the allowances of a student in the college are not more than sufficient, with prudence and economy, to defray their current monthly expenses."

"The college council would recommend that 10 or 12 sets of the writers' buildings be provided, at the public expense, with those articles of plain but substantial furniture which are required in this climate. Anticipating the sanction of Government to this arrangement, the college council have directed their secretary to prepare a list of the articles of furniture required for each set of quarters, with an estimate of the probable expense; and a further communication on the subject will be shortly submitted for the consideration and orders of Government."

"The students should further be prohibited, under the penalty of immediate removal from Calcutta, from giving expensive entertainments, from racing and hunting, and from other pursuits obviously leading to considerable expense. The college council are well aware that sumptuary restrictions of this nature are not easily enforced, and that in large communities their execution is generally found impracticable; but it appears to them that the numbers, the notions and the habits of the young men attached to the college, place it within the power of Government to enforce collegiate discipline as far as it is desirable to do so. The discipline proposed is of a domestic character, and the Government stands in a parental relation towards the junior civil servants."

"The motives of Government in exercising such control and in maintaining such discipline, are not liable to misconstruction, and such restriction, can scarcely be felt by any young man of proper principles, as unnecessarily severe and harsh."

"To enable the officers of the college and the college council to enforce them with effect, the restrictions must be precise and definite, and if the principle is approved by Government, the college council will submit a draft of such rules and instructions as appear to them sufficient for the purpose."

"In connection with the foregoing arrangements, the college council would propose the enactment of a rule to prevent any student from remaining attached to the college beyond a period of eight months from his first entering it, except in instances in which his studies may have been seriously interrupted by certified ill health, or in which a student who may have already distinguished himself by his successful application, may *bona fide* be desirous of obtaining a more intimate acquaintance with the native languages than is ordinarily required as a qualification for the public service."

"They would also suggest the propriety of giving to the young men on their first arrival, or at any subsequent period before they are pronounced qualified for the public service, the option of proceeding to a station in the interior of the country, and of there qualifying themselves to pass an examination in the prescribed languages. It is probable that such an option would be gratefully accepted by some of those who might happen to have relations or friends at stations in the interior, or by those who might prudently desire to avoid the temptations of the capital."

"These provisions, if sanctioned by Government, might be embodied in a new statute. Some parts of the existing statutes are no longer applicable to the state of discipline and study at present observed in the college, and some of the provisions are not altogether reconcilable with each other. The opportunity might be taken of simplifying, amending and consolidating into one statute, the whole of those provisions which it might be considered desirable to retain; and if the suggestion be approved, the college council will prepare a draft of a new chapter for the consideration and approval of Government."

"Nothing is more conducive to the good of the students than a friendly intercourse with the college officers; and with a view to promote that object, it seems desirable that the Court of Directors should be solicited to restore the salaries of the secretary and the professors to their former standard, or that a sum equivalent to the deduction made from their salaries should be at once granted as a table allowance to the secretary, and such of the professors as ordinarily reside in Calcutta."

"In conclusion, the college council direct me to observe, that although diligence may be encouraged and idlers removed by the operation of the proposed rules, yet it is their firm opinion that the distinct perception by the students that extravagance and pecuniary embarrassments are considered as a serious practical bar to promotion, and decidedly discouraged

by Government, and by the members of it personally, will prove more efficacious towards the accomplishment of the objects now in view than any rules whatever.

"The prosperity and fair fame of the civil servants, and the happiness of the many millions subject to the rule of the British Government, are closely connected with the independence, from pecuniary embarrassment, of those who are to administer the civil government; and the college council are of opinion that the measures suggested in this letter will, if judiciously and steadily enforced, go far to discourage extravagance, and consequently to promote the public interests."

110. We expressed our desire to receive the draft of regulations proposed in the 9th paragraph of the letter from the college council, for the enforcement of the observance of economy and regularity on the part of the students.

111. With respect to the suggestion comprised in the 10th paragraph of their letter, we observed, that considering the difference of capacity to acquire languages possessed by different individuals, and the provisions made, or intended to be made, against the continuance of students in college without real application, the limitation of eight months, as the period of attachment to the institution, appeared unnecessary as well as liable to objections.

112. The option proposed in the 11th paragraph of their letter, to be granted to writers, on their first arrival or at any subsequent period before they may be pronounced qualified for the public service, of proceeding to a station in the interior, and of there qualifying themselves to pass an examination in the prescribed languages, appeared open to the objection that it would leave the number of students in the college altogether uncertain. It seemed also to militate against the principle that the college affords means and facilities for acquiring proficiency in the oriental languages, superior to any that would be attainable elsewhere if the college were discontinued. We therefore informed the college council, that we did not deem it expedient to adopt the suggestion in question.

113. We intimated our opinion, that it would be highly desirable that the statutes of the college should be revised and consolidated, and we willingly accepted the offer of the college council to prepare a draft of a new chapter for the approval of Government.

114. Adverting to the suggestion offered in the 13th paragraph of the college council's address, we stated that, with reference to the small number of students now attached to the college, we perceived no sufficient reason for recommending to your honourable Court any addition to the salaries of the professors, especially as they are generally accommodated with the use of a set of apartments in the buildings, and hold also other situations besides that of professor, viz. two of them being employed in the translation of the regulations, and the third as superintendent of the Hindoo college.

115. We fully admitted the force of the observations contained in the two concluding paragraphs of the college council's letter, relative to a distinct perception by the students, that extravagance and pecuniary embarrassments are considered a bar to promotion in the public service, and to the necessity of a manifestation on the part of the Government, both collectively and individually, of a decided determination to discourage habits of profusion in the junior civil servants of the honourable Company; but we remarked that, without the vigilant attention of the college council and its officers, it was improbable that instances of extravagance would in general come under the cognizance of Government. If, however, the college council, their secretary and the professors would strictly perform their functions, by affording to Government the requisite information regarding the occurrence of any such cases in future, the Government would not be wanting, however painful to their feelings, in a rigid exercise of all the means in their power, to repress and punish such dereliction of the obvious principles of duty and honour, and to promote that independence from pecuniary embarrassment, which the college council had justly stated to be closely connected with the prosperity and fair fame of the civil servants, and the happiness of the many millions subject to the rule of the British Government.

(20.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor general
in Council at Bengal, dated December 19th, 1827.

11. WE observe that another of the expedients which you would employ for preventing extravagance among the students, is that of enforcing a better discipline in the college than has been hitherto maintained. We are not, indeed, without apprehension that the discipline of the college has hitherto fallen short of what it ought to have been; but we are loth to think so unfavourably of those who have had the superintendence of it, as to believe that this evil has, in any considerable degree, been owing to the default, or that greater attention would go far towards remedying the disorder, which, under their previous management, has grown to such a height. Under this head it is proposed that certain kinds of expense should be discouraged by the penalty of immediate removal from college. Upon this point, however, the college council very justly remark, "that sumptuary restrictions of this nature are not easily enforced, and that in large communities their execution is generally found impracticable;" and, indeed, the experience which is obtained in England of the powers even of the strictest discipline in limiting expense in schools and colleges, prevents us from entertaining an expectation nearly so sanguine as that which you express, of the effect of any discipline which is likely to be exercised in the college at Calcutta.

12. The instruction of the college at Calcutta consists of two parts: private tuition under the moonshees, and public lectures at the college. The public lectures at the college occupy one hour per day for each student, and if attendance at the college were dispensed

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

with, tuition by the moonshees would not be withdrawn; on the other hand, every expedient should be employed to render it more efficient.

13. It is an opinion, concurred in by you and by the college council, by all those, indeed, whose sentiments have been called for on this occasion, public officers of the greatest experience, and on whose judgment we can the most fully rely, that the grand cause of the evil is to be traced to the residence of our civil servants at Calcutta during the time of their attendance at the college. Surely if the residence at Calcutta is not attended with some extraordinary advantage, no other way attainable, this is a consequence of it, the danger of which ought not to be incurred.

14. Writers are expected to acquire at college an elementary acquaintance with such of the languages of the country as are necessary to conduct the business of the offices they are destined to fill. The means of acquiring this knowledge at Calcutta would probably only shorten by a month or two the interval of preparation for business, an advantage which surely cannot be put in competition with the risk which is incurred.

15. There are two collateral effects attributed to the residence of the young men at Calcutta, which it is necessary to consider in taking a full view of this important case.

16. It is stated that Government has thereby an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the character of the individuals who are about to become its instruments in the different departments of the public business. We do not dispute the importance of this information, but we do not think that Government would be deprived of the means of obtaining it, if the young men were sent to acquire their preliminary qualifications each under a proper officer in the interior. If they remain at Calcutta, Government must still derive its information from others, the professors and superintendants of the college, and it might derive still more perfect information from the officers in the interior, under whom the young men might be individually placed, and by whom they would be more immediately and closely observed.

17. And here we may remark, that if these means of becoming acquainted with the character and habits of young men during their residence at the Presidency had not been altogether lost sight of, we cannot but think that early and serious admonitions from the college council, as well as from the members of your Government, might have afforded, in many cases, a salutary check to profusion and expense, for it is of little value to possess the knowledge of character, if correctives are not timely applied to whatever is obviously exceptionable in conduct.

18. It is also stated, that it is of great advantage to persons entering the career of public service in India, to have an opportunity of knowing, and being known to, the leading portion of that society, with which, during the better part of their lives, they are to be so intimately connected. To this advantage we do not ascribe the same importance as appears to be attached to it by you. Whatever doubts, however, may be entertained on this subject, there can, in our opinion, be no doubt that it is greatly outweighed by the danger of a residence in Calcutta.

19. You will observe that our opinion respecting the utility of the college does not, in any degree, proceed from any diminution of our solicitude on the subject of education. On no point are we more anxious than that the young men who are to fill the important offices under your Government, should be properly educated. Other means may without difficulty be provided for supplying them with instruction in the languages of India, the sole purpose for which the college at Calcutta is now supported, and it is our wish that a greater, not a less degree of attention than heretofore, should be bestowed upon this object.

20. The plan at various times adverted to, in the discussions on the subject which you have transmitted to us, is that which, if properly carried into effect, appears to us to combine the greatest sum of advantages. In placing the young men as supernumeraries under the revenue and judicial officers, or political residents in the interior, the individuals whose own acquirements and character afford the best hope of their performing the duty of superintendants well, should be selected in preference, and it should be considered in what way the allowance for obtaining the assistance of the requisite teachers can be rendered most effectual to its end.

21. The appropriate and only effectual security for the requisite diligence on the part of the young men, in acquiring the languages necessary for the performance of the duties to which they may be assigned, is to render a certain degree of proficiency an indispensable preliminary to an appointment to the emoluments of active service. This measure has been successfully adopted under the Madras and Bombay presidencies, and we think that it ought to be universal. The only point in respect to which there is much of nicety or difficulty, is in fixing the degree of knowledge which should be strictly required, and in determining the mode of examination necessary to ascertain the fact of its acquirement.

22. It would be easy enough to form a committee of examination at the Presidency, on which perfect reliance might be placed. But in the Upper Provinces and other distant places, the inconvenience of a long and expensive journey to the Presidency would be considerable, and we should hope that committees might be formed at the seats of the Revenue Boards or at other places, if any should happen to be more convenient, where examinations sufficient to determine the fitness of young men for active service might be satisfactorily conducted.

23. Upon the whole, we find ourselves compelled to convey to you our opinion, that the disadvantages above enumerated more than counterbalance the benefits of the Calcutta college, and that it is expedient to take measures for the discontinuance of that institution. We are, however, unwilling to issue peremptory orders for this purpose, without having the advantage

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

advantage of the fullest information which you may have been able to collect, on a question to which we attach so much importance.

24. We therefore authorize you, if you shall still see sufficient reason for differing from the conclusion to which we have arrived, to suspend the execution of our directions during a further reference to us, of such facts or arguments as may not already have been stated in the former correspondence on the subject; but if on consideration your opinion should coincide with ours, we wish that the measure should be carried into effect without further delay.

25. In the view which we have thus taken of the general subject, the consideration of the questions relative to an increase of salary to the professors or secretary of the college is of course postponed. In the event of the abolition of the college, you will pay that attention to their interests which justice may appear to require; and you will not be without sufficient means, in other ways, of turning their talents to account.

26. An alteration of the time of life to one later than that at which the civil servants now leave England, and the adoption of such a principle of appointment as would ensure a selection of men above the average of talent and acquirements, from both of which arrangements you think that great advantages would accrue, are subjects for very deliberate consideration, and cannot be decided upon hastily, or without a connected view of all the means which are capable of being employed for raising to the utmost the intellectual and moral qualifications of the service.

28. We place great reliance on the determination which you have expressed, to treat "pecuniary embarrassment as a bar to promotion in the public service, to repress and punish that dereliction of the obvious principles of duty and honour, which these embarrassments imply, by a rigid exercise of all the means in your power." In fact, as it is your duty to mark carefully every instance of real unfitness for the public duties in which you have to employ the individuals placed as servants at your disposal, and to make that unfitness an invariable ground of exclusion from office, and as there is no species of unfitness, the consequences of which are more to be apprehended than that of pecuniary obligation and dependence, there is none which you will be less excusable in overlooking, or treating with undue indulgence.

29. Upon the whole, our opinion is, that you have the grand instruments of reform, the means of influencing the minds of those whom you are to employ, in your own hands; and that they consist in the power which you possess, of appointing or not appointing to the emoluments of office. In the use of this power, with respect to the first appointment of the junior members of the service, you may secure the attainment by them of the qualifications which you wish them to possess, and in the use of it with respect to the service in general, you may go far towards securing the absence of all those great defects, from which misconduct is most likely to proceed. Nor can we doubt, far less despair, that those natural, appropriate and powerful remedies, judiciously and undeviatingly applied, will be attended with the happy consequences which it is our object to secure.

(21.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Governor-general in Council to the Court of Directors, dated May 27, 1826.

44. We have sanctioned a rule proposed by the college council, that students be examined in the languages taught in the college at the end of every two months after their admission to the institution.

46. We have sanctioned a judicious suggestion of the college council, that copies of the reports of the professors of the college, respecting the examination in the oriental language of students, on their arrival at the Presidency from England, be regularly forwarded to your honourable Court, who will thereby be enabled to judge how far the oriental knowledge acquired in England has proved useful to the students on their arrival in India.

(22.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council, dated July 30, 1828.

23. You bring to our notice the draft of a letter proposed to be addressed directly by Government to all young civil servants arriving from England, chiefly for the purpose of warning them against the contraction of debt and the indulgence of expensive habits. The draft submitted by the college council appears in substance unobjectionable.

24. That part of the proposed letter from which we anticipate the greatest utility, is the specification of every thing that you consider to be required in the form of establishment or equipage; and of the maximum of expense which, in your opinion, ought to be incurred under those heads.

25. You have resolved to provide furniture for the writers' buildings, at the public charge, considering the provision of it to be one of the greatest sources of expense to a writer on his arrival. To this measure, so long as the institution is countenanced, we shall not refuse our acquiescence.

(20.) Letter to the Bengal Government, 19 Dec. 1827.

(21.) Letter from the Bengal Government, 27 May 1826.

(22.) Letter to the Bengal Government, 30 July 1828.

(23.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 23d August 1827.

42. From the proceedings in the margin, your honourable Court will observe that at the last two monthly examinations in the college, only one student was reported qualified for the public service.

43. After expressing our concern at this very unfavourable result, we informed the college council that we should have been disposed to mark our displeasure by the removal of several of the students from the institution, had not the lenient view taken by the college council, of the general relaxation, and the unfavourable season of the year for travelling, induced us to acquiesce in the suggestions of the college council for a longer remission of that penalty. It was indispensable, however, we informed the college council, that they should convey to the remaining students a serious admonition on the part of Government, and point out to them in the most impressive manner, the urgent necessity of their applying actively and vigorously to the studies, which they appeared hitherto to have pursued with such culpable indifference, assuring them at the same time, that their perseverance in such a course of indolence would be visited by a removal into the interior after the next periodical examination.

45. Lastly, we intimated to the college council, that the sentiments of Government with regard to the expediency of acting up to the spirit of the 25th section of the 8th chapter of statutes had been so frequently declared to the college council, that a reiteration of them would appear to be superfluous, had we not remarked a disposition on their part to interpret that section more indulgently than a regard for the welfare of the junior civil servants seemed in our judgment to warrant. The detention of students addicted to idleness for any considerable period in Calcutta, must in almost every case necessarily lead to habits of expense, and as soon as these propensities are conspicuous, the interests of the student will be best consulted by his removal from the scene of temptation; nor could it, we added, escape the penetration and experience of the college council, that the students perceiving that the section in question was so frequently contravened with impunity, would be too much disposed to rely on a deviation from its penalties being extended to their own cases. Hence this persuasion led to that state of general relaxation which we had so seriously to deprecate.

(24.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 29th November 1827.

47. On our proceedings of the annexed dates are recorded the reports of the college council on the annual examination of the students of the college held in June last.

48. We doubt not that your honourable Court will participate with us the extreme regret and disappointment which we experienced at receiving these reports, the results of which were so very unfavourable, that we deemed it our duty in the strongest manner to express our displeasure at the total neglect of study and general spirit of idleness on the part of the students which these proceedings evinced to exist.

49. Earnestly alive to the consequences which must follow the continuance of such a state of inefficiency, and to the effect which it was likely to have on the reputation of the college, and on the welfare of those connected with it, we urged on the college council the necessity of making the most strenuous efforts to restore the character of the institution; and as the means of effecting this most desirable end, we referred them to a just construction of the 25th section of the 8th chapter of statutes, and expressed our conviction that a firm, strict and uniform execution of its provisions would produce the improvements which we were so anxious to secure.

50. We did not feel any doubt as to the disposition of the college council to second our efforts for the attainment of this important object: but the construction put by them on the section in question being different to that which we had hitherto uniformly attached to it, it seemed necessary that the views of Government in enacting it should be distinctly declared.

51. For more full information as to the terms in which we deemed it proper to convey our sentiments to the college council, we beg permission to refer your honourable Court to our orders of the 19th July last, and to the documents referred to in them, from which your honourable Court will observe, that we explained at considerable length the construction which we deemed it essential to maintain, of the 25th section of the 8th chapter of the statutes, and concluded by impressing on the college council the absolute necessity of their acting on that rule with the strictness contemplated at the time when it was enacted, as the only means by which extravagant propensities on the part of the students could be efficiently checked before they should settle into confirmed habit, and by which alone studious habits and the early qualification of the students for the public service could be hoped for.

52. With regard to the proposed augmentation of the allowances of the professors of the college, suggested by the college council, we informed them that we did not perceive the probability of the increased number of students continuing so long in college under the existing rules regarding examinations as to justify that augmentation.

53. We felt compelled likewise to express our dissent from the opinion of the college council as to the expediency of culpable students being summoned before us in council for the purpose of being admonished; indeed we could ill spare time for such a duty, nor did we consider it advisable that so solemn a formality should be observed, for we felt satisfied that impressive exhortations on the part of the college council delivered to the offending student at their formal meetings would have a beneficial effect in exciting application to study, and preventing a recourse to the measure of rustication.

55. On our proceedings of the annexed date are recorded the reports received from the college council on the first two monthly examinations of the second term of the current year, which

Cons. 12 July.
N° 43 to 58.
Cons. 19 July.
N° 40 & 41.

Cons. 12 Sept.
N° 41 to 44.

which your honourable Court will be happy to find exhibit more favourable results than those above noticed.

57. With regard to the application of the professor of Arabic and Persian for assistance in the performance of his duties, we stated to the college council that we entertained doubts of the necessity of appointing a temporary assistant to that officer. The extent of his duties appeared to be of a fluctuating nature, and might be expected to diminish, either by the qualification of the senior students for the public service, or the removal from the college of those who would not benefit by its facilities for study, in greater proportion than they would be augmented by the arrival of new students.

58. We added, however, that if the pressure, contrary to our expectation, should continue, we did not see why one of the examiners of the college should not be called on to assist Lieutenant Ouseley, or why the lecture days for Persian and Arabic might not be increased in number, and the attendance of the students thereby divided.

61. Having received a further communication from the college council, which is recorded in our proceedings of the annexed date, your honourable Court will perceive that, under the necessity which existed for keeping all the public establishments on the most economical footing, and of avoiding all unnecessary expenditure, we felt ourselves compelled to reject the recommendation of the majority of the college council, and to order that the professor of the Arabic and Persian languages should be aided in giving lectures to the students by one of the examiners.

Cons. 20 Sept.
N° 17 to 22.

(25.)—LETTER from *C. Lushington*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Governor-general in Council, to the President and Members of the College Council, dated 19th July 1827.

Gentlemen,

ADVERTING to my letter of the 12th instant, I have now the honour to convey to you the observations of the Right honourable the Vice-president in Council, on the result of the recent examinations held in the college.

2. It is painful to his Lordship in Council again to record his feelings of regret, disappointment and displeasure, at the little progress which the students who have for several months been attached to the college, appear to have made, in qualifying themselves for the public service, and at the utter want of industry and application which some of them seem to have evinced.

3. Earnestly alive to the consequences which must follow the continuance of such a state of inefficiency, and to the effect which it is likely to have on the reputation of the college, and on the welfare of those connected with it, his Lordship in Council would urge the necessity of making the most strenuous efforts to restore the character of the institution. The means of effecting this most desirable end are simple and obvious. A just construction of the 25th section of the 8th chapter of statutes, and a firm, strict and uniform execution of its provisions, will, his Lordship in Council is convinced, produce the improvement which the Government is so anxious to secure.

4. His Lordship in Council is fully satisfied of your disposition to second his wishes for the attainment of this important object, but the construction put by you on the section in question being different to that which his Lordship in Council has hitherto uniformly attached to it, it seems necessary that the views of Government in making it should be distinctly declared.

5. In the first place, removal from the institution was not intended as a punishment, though its immediate effect on the inclination of the idle student, may have led to its being characterized as a penalty. Its object was to check the first tendency to extravagance, the almost universal consequence of idleness, not to wait till the habit had become rooted by indulgence and the foundation laid for a load of debt, which the individual during the whole course of his service might have to deplore; and by separating the more pertinacious offenders against the discipline of the college, from new comers of more docile habits, to prevent the pernicious effects of bad examples on the latter. It was never intended to wait till the evil became desperate, nor has Government ever deemed rustication a dangerous remedy as you have described it; but a short though sufficient trial having been made of the disposition of the young servants, no time was to be lost after the first exhibition of perverseness in guarding against its becoming habitual.

6. Such were the considerations which led to the framing of that portion of the statute immediately referred to; and looking back to the year 1822 until a very recent period, it will be perceived that the members of the college council, the college officers and the Government, both before and subsequently to that enactment, have invariably recommended a strict enforcement of the rule for early removing idle students from the Presidency. Mr. Holt Mackenzie, in his minute, as a member of the college council, dated the 11th of February 1822, goes so far as to observe, that when a student has not evinced a desire to profit after two months by the facilities of study afforded by the college, "an unfavourable report respecting him by the professors and examiners, uncontradicted by himself, should (unless under special cases) be held as a sufficient ground for the immediate removal of the student," and that "no promises of future application should be heard." Mr. Mackenzie remarks, that "the early removal of idlers seems to me of so much importance, that even two months trial may, I think, be found too short;" and in another place he adds, "In conclusion, I shall only repeat my urgent prayer that the late statute may be rigidly enforced." The above is a specimen of the opinions of the public officers connected with the college on the subject

subject of the statute, and the substance will be found recorded on almost every occasion when its operation has been discussed. Some extracts from those records are herewith transmitted for facility of reference.

7. It is with reference to the above notions of the practical application of the 25th section, that his Lordship in Council is led to conceive that your interpretation of its provisions is essentially erroneous. In your resolutions of the 30th ultimo, you have supposed the case of a student who has evinced decided symptoms of amendment, after having received suitable admonition; but the 25th section is directed only against the individual who has not made adequate progress in his studies within two months from and after the first lecture he shall attend, "and who from expensive habits, from idleness or from other improper indulgences, is likely to incur debt and to set an injurious example to others by remaining attached to the college," and by no means against him whom you contemplate as "ardently striving to attain the goal." Such ardour indeed is not often to be expected from the youth who has commenced his collegiate career by idleness, though it is far from the wish of Government that such indications of reformation, if timely represented, should be rigidly rejected.

8. Temporary removal from the college, though to a certain degree discreditable, cannot justly be regarded as a degradation, nor is his Lordship in Council satisfied that it produces in ordinary instances those feelings of dejection, amounting almost to despair, to which you allude. The rusticated student is separated from the allurements of the capital, and the temptation to idleness and expense which usually prevails with so much influence among a large body of young men closely connected in society; and if he possesses the slightest portion of emulation or any anxiety to regain the ground he has lost, he may generally obtain the friendly advice and aid in his studies of his superior in office. His Lordship in Council is inclined to think that early return from the interior, with the requisite degree of qualification, is not of rare occurrence, and, so far from rustication having the effect of deadening future exertion in the service, his Lordship in Council is happy in the knowledge that many of those individuals who were once subjected to it, have ultimately proved highly valuable servants of the Honourable Company. His Lordship in Council cannot doubt there are many more individuals in the service who now feel deep regret that injudicious kindness and ill-timed lenity operated to allow them to remain attached to the college, to the permanent injury of their prospects in life.

9. Adverting to the extract from my letter of the 23d of June 1825, quoted in your resolutions, I am desirous to observe that it is not the wish of Government that it should have an extended application. It had reference rather to the cases of students whose capacity for literary acquirement is much more limited than it is hoped is generally the fact, and the benefit of it should be granted with the utmost caution, and only to those whose deficiency is not to be imputed to wilful idleness.

10. To conclude this part of the subject, it is the wish and expectation of Government that the 25th section of the 8th chapter of statutes be acted on in future with the strictness originally contemplated; and his Lordship in Council relies on your punctual maintenance of a rule, on the due enforcement of which the welfare of the institution mainly depends. It is natural that you should feel reluctance to recommend measures which in your judgment partake of severity; but his Lordship in Council is persuaded that a consideration of the extract appended to Mr. Holt Mackenzie's minute of the 2d of April 1825, noticing the lamentable consequences resulting, in the early days of the college, from long detention in the institution, evinced in the contraction by many individuals of heavy debts, of which the embarrassment may be expected to be almost perpetual, will satisfy you that a judicious and firm application of the statute to the cases of those students who manifest a tendency to fall into similar profusion, is a necessary act of parental solicitude rather than of rigour towards the thoughtless objects of it.

11. The Vice-President in Council has hitherto considered the rule adverted to in the 7th paragraph of your resolutions to be a standing order, but at all events the necessary measures will be now adopted for maintaining it.

12. With regard to the augmentation of the allowances of the professors of the college, the Vice-President in Council does not perceive the probability of the increased number of students continuing so long in college under the existing rules regarding examinations as to justify that augmentation; but at all events, in the present state of the Honourable Company's finances, it cannot be taken into consideration.

13. His Lordship in Council regrets the necessity of differing from your opinion as to the expediency of culpable students being summoned to the council chamber for the purpose of being admonished. Government, however, could not spare time for that duty, even if it appeared advisable, which it does not, in his Lordship's judgment, that so solemn a formality should be observed. After the practice had been adopted a few times, its imposing effect would lose its force, and the immediate authority of Government might in unsuccessful cases have the appearance of being slighted. The same objections, however, do not apply to admonitions before the council of the college, and Government is satisfied that impressive exhortations on your part, delivered to the offending student at your formal meetings, would have a beneficial effect in exciting application to study and preventing a recourse to the measure of rustication.

Council Chamber,
19th July 1827.]

(signed) C. Lushington,
Chief Secy to Govt.

(26.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Governor-general in Council, in the General Department, dated 15th August 1828.

2. WE have the subject of your letter, dated 19th December last, regarding the college of Fort William and the disposal of the junior civil servants at this Presidency, now under consideration, having called for reports from the college council and officers of the college (which have just been sent in), and having further asked for information from the Governments of Madras and Bombay, as to the method of instructing the younger servants followed at those presidencies respectively. We have yet received no reply from either of those Governments, but are daily expecting the information solicited; upon its arrival, and upon completion of the other inquiries necessary to a full investigation of this important subject, we shall, of course, address your honourable Court at length, in order to communicate the result of our deliberations.

(27.)—LETTER from the Governor-general in Council, in the General Department, dated 30th June 1829.

Honourable Sirs.

ON our proceedings of the 12th June of the past year, your honourable Court will find the orders passed by us on the first receipt of your despatch, under date the 19th December 1827, regarding the college at Fort William. Cons. 12 June 1828. N° 1 & 2.

2. We have now completed the inquiries instituted on that occasion, and having obtained all the information we desired, have at length come to a final resolution to avail ourselves of the option given to us in the 24th para. of your letter above acknowledged, and to maintain the college of Fort William on its present footing, until the receipt of further orders from your honourable Court. It is the purpose of this letter to report the steps taken by us on this occasion, and to submit our sentiments at length on the subject, with a recommendation of certain measures for the future, which will require the sanction and concurrence of your honourable Court.

3. A copy of the despatch of your honourable Court above referred to was, in the first instance, forwarded to the college council of this presidency, with a request to be furnished with the sentiments of that body, and of the officers under their authority, in regard to the present efficiency of the institution as a place of instruction, and likewise as to whether it presented inducements to extravagance, or the contrary. We further called on the college council to state generally their opinion in respect to the most advisable course to be pursued towards junior civil servants, supposing the institution to be abolished. Cons. 12 June 1828. N° 1.

4. Your honourable Court having, in the despatch in question, made allusion to the systems pursued for the education of junior servants at Madras and Bombay, we further directed those Governments to be addressed, noticing the following as the points in regard to which we solicited information, for the purpose of judging of the merit of the respective systems:— Cons. 12 June 1828. N° 2.

1st, The degree of instruction communicated to the junior servants under the arrangements in force, and the period within which qualification for the public service is ordinarily attained.

2d, The means possessed of overcoming a disinclination to study if displayed by a servant; and the proportion of persons who, after a fair period, had failed to attain the required qualification.

3d, Whether the system pursued was attended with the disadvantage of producing debt and habits of extravagance in the young men.

4th, The expense to Government incurred for the instruction of the junior servants, as compared with the number educated.

5. The reply of the college council, with the minutes of its several members, as well as the reports of the college officers, who were all called upon to state their opinion as to the present efficiency, or the contrary, of the institution at this presidency, will be found recorded on our proceedings noted in the margin. The annual report upon the examinations of the month of June 1828 was at the same time before us; and we beg to refer your honourable Court to these proceedings for the full details they contain of the present system and condition of the college. It will be seen that the members of the college council were unanimous in deprecating the abolition of the college; they did not admit the fact that residence in Calcutta as students of the college was necessarily a source of debt to the junior servants, or had the effect of engendering habits of dissipation. In the minutes of the several members of the college council, it is indeed contended, that there was equal if not more debt before the college was established, and that the students of later years have been comparatively free from the evil. With regard also to the present efficiency of the discipline and habits of study at the institution, the college council referred us to the reports of the college officers, as establishing that the condition of the college in that respect was satisfactory. The secretary to the college council, indeed, differed on this point, in some degree, from the other officers, and maintained that the discipline was not enforced with sufficient strictness to repress idleness and inattention in those disposed to neglect their studies, and that the institution was susceptible of improvement in this respect; but in this opinion he was opposed by all the members of the council, who would not admit their management to be open to such an imputation, but complained, on the other hand, that although regular in bringing under notice cases of neglect of attendance on lecture, and similar default, the secretary exercised no control over the moral conduct of the students, which they conceived to be his duty. Cons. 18 Sept. 1828. N° 41 to 56. 18 Sept. N° 29 to 40.

6. The college council added, that they were not of opinion it would be practicable to devise any efficacious or satisfactory plan of disposing of the writers on their first arrival, in case it should be determined to abolish the college of Fort William, or materially to alter its actual

Cons.
18 Sept. 1828.
N° 45.Cons.
2 June 1829.Cons.
2 June 1829.Cons.
2 June 1829.Cons.
2 June 1829.

actual constitution. They abstained, however, from further touching on that head, but concluded their letter in the following words: "We similarly refrain from proposing formally and collectively the adoption of any measures or arrangements which we think calculated to ameliorate the existing system, and to correct defects with which it may be justly chargeable, until the preliminary question shall have been decided of whether the college of Fort William is to be maintained on its present footing or discontinued."

7. We had not before us, when this report was received and first taken under consideration, the information that had been called for from Madras and Bombay, as to the method of instruction pursued at those presidencies, and were therefore not prepared to determine finally whether to maintain or abolish the college; but conceiving the above cited passage of the letter of the college council to imply that there were some specific means of improvement in the contemplation of your honourable Court, to discontinue the college made, and believing that the resolution of your honourable Court to discontinue the college was founded upon an assumed impracticability of applying any such remedy for the evils complained of, we called upon the college council to state what specific measures they alluded to in the above cited paragraph, for we desired to be fully apprized of the views they might entertain on this branch of the subject, before coming to any determination of the important question whether to maintain the college or not.

8. Your honourable Court will of course refer to the minutes and reports of the officers of the college above noticed. We refrain therefore from giving the substance of them more in detail. The register of students, with the periods of their having qualified, compiled from the commencement of the college to the present day, and annexed by the secretary to his report, will be found an useful document for reference, if it be desired by your honourable Court to compare the efficiency of the institution at one period with its condition at any other.

9. On our proceedings of the 2d instant will be found the reply received by us from the college council, with the minutes of the members on the subject of the measures of improvement to which they alluded. On the same day's proceedings are recorded the replies received from Madras and Bombay, with our minutes and final resolution upon the question as left for our determination in your honourable Court's despatch. A separate copy of all these papers forms a number in the packet, in order that there may be no delay in placing your honourable Court in possession of the whole case; the regular sets of our proceedings have not been prepared and transmitted for so recent a date.

10. Your honourable Court will observe that the Governor-general has, in his minute dated 27th December last, entered fully into the whole question, and has discussed at length the utility or otherwise of the college, the causes of its failure in some respects, the means of improving its discipline so as to remedy the evils ascribed to its influence, and the sufficiency of the authority of Government under its present constitution relatively to the service to establish a more efficacious scheme of discipline. His Lordship has also stated his opinion on the comparative advantage of the college system over the plan of self-instruction in the mofussil, with examinations for the test of qualification, and likewise on the claims preferred on its behalf to preference over the systems adopted at the other presidencies. The expense of the present method of instruction has also been estimated, and the burthen entailed on Government by a student's protracted residence in the college, without attaining qualification, is pointed out as calling for a remedy within the sphere of your honourable Court's authority. His Lordship proceeded to recommend that, as an experiment for the improvement of the discipline, the whole authority in that branch should be transferred from the college council to the secretary acting immediately under and in communication with himself as visitor. The minute closes with a solicitation that your honourable Court will furnish more distinct orders on the case of civil servants known to be involved in debt, and declared by your despatch under reply to be unqualified for public employ in consequence thereof: to this subject we shall hereafter recur.

11. We beg to refer your honourable Court to the Governor-general's minute in question, of the substance of which the above affords a very meagre outline. Annexed to the minute is a memorandum of the system adopted and of the relative expense of the plans of instruction pursued at Madras and Bombay, prepared from the replies obtained from those Governments respectively, copies of which are recorded on the same day's proceedings.

12. The honourable Sir Charles Metcalfe placed his opinions on record in a minute bearing date the 28th December, but recorded with the other papers on our proceedings of the 2d instant. Upon the important question whether the college ought to be maintained or not, Sir Charles has come to a different conclusion from that of the Governor-general; he condemns the institution to be useless and mischievous, not necessary for the diffusion of instruction in the languages made the test of qualification for the public service, because the same might, in his opinion, be commanded without lectures, by making it the condition of employment, and retaining examinations for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of knowledge reached. The institution has appeared to him mischievous, because extravagance and debt have seemed to him inseparable from a plan which collected many young men together, and placed them within the influence of the temptations offered by a metropolis. Sir Charles proceeded, in the minute alluded to, to explain the course he would recommend to be pursued with the junior servants, under the supposition of the college being abolished. We beg to refer your honourable Court to the minute itself for a more full explanation of the views of Sir Charles Metcalfe on this important question. Supposing the maintenance of the college to be determined, Sir Charles expressed his general concurrence in the views of the Governor-general as to its future management, and supported the measures proposed by his Lordship.

Lordship for the improvement of the discipline of the college by vesting the secretary with increased powers.

13. The honourable Mr. W. B. Bayley's minute is recorded as noted in the margin. This gentleman's opinion, coincided with that of the Governor-general as to the expediency of maintaining the college, the advantages of which in raising the qualifications of the service are dilated upon as having fallen within his personal experience and observation. The evil of debt and extravagance Mr. Bayley considers to be much reduced, but to require the further efforts of Government, and particularly of the college officers, for its complete correction. Mr. Bayley concurred with the Governor-general in the expediency of soliciting from your honourable Court the means of relieving Government from the expense, and the service from the burthen and discredit, of retaining individuals in the college for long periods who failed to attain the required qualification; but Mr. Bayley doubted if it would be found expedient in practice to increase the powers of the secretary in the manner proposed, which seemed to him calculated to supersede the authority of the college council in all matters connected with the discipline of the institution. Mr. Bayley supported the recommendations of the college council before referred to; but for the particulars of his suggestions and sentiments, we must of course refer your honourable Court to the minute itself, which is amongst the papers transmitted. We have added also some other correspondence recorded on the same date, which, as bearing on the subject of the college, lay over until we should decide upon the retention of the establishment and the footing on which it should be maintained.

14. The resolution we have finally come to, as the result of the discussions above related, is to the following effect: "Resolved, that the college of Fort William on its present footing, under the option left to the Government by paras. 23 and 24 of the letter of the honourable Court of Directors, dated 17th December 1827, be maintained. That with a view to remedy the existing evils which are principally to be ascribed to the want of discipline and to insubordination, and to secure the full benefit which the institution is so well calculated to afford, the Governor-general in Council is satisfied of the necessity of establishing a more active and direct control by placing all the writers, whether stationed in or out of Calcutta, until duly qualified, under the sole superintendence of a single officer, subject to the direct authority of the Governor-general. It is accordingly further resolved that the secretary to the college council shall be vested with the immediate control and superintendence of the conduct of the students, whether stationed in Calcutta or in the mofussil. That for breaches of any of the statutes or standing orders, that officer be empowered to admonish and advise the offender, and that he be required to bring all instances of an aggravated nature or repeated irregularities of a lesser grade to the direct notice of the visitor, by whom the necessity for laying the circumstance before Government, with a view to the removal of the offending party from the Presidency, will be determined on, or such other notice taken as the case may appear to require. Upon all points not connected with the discipline of the college, the secretary will as heretofore report to the college council and obey their orders. That that officer be likewise authorized to correspond with the magistrates and other civil officers under whom the students who may have been removed, are placed, respecting their studies, pursuits and general conduct.

"Resolved likewise that it be recommended to the honourable Court, that such writers as may prove, after a sufficient trial and the failure of the less severe degrees of punishment, to be incorrigibly disobedient, idle and extravagant, should be suspended the service and sent to England, reserving to the individual the option of being transferred to the military branch of the service, in which a stricter discipline may rescue him from ruin, and save his family from pain and disappointment."

15. The motives which have induced us to urge on your honourable Court the necessity of providing a means of relieving the service and the state from the burthen of maintaining unqualified individuals, are explained at length in the minute of the Governor-general, to which we again refer your honourable Court.

16. Under the system adopted, and which has your entire approbation, a competent knowledge of two of the languages of the country is the condition of employment under which every writer enters the service. The Government, through the college of Fort William, is at the expense of conveying this instruction; and it appears by calculation, that the average charge is R^s 6621 per annum for each individual. We have heretofore assumed that the requisite knowledge can be attained by young men of ordinary talent in the space of eight months, but we are prepared to assume twelve months as the fit probationary period, the charge of which may fairly be thrown upon the Government. But there are young men whose residence in the country has exceeded two years, and in one instance two years and eleven months, but who have not yet qualified themselves; and if your honourable Court will refer to the register annexed to the report of the secretary to the college council, to which we have above directed your attention, it will be seen that instances have occurred of persons remaining attached to the college for four, five and even six years, drawing all the while their college allowances in Calcutta, or at a mofussil station, but rendering to Government no equivalent service. This we can only characterize as an intolerable abuse; and if your honourable Court find it impossible to make such a selection of individuals for the civil service as will protect us from such a consequence, the remedy must, as it seems to us, be applied in this country, either in the manner indicated in the resolution, or by discontinuing the allowance assigned to students, and placing the disqualified individuals on the footing of servants out of employ, until the receipt of special orders on the case from your honourable Court. One individual has already been placed by us in this predicament, and there are others to whom we shall shortly be compelled to apply the rule.

Cons.
2 June 1829.From Secretary
College Council,
dated 24 Dec. 1828.
Cons.
2 June 1829.Cons.
21 Aug. 1828.
N° 28 to 30.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

Appendix (L.)
Education of
Civil Servants.

17. But we are not insensible of the mischief to the individual and to the public service, which results ordinarily from such severity, through the necessity he is under of incurring debt to provide for the current expenses of his living. Upon subsequent admission to the service, this becomes, of course, a disparaging circumstance in the estimate of the individual's character and value as a public servant.

18. Your honourable Court has, in the 28th paragraph of your despatch, under reply, declared debt to be a disqualification for office, and you have enjoined us, in strong language, to consider unfitness from this cause an invariable ground of exclusion. The Governor-general has stated in his minute, the embarrassment he feels in consequence of the peremptory nature of this order: there are individuals in all ranks of the service known to be deeply involved: if they are put out of employ, in what manner are their debts to be paid? With respect to the junior servants, whose case would seem to have been more immediately in contemplation, it is the desire of your honourable Court, that those found to incur debt shall be apprized that payment of the same must be procured through their friends and relations in England, as the condition of their obtaining employment in the country; and shall lists be furnished of the individuals who fall under this ground of disqualification, in order that a communication on the subject may be made through your honourable Court to their friends in England? These are questions which have presented themselves to the Governor-general, as requiring to be submitted to your honourable Court, with a request for specific instructions on the subject.

19. The embarrassment which arises in regard to the debts of the junior servants is, in our opinion, a circumstance in favour of the course recommended by us to be followed towards those who fail to attain the required qualification in a given time; for the defaulters in the study of the languages are ordinarily the most inconsiderate in matters of expense; and if perpetual exclusion from office is to be inflicted as the consequence of debt, it will be merciful to the individual that he should early be removed from a service in which his future prospects are so hopeless.

Fort William,
30th June 1829.We have the honour to be, &c.
(signed)W. Bentinck.
W. B. Bayley.
C. T. Metcalfe.

(28.)—LETTER from the Council of the Calcutta College, to H. T. Prinsep, Esq. Secretary to Government, dated February 20, 1829.

(28.) Letter from
the College Council,
with Minutes of
the several Mem-
bers of the Council,
&c. 20 Feb. 1829.

Sir,
We have now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 18th September last, and to submit for the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council the accompanying copies of minutes containing our sentiments on the means of improving the existing system of discipline and study in the college of Fort William, and correcting any acknowledged defects, together with copies of communications from the college officers on the same subject.

2. From the tenor of these documents, the Governor-general in Council will perceive it to be our opinion, that the present system of the college neither requires material alteration, nor is susceptible of any great and extensive improvements. In our minutes recorded on the 7th August last, we endeavoured to show that the general operation and effects of the institution under the course of management latterly pursued, are satisfactory and beneficial, and that it is not justly chargeable with the evils imputed to it by the honourable the Court of Directors, although we did not claim for the college of Fort William the merit of being exempt from all defects, nor deny that the system in some of its minor details might admit of modification and amendment. Since the date above referred to, we have witnessed, with cordial satisfaction, the introduction of a very essential practical improvement in the attention paid to the conduct of the students, the strict enforcement of existing statutes, and the interest manifested in the affairs of the institution generally, by the right honourable the visitor; and we do not hesitate to declare our conviction that the college of Fort William is now in as high a state of efficiency as it can ever reasonably be expected to attain, whether reference is had to the diligence and application of the general body of the students, or to their correct moral demeanor, and freedom from habits of extravagance, and consequent pecuniary involvement.

3. In deliberating on the necessity and expediency of modifying the statutes, with the view to establish a more perfect system of discipline in the college of Fort William, it could not fail to strike us, that the existing laws are defective in not providing some penalty or means of coercion intermediate between the too frequently inadequate corrective of a reprimand and the extreme measure of expulsion. It was suggested by the president, that confinement to rooms, or the imposition of tasks, on the principle followed in our English universities, might be expediently resorted to, as a check upon the propensity to idleness; and it appeared to the second member, that there is a class of offences to which the last mentioned punishment would be very properly applicable, such as that of absence from Calcutta without leave, disorderly conduct in the buildings, non-attendance at lectures, without sufficient cause assigned, and continued wilful neglect of calls for explanation on various points made in the name of the college council. After a full consideration and discussion of the question, however, in all its bearings, and finding that the opinions of the college officers are decidedly opposed to the notion of confinement to rooms and of impositions, we are not sufficiently satisfied of the advantage

Appendix (L.)

advantage of either plan, or the practicability of enforcing it, to recommend that it should be adopted.

4. If it is the wish and intention of Government that the college officers generally, and the secretary in particular, should exercise a supervision over the moral conduct of the students, and bring to the notice of the college council any striking irregularities into which individuals may fall, more especially in matters of expense, in order that a prompt and effectual corrective may be applied, we would beg to suggest that they should be so instructed by the right honourable the visitor, as their duties in this respect are not well understood at present, or, if understood, are certainly inadequately performed. Whilst on this subject, it occurs to us to submit our opinion, that it would be an advantageous arrangement if rooms were permanently appropriated in the writers' buildings, where the great majority of the students at all times, and generally the whole of them, reside, for the accommodation of some of the professors and examiners. If the principal college officers were thus collected together, instead of being scattered over different and distant parts of the town, as is now the case, they would be enabled to take an useful and effective share in superintending and controlling the college discipline, and at the same time important facility would thus be afforded to the more diligent of the young men for cultivating an intercourse with their preceptors, and obtaining their assistance out of the lecture-room in the prosecution of their studies, from which much advantage must at all times ensue.

5. Having taken into consideration the plan of study followed in the college, we have determined, on the suggestion of one of our members, to adopt an alteration in the class-books now used at the Persian lecture, by substituting for the Gulistan, a work called the Seir Mutakherin, or History of Modern India, which has been lately printed in an abridged form at the press of the General Education Committee. This, we trust, will be approved by Government. Being of opinion, also, on a general review of the works available for the use of the Persian student, that a compilation after the model of the Hindoostanee selections, comprising a variety of extracts from the best standard authors, is much wanted and would be eminently useful as a class-book, we should feel it our duty to request authority to employ a competent officer in the preparation of such a work, were we not restrained by the orders of Government, which prohibit our bringing forward any measure involving an increased expenditure.

6. It being the opinion of a majority of the college council that the examinations are of too frequent recurrence, and operate to disturb and interrupt the regular course of study, we recommend that they should hereafter be held quarterly, instead of at the end of every two months, allowing individual students as at present to be examined intermediately, on their own application, when they are considered likely to pass.

7. A reference to the experience of the past, also, having satisfied us, that the greater proportion of the students are unable to acquire a competent knowledge of two oriental languages in less than ten or twelve months, whilst the understood limit of a residence in the college is eight months, although there is no provision of any statute expressly fixing that term; we are disposed to recommend some relaxation in the above respect, more especially in the case of writers who come to India, as now often happens, unacquainted even with the grammar and first principles of the languages which they have to acquire. There is evidently no good in fixing a standard that cannot generally be attained. It disheartens the young man of moderate talents, and dissatisfies the student who succeeds and finds, after all his exertions, that he has only accomplished what is expected of every one.

We have the honour to be, &c.

College of Fort William,
20th February 1829.(signed) H. Shakespear.
A. Stirling.
W. H. Macnaghten.

Mr. Shakespear's MINUTE.

ALL that we can be considered to have pledged ourselves to in the concluding part of our letter, acknowledged by Mr. Secretary Prinsep, is, that when it shall have been decided that the college should stand, we would suggest any measures that we might consider calculated to improve the present system of management. I confess I am somewhat puzzled to say what those measures should be.

It does not strike me, on a careful perusal of the chapter of statutes enacted for the college, that they require any material modifications. The difficulty consists in their strict enforcement, without the risk of producing the very evils that we are most solicitous to prevent.

The student inattentive to his studies is first admonished by a professor, then by the college council, and then he is reported to Government, with a view to his being removed to a station in the interior of the country.

This is the only penalty, and when resorted to, it brings with it a train of evils, which are attended with very serious consequences to the young man's future prospects.

He borrows money to enable him to leave Calcutta; he is unable to procure teachers to accompany him, without a salary double that allowed by the college; left entirely to himself, habits of idleness become confirmed, and months pass away without his qualifying himself to enter upon the public service.

I speak from facts within my own knowledge, and I firmly believe that, in nine cases out of ten, such is the career of the rusticated student.

It becomes, therefore, of the utmost importance to devise some method of correcting the propensity to idleness, without having recourse to the harsh measure of removal.

Can this be done by impositions, or by confinement of the idler to his rooms? Not having been at college myself, I cannot judge how far such measures are had recourse to at home; but I should imagine that there must be some mode of coercion short of actual expulsion at the universities which might perhaps be introduced with effect here. I content myself with throwing out the hint, leaving it to those more competent than myself to decide on the feasibility of such a plan.

Next with regard to debt, we are enjoined "to pay particular attention to the conduct of the students on this point, and to consider it our bounden duty to communicate to the Government every particular that may come to their knowledge on the subject." I know not how we are to learn this accurately, excepting from the secretary; I think the secretary should be required to report to the college council when he has reason to believe that any student is exceeding his income, or involving himself in debt by unnecessary expenses. The secretary possesses very minute information of the conduct of the students, and it is desirable that he should be equally particular in bringing to our notice the names of those students who may evince a disposition to prodigality and expensive habits. Banishment from Calcutta affords the only hope of counteracting such propensities, and must be resorted to at the risk of interruption to study and the other evils of removal which I have before enumerated.

With regard to the course of study followed in the college, I cannot divest myself of the impression, that it would be far more practically useful if it were directed to the acquisition of that sort of knowledge which will be most required by the students on their leaving college; I mean a knowledge of the Regulations, of the terms and forms, and of the language (for it may almost be called a language of itself) in which the business of our courts of justice, of our collectors' offices, and of our correspondence with natives is carried on.

The ability and application requisite to master the knowledge of Hindoo and Mahomedan law falls to the lot of few, but a conversancy with our Regulations in the language in which they are translated, is within the compass of very moderate talents; while reading and translating petitions and law proceedings, reports of causes or orders respecting the administration of justice and the management of the revenue, would qualify men much better for entering on the public service, than the books and papers which at present occupy the attention of the students. Such matters, however, form no part of their tuition, nor are they alluded to, excepting in one solitary instance, viz. the 21st section of the statutes.

In the abstract of the Bombay rules published in the papers at this presidency, in August last, I observe the following, which appear to me worthy our imitation.

The junior servants when sent to reside in the interior, until they qualify themselves, are employed as supernumerary assistants, in such mode as to promote, not interrupt, their studies; and in cases when the collectors report that they have been useful in aiding them in the execution of their duties, they will be deemed entitled to 100 rupees extra per mensem.

It is required that the young men make themselves acquainted with the Regulations of Government; for which purpose, books are furnished to them at the public expense.

In the examinations, they are required to translate *viva voce* from letters and petitions, and to perform written translations of that description or from the Government Regulations, and to be able to understand and reply to questions "on all common commercial, revenue and judicial subjects."

At the risk of being considered the advocate of dulness, and notwithstanding all that has been urged by those who, I am willing to allow, are better judges than myself of what is practicable in the acquisition of languages, I cannot conclude these remarks without recommending that the nominal time allowed for a student to qualify in two languages be extended from eight to twelve months.

I know no good in fixing a standard that cannot be attained by more than one in ten (which I take to be the average); it disheartens the young man of moderate talents, and dissatisfies the student who succeeds, and who finds, after all his exertions, that he has only accomplished what was expected of every one.

A general rule that cannot be generally acted up to, must be a bad one.

I am also of opinion, that it will be better to have quarterly instead of two-monthly examinations, allowing students as at present to be examined intermediately, if they are considered likely to pass. The frequent recurrence of the examinations now occupies a great part of the time of the college officers, and, I believe, interferes in some degree with the regular lectures. The alteration will not militate against any existing statute.

October 30th, 1828.

(signed) H. Shakespear.

Mr. Stirling's MINUTE.

I HAVE detained the minute of the president for an unreasonably long period, chiefly in consequence of the difficulty which I have experienced in making up my mind relative to the expediency and necessity of recommending the adoption of some of the suggestions therein offered, for improving the efficiency of the existing system of college discipline and tuition.

At the time when we received the letter of Mr. Secretary Prinsep, dated 20th September last, my own wish was to reply to it immediately, by pointing out respectfully that the meaning of the concluding sentence of our address, dated 7th August last, had been misapprehended by Government. Venturing, as we did, to differ from the view taken in the letter of the

honourable Court of Directors, relative to the ordinary consequences of a residence in the institution under our control, we had certainly no intention of pledging ourselves to suggest remedies for defects whose existence we denied, or to propose arrangements for the correction of evils, which we had endeavoured to show are not justly chargeable to the college, of Fort William. Our meaning was simply that, if it were resolved to maintain the college, we proposed to submit to Government, at a future period, the result of our deliberations on various suggestions which had been thrown out in our minutes and during the course of discussion calculated to effect amendments of a partial and limited character, in a system which we considered to be generally effective and beneficial.

I feel the same difficulty as the president, in now coming forward with the suggestion of any specific measures for the amelioration of the rules and discipline of the institution and the correction of acknowledged defects. In truth, a most essential improvement has been already practically introduced under the auspices of the right honourable the visitor, viz. the strict and punctual enforcement of the existing statutes; and the examples recently made of some incorrigible idlers; the determination now known and felt to exist on the part of the highest authority to enforce attention to collegiate duties; the prompt removal from Calcutta of students labouring under sentence of rustication, and the more effectual character which has been given to that measure when carried into execution, seem to me calculated to accomplish more in the way both of stimulus and prevention, than could be expected from any fresh code of regulations, however carefully framed and ingeniously devised.

As noticed by Mr. Shakespear, under the present system, the only penalty which the college council has the means of inflicting, consists in reporting the offending students to Government for expulsion. I agree with the president in thinking that as the infliction of this punishment is attended in many cases with serious and permanent evil to the individual offender, it should not be resorted to on slight grounds and without sufficient discrimination; also that it would be very desirable to devise some mode of coercion intermediate between this extreme measure and the too frequently inadequate corrective of a reprimand. Personal confinement to rooms appears to me wholly out of the question in the state of society and feeling which exists here, and it does not strike me that the imposition of severe tasks or exercises would be applicable generally as a check upon idleness, because the influence of the same propensity which causes the regular duty to be systematically neglected, would, I suppose, equally prevent the performance of any extra labour; but I conceive that there are some offences which might be appropriately visited with the last mentioned punishment, such as that of absence from Calcutta without leave, disorderly conduct in the buildings, non-attendance at lectures without sufficient cause assigned, and continued wilful neglect of calls for explanation on various points made by desire of the college council. The alternative of non-performance of the imposition within a reasonable period must of course be in every instance immediate expulsion. I have two or three cases in my recollection, where, had it been in our power to impose some task, which would have operated as a penalty for violation of the college statutes, we should not have deemed it necessary to report the offenders to Government, at least in the first instance, with a view to their removal from the institution. Altogether, therefore, I concur in the expediency of attempting the system of impositions to the limited extent above indicated, whilst I am by no means sanguine in anticipating any decided benefit from its adoption.

It appears to me a practical defect in the present system that the moral conduct of the students, more especially in regard to pecuniary matters, is not more frequently and distinctly brought under the cognizance of the college council. I imagine it to be the duty (unquestionably a most invidious and disagreeable one) of the college officers generally, and of the secretary in particular, who occupies rooms in the principal range of buildings, and holds constant intercourse with the students at large, to bring to our notice any marked deviations from those habits of prudence, economy and sobriety which the rules of the institution prescribe; but although instances of extravagance and irregularity must not unfrequently occur, such are rarely or never brought to our notice in a specific and tangible shape, and we are left to form our conclusions regarding the conduct and character of individuals on the most vague and insufficient grounds. If it be really, as I suppose, the duty of the college officers to take cognizance of and report instances of prodigality and extreme irregularity as they occur, it seems desirable that attention to it should be enforced by a distinct declaration of the wishes and sentiments of Government on this material and important point.

I would here take the liberty of observing, that the denial to the college officers (with exception to the secretary) of the privilege of occupying rooms in the writers' buildings, and their dispersion in different parts of the town, must operate in a serious degree both to incapacitate them for maintaining a watchful eye over the conduct of the students beyond the hour of lecture, and also to prevent their affording much valuable instruction out of the lecture room to those young men who might be desirous of cultivating an intercourse with their preceptors, and applying to them for private and extra official assistance in the prosecution of their studies. If the whole body, or at least the majority, of the college officers were brought together in the writers' buildings or the immediate vicinity, I conceive that their services, both individually and collectively, might be turned to far more useful account than is at present feasible, and that a much stricter and more regular system of supervision might then be introduced, by employing them as a subordinate council on the principle suggested in Mr. Macnaghten's minute of last August.

With respect to the system of tuition pursued in the college of Fort William, I am of opinion that the attention of the young men is properly directed to the study of the purest classical writers, and I should be sorry to see the translations of the Regulations and papers of the business of our courts of justice and revenue cutcherries, substituted for the present

(28.) Letter from the College Council, with Minutes of the several Members of the Council, &c. 20 Feb. 1829.

present course of reading; a person conversant with the best standard Persian authors can find no difficulty in mastering the technicalities and peculiar phraseology of the language of our public tribunals, after a very little practice; whilst, on the other hand, a knowledge of the latter alone can never render him a correct and competent oriental scholar. It might, however, be an improvement in the course of lectures in the Persian department, if a somewhat different and more enlarged choice of authors were made. At present the attention of the Persian student is devoted exclusively to books of fables and moral tales, whilst the many excellent historical writings which that language contains are wholly neglected. The celebrated history of India, called the Seir Mutakherin, a work which exhibits the purest specimen extant of the Persian language, as used in the modern diplomatic correspondence and state papers of Hindoostan, is now available for the use of the student, in the abridgment lately printed at the press of the General Committee of Public Instruction; and I am disposed to think that the adoption of it as a class-book would be highly desirable, more particularly as the examination papers given to the students are frequently taken from Ferishte and other historians. The above is, of course, a point which the college council is competent to settle in communication with its officers, and we need not trouble Government, I presume, by making it a subject of reference to that authority.

Although not immediately and necessarily connected with the subject of college studies, I may here take occasion to remark, that in my humble judgment, the orders of the honourable the Court of Directors, abolishing pecuniary rewards for the acquisition by their junior civil servants of a knowledge of the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws in the learned languages of India and Arabia, are much to be lamented. Whatever may have been the policy which dictated those orders, their effect has been to suppress the study altogether, as no young man can be expected to engage in a severe and gratuitous labour, involving considerable expense in books and teachers, without the prospect of some direct and adequate remuneration. Nor with the promise of a large reward, was the number who embarked in that difficult undertaking ever so great as to impose by their success any serious drain on the public finances. As things now stand, the period is probably not very far distant when there will not be throughout the service a judge possessing an accurate and critical knowledge of the laws which we profess to administer to the natives in matters of civil jurisdiction; nor a single civilian qualified to take a seat in the Committees and Boards of Examination, which, under the present system, it is indispensable to constitute for the efficient superintendence of our native colleges, and the ascertainment of the qualifications of native candidates for public employment.

With regard to the rule established at Bombay, which the president recommends for imitation here, I am disposed to think that every student sent into the mofussil should be required to devote his whole attention to the acquisition of languages, and that it will be better to continue to attach the stigma of disqualification for all public employment whatsoever to the writer who has failed to attain the prescribed quantum of knowledge in Persian and one of the vernacular dialects. It seems also rather inconsistent to declare, first, that a certain extent and description of attainment are requisite to qualify for the public service, and then to allow the disqualified student not only to be employed in such service, but actually to receive a reward for rendering useful assistance.

I concur both with the president and in the opinion expressed by Mr. Macnaghten, on a former occasion, that judging from past experience, it is hopeless to expect that any large proportion of the students will pass through the college in eight months. At the same time, as there is no rule in force which says that they shall do so, and we should certainly not recommend the removal of any young man who might appear to be making a good use of his time at the end of eight months, merely because he had completed that period of residence, I would rather avoid making a declaration, that a year is the term recognized and allowed for the completion of a writer's studies in college, because I think the tendency of such a rule would be to induce many to relax in their exertions, and that it would operate on the whole to reduce the number of students who at present emancipate themselves in from eight to ten months.

Before coming to any determination regarding the diminution proposed by the president, in the frequency of the periodical examinations, I recommend that we consult the opinions of the college officers, both as to the effects, whether good or bad, of the present system, and the expediency of adopting the suggested modification.

18th December 1828.

(signed) A. Stirling.

Mr. Macnaghten's MINUTE.

1. WHEN we received Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter of the 26th of September last, it was my opinion that we should immediately address Government, and respectfully point out the erroneous construction which had been put upon our former letter.
2. It was, I believe, the unanimous opinion of the college council, that the institution under their superintendence is, in its present state, as efficient as could be reasonably expected, and that the system itself is excellent, and not justly chargeable with the evils imputed to it.
3. That it might be susceptible of some improvements in its minor details, we did not deny. Those of which the introduction appeared to me at the time to be advisable, I stated in my former minute.

4. Studies are prosecuted with vigour. Discipline is efficiently maintained. As far as we know, instances of dissipation and extravagance rarely occur; and in short, it is my firm belief, that there exists not in any part of the world a body of young men whose conduct is more exemplary and praiseworthy than that of the students of the college of Fort William.

5. I do not think that any additional measures of coercion are necessary: I cannot concur in the president's suggestion relative to confinement or impositions. Our institution is of a very anomalous nature, and what may be practised in other colleges cannot therefore be held applicable to this.

6. Unquestionably every instance of extravagance in a student that may come to the knowledge of the secretary or other officer of the college, should, by him, be immediately reported to us, and were it practicable to provide accommodation in the buildings for the examiners and professors, occasional irregularities might be prevented, and those which do occur brought to notice.

7. In the president's proposition of altering the plan of study now in use, I am sorry I cannot acquiesce. The official language used in the interior is a mere jargon, subject to no rules of grammar, and composed of every variety of language; a very little practice suffices to make it intelligible to the student who is familiar with purer dialects.

8. I decidedly agree with the president, that the period of eight months is too short for the collegiate career of ordinary students; but I would not formally extend the term for the reason adverted to by Mr. Stirling; and I am of opinion, that quarterly examinations would be quite sufficient for all practical purposes.

9. I have nothing to add to the suggestions contained in my former minute, nor has any thing since occurred to my mind to induce me to think those suggestions objectionable, either in principle or practice. The college appears to me to be working well in every respect. The reins of discipline hardly require to be held more tightly. Incentives to exertion are doubtless wanting, and if the state of the public finances will not admit of the application of pecuniary stimulants, there is only one mode left of rewarding merit and exciting industry; namely, by showing the service that attainments made with difficulty are not wholly unprofitable, as well to the state as to the possessor of them.

(signed) W. H. Macnaghten.

Jan. 9th, 1829.

REMARKS by Captain Ruddell, dated 9th February, 1829.

THE secretary conceives that the two-monthly examinations are of great advantage, and ought not to be dispensed with. They must expose idle and careless students, and give the diligent more frequent opportunities of getting done with their labours. They ought not to interfere with the lectures, and the secretary conceives, whether they should or not, that the student who does all he can on these occasions, is far more usefully employed than he would be at the lectures. If the period between the examinations were longer, the idle would make the more use of it. The secretary conceives the Anwaree Sohelee is better than any other single book that could be substituted for it; but he thinks, at the same time, that it would not be difficult to compile a better class book than the Anwaree.

To Captain Ruddell, Secretary to the College Council.

Sir,
IN acknowledging the receipt of the minutes of the college council forwarded for my perusal, I beg to offer a few observations on two points discussed therein, viz. the proposition for altering the period of examinations from two-monthly to quarterly, and for introducing new Persian class-books for the use of the students of that language.

With regard to the first alteration, it might, I imagine, be effected without injury to the institution, so long as intermediate examinations are freely granted (as at present) to those who are sufficiently advanced in the languages to warrant the expectation of their being found qualified. It is true that the approach of the two-monthly examinations sometimes operates as a stimulant to an indolent student, but it must also be recollected that lectures are never more neglected than immediately after an examination. With respect to introducing the study of the Regulations in Persian, the objections of Mr. Stirling and Mr. Macnaghten are, in my opinion, quite conclusive; to these may be added, the great difficulty to a person not previously conversant with the English originals, of understanding them. The abridgment of the Seir Mutakherin, recommended by Mr. Stirling, would be a desirable addition to the present class-books, and I shall be happy, with the sanction of the college council, to substitute it for, or join it to, any of the books now in use for the college course.

The minutes of the college council are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed)

J. W. J. Ouseley,

Professor of Arabic and Persian.

College of Fort William,
January 27, 1829.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

To Captain *Ruddell*, Secretary to the College Council.Appendix (L.)
Education of
Civil Servants.

Sir,

THE remarks I have to offer, at your request, upon the system now pursued in the college of Fort William are but few and unimportant, as it does not appear to me to require any very essential modifications to render it as adequate as any establishment of the kind can be, for the purposes for which it was instituted, and the persons whom it is intended to instruct.

The enforcement of discipline in the college, considering the age and character of the students, cannot, in my opinion, be promoted by any plan of literary penalties in the shape of impositions, nor would it be possible, if it were expedient, to inflict any personal privations. The only effective check upon irregularity or misconduct will be an impression on the minds of the young men that the college council will never fail to notice them with the severity they deserve, and that the Government will invariably act upon the representations of the council.

It is, however, desirable that a distinction should be made between idleness and incapacity oftener than is now, perhaps, the case, and every reasonable indulgence should be accorded to a young man who has not the talent, so long as he evinces an anxiety to learn the languages. In such a case, a period of delay is rather justice than lenity, and possibly an inferior degree of exactness in the performance of his examination exercises might authorize his being allowed to leave college. The reports of the professors on this subject might be expected to accompany those of the examiners, that the council might exercise their discretion at least at the regular periodical examinations.

That the examinations are now much too frequent cannot be questioned. An examination every two months is a great interruption to a regular course of study, especially as, by the existing regulations, a student may have an examination whenever recommended for it by a professor: as long as these occasional examinations are allowed, two public examinations in the year are amply sufficient. If the occasional examinations are withheld, a public examination once a quarter may take place; the latter would, perhaps, be preferable. Three months are as short an interval as can well be expected to give a young man the degree of proficiency of which he fell short at the commencement of such a period; and the recurrence is sufficiently frequent to hold out no inducement to relax in application, under an impression that the student has time to spare.

The period of eight months is much too short a stay in college for proficiency in two languages, by ordinary abilities, particularly as, in some instances, no previous acquirement has been made. A year is short enough, but that may be nominally the limit. If too much protracted, the term encourages idleness at the outset, whilst, if too contracted, the student learns to despair of accomplishing what is expected from him in the given interval, and, as he cannot effect all, will attempt little or nothing.

With regard to any course of reading except in my own department, I offer my opinion with much hesitation, but I cannot think that the perusal of the translated Regulations would be a successful method of teaching Persian; at the same time it is very possible that the system may be improved; and considering that high proficiency cannot be attained within the given time, and that it is not needed, it is very doubtful if the attention of the young men is profitably directed to works distinguished for a complicated and elaborate style. On this account it will probably be found beneficial to substitute the *Scir Mutakherin* for the *Anwaree Soheele*, as suggested by Mr. Stirling, and the work will have the advantage of being read with that interest that must attach to the history of India with every young and educated individual, although he may turn with distaste from the extravagance of oriental metaphor and the insipidity of puerile though fanciful fabling.

College of Fort William,
3d February 1829.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Wm Price*,
Hind. Professor.To Captain *Ruddell*, Secretary to the College Council.

Sir,

THE college council appears to have directed its attention chiefly to two objects, viz. the prevention of extravagant expenses and the more effectual promotion of study.

The first of these differs widely from the charge which has been brought against the college, as having been the occasion of extravagance and excessive debt. Respecting that, I stated my doubts in a former letter, whether the instances of extravagance have been greater or more numerous since the institution of the college, than they were among an equal number of the junior civil servants of the honourable Company before that period. I am not aware that any debts exist which will decide this matter, and therefore conclude that this evil cannot be fairly attributed to the college. It must, however, be admitted that very alarming instances of extravagance have occurred, and that strong measures are requisite to counteract them; such measures, however distressing to the individual who suffers from them, are likely to have a salutary effect upon others, and may save some from the ruin into which there was danger of their falling.

With reference to the second of these objects, I beg respectfully to state my conviction that, generally speaking, a young man cannot be expected to acquire a sufficient acquaintance with a language to qualify him for the public service in less than twelve months. In order, however, to counteract that tendency to negligence which is to be observed in some men, as it

spects the study of languages, it might be proper to retain the present allowed term of eight months as the time of study, and to consider the allowance of any additional time as a special indulgence. I am the more inclined to this opinion, from the fact that the proficiency usually acquired at Haileybury college is extremely small, being wholly confined to the reading of one of the easiest class-books, and that scarcely an instance occurs of a student of that college having the slightest knowledge of the manner of translating into, or construing in the languages taught in the college of Fort William.

It may be a question whether the study of two languages can be simultaneously prosecuted with success. I am of opinion that it may, if the student makes a proper distribution of his time; and I believe it will be found, on examination, that the most successful students who have ever left the college of Fort William, studied two, three or four languages at the same time.

I am not aware that any material alteration in the mode of study could be made to advantage. The introduction of the study of the Regulations cannot be advised, and the peculiar phraseology used in the translating of them may be soon acquired by a person acquainted with a purer dialect. Much more objectionable is the introduction of petitions, letters, and commercial documents into the study of the college; the student would, in that case, be perplexed with every variety of false spelling and violation of grammatical rules which ignorance or negligence could produce. On the other hand, when he is accustomed to a regular and proper system of orthography and grammar, it will not be very difficult for him to master the irregularities which have been thus introduced.

At the same time, I wish to suggest the importance of bringing the students, as much as possible, to accustom themselves to the colloquial dialect, and have therefore done all in my power to persuade the gentlemen of the Bengalee class to translate such dialogues as are usually found in French grammars upon the most common subjects. I have also recommended the reading of the Bengalee newspapers, as furnishing the most useful variety of composition to be any where met with.

To rustication, except in extreme cases, I am decidedly opposed; it is a severe punishment to the individual, and scarcely ever produces the effect intended, namely, the correction of the habits of the person rusticated.

(signed) *W. Carey*.To Captain *Ruddell*, Secretary to the Council of the College of Fort William.

Sir,

IN returning to you the minutes lately recorded by the college council relative to the improvement of the existing system of discipline and instruction in the institution, I have only to offer a few observations regarding the proposed extension of the intervals between our periodical examinations.

So far as concerns the studious part of the college pupils, it is probably of little importance whether the general examinations are maintained on their present footing or held quarterly.

As regards their effect on those individuals who are disposed to be indolent, the two-monthly examinations appear to me to be sufficiently useful to render their continuance desirable. The approach of each periodical trial of proficiency causes most of the students to make some exertion to prepare for it, and the frequent occurrence of the examinations must therefore, in my opinion, tend to promote the general efficiency of the college.

There is always some relaxation from study after a general examination, and the frequency of this is a disadvantage attending the present system. This relaxation is not, however, likely to be indulged in so long, when only two months intervene between the examinations, as it would be under the new plan; and in this respect there would, in my opinion, be no advantage gained by the proposed alteration.

The two-monthly examinations, I imagine, seldom interfere with the lectures so as to be productive of any greater inconvenience than that which might arise from the interference of the quarterly examinations with them, and for the reasons above stated, I am therefore disposed to recommend, that no change may be made in this part of our present system.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *H. Todd*, Examiner.

College, February 9, 1829.

(29.)—LETTER from the Secretary to the Madras College to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 27th August 1828.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Board for the college of Fort St. George and for Public Instruction, to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Thompson's letter of the 22d ultimo, forwarding the copy of a letter to your address from the secretary to Government at Fort William, and requesting that the information therein required might be furnished without delay.

2. The general plan of instruction followed at this institution is detailed in the rules, a copy of which is herewith submitted, for the purpose of being transmitted to Fort William. It is proper, however, to state, that no examiners are now attached to the college, the duty of examining

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(29.) Letter from Secretary to College to Secretary to Government at Madras.
27 Aug. 1828.

examining the junior civil servants at the half-yearly and quarterly examinations being performed by the members of the Board and the several translators to Government, who are on these occasions temporarily associated with the Board; also, that para. 3. title Second, of the College Rules has, by the direction of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, conveyed in a letter from the secretary to Government, under date 11th January 1828, undergone some revision, Persian now standing amongst the languages that a junior civil servant is permitted to select on his admission to the college.

3. In reply to the first point on which information is required, viz. "The degree of instruction communicated, and the period within which qualification for the public service is ordinarily attained," the Board direct me to state, that the standard of qualification required for recommendation for employment in the public service, consists in such a proficiency in two of the following languages (Persian, Tamil, Teloo-goo, Malayalan, Carnacata, Mahratta, Sanscrit, Hindoostance and Arabic), as may enable the student to transact public business without the aid of an interpreter; provided, however, that in all cases one of the two languages shall be a vernacular one, the language commonly spoken in some of the provinces under this presidency. In regard to the period within which such qualification is ordinarily attained, it appears, that out of 42 junior civil servants who have been attached to the college since the year 1820—

1 was reported qualified for employment after 3 months study.

5 after from 6 to 12 months study.

14 ditto from 12 to 18 months ditto.

14 ditto from 18 to 24 months ditto.

5 have in that period left the college without being reported qualified for employment, after being attached to the institution between 24 to 36 months.

3 have left the college to proceed to Europe, sea, &c.

In the case where the period of study did not exceed three months, it is necessary to state, that the gentleman to whom it refers had, previously to his appointment as a writer, spent a great part of his life in this country, and had, in consequence, greatly advanced himself before being admitted into the institution.

4. In reply to the second head of inquiry, viz. "The means possessed of overcoming disinclination to study the languages of the country, when such may be displayed, and the proportionate number of individuals who after a fair period failed to attain the required qualification," I am directed to state that, in cases where the admonition of the Board has proved of no effect, rustication has been resorted to. A reference to the reports on the half-yearly examinations since the year 1820, shows that, in five instances, removal from the college has been the consequence of continued neglect and inattention.

5. In reply to the third head of inquiry, viz. "How far the plan of instruction pursued has the effect of encouraging extravagance, or the contrary, in the young men, and whether they ordinarily avoid the evil of debt contracted during the period assigned for the prosecution of the study of the languages," the Board beg leave to state it as their opinion, that the plan of instruction pursued has not had the effect of encouraging extravagance, as, for some years past, no case of serious embarrassment has been brought to their notice, the amount of debt incurred seldom exceeding a few thousand rupees, and more than half the junior civil servants now attached to the college reporting themselves entirely free from debt.

6. In reply to the fourth head of inquiry, viz. "The total expense to Government at which the instruction is afforded (including, of course, the charge for examiners, if there be any separate officers of this description), compared with the number of students or junior servants within the operation of the Rule," the Board direct me to state that, on a computation of the expenditure on account of junior civil servants attached to the college of Fort St. George from the year 1820 up to the present time, it appears that the annual expense to Government at which instruction has been afforded to each student may be stated at between three and four thousand rupees, the salary of the student being included in this amount: as the fluctuating number of the students prevents the expenditure of one year forming any criterion whereby to judge of that of another, the Board have thought it advisable to state the actual expenditure at which instruction has been afforded to the junior civil servants attached to the college during the last three years.

YEAR.	Number of Students attached to the College.	Amount of Junior Civil Servants' Salaries and Allowance drawn at the Presidency.		Amount of Junior Civil Servants' Salaries and Allowance drawn at Out-stations.		Amount of Native Teachers' Salaries drawn at the Presidency.		Amount of Native Teachers' Salaries drawn at Out-stations.		TOTAL of the Year.	
		R.	A. P.	R.	A. P.	R.	A. P.	R.	A. P.	R.	A. P.
1825.	Twenty-three	42,487	4 5 ½	10,780	—	15,176	—	1,104	2 8 ½	69,347	7 2
1826.	Twenty-six	61,349	2 3 ¾	6,030	—	17,972	—	165	—	85,516	2 3 ½
1827.	Thirty	67,850	13 8	4,650	—	19,326	—	1,520	—	93,346	13 8

College,
27th August 1828.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) M. J. Rowlandson,
Acting Secretary

EXTRACT from the RULES for the College of Fort St. George, and for the Superintendence of Public Instruction: passed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, 13th July 1827.—Madras, 1st August 1827.

Title First.—Presidency Board.

1. THE college of Fort St. George and Public Instruction shall be superintended by a Board, consisting of a member of council as president, and of such gentlemen as members, as the Governor in Council may be pleased to select, who are authorized to associate temporarily with themselves the several translators to Government, at the examinations of the junior civil servants, and on all occasions on which their services may be required by the Board.

2. Three members shall constitute a Board.

7. The authority of the Board shall extend over all the junior civil servants attached to the college of Fort St. George, as well as over the native masters, teachers, students, law classes, and all others belonging to that institution; and their superintendence shall not be confined merely to the studies of junior civil servants, but shall be extended to every part of their conduct, tending to effect their qualifications as public servants.

8. One or more secretaries, with the necessary establishment of subordinate officers, shall be attached to the Board, and shall receive their appointments from the Governor in Council; the establishment of subordinate officers, in common with all other fixed establishments appertaining to the college, shall be approved by the Governor in Council; but the appointment and removal of persons to be employed on such establishments shall rest with the Board, under such provisions as may be made by them for the due exercise of this discretion.

14. The secretaries shall personally inquire into every complaint made by the junior civil servants against the teachers attached to them; and should they think fit, shall order the teacher against whom the complaint may be made, to be fined, or to be removed, and another to be appointed in his place; or should the misconduct of the teacher be such as to justify the measure, shall suspend him from employment.

16. Two public examinations of the junior civil servants shall be held in each year, the first in the month of June, and the second in the month of December. These examinations shall be conducted by the Board, and shall consist of such exercises as they may prescribe. The result of such examinations shall be reported to Government by the Board, who shall state the comparative proficiency of the students in the several branches of study.

17. There shall likewise be two private examinations; the first in the month of March and the second in the month of September, at which it shall be optional for such of the junior civil servants to present themselves as may consider themselves qualified to transact public business, or to obtain increased allowances, under the rules laid down in Title Second, and the Board may then require the attendance of such other of the junior civil servants as they may deem proper.

20. In the beginning of January in every year, the Board shall submit to Government, to be forwarded to the honourable the Court of Directors, a report of their proceedings in conducting the affairs of the college during the preceding year; this report shall contain the classification of the junior civil servants at the half-yearly public examinations, and remarks respecting the progress of each; an account of all works published under the direction of the college; and, lastly, a statement of the actual expenses incurred on account of the institution.

21. The Board shall not make any alterations in these rules, without obtaining the previous sanction of Government; but they are empowered to make such subsidiary rules as circumstances may from time to time require, stating, for the information of Government, all such as may be of importance in their annual report.

Title Second.—Junior Civil Servants.

1. ON information being conveyed by Government to the Board of the arrival of a junior civil servant in India, the secretaries shall forward to him a copy of these rules, and shall require his attendance on a fixed day for examination and admission into the college.

2. A register shall be kept of all persons admitted into the college, in which shall be inserted the name of every student and the several branches of education to which his studies have been directed, previously to the time of his admission.

3. Every junior civil servant on his admission, shall select for study one of the languages under-mentioned:—

Tamil; Teloo-goo; Malayalan; Carnataca; Mahratta.

The Board will use their discretion in permitting the students admitted on the college establishment to pursue their studies in the under-mentioned languages:—

Sanscrit; Hindoostance; Persian; Arabic.

4. No junior civil servant shall relinquish the study of the language which he may have selected, unless he shall previously obtain the permission of the Board, to be granted for special reasons only, which shall be fully recorded in their proceedings.

5. When a junior civil servant shall have selected a language for study, the Board will appoint a teacher to instruct him; the teacher shall attend the junior servant whenever required, except on the holidays mentioned in section 15, Title First.

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(29.) Letter from
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Madras.
27 Aug. 1828.

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6. The junior civil servants shall make themselves acquainted with the Regulations of Government, as connected with the management of the revenues and the administration of justice. For this purpose, books will be furnished to them at the public expense.

7. It shall be optional with a junior civil servant to pursue his studies either at the Presidency, or under a civil servant in the interior. In the latter case, he shall attend the usual examinations, subject to the provisions contained in section 13.

8. The salary of the junior civil servants has been fixed by Government, on their first admission into the college, at R^s 175 per mensem, to be increased progressively to R^s 260 and R^s 350 per mensem, at the recommendation of the Board, in the mode hereunder stated; that is to say, the lowest of the increased allowances will be granted for any instance of general or particular merit, in the study of one language, which may appear to be deserving of such reward. The highest allowance will be granted for such proficiency in two languages as may appear to merit this increased reward. Both may be granted at any time within three years after the admission of the student into college.

9. In addition to the allowances above mentioned, the junior civil servants shall receive the sum of 50 rupees per mensem for house-rent.

10. All junior civil servants reported by the Board as qualified to transact public business without any aid from an interpreter in one language, shall be considered qualified for such subordinate situations in the public service as it may please the Governor in Council to appoint them to hold. Those reported qualified in two languages shall be eligible for any situations in the service which the law permits them to hold. But no civil servant shall remain attached to the college as a student for a longer period than two years, or until the examination, whether public or private, immediately following the expiration of that period.

11. All junior civil servants who, from proficiency in the prescribed studies, may have obtained, on the recommendation of the Board, an increased salary, shall, on quitting the establishment, be entitled to retain such salary, in whatever situation they may be placed, until, in the course of the service, they may obtain an appointment of higher emolument.

12. The honorary reward of R^s 3,500 will be granted to each junior civil servant who, within any period not exceeding three years, shall have acquired a thorough knowledge of one or more of the languages studied under the sanction of the Board, shall have received the highest rate of allowance for proficiency in two languages, shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the Regulations, and shall be recommended to Government by the Board, as distinguished for general propriety of conduct while attached to the institution.

13. If any junior civil servant shall not avail himself of the means of instruction afforded by the college, or from expensive habits, or other misconduct, shall not receive the benefit intended by his being attached to the college; and if such admonition as the Board may think proper to give shall prove ineffectual, it shall be their duty to report the same to Government, and to recommend that he be rusticated. Students thus rusticated, as well as all students who shall quit the college, after being attached to it for the period of two years, without acquiring a knowledge of one native language, sufficient to transact public business, without the aid of an interpreter, shall be placed under some public officer in the Provinces, and shall not be eligible for a public employment, until the Governor in Council shall be satisfied that they have qualified themselves to transact public business in some one of the native languages.

Title Third.—Head Native Masters.

3. The head masters shall also assist the junior civil servants in the prosecution of their studies; but all questions by the junior servants to the head masters shall be stated either in writing, or through the medium of their own teachers, and no gentleman shall be entitled to the personal attendance of the head masters, or to receive instructions from them, otherwise than in the mode herein provided.

4. The head masters shall assist the Board of Superintendence at the periodical examinations of the junior civil servants.

Title Fourth.—Native Teachers and Students.

1. No person shall be admitted as a teacher to instruct any of the junior civil servants, who shall not have been regularly entered in the college, and passed at least two examinations.

2. The monthly pay of the teachers is fixed at the following rates:—To teachers who have not obtained a certificate, 35 rupees while employed in attending one, and 50 rupees while employed in attending two or more of the junior civil servants. To teachers who have obtained a certificate, 35 rupees while unemployed, 50 rupees while attending one, and 65 rupees while attending two or more of the junior civil servants. Teachers when employed on any special college duty, in attendance on a member of the Board, or on any of the native masters, under special permission from the Board, will receive the same pay as while attending a junior civil servant.

(30.)—LETTER from the Secretary to the Civil Examination Committee at Bombay, to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, dated 30 Sept. 1828.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th July last, giving cover to the copy of one from the Secretary to the Supreme Government at Fort William, calling for information on the plan pursued by the Honourable the Governor in Council of this presidency, for the instruction of the junior civil servants in the native languages, in order to compare it with that which prevails under the presidency of Bengal.

2. When the civil servants of this presidency were no longer permitted to proceed to the College of Fort William, to acquire a knowledge of the Oriental languages, for the long period of 16 years, the study of them here being rather optional than obligatory, it appears that the numbers were comparatively few, who were prompted either by love of learning or by a just estimation of their future interests, to turn their attention to such pursuits. The Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone perceiving the evils of such a system, shortly after assuming charge of the Government, directed his endeavours to its removal, and ordered a circular to be addressed to all the junior civil servants who had not been more than three years in the country, stating "that the Honourable the Governor in Council has it in contemplation to establish a College for the instruction in the native languages of the junior civil servants appointed to this presidency, and that a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language will be made an indispensable qualification for official employment in all cases; and that every servant who has not been three years in the country at the time when the College is instituted, and cannot pass an examination in that language, will be removed from his appointment and sent to the College, until such time as he shall have acquired the requisite qualification." The circular adds, that "the Mahratta and Guzeratee languages are those in the next degree useful under this establishment, at the same time that the acquisition of the Persian, Sanscrit or Arabic, in addition to the Hindoostanee and the Guzeratee, or Mahratta, cannot fail of strengthening the claims of a servant to the consideration of Government." The Honourable the Court of Directors disapproving of the establishment of the proposed College, the young gentlemen were nevertheless required to study privately, and pass an examination in two languages; first in Hindoostanee, "as an indispensable qualification for official employment;" and secondly, in either Mahratta or Guzeratee, to become entitled "to promotion to the second step in any line." The degree of attainment required at these examinations, was never publicly notified to the students until the Court of Directors sanctioned the appointment of a permanent Committee of Examiners, in compliance with a recommendation to them by Government to supply the want of a College. The rules published in consequence, bearing date the 1st September 1826, and which are now in force, prescribe the following points for the first or Hindoostanee examination.

"1st. Translation *vivâ voce*, and without premeditation, into English, from a prose author, and particularly from letters and petitions.

"2d. Written translations with premeditation, but without any kind of assistance, from English, of a tale, or similar kind of narratory style, and of a letter, or petition, or section of a Government Regulation.

"3d. Translations, *vivâ voce*, from English, of a dialogue, or of questions and answers proposed by the examiners.

"4th. Conversation; implying a comprehension of all that is addressed to the candidate on all common commercial, revenue and judicial subjects, and a tolerable degree of fluency in replying.

"5th. A knowledge of the grammatical rules and principles to be shown, by correctly parsing any passage which may be pointed out, or by answering any questions on the subject that may be proposed by the examiners.

"And that the characters required to be known at this examination, are the printed Nushk, and written Taleck; and the books to be read, such as the Uklage, Hindee, Bagho Buhar, Khind Afroj, Tota Kahanee, &c."

The points for examination in the second language, either Mahratta or Guzeratee, are the same as those enumerated in the foregoing for Hindoostanee, and "the characters required to be known are the Balbodh, both for Mahratta and Guzeratee, and also the Moree and Guzeratee running hand. The books, such as the Singbasun Butteeshee, Punchopakhayan and Aesop's Fables."

3. By a reference to the list of writers who have been required to pass from the 14th June 1820 up to this date, it will appear that the period within which qualification for official employment of any kind is ordinarily attained, and until which writers are entitled to no emoluments of office beyond their dearness allowances, is one year. The further qualification called for in the vernacular languages of this presidency, has been hitherto either overlooked or dispensed with: but the ordinary period in which the

Appendix (L.)

(30.) Letter from Secretary to the Bombay Civil Examination Committee. 30 September 1828.

A. D. 1804.

Government Circular, 14 June 1820.

See Court's Despatch, Public Department, under date 11 June 1823.

Letter of Government to Court, Public Department, dated 11 August 1824; and Court's Reply, dated 21 September 1825.

Published in the
Courier, dated
19 July 1828.

in India: this fact bearing evidence to the facility of learning them, the recent orders of Government to the junior servants, proclaim its determination no longer to dispense with a knowledge so essential to the proper discharge of business in the Revenue and Judicial branches of the service.

4. For the means adopted by this Government to overcome disinclination to study the languages of the country, when such may be displayed, I beg leave to refer to the Government circular, quoted in the second paragraph of this letter, and to add a subsequent public order on the subject to the several junior members of the civil service, who had not then passed. "A knowledge of the native languages being essential to a due performance of official duties, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that none of the higher appointments in the Judicial or Revenue department can ever be conferred on gentlemen who have not acquired a certain proficiency in one or more of them; and that no civil servant at present below the rank of factor, will be advanced to any of the situations in question, until he shall have undergone an examination according to the established forms." With a view moreover of exciting the young civil servants to apply themselves diligently to their Oriental studies, and to make themselves proficient in the languages and customs of this country, to a degree beyond that indispensably required for the discharge of ordinary business, the Honourable the Governor in Council was pleased to hold out pecuniary rewards and diplomas of merit proportioned to the extent of extraordinary talent displayed by the young gentlemen before the Committee of Examination. The scale of these rewards is contained in the code of rules herewith annexed; but no one has yet presented himself a candidate for such distinctions. If these invitations, therefore, on the one hand, and denunciations (if I may use the expression) on the other, fail to accomplish the object of Government, I can only appeal to the sentiments expressed by the Honourable Court on this head.

Paras. 8 & 9,
Court's Letter,
21 September 1825.

"You have also judiciously determined that no young man shall be admitted to the emoluments of office until he shall have passed an examination in Hindoostanee, nor promoted to the second step in his line until he shall have passed a further examination in the language of the district in which he may have been stationed.

"Young men being thus excluded from official emoluments until they have acquired a competent knowledge of the languages essential to the discharge of their duties, we have no apprehension that any further excitement will be necessary to induce all among them who possess any capacity whatever, all of them who are fit to be employed in our service, to make the necessary exertions."

5. The proportionate number of individuals who, after a fair period, have failed to attain the required qualification in Hindoostanee, are six out of 96. These, however, are cases that have unfortunately arisen from sickness and other unforeseen causes. In Mahratta and Guzerattee, the proportional number who have failed is much greater, only 13 out of 96 having passed in eight years.

Letter from the
Court, Public De-
partment, 21 Sept.
1825.
Published in the
Courier, dated
19 July 1828.

6. It appears that the chief apprehension of debts being incurred by the young men during the period of their probation, has, for the most part, arisen from the circumstance of their being allowed to remain any length of time at the Presidency, after their arrival in the country. The determination, therefore, long since adopted by Government, and acquiesced in by the Honourable Court, to remove them to some station in the interior to prosecute their studies, must have tended to diminish the inducements to extravagance; and the salutary regulations recently made by the Honourable the Governor in Council, provide every possible means of checking a disposition to idleness or dissipation of any kind. The dewanee allowances of a writer are sufficient for his expenses in the interior of the country whilst studying, but how far the young gentlemen ordinarily avoid the evil of debt during that period, it is impossible for any one ignorant of their private circumstances, to answer. Judging, however, from common report and observation, the evil does not exist to any great extent under this presidency.

Para. 4. Letter to
the Court, Public
Department Educa-
tion, dated
11 August 1824.
* Paras 4 & 6.
Letter from the
Court of Directors,
Public Department,
dated 21 Sept. 1825.

Letter from Secre-
tary to Govern-
ment, 6 June 1825,
Education, Paras.
4 & 5.

7. As regards the total expense to Government, at which the instruction is afforded, I beg leave to notice first of all, the charge on account of moonshee allowance, which, paid monthly to each writer at the rate of 30 rupees, averages on the number of 10 studying at the same time, the amount of rupees 300 monthly. The Honourable the Governor in Council having recommended, as before observed, to the Honourable the Court of Directors, the establishment of a permanent Committee of Examiners, the Court replied,* "With a view to secure the attainment of the necessary qualifications on the part of our civil servants, your attention has been very properly directed to the institution of an efficient organ of examination. The Examination Committee is intended, it appears, to consist of three members, a junior member on salary to act as secretary, the secretary to Government in the office of country correspondence, and a third from among the gentlemen properly qualified, who may happen to be at the Presidency. A committee thus composed appears likely to constitute an organ as well adapted to the end as it is practicable to obtain;" and the Honourable the Governor in Council announced the establishment of the committee in the following order: "The Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to constitute the committee for examining civil servants in the native languages to consist of three members, of whom the Persian secretary to Government shall be one; a second will be nominated by Government at each examination; and the third, a permanent junior member, to be secretary to the committee, and available for all such duties as Government

Government may think expedient, connected with the promotion of Oriental literature, or of education among the natives: a salary of rupees 800 per month is allowed for those duties, and Captain Geo. Jervis is appointed to the permanent office from the 1st instant.

"Referring to the letter from Government to the committee of 16th September 1824, with its several enclosures, and the report thereon of 30th November following; the Governor in Council requests the junior member will direct his earliest attention to putting the rules of examination on a permanent footing for the approval of Government, embodying thereon the scale of prizes announced in the notification of the same date.

"It will be one of the duties of the secretary to arrange a plan for the supply of well-educated moonshees; and for the preparation of the necessary elementary books in the languages of this presidency, in which they do not already exist.

"Another primary duty of this office, as described in the first paragraph, and one, which after the first organization of the office, will prove the most important of its functions, will be the superintendence of all the branches of education in which the Government takes a share."

8. To the particular duties prescribed for the secretary to the committee in the capacity of an examiner, were thus added the more extensive labours of superintending all instruction amongst the natives in which Government took a part. To these, moreover, it was the pleasure of Government, subsequently, to superadd the intendance of the whole Government lithographic department, on the death of the late director Mr. McDowall, but the letter of the secretary to Government directing this measure says, "I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to your charge the Government lithographic establishment, but without any additional allowance for such charge;" and again, another letter from the secretary in continuation of the subject is as follows:—

"In reference to my letter of the 23d December last, placing you in charge of the Government lithographic press, I am directed to inform you that the charge of the press, as being connected with the education of the natives, is to be considered as part of your duty as secretary to the Examination Committee." The abstract of charges sanctioned by Government for the performance of the several duties above enumerated, amounting monthly to rupees 1,372, as detailed in the margin*, was always drawn until lately under the head of "Civil Examination Committee." It is now debited to the department of Native Public Instruction. The Honourable the Governor in Council will therefore best judge what portion of it may be considered as a disbursement on account of the instruction of the junior civil servants, and such portion, added to the allowance granted for moonshees to writers, will make up the whole regular monthly expense, at which it is afforded under this presidency.

9. With the view of avoiding the trouble of looking over voluminous public records, I have thus fully replied to the queries of the secretary to the Supreme Government, by embodying in the letter the several orders of this Government and the Court, instead of merely referring to them.

10. In conclusion, I beg leave to bring to the notice of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the young civil servants on first arriving in this country, appear, in most instances, unconscious of the ordeal they are required to pass, and in order to remove so serious an evil, I beg leave respectfully to suggest the propriety of presenting each writer on his nomination in England, with a copy of the rules for examination, in order that in the course of his preparatory studies in England, and during the voyage to this country, he may allot a due proportion of attention to the acquirement of the languages of the presidency to which he belongs.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) Geo. Jervis,

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1828.

Secy Civil Examⁿ Committee.

* Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 800
Persian Moonshees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Hindoostanee ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Mahratta Shastree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Guzerattee ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
English writer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Peon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

Rs. 1,372

(30.) Letter from
Secretary to the
Bombay Civil
Examination
Committee;
30 September 1828.

Letter from Mr.
Secretary Norris
to Captain Jervis,
General Depart-
ment, dated
23 December 1826.

Letter from Mr.
Secretary Norris,
dated 13 Feb. 1827.

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THE JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

DEGREES OF MERIT.	LANGUAGES.	POINTS FOR EXAMINATION.	PRIZES.	REMARKS.
1. Indispensable qualification for official employment.	Hindoostanee	1. Translations <i>vid voce</i> and without premeditation, into English, from a prose author, and particularly from letters and petitions. 2. Written translations with premeditation, but without any kind of assistance, from English, of a tale, or similar kind of narrative style, and of a letter or petition, or section of a Government Regulation. 3. Translations <i>vid voce</i> from English of a dialogue, or of questions and answers proposed by the Examiners. 4. Conversation, implying a comprehension of all that is addressed to the candidate on all common Commercial, Revenue and Judicial subjects, and a tolerable degree of fluency in replying. 5. A knowledge of the grammatical rules and principles to be shown by correctly parsing any passage which may be pointed out, or by answering any questions on the subject that may be proposed by the examiners.	- - -	- - The characters required to be known at this examination are the printed Nushk, and written Taleck; and the books to be read such as the <i>Uklage, Hindoe, Bagho Buhar, Khind Afroj</i> and <i>Tota Kuhanee</i> .
2. Qualification for promotion to the second step in any line.	- - Mahratta or Guzeratee.	- - The five points noticed above.	- - -	- - The characters required to be known at this examination are the Balbodh, both for Mahratta and Guzeratee; and also the Moree and Guzeratee running-hand. The books, such as the <i>Singhasun, Ruteeshee, Panchopakhyan</i> and <i>Esop's Fables</i> .
3. Distinction of high proficiency.	Hindoostanee	- - -	- - Rupees 800, and a certificate from the Committee.	- - The characters required to be known in this examination are the printed Nushk, the written Taleck and the <i>Shikustu</i> ; and the books, besides those already enumerated, to be such as the works of <i>Suoda</i> or <i>Meen Tukee</i> .
	Mahratta	- - -	- - Rupees 800, and a certificate from the Committee.	- - The characters required to be known in this examination are Balbodh and Moree, and the books such as those above specified and <i>Pandow Pratap</i> , and <i>Tookaba Che Ubhang</i> .
	Guzeratee	- - An examination in the five points above noticed to be passed according to the judgment of the Committee in a superior style.	- - Rupees 800, and a certificate from the Committee.	- - The characters required to be known in this examination are Balbodh, and the Guzeratee running-hand; and the books such as the <i>Punchopakhyan, Bharutta</i> , &c.
	Sanscrit	- - -	- - Rupees 800, and a certificate from the Committee.	- - The books to be read at this examination such as the <i>Punchopakhyan, Tuntia, Hittopudesh</i> , &c.
	Persian	- - -	- - Rupees 800, and a certificate from the Committee.	- - The characters to be known at this examination are the printed Nushk, the written Taleck and <i>Shikustu</i> ; and the books such as the <i>Anwari, Sohili, Goolis</i> , &c.

DEGREES OF MERIT.	LANGUAGES.	POINTS FOR EXAMINATION.	PRIZES.	REMARKS.
4. Distinction of extraordinary proficiency.	- - Mahratta, Guzeratee, Sanscrit and Persian.	- - Making ready and correct translations from any book (poetry included) in the language in which the gentleman is examined; holding conversations in such language with any person, and with such degree of facility as the Committee may, with reference to the particular language, deem satisfactory; and generally displaying, under any test which it may occur to the Committee to propose, an extensive, accurate and intimate knowledge of the language.	- - Rupees 1,600, and a degree of honour under the signature of the Honourable the Governor.	
5. Proficiency in Hindoo and Mohammedan laws.	- - Sanscrit and Arabic.	- - The Sanscrit and Arabic languages generally, and the explanation of books on Hindoo and Mohammedan laws.	- - Rupees 3,000, a medal, and a prize of Oriental books.	

The examination in the four first degrees are open only to writers, that in the fifth to every civil servant. No student shall receive two pecuniary rewards on account of the same language; but any student, who, after receiving a certificate of "high proficiency," may become entitled to a degree of honour for "extraordinary proficiency," shall obtain the difference between the rewards attached to the two degrees of proficiency.

The prizes will be granted for examination at the Presidency alone, and the Hindoostanee examination will be confined to the same place, but the examination in the languages which entitle a gentleman to his second step may, for the present, be allowed to take place at out-stations.

The examination will be held on the 10th of January, 10th of May and 10th of October each year, and at no other period.

The candidates for examination to give one month's notice to the Secretary of the Committee, specifying the degree of merit for which they present themselves, and the Secretary will duly inform them of the place and hour of the Committee's meeting.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle, }
1 September 1826.

(signed)

L. R. Reid,
Actg Secy to Govt.

LIST OF BOMBAY CIVIL SERVANTS.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Languages which passed.			No.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Languages which passed.		
		Hindoostanee.	Mahratta.	Guzeratee.			Hindoostanee.	Mahratta.	Guzeratee.
1.	2 April 1817	11 Jan. 1822			22.	7 June 1820	2 Nov. 1820		
2.	17 May —	not passed.			23.	20 May 1821	not passed.		
3.	30 May —	unknown.			24.	7 June 1820	19 May 1821		
4.	30 May —	10 Jan. 1822			25.	7 June —	11 Sept. —		
5.	30 May —	not passed.			26.	30 Apr. —	11 Sept. —		
6.	11 May —				27.	7 June —	13 May 1822		
7.	13 May —	10 May 1823			28.	17 Apr. 1821	11 Sept. 1821		
8.	13 May —	18 Jan. 1823			29.	20 May 1821	13 May 1822		
9.	11 May 1818	11 Jan. 1822			30.	17 Apr. —	13 Aug. —		
10.	10 Feb. 1819	13 May —			31.	17 Apr. —	13 Aug. —		
11.	5 May —	not passed.			32.	10 May —	13 Aug. —		
12.	10 Feb. —	15 May 1824			33.	17 Apr. —	10 Sept. —		
13.	1 June —	10 Jan. 1822			34.	9 June —	11 Sept. 1821		
14.	1 June —	11 Sept. 1821			35.	10 June —	13 Aug. 1822		
15.	29 May —	4 Jan. —			36.	31 Oct. —	13 May —		
16.	29 May —	not passed.			37.	31 Oct. —	13 Aug. —		
17.	24 Mar. —	2 Dec. 1820			38.	10 June —	13 May —		
18.	12 Mar. —	2 Nov. —			39.	10 June —	13 May —		
19.	24 Mar. —	not passed.			40.	10 June —	13 May —		
20.	30 Apr. 1820	11 Sept. 1821			41.	10 June —	13 May —		
21.	12 May —	11 Sept. —			42.	10 June —	10 Sept. —		

(continued)

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THE JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

DEGREES OF MERIT.	LANGUAGES.	POINTS FOR EXAMINATION.	PRIZES.	REMARKS.
1. Indispensable qualification for official employment.	Hindoostanee	1. Translations <i>vid voce</i> and without premeditation, into English, from a prose author, and particularly from letters and petitions. 2. Written translations with premeditation, but without any kind of assistance, from English, of a tale, or similar kind of narrative style, and of a letter or petition, or section of a Government Regulation. 3. Translations <i>vid voce</i> from English of a dialogue, or of questions and answers proposed by the Examiners. 4. Conversation, implying a comprehension of all that is addressed to the candidate on all common Commercial, Revenue and Judicial subjects, and a tolerable degree of fluency in replying. 5. A knowledge of the grammatical rules and principles to be shown by correctly parsing any passage which may be pointed out, or by answering any questions on the subject that may be proposed by the examiners.	- - -	- - The characters required to be known at this examination are the printed Nushk, and written Taleck; and the books to be read such as the <i>Uklage</i> , <i>Hindee</i> , <i>Bagho Buhar</i> , <i>Khind Afroj</i> and <i>Tota Kuhanee</i> .
2. Qualification for promotion to the second step in any line.	- - Mahratta or Guzeratee	- - The five points noticed above.	- - -	- - The characters required to be known at this examination are the Balbodh, both for Mahratta and Guzeratee; and also the Moree and Guzeratee running-hand. The books, such as the <i>Singhasun</i> , <i>Butteeshee</i> , <i>Punchopakhyan</i> and <i>Esop's Fables</i> .
	Hindoostanee	- - -	- - Rupees 800, and a certificate from the Committee.	- - The characters required to be known in this examination are the printed Nushk, the written Taleck and the <i>Shikustu</i> ; and the books, besides those already enumerated, to be such as the works of <i>Suoda</i> or <i>Meen Tukee</i> .
	Mahratta	- - -	- - Rupees 800, and a certificate from the Committee.	- - The characters required to be known in this examination are Balbodh and Moree, and the books such as those above specified and <i>Pandow Pratap</i> , and <i>Tookaba Che Ubhang</i> .
3. Distinction of high proficiency.	Guzeratee	- - An examination in the five points above noticed to be passed according to the judgment of the Committee in a superior style.	- - Rupees 800, and a certificate from the Committee.	- - The characters required to be known in this examination are Balbodh, and the Guzeratee running-hand; and the books such as the <i>Punchopakhyan</i> , <i>Bharutta</i> , &c.
	Sanscrit	- - -	- - Rupees 800, and a certificate from the Committee.	- - The books to be read at this examination such as the <i>Puncha Tuntra</i> , <i>Hittopudesh</i> , &c.
	Persian	- - -	- - Rupees 800, and a certificate from the Committee.	- - The characters to be known at this examination are the printed Nushk, the written Taleck and <i>Shikustu</i> ; and the books such as the <i>Anwari</i> , <i>Sohili</i> , <i>Goolistan</i> , <i>Uyar</i> , <i>Danish</i> , &c.

DEGREES OF MERIT.	LANGUAGES.	POINTS FOR EXAMINATION.	PRIZES.	REMARKS.
4. Distinction of extraordinary proficiency.	- - Mahratta, Guzeratee, Sanscrit and Persian.	- - Making ready and correct translations from any book (poetry included) in the language in which the gentleman is examined; holding conversations in such language with any person, and with such degree of facility as the Committee may, with reference to the particular language, deem satisfactory; and generally displaying, under any test which it may occur to the Committee to propose, an extensive, accurate and intimate knowledge of the language.	- - Rupees 1,600, and a degree of honour under the signature of the Honourable the Governor.	
5. Proficiency in Hindoo and Mohammedan laws.	- - Sanscrit and Arabic.	- - The Sanscrit and Arabic languages generally, and the explanation of books on Hindoo and Mohammedan laws.	- - Rupees 3,000, a medal, and a prize of Oriental books.	

The examination in the four first degrees are open only to writers, that in the fifth to every civil servant. No student shall receive two pecuniary rewards on account of the same language; but any student, who, after receiving a certificate of "high proficiency," may become entitled to a degree of honour for "extraordinary proficiency," shall obtain the difference between the rewards attached to the two degrees of proficiency.

The prizes will be granted for examination at the Presidency alone, and the Hindoostanee examination will be confined to the same place, but the examination in the languages which entitle a gentleman to his second step may, for the present, be allowed to take place at out-stations.

The examination will be held on the 10th of January, 10th of May and 10th of October each year, and at no other period.

The candidates for examination to give one month's notice to the Secretary of the Committee, specifying the degree of merit for which they present themselves, and the Secretary will duly inform them of the place and hour of the Committee's meeting.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle,
1 September 1826.

(signed) L. R. Reid,
Act^y Sec^y to Gov^t.

LIST OF BOMBAY CIVIL SERVANTS.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Languages which passed.			No.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Languages which passed.		
		Hindoostanee.	Mahratta.	Guzeratee.			Hindoostanee.	Mahratta.	Guzeratee.
1.	2 April 1817	11 Jan. 1822			22.	7 June 1820	2 Nov. 1820		
2.	17 May —	not passed.			23.	20 May 1821	not passed.		
3.	30 May —	unknown.			24.	7 June 1820	19 May 1821		
4.	30 May —	10 Jan. 1822			25.	7 June —	11 Sept. —		
5.	30 May —	not passed.			26.	30 Apr. —	11 Sept. —		
6.	11 May —				27.	7 June —	13 May 1822		
7.	13 May —	10 May 1823			28.	17 Apr. 1821	11 Sept. 1821		
8.	13 May —	18 Jan. 1823			29.	20 May 1821	13 May 1822		
9.	11 May 1818	11 Jan. 1822			30.	17 Apr. —	13 Aug. —		
10.	10 Feb. 1819	13 May —			31.	17 Apr. —	13 Aug. —		
11.	5 May —	not passed.			32.	10 May —	13 Aug. —		
12.	10 Feb. —	15 May 1824			33.	17 Apr. —	10 Sept. —		
13.	1 June —	10 Jan. 1822			34.	9 June —	11 Sept. 1821		
14.	1 June —	11 Sept. 1821			35.	10 June —	13 Aug. 1822		
15.	29 May —	4 Jan. —			36.	31 Oct. —	13 May —		
16.	29 May —	not passed.			37.	31 Oct. —	13 Aug. —		
17.	24 Mar. —	2 Dec. 1820			38.	10 June —	13 May —		
18.	12 Mar. —	2 Nov. —			39.	10 June —	13 May —		
19.	24 Mar. —	not passed.			40.	10 June —	13 May —		
20.	30 Apr. 1820	11 Sept. 1821			41.	10 June —	13 May —		
21.	12 May —	11 Sept. —			42.	10 June —	10 Sept. —		

(continued)

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

No.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Languages which passed.			No.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Languages which passed.		
		Hindoostanee.	Mahratta.	Guzzerattee.			Hindoostanee.	Mahratta.	Guzzerattee.
43.	10 June 1821	10 Sept. 1822			77.	7 June 1824	7 Sep. 1824		
44.	28 Jan. 1822	10 Sept. —			78.	7 June —	9 Sep. 1825		
45.	27 Apr. —	10 Sept. —			79.	23 May 1825	17 Jan. 1826		
46.	17 May —	13 Aug. —			80.	29 Sep. 1824	16 May 1825		
47.	17 May —	18 Jan. 1823			81.	30 May 1825	17 Jan. 1826		
48.	27 Nov. —	13 May —	18 Oct. 1826		82.	10 Oct. —	17 Jan. —	15 Jan. 1827	
49.	15 Aug. —	18 Jan. —			83.	6 June —	17 Jan. —		
50.	11 June —	10 Sept. 1822	20 Oct. 1825		84.	10 Oct. —	15 May —		
51.	11 June —	18 Jan. 1823			85.	6 June —	9 Sep. 1825		
52.	11 June —	18 Jan. —			86.	10 Oct. —	26 Jan. 1827		
53.	11 June —	18 Jan. —			87.	29 Apr. 1826	26 Jan. —		
54.	11 June —	21 Oct. —		20 May 1826	88.	12 Dec. 1825	15 Jan. —		
55.	15 Aug. —	18 Jan. —	16 Mar. 1826		89.	29 Apr. 1826	26 Jan. —		
56.	17 May —	18 Jan. —	1 July —		90.	12 Dec. 1825	15 May 1826		
57.	4 Nov. —	18 Jan. —	18 Feb. —		91.	19 May 1826	26 Jan. 1827		
58.	11 June —	12 Jan. 1824			92.	28 Oct. —	13 Oct. —		
59.	11 June —	13 May 1823			93.	23 Jan. 1827	13 Oct. —		
60.	10 June —	18 Jan. —			94.	1 Apr. —	11 May —		
61.	11 June —	21 Oct. —			95.	1 Apr. —	13 Oct. —		
62.	10 June —	18 Jan. —			96.	1 Apr. —	13 Oct. —		
63.	25 May 1823	21 Oct. —	13 Oct. 1827		97.	12 June —	not passed.		
64.	25 May —	21 Oct. —			98.	12 June —			
65.	4 Nov. 1822	21 Oct. —			99.	26 Oct. —			
66.	26 May 1823	21 Oct. —			100.	26 Oct. —			
67.	12 Mar. —	21 Oct. —			101.	26 Oct. —			
68.	22 Nov. 1822	21 Oct. —			102.	26 Oct. —			
69.	12 Mar. 1823	12 Jan. 1824	29 Aug. 1826		103.	12 Feb. 1828			
70.	6 July —	12 Jan. —	1 July —		104.	5 Apr. —			
71.	27 Oct. —	12 Jan. —	1 July —		105.	24 May —			
72.	8 June 1824	1 Sept. —	20 Oct. 1825		106.	1 June —			
73.	1 Feb. —	13 Jan. 1825			107.	1 June —			
74.	10 May —	13 Jan. —			108.	1 June —			
75.	25 Jan. —	13 Jan. —			109.	5 June —			
76.	7 June —	7 Sept. 1824	18 Feb. 1826						

I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (L.)

(31.) Bombay Regulations;
11 July 1828.

(31.)—BOMBAY REGULATIONS, dated 11th July 1828.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE following Regulations relating to the junior members of the Bombay civil service, are published by order of the Honourable the Governor in Council:

1. The superintendant of marine will give instructions, that any writers who may be passengers on board a vessel arrived from England, be directed to report themselves to the chief secretary, who, if they have not friends to live with, will take care to provide them with houses or tents, and respectable servants. All expenses incurred in the fulfilment of the foregoing orders, to be recovered by the civil paymaster, on the secretary's certificate of the amount, from the salary of the writers, by monthly deductions not exceeding one-fourth of their salary, till the total sum be refunded to Government.

2. The rules for examination which are annexed to these Regulations remain in force.

3. Writers immediately after their arrival will be directed to wait upon the secretary of the Civil Examination Committee, who will supply them with copies of the orders of Government regarding the plan of pursuing their studies in the native languages; and he will provide them with proper moonshees while they remain at Bombay, permission however, to remain at the Presidency will be granted to those writers only who are prepared to offer themselves for examination within four months of their landing.

4. In case no intimation of such intention is made known, or on candidates for examination failing to pass, they will be sent to reside in the interior at such place as the Honourable the Governor in Council may think proper to direct.

5. All writers who remain at the Presidency, are to be under the specific authority and control of the chief secretary of Government, and when removed to the interior, that authority will be transferred to the collector of the station to which they proceed, who shall employ them as supernumerary assistants in such mode as to promote, not to interrupt, their studies; and in cases where the collector reports that they have been useful in aiding him in the execution of his duties, they shall be deemed entitled to 100 rupees extra per month; but this will not be given, except when the work done extra to their studies, is specially reported, and judged to entitle them to the liberal consideration of Government, and only for the term at the end of which they shall have passed the examination. The extra duty of supernumerary assistants is not to be included in calculating the period alluded to in the 12th rule.

6. As

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (L.)

(31.) Bombay Regulations, 11 J
1828.

6. As there is no college at this presidency the Honourable the Governor in Council deems it requisite to supply, as far as possible, the restrictions imposed by such an institution over the conduct and character of young civil servants before they pass their examination, by the strict and vigilant superintendence of himself and of those public officers under whom they may be placed; and as he considers that much, not only of their own happiness and respectability, but of the interest and reputation of the service to which they belong, must depend upon their early habits and acquirements, the chief secretary, under whose authority they are placed at the presidency, and the officers in the interior, must deem the strict superintendence over these young public servants, one of the most important of their duties. They will be specially instructed as to the degree of check and control they are to exercise over them; but they are hereby required to make quarterly reports to the Honourable the Governor in Council, of the general conduct and attention to the study of the native languages, of those placed under their orders; and Government will expect this duty to be most punctually and rigidly performed.

7. The chief secretary will report to Government, one month previous to the periodical sitting of the Examination Committee, the names of the junior civil servants who call for an examination; when leave will be granted to them to attend the committee appointed for that purpose.

8. The regulation to be hereafter strictly enforced, which requires that each young civilian should pass a second examination in either the Mahratta or Guzzerattee languages, before he become entitled to promotion to the second step in any department of the service.

9. The junior civil servants shall make themselves acquainted with the Regulations of Government, as connected with the management of the revenues, and the administration of justice. For this purpose books will be furnished to them at the public expense.

10. The Honourable the Governor in Council will direct the publication of a half-yearly report, to be furnished by the secretary to the Civil Examination Committee, of the names of junior civil servants under instruction, stating the dates of their respective arrivals in the country, and the result of their several examinations, including the unsuccessful as well as those that are successful. The report shall also specify any honorary distinction the students may have received from the College at Hertford, or other public institution, for their literary attainments before leaving England.

11. In the event of the first examination in Hindoostanee, which entitles a junior civil servant to hold public employment, not being passed within 12 months, and the second examination within two years and a half from the date of his arrival in the country, the report will specify whether this failure occurs from sickness or any other unavoidable cause.

12. Every civil servant who has passed examination, shall be nominated to the Revenue line, with which he must have actually done duty for two years before he is eligible to any other department.

13. The following rules are only to be deemed applicable to civil servants under eight years standing, and to all who may hereafter enter this branch of the service.

14. No civil servant shall be eligible to the station of any of the secretaries to Government, to that of register of the Sudder Adawlut, nor to the office of collector or zillah judge, that has not served four years in the provinces.

15. No person to be eligible to be judge of the Sudder Adawlut Court who has not served two years in a provincial or zillah court, or as a collector.

16. The above rules are expected to stimulate those to whom they apply to exertion, and they provide as far as is possible, against the public service suffering from inefficiency or inexperience. They relate, however, only to qualifications; and it is important to add, that no qualifications however great, no service however long, will be considered to justify Government in advancing an individual who is indolent in the execution of his public duties, or marked by habits of dissipation and extravagance; far less will it ever promote any civil servant who is deficient in kindness of heart, to the natives under his orders and control, or who does not treat with due consideration and respect their prejudices, customs and religion. The sentiments of the Honourable the Governor in Council upon this latter subject, are embodied in the notes of instructions of Major-general Sir John Malcolm to his assistants, dated 28th June 1821. These instructions have been already circulated to the civil officers of this establishment, and a copy of them is directed to be given to every writer, as containing the principles that should guide his intercourse with the natives of India.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1828.

(signed) T. G. Gardiner,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(32.)—MINUTE of the Governor-general, dated 27th December 1828.

(32.) Minute of
Governor-general;
27 December 1828.

IN the despatch of the Honourable Court, dated 19th December 1827, in reference to the College at Fort William, the following decision is given in the 23d paragraph upon the question of maintaining that institution:

Para. 23. "Upon the whole we find ourselves compelled to convey to you our opinion, that the disadvantages above enumerated more than counterbalance the benefits of the Calcutta College; and that it is expedient to take measures for the discontinuance of that

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institution. We are unwilling however to issue peremptory orders for this purpose, without having the fullest information which you may have been able to collect, on a question to which we attach so much consequence.

24. "We therefore authorize you, if you shall see sufficient reason for differing from the conclusion to which we have arrived, to suspend the execution of our directions during a further reference to us of such facts or arguments as may not already have been stated in the former correspondence on the subject; but if on consideration your opinion should coincide with ours, we wish that the measure should be carried into effect without delay."

It is with great satisfaction of mind that, after the most deliberate consideration of all the information and facts belonging to this question, I have come to the decided conviction, that we should avail ourselves of the sanction allowed by the Honourable Court, to suspend their order for the abolition of the College; indeed a different conclusion would have cost me a greater sacrifice of feeling than almost any act which I could be called upon to perform. All my old prepossessions were strongly in favour of this institution, and these were not derived from the admiration which I then entertained for its illustrious founder, but from the more solid proofs of success evinced in the decided superiority over their fellows, of those writers of the Madras presidency who had been educated in the College: and with this superiority of acquirement was also combined a high and elevated tone of feeling, and great zeal in the public service, qualities of more importance perhaps to the welfare as well as character of our administration, than even a knowledge of the languages.

There is another feeling connected with this subject that operates forcibly upon me. In every part of the civilized world education and institutions for the advancement of knowledge and science are the boast of the present day: even in Calcutta itself we have a Hindoo College consisting of several hundred students, and among them many whose acquirements in European science are truly astonishing. There is also a Mahomedan College, numerous composed, the youth of which are equally remarkable for their diligent and successful pursuit of Eastern literature, Mahomedan law, anatomy (a new and important study), and other arts and sciences, as well as for their exemplary conduct. Is it fitting and decorous, that it shall appear to this enlightened society, that the English youth alone are incapable of education? that such is the idleness and extravagance of this selected class, that even under the very eye of the Government, the College has been found to be useless, and the hopes of instruction fruitless? Such must be the inference from the discontinuance of the College. But for myself, I cannot subscribe to the necessity of a conclusion so humiliating and so derogatory from the character and credit of our administration.

The Honourable Court have, in my opinion, expressed a well-founded apprehension, that the discipline of the College has fallen short of what it ought to have been. I have taken great pains to make myself acquainted with the working of this machine, and I do not hesitate to say, that want of discipline, and insubordination, appear to me to be the sole cause of the failure of the institution, if it can be said to have failed, which I very much doubt.

In agreeing with the Honourable Court in this opinion, I do still more strongly in another, so justly described in the last paragraph of their despatch: "Upon the whole, our opinion is, that you have the grand instruments of reform, the means of influencing the minds of those whom you are to employ, in your own hands, and that they consist of the power which you possess of appointing or not appointing to the emoluments of office;" (and then stating how this check will operate in preventing idleness and extravagance in the young, and pecuniary embarrassments in the service generally, they add), "nor can we doubt, far less despair, that these natural, appropriate and powerful remedies, judiciously and undeviatingly applied, will be attended with the happy consequences which it is our object to secure."

It certainly cannot but appear utterly absurd and ludicrous to a military man like myself, accustomed to the facility with which great bodies of men are kept in perfect subordination, to observe the almost admitted fact, that for 25 years a few writers have held at naught all the authority of the Supreme Government, and have rendered unavailing all its efforts to accomplish this desired object. In the military service of the Company no such difficulties occur. Military law is as effectual here as elsewhere. For the control of the civil servants, the same powers are not exactly available, and those that do exist, are in many respects unsuitable and ineffectual. When there is a great command of credit and of money, the suspension from pay and allowances, so far from being of any advantage, only produces the greater ultimate evil of increased embarrassment: of the same nature, as to any immediate effect, is the threat of non-employment. Every writer knows that sooner or later he must be in possession of a good appointment, the salary of which he flatters himself will make good the losses of present idleness and dissipation. It is a curious fact, that however glaring the imbecility, the idleness, the profligacy or the want of principle, there is not an instance of expulsion from the College since its first establishment: and well therefore has it been said by the Court, that the controlling authorities have not done all that they might have done for the enforcement of order and discipline; and with the same truth might it have been added, that there was too much reason to apprehend that the good of the service had been made to give way to considerations of personal interest. The most powerful of all remedies is suspension from the service, and indispensable as the enforcement of it seems to be in cases of incorrigible idleness and disobedience of orders, still for youthful follies, and particularly in the commencement of a career, no Government would willingly resort to so severe a sentence. But notwithstanding all this, I am at a loss, with the Court, to comprehend the inadequacy, hitherto experienced, of the immense means of reward and punishment at the command of Government, coupled with a further check, for immediate effect more useful than any other, of instant removal from the capital, and more particularly also if the

personal influence of the head of the Government, which he must always have so many indirect ways of evincing, is actively and cordially interposed. I am aware that this opinion somewhat analogous, too presumptuously perhaps, the conduct upon this point of preceding Governments. But it was their lot, for the most part, to have their whole time engrossed by a continued succession of great and important transactions, as well of foreign policy as of the actual war. It is our happier fortune to be enabled to devote our whole attention to the civil administration. That the system requires improvement, that it fails in producing those benefits to the people to the extent which the anxious desire of all the authorities, both here and in England, has ever had in view, no one can deny; but the agency has perhaps been still more inefficient than the system itself; and as there is no escape from ignorance and incapacity, where all places and appointments are a monopoly in the hands of a privileged few, it does become a most serious duty on the part of the State to render as complete as possible, the capacity for Government of those to whom for so many years the destinies of this great empire must be committed.

Before I proceed to state the very few alterations which I think necessary to give to the present institution (for it is not regulations and fine words and speeches, but rather the practical execution with mildness and firmness of those already existing, which is really wanting), I will take the liberty of adverting shortly to the only alternative left to us in India, if the College is to be discontinued—a Mofussil education. It is admitted by all that the College presents a facility for the acquisition of languages in its able professors and moonshies, which is unattainable out of Calcutta. In the country, also, are wanting those excitements to fame and distinction, which emulation alone can generate. There may indeed be less extravagance in the country, though it by no means appears clear, and the contrary is distinctly asserted, that the embarrassments of the civil service were quite as great before as since the establishment of the College. The same credit derived from the certain anticipation of great station with high salary, and the means of patronage, will produce the same effect both in town and country. Where the disposition exists, money will always be had, with this difference, that in Calcutta the creditor is an European respectable agent, receiving 10 per cent. interest, added to the charge of life insurance; while in the other he is a Native, if a mere lender of money, taking 24 per cent. interest, and if a speculator on the future distress and favour of his debtor, a still more ruinous connexion. That there will be more idleness in the Mofussil I verily believe. To my judgment the distinction between Calcutta and the Mofussil is very much the same as in England exists between school and home education, with the advantage in favour of the latter of parental interest instead either of no protection at all, or of that of a perfect stranger, who can have no interest in the welfare of the young man; and if his habits happen to be irregular, will probably feel him to be a sort of incubus imposed upon him, and will treat him with neglect and dislike. I am disposed also to place little reliance upon examinations of proficiency made elsewhere than in the College itself. I attach also much importance to commencement of residence in Calcutta. I admit that there is a chance of evil; but the evil, great as it may be, may, in my opinion, be averted, while the good cannot otherwise be attained. The high offices of Government and of the law are necessarily filled by men of the first abilities and integrity; society receives its tone from them, and practically it is highly useful that the young men just from school, with no formed ideas upon public conduct, should receive their first impressions from the high-minded sentiments which I sincerely believe very generally to prevail. There is also this further advantage, that by the character developed at the College, the Government is enabled to gain the only certain knowledge of the real qualifications of all its younger servants. I will merely add further, that to my mind the idea of a Mofussil education is so unsatisfactory, that if the College at Calcutta is to cease, I cannot but think it would be infinitely better to accomplish the object in England by rendering a knowledge of specified languages an indispensable condition to eligibility for a writership. There can be no reason why as great perfection in the languages of Hindostan should be more unattainable in London, than those of Europe are found to be to the Hindoo and Mahomedan youth in Calcutta; the same stimulus alone is wanting. In Calcutta, with the natives, office follows qualification; in England, with the writer, it precedes it: herein consists the whole secret of failure and success.

I see nothing in the different systems pursued at Madras and Bombay which seems to entitle them to any preference to that of Bengal. Annexed to this Minute is a Memorandum marked (A), describing the different plans and their effects pursued at the three presidencies. The following extract from a Minute of Mr. Lushington, dated the 7th of January 1828, seems to demonstrate an almost complete neglect of the Persian language, considered both at Hertford and in Calcutta to be so necessary an attainment: "I hear with regret and surprise that the whole number of the civil service who aspire to any knowledge whatever of the Persian language, does not exceed nine. It will afford me sincere pleasure to find that I am misinformed in this calculation; but I fear that the deteriorated state of the service in this respect is to be found in the regulations of the College, which almost prohibit the study of that language, thus paralyzing and rendering abortive all the anxious pains and expense so properly bestowed upon it at Hertford College."

I have now to beg the attention of Council to the Paper marked (B), which shows the average expense of the education of each writer, during the last three years, to be 6,621 rupees, or 660 l. per annum; to which must be added a further charge (since most properly discontinued) of 4,000 rupees, or 400 l., to each writer for outfit, repayable by retrenchment of the excess of allowances above 500 rupees per mensem. This debt is without interest. It must also be recollected that this charge of 660 l. for education in

India follows no inconsiderable expense under the same head in England. The sum above stated, even for a single year, forms no small amount, as compared with the cost of instruction elsewhere; but when, from mere idleness, the public finance is to bear this load for an indefinite period, although the time fixed by the rules of the College as sufficient for the acquisition of two languages, is eight months, the abuse must be universally admitted to be intolerable. It will scarcely be credited that young men so paid, and so idle, have been permitted heretofore to remain in College a dead weight upon the country, four, five, six and seven years before they chose to qualify themselves. This term has been since abridged; but even now there are many who have been in the College for one and two years without passing in any language.

I bring forward this view of the case in order to justify my recommendation to the Honourable Court, that those writers who shall abuse this unexampled liberality and indulgence, or shall be incorrigibly disobedient, idle and extravagant, shall, after a sufficient trial and suitable admonition, be suspended from the service and sent to England. It might still be better, if the young man so conducting himself could have the option of being transferred to the military service, in which a stricter discipline might rescue him from ruin, and might save his family from pain and disappointment, while to his patron perhaps the power of replacing him might fairly be granted. I am quite satisfied of the necessity of much more power than as yet the Government have thought itself justified in exercising. Every day we see instances of young men who remain for weeks in Calcutta after their order of departure; who, when rusticated, leave their stations without permission, and continue as inattentive to their studies as before.

In the army this disregard of authority would in the first instance expose the delinquent to arrest, and a perseverance in the same course to dismissal from the service; these irregularities require to be checked by a more active and direct control, and this may be obtained by placing all the writers, whether stationed in or out of Calcutta, until they have qualified themselves, under the sole superintendence of a single officer, and by bringing more into play the personal authority of the Governor-general. The only alteration of any importance therefore which I have to propose is, that the secretary to the College Council shall be vested with the immediate control and superintendence of the conduct of the students, whether stationed in College or in the Mofussil; that he be authorized to enforce, upon his sole authority, all statutes and standing orders; that he have the power of communicating with all public officers, and that all instances of disobedience or irregularity be immediately reported through the College Council for the orders of the Visitor.

There are some minor regulations respecting the discipline of the College, which will be better introduced when the report upon the same subject, required some time since from the College Council, shall be received. It may be submitted as a question to the College Council, whether the conditions of qualification are not placed at too high a standard, and the examination uselessly severe. For the great mass of students just so much knowledge as will enable them to do the common business of their office, is all that is requisite, and the sooner they can be engaged in practical business the better. Encouragement might at the same time be properly held out to those who aspired to greater distinction in Oriental literature, and whose talents and good conduct left no doubt of their intentions: to these a prolonged residence in Calcutta might be safely and advantageously permitted. Immediate removal to the country, upon the very first appearance of idleness and expensive habits, should be more strictly enforced. It may also be considered, whether out of Calcutta it may not be possible to establish some better kind of surveillance over those who may be rusticated: I should propose that it shall be a standing regulation of the Government, that every writer, without exception, after having passed the College, shall remain three years with a collector or commissioner, that he may make himself acquainted with the real business of the country, and with the manners and character of the population.

The Court, in the same despatch, paragraph 20, have observed, "It is your duty to make real unfitness an invariable ground of expulsion from office, and as there is no specie of unfitness, the consequences of which are more to be apprehended than that of pecuniary obligation and dependence, there is none which you will be less excusable in treating with undue indulgence."

An occasion seems to offer which requires an application of the preceding orders. In paragraph 11 of Mr. Stirling's Minute, he states that there are three or four writers who disposition to extravagance has never been surpassed, and who, whether the College of Fort William had existed or not, would equally have contrived to plunge themselves irretrievably in debt. Under the preceding orders of the Court we are debarred, and very properly so, from ever employing individuals so circumstanced; but without employment it is impossible for them to pay their debts. In short they are, and must ever remain, excluded from the service. If the Court's orders are to be acted upon, one of two things must be done; either the individuals must be informed that they cannot be employed until their debts are paid and they must take their own measures for effecting the object, or their names must be sent to the Court, who may inform their friends and parents of the disqualification under which they labour, and of its consequences. This is a dilemma which I beg the members of the Council to take into their consideration.

(signed)

W. C. Bentinck.

December 27, 1828.

MEMORANDUM (A), referred to in the Governor-general's Minute on the College of Fort William.

THE chief Particulars in which the Establishments of Madras and Bombay, for the instructing of the Junior Members of the Civil Service, agree or differ from that of Bengal.

(32.) Minute of Governor-general; 27 December 1828.

THE College of Madras, like that of Calcutta, is superintended by a Board, consisting of three members, but there are no professors, public examiners, or secretary, the examiner's duty being performed by the members of the Board of Superintendence, assisted by the translators of Government. The salary of the students in general is less, as well as the expense for house-rent, than in Bengal. The progress of the students at Madras does not appear to be so rapid as it is in Bengal. At the former presidency, since the year 1820, not so much as an eighth part of the students passed in two languages in the course of a twelvemonth, and at the latter more than one-third in the same space of time. There are two public examinations, and two private ones, yearly, in the Madras establishment. In the Calcutta College there is a general examination every two months, and an intermediate one at any time when the professor of any language recommends it for an individual as likely to pass in that language.

At Madras each student is required to select and study one of five languages; in Calcutta he must study two, Persian necessarily, and either Bengalee or Hindoo.

At Madras the junior civil servants are expected to make themselves acquainted with the Regulations of Government relating to the revenues and administration of justice, books for the purpose being furnished them at the public expense. This is not required in Bengal.

At Madras it is optional to study at the Presidency, or under a civil servant in the interior; but in the latter case the students must attend the Presidency examinations. At Madras, on admission into College, the salary of each writer is fixed at 175 rupees, and increased progressively, at the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence to 260, and 360 rupees, the first of their advances being made for particular progress in one language, and the second for proficiency in two languages; both may be granted at any time, within three years after the admission of the student into College. The junior servants receive in addition to the above sums that of 50 rupees per mensem for house-rent. At Madras, a student qualified in one language can be appointed to such subordinate situations as the Governor in Council may think proper, and those qualified in two languages to such offices as the law permits them to hold. No student to remain longer in College than two years, or until the examination immediately following the expiration of that period. A reward of 3,500 rupees is granted to any student who within a period not exceeding three years shall have acquired a thorough knowledge (something probably like that which in Bengal entitles a student to a degree of honour) of one or more of the languages, studied under the sanction of the Board, shall have obtained the highest rate of allowance for proficiency in two languages, shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the Regulations, and shall be recommended to Government as distinguished for general propriety of conduct whilst in College. At Madras the punishment for neglect of study for two years appears to be rustication, as at this presidency. Head native masters for teaching English and other languages at Madras, and any number of natives not receiving pay, may be admitted to study at the College, for the purposes of general education and obtaining employment. There are likewise at the establishment of that presidency different classes of native law students.

BOMBAY.

The writers for Bombay, on their reaching that presidency, and in the event of their not having friends to live with, are provided with houses or tents, and servants, by the chief secretary of Government, the expense so incurred being recovered by deductions from their salary. The secretary of the Civil Examination Committee supplies them with copies of the orders of Government respecting their studies, and provides them with moonshees, and they are permitted to reside at the presidency, on condition only of presenting themselves for examination within four months after their landing. Failing to do so, and to pass the examination, they are sent into such part of the interior as the Governor in Council may direct. The officers under whom they are placed are called upon to furnish quarterly reports as to their attention to study and general conduct. The students, as at Madras, are expected to make themselves acquainted with the Regulations of Government relating to the revenues and the administration of justice. The first examination in Hindoostanee to be passed, at latest, at the end of a twelvemonth, and the second in Mahratta or Guzerattee, at latest at the end of two years and a half. At Bombay, as at Madras, there are no professors nor public examiners, but there is a Committee of Examination, the junior member of which is secretary, with an establishment of moonshees, competent to teach the different languages of that presidency. A student who has passed in Hindoostanee alone may be appointed to a subordinate situation, and afterwards to a superior one, on passing in the Mahratta or Guzerattee language. The prizes granted for certain degrees of proficiency are much the same as in similar cases are conferred in Bengal; but it appears by the papers now laid before the Governor-general that no person has hitherto presented himself as a candidate for those prizes.

Two hundred and fifteen students have been admitted into the College of Fort William since June 1820, 42 into the Madras establishment, and 96 into that of Bombay, within the same period. There does not appear to be any good grounds for supposing that the examination, in any two of the Oriental languages taught at the different presidencies, is more difficult at either of the other two than it is in Calcutta; on the contrary, there is reason to

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believe that the opposite of this is nearly the fact: and yet even in the neglected state of the College of Fort William, 86 students, or more than one-third of the above number of 215, were reported qualified for the public service by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages in less than a twelvemonth. At Madras there were only five out of 42, or less than an eighth part, declared similarly qualified in an equal portion of time; and at Bombay, where the examination is believed to be much easier than it is at Madras, the progress towards the second degree of qualification appears to be much slower than at the last-named presidency. In this degree, or in a knowledge of Mahratta and Guzeratte, it seems that only 13 of 96 students have passed in eight years; that a year is commonly allowed to acquire Hindoostanee, and two years and a half this language and one of those above mentioned. The system of employing the Madras and Bombay students in subordinate situations, after they have passed in one language, is different from that of Bengal, and this renders it difficult to form an exact comparison between the expenses of the three establishments. If the students of the former establishment, requiring two years, for instance, to qualify themselves in two languages, had the same salaries as those of Bengal, it is evident that the expense attending the instruction of each must be rather between 7,000 and 8,000, than between 3,000 and 4,000 rupees.

MEMORANDUM (B), referred to in the Governor-general's Minute on the College of
Fort William.

MEMORANDUM, showing the Average Expense of the Education of each Writer during the last three Years :

In the year 1825-26, the expenses of the College of Fort William, exclusive of the salaries of the students, amounted to	-	-	Rs.	1,36,497	13	5
In 1826-27	-	-	-	1,26,500	9	1
In 1827-28	-	-	-	1,39,636	10	7
Rent of the Writers'-buildings for two years, at 140 rupees for each of 19 sets of the rooms in them	-	-	-	95,760	-	-
Salary of 114 students for three years, at 300 rupees per month	-	-	-	2,56,470	-	-
			Rs.	7,54,865	1	1

And this sum divided by 114, the number of writers in three years, will give an average expense for each writer of 6,621 rupees.

(33.) Minute of
Sir C. T. Metcalfe;
28 December 1828.

(33.)—MINUTE of Sir C. T. Metcalfe (General Department), 28th December 1828.

I wish that I could signify my concurrence in the intention of the Governor-general to maintain the College of Fort William, for all my predilections are in favour of that institution.

But as I have been compelled by the result of my observations, during many years, to come to the conclusion, that the College is both useless and mischievous, I am bound in duty to say that I should prefer its abolition.

It is useless, in my opinion, because more useful knowledge than what is taught at the institution, might be acquired in public employment at any station in the country.

It appears to me to be mischievous, because it collects young men together; and by the force of example, and fear of reproach, promotes generally habits of extravagance, from which many would escape if left to follow their natural inclinations, or to practise the prudence which, away from baneful influence, good sense would dictate to them.

I see little, I must confess, in the state of society in Calcutta, that can make it desirable to congregate young men in this place. The general ways of this society promote idleness, expense and dissipation, and there is very little intercourse, between the young and the old, that can tend to any beneficial purpose.

I cannot recognize, in this institution, much resemblance to the splendid plan of that which the illustrious founder of the College of Fort William proposed to raise, and which promised to be worthy of being classed among the eminent seats of learning that adorn and instruct the world.

Before that design was conceived, young men in the civil service came to India at an earlier age than now, and consequently with an interrupted and unfinished education. The College was to have provided instruction for them in all branches of literature; 12 terms, or three years, were to have formed the period of their studies; a suitable structure was to have been erected at a short distance from Calcutta; the provost, vice provost, professors and students, were to have resided within its walls, and collegiate discipline was to have been established.

This plan was never fully carried into effect, and was finally relinquished, in consequence of orders from home.

But the operations of the College commenced with encouraging success, under the auspices of its virtuous founder; his noble spirit seemed to animate the institution. There was emulation among the students, and they went forth, to undertake their duties in the public service, with high-toned principles and anxious zeal.

I have no doubt that the College, although crippled by subsequent reductions, and totally devoid

devoid of efficient discipline, has been beneficial in producing a more general diffusion of the knowledge requisite for the discharge of public duties, than existed before its foundation.

If I could bring myself to think that its continuance is necessary, in order to maintain the same effect, I should be an advocate for upholding it.

But I am not of that opinion: all the good that is done by the College now, might, I conceive be done without it, by insisting on qualifications which, before its institution, were not declared to be indispensable. At the same time, the evil and the expense which it causes, might be avoided by its abolition.

I should not object to the expense if I thought the continuance of the establishment essential for the qualification of young men for the duties of the civil service; that is, if I supposed that civil servants could not be as well qualified without it, or that it produced good in any other respect. But if, as I conceive, it be neither necessary nor useful, but rather productive of mischief, then the expense must be a waste of the public resources.

According to the practical operation of the College at present, young men, for the civil service, join it on their arrival in India, having previously learned something or nothing in Oriental languages at Haileybury. They enter their names generally for the study of two languages, with a view to obtain the required qualification. The idle neglect their studies, are eventually sent away from College into the interior, and years sometimes pass before they are reported fit to enter on the public service: the better disposed study one language, until they pass the requisite examination, and are reported qualified in that language; then they neglect that language and study another, until reported qualified in that also; then they enter on the public service, and find that what they have been learning at College is not exactly what qualifies them for the public service; and they have to learn and qualify themselves anew. In the meantime the students, whether attentive or consummately idle, have generally, with rare exceptions, incurred debt in consequence of the expensive habits acquired at the College, which debt remains a burthen and embarrassment to them for many years, and perhaps for ever.

It must be admitted, that there would be no security against the extravagance of young men, who might be prone to expense, even if there were no College; but the operating evil of the institution, in this respect, appears to me to be, that it affords encouragement and incitement to extravagance, and actually deters from the exercise of prudence, by the ridicule and contempt which are generally inflicted on that virtue among young men herded together, and too frequently by their elders in society also, among whom it is a common saying, that they do not like to see young men too prudent, and that they would rather see them a little extravagant; encouragement being given by such remarks to a vice, which could not be too strongly reprobated and discouraged, as it is often in its consequences utterly destructive to the principles and integrity of a public servant.

In expressing my opinion that the College ought to be abolished, as being mischievous with respect to the extravagance which it encourages, and the consequent state of debt and embarrassment which it causes throughout the civil service, and as being unnecessary, and therefore useless for that purpose of instruction which it is professedly designed to accomplish, and consequently entailing a waste of the public resources, it is incumbent on me to state what arrangement I would propose to substitute, with a view to the beneficial reception and disposal of young men of the civil service, on their arrival in India.

There should be a suitable mansion to receive them on their landing, and a table kept for their accommodation: there should be a superintending officer, whose duty it should be to reside in the house, and preside at the table, and to exercise a paternal control over the conduct and habits of the young men, and assist them with guidance, advice and instruction, during the short period of their residence under his authority. Their allowances, during this period might be fixed, with reference to the circumstance of their being provided with house and table, and therefore liable to little expense, and might consequently be so moderate as to furnish no temptation to remain in that situation.

The young men immediately after their arrival should be subject to an examination, and those who might be found qualified, by knowledge acquired in Europe, or on their voyage to India, to enter on the public service, should at once be appointed to some employment, with the full allowance attached to it, and sent off by dawk, or by some other conveyance, according to the season, to join their respective stations, and commence their career of public duty. Those not qualified should nevertheless be sent away from Calcutta to quiet stations in the interior, to be strictly under the orders of public officers of approved character, who would take pleasure in advising and instructing young men under their charge, and would assign to them such employment as would most speedily qualify them for the public service, and render them, in the meanwhile, not entirely useless. During this period of tutelage, they should receive allowances merely sufficient for their subsistence, and inferior to those attached to any public office; when reported qualified for the public service, by competent examiners, they should be appointed to offices, with the full allowances of servants in employment, and with a retrospective addition to their former salary, under limitation and regulation, to defray the expense incurred on account of native teachers, as the now granted to officers of the army who have passed examinations successfully. The period of service, as giving title to subsequent advancement in rank, station or emolument, should invariably date from the period of qualification; until qualified, they should remain on their inferior allowances, without any promotion, and after a given time, sufficient being allowed, if not then qualified, their cases should be deemed hopeless, and they should be consigned permanently to inferior duties in public offices, where no qualifications in Eastern languages may be required, with the power still of redeeming themselves, on shewing due

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qualifications; or they should be otherwise disposed of, as might be ordained for useless servants.

Although I doubt the practicability of entirely preventing extravagance in every instance, I should still hope, that it might be in a great degree suppressed in the service generally, by systematic discouragement and condemnation on the part of Government. Hitherto the discouragement, however much professed, has never been effectual, because it has been merely nominal, and without any practical operation; but if it were made a part of the duty of superiors to reprove obvious and habitual extravagance; and on failure of reform, to report such misconduct; and if young men in a career of such folly were warned by the Government, that their conduct had attracted notice and excited displeasure, and would be punished if persisted in; and, if the promise were fulfilled, in cases of perverse continuance in the course condemned, it can hardly be supposed that those measures would be entirely devoid of effect.

I should not despair of being able to answer any objections that might be advanced against the arrangements which I have suggested, as compared with those which at present exist for the instruction of young civil servants after their arrival in India; but further details are at present uncalled for, and would only be tedious. I have offered my opinion in discharge of what I conceive to be my duty, on a question of so much importance, but without any expectation of affecting the resolution announced by the Governor-general for the continuance of the College.

Considering the main question therefore as determined, I have only further to express my cordial concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Governor-general, as to the necessity of establishing a stricter discipline in the College, as well as my assent generally to the arrangements which his Lordship proposes to adopt for that purpose; and especially to the proposition for placing the students under the immediate superintendence and control of one officer, vested with suitable power and authority.

(signed) C. T. Metcalfe.

(34.)—MINUTE by W. B. Bayley, Esq. dated 18 March 1829.

The receipt from the College Council of their Report, in reply to the orders of Government of the 18th September last, completes the information called for by Government regarding the affairs of that institution: and having duly considered both the above document with its enclosures, the former correspondence, and the Minutes of the Right Honourable the Governor-general and Sir C. T. Metcalfe, I proceed to record the following sentiments and observations on the questions before the Board.

I entirely concur with the Governor-general in thinking that the College of Fort William should be maintained under the discretion left to us by the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

I should deeply lament the abolition of the College, from the influence of old affections and associations, and still more from the conviction which I entertain, that it has conducted, in an eminent degree, to raise the qualifications and character of the civil service, and has therefore been productive of great advantage to the public interests, and that where it has failed and involved mischief in its operation, the fault is imputable to the College officers, to the Council, and above all to the Visitor and the Government.

I do not deny that at particular periods in the College annals, extravagance, gambling and other baneful vices have prevailed extensively within its walls; but the long continuance of such evils and abuses must be ascribed chiefly to the neglect of those whose duty it was to bring them publicly to notice, and who, having the power to control and correct the mischief, failed to exert it. I am aware also that there have been intervals, and those sometimes of long duration, when the evil example of individuals, unchecked by timely and wholesome restraints, has exercised a most pernicious influence on the general habits and conduct of the students, and involved numbers in the deplorable predicament of inextricable debt and pecuniary embarrassment. It must, however, at the same time be borne in mind that instances of immoderate extravagance and deep pecuniary involvement were by no means uncommon among the junior civil servants before the institution of the College, and that for many years past the students have not been so generally regardless of the obligations of prudence and economy as they were in the earlier days of the institution. It is of more importance to add that the young men of the present time are by no means addicted to extravagance and dissipation, but, on the contrary, are rather remarkably free, as a body, from those habits of vicious indulgence and ostentatious display in equipages and general style of living, which have too often proved the ruin of their predecessors.

In this state of the institution it appears to me that it must be productive of great, that it may be made the instrument of unmixed, good: and that, to develop fully the advantages which it is calculated to impart, little is wanting but the strict and practical enforcement on the one hand of the threats and warnings, and on the other the realization of the hopes and flattering prospects, which have been so repeatedly held forth by succeeding Visitors without any adequate result, until the era of the present administration. Great good has already been effected by the measures of the present Visitor; and I feel persuaded that a perseverance in the same course will effectually prevent gross and serious abuses in future, and soon bring the College to as high a state of discipline and efficiency as an establishment so constituted can reasonably be expected to attain.

I beg to record my entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Governor-general regarding the inferior and unsatisfactory nature of a Mofussil education as compared with

that which the College of Fort William affords, and I feel satisfied that if the institution were abolished, the young civil servants would not acquire the requisite knowledge of the languages in thrice the average period which is now consumed in the study of them. There are other, and perhaps higher advantages connected with the existence of the College as a seat of learning, and an instrument for aiding and promoting the great cause of improved education throughout India, to which I do not here particularly advert, as the main point for our present consideration is its effects on the civil service.

Ascribing, as I do, much of the relaxation of discipline and the expensive habits which formerly tarnished the reputation of the institution, to the want of a rule by which it should be declared the positive duty of some one or more of its officers to take official cognizance of, and report upon such cases to the College Council, I am anxious that the point should receive especial consideration on the present occasion.

The above duty must, I think, be considered as properly attaching to the office of the secretary. The professors and examiners I consider to be the best judges of the attention paid by the young men to their studies, their capacity for learning, and the progress which they are making. For the general superintendence of their conduct out of the lecture-room, and more especially for taking cognizance of their style and habits of living and expenditure, I would hold the secretary responsible.

The College Council cannot be expected to detect or inform themselves very accurately of the habits of the young men, and must look for that information to their principal executive officer. The secretary, during the time that I was a member of the College Council, brought to our notice absences from lecture, omission to answer formal notes, and other neglects or irregularities in matters of minor importance. I did not think it necessary or expedient to visit these offences with severity, provided the professors and examiners reported that the individual was getting on in his studies, and I had no reason to suppose that he indulged in habits of thoughtless profusion. If the secretary had reported, what I do not recollect that he ever did, viz., that he had reason to believe any individual student to be a gambler, a spendthrift, or otherwise setting a bad example to his neighbours, and violating the established regulations by his manner of living in the buildings, I, for one, should never have hesitated to solicit from the Visitor his instant dismissal from College.

I anticipate great advantage from the Governor-general's proposed application to the Court of Directors for permission to suspend and send back to England incorrigible students, or to be allowed the option of transferring them to the military department. The late resolution of Government also, by which the scale of allowances to be hereafter granted to certain classes of the civil service, is graduated with reference to the date of their being qualified to enter upon the public service, will, I trust, be productive of no inconsiderable benefit.

The other propositions contained in his Lordship's minute appear to me unobjectionable, excepting that which regards the duties and functions intended to be assigned to the secretary of the College Council. Such a transfer of authority to the hands of their executive officer must render the Council a cypher, and place the gentlemen composing it in rather a painful and embarrassing predicament. I do not think either that so great a change in the long-established system of conducting college affairs is called for by the actual state of the institution, which I believe to be flourishing and satisfactory. In reality, it would be impracticable to convey to the secretary authority to enforce all statutes and standing orders at his sole discretion and responsibility, for the means of coercion must be at all times wanting to him. Fines and impositions are unknown in the institution. The College Council even can only censure, and then report to Government; and I trust it is not proposed that any voice but that of the Governor-general should now, or at any time, pronounce the sentence of removal from college.

Adverting, in conclusion to the minutes recently submitted to Government by the College Council, I beg to record my entire concurrence in the opinions therein expressed, both as regards the actual state of discipline in the College of Fort William, and the practicability of maintaining and improving it by the means which the Right honourable the Visitor has already adopted. In regard to the several suggestions which they have offered, I shall state generally that I concur in the proposal for quarterly examinations, and the substitution in the Persian lectures of the *Seri Mutakherim*, a work on the modern history of India, for the *Goolistan*. I think that confinement of students to rooms and impositions would be useless. To give apartments in the buildings to the professors would be a desirable measure; but I fear, cannot be adopted, as it would involve the removal of some of the students to other lodgings. Believing that men of ordinary capacity and industry cannot duly perform the exercises usually given as the test of qualification in two languages in so short a period as eight months, I see no objection to acknowledging a twelvemonth as the admitted period of residence.

I do not think it is desirable to establish any positive rule in regard to the location and appointment of young men when pronounced qualified to enter the public service. I do not for instance consider it to be expedient that all, or nearly all the young men should necessarily be sent to the Western Provinces, or that they should commence their career exclusively in one department of the service.

The first object should be to place them under the protection and guidance of a parent or relative or friend, provided the character of the individual as a man and as a public officer were respectable. In this case I should hold it of little importance whether the district were in the Doab or in Bengal, whether the officer was employed in the Revenue or the Political or the Judicial department.

If the young man leaving college has no such friend, let him be placed under an officer

(in any department of the service and in any part of the country) whose private and public character warrants the expectation that the young man will receive, from his superior, instruction, kindness and encouragement.

The great majority of the service will of course look for employment in the Judicial and Revenue departments; and whether the young men on leaving College be appointed assistants to collectors and magistrates as at present, or to the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, those commissioners should be vested with authority to employ the assistants in any part of their respective divisions, whether under their own immediate authority or under that of any of the magistrates and collectors, and to remove them from one district to another, with reference to the convenience of the public service.

It occurs to me to mention, before I close these few remarks, that some alteration is desirable in the existing mode of delivering medals and other honorary rewards. Instead of the publicity and formality which formerly attended the presentation of these testimonials of merit, and which greatly enhanced the value of the distinction by gratifying some of the most laudable feelings of our nature in the manner of conferring it, the prize, whatever it may be, is now, I understand, either given by the secretary of the College Council, if the student chances to be in Calcutta when it is ready for delivery, or, as much more frequently happens, in his absence is sent to his agents. I am aware that under the present circumstances of the College it would be scarcely practicable or expedient to revive the plan of annual public meetings, which were discontinued about three years ago; but I take the liberty of suggesting that the medals, &c., as often as awarded, should be conferred by the Visitor himself in the council chamber, the College Council being also present, or in such other mode as his Lordship may prefer.

(signed) W. B. Bayley.

(35.) Letter from
Court of Directors
to Bengal Govern-
ment;
20 July 1830.

(35.)--LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council at Bengal,
(Public Department) dated 20th July 1830.

2. It is with great pleasure we perceive the promptitude and earnestness with which you took up the important subject treated in our despatch dated the 19th December 1827; and though the papers now communicated to us are not quite so satisfactory as we had hoped, we cannot but approve the spirit in which you have entered upon and conducted the deliberation.

3. We shall first of all advert to your deliberation with respect to the Calcutta College.

4. In our letter of the date above recited we had declared to you that, upon a review of the evils resulting from a residence in that College, as those evils had by yourselves been brought before us, we had very deliberately come to the conclusion that the benefits derived from such residence were not a compensation for the advantages connected with it, but we still forbore to issue positive instructions for the abolition of the College, and left to you the power of suspending the execution of our orders if you should not regard such a measure as advisable, till the reasons upon which your dissent might be grounded were seen and considered by us.

5. The members of your Government have not been unanimous on the question, but a majority, the Governor-general and Mr. Bayley, have concurred in opinion that the College should be maintained. We shall make some observations on the premises from which they state their conclusion to have been drawn, and which have been deemed by them more cogent, certainly, than they have appeared to us.

6. In the language both of the Governor-general, and of Mr. Bayley, more particularly of the Governor-general, a supposition appears to be implied not in accordance with the state of the case. The advantages spoken of seem to be those of education generally, and we are not surprised at the strong terms in which, under that conception, the Governor-general expresses the pain he should feel in contemplating the loss of the institution; but the College of Calcutta is not designed for general education, and it would be rating its value infinitely too high to admit any such idea in forming your estimate of it. General education is otherwise provided for, and it is understood to have been previously completed by those who enter the College of Calcutta. The institution in question is calculated only for the purpose of imparting such a knowledge of two languages of the country as may qualify young men destined for the civil branch of the public service to hold that intercourse with the natives which the proper discharge of their duties may require.

7. The only real advantage then which can be ascribed to the College is its superiority for teaching the native languages. That in an institution where the best teachers are assembled, and emulation is excited, there are advantages we very readily admit; there are however also disadvantages, because young men may excite each other to the acquisition of bad as well as of good habits, and it is by effectual superintendence alone that such results can be averted.

8. We are happy to see that there is no endeavour on the part of any of the members of your Government to palliate the failures which have been witnessed in the progress of the institution; the case is different with the members of the College Council, in whose language there appears an unwillingness to admit that there is any material defect in the College, or that better conduct on the part of the junior servants could be expected under any other mode of instructing or employing them. We have with regret arrived at the conclusion that there are no advantages connected with education at the College even under the improved management under which you have judiciously placed it, which can compensate for the evil of assembling together young men destined to administer the government of an empire in a situation

a situation where the cupidity of money-lenders affords to every one of them the means of gratifying every passion, and thus brings into peril the comfort and the independence of their future lives.

9. It is our duty towards our young servants to place them no longer in the midst of temptations which few are able to resist. It is our yet higher duty towards the many millions subjected to our rule, to take all possible care that those by whom they are to be immediately governed shall be persons of the purest and most unsuspected character. We therefore direct that, on the receipt of this letter, you do, without any unnecessary delay, adopt measures for the abolition of the College.

10. With respect to the young men, we desire that they may be immediately attached to such of our more experienced servants as may seem to you to possess the qualifications best calculated to draw forth whatever may be good, and to check whatever may be evil in the dispositions of those committed to their charge.

11. You will require a quarterly report of the progress made by such of the young men in languages, and you will desire to be furnished with observations upon the general conduct and ability of each; you will require the strictest impartiality in these reports, and mark with your severest censure any deviation from it.

12. You will make such arrangements as appear to you to be best, for the examination of the young men.

13. Before you decide upon having any such examination at the Presidency, you will consider whether the conveniences, whatever they may be of that arrangement, may not be more than counterbalanced by the injurious effect upon the young men of even a short residence at Calcutta.

14. We come now to the important question, what is the course to be pursued with those young men, who, after a reasonable time allowed them for the acquisition of the necessary languages, are still found to be unqualified; a question which you have left to our decision.

15. The opinion seems to be generally entertained, that a period of 12 instead of eight months should be allowed for acquiring the necessary knowledge of the native languages. This, therefore, we think it proper to grant. We think that even after this time, a short period, with warning, should still be allowed before the sentence of incapacitation is pronounced. We therefore direct that if among those there is any one whose proficiency cannot be certified at the end of 12 months, he be informed that three months more will be allowed to complete his qualifications, but if at the end of that period he is still incompetent he will be sent to England as unfit for the service.

16. So many obvious objections present themselves to your proposal of allowing to those declared unfit for our civil service the choice of passing into the army, that we have not hesitated to adopt the simple expedient of sending such unqualified individuals back to their friends. Intimation will of course be made in future, to those whom it may concern, that appointment to office in the civil branch of our service will henceforth take effect only after passing a good examination in India.

17. That important part of your letter still remains which relates to the course to be pursued in regard to those individuals who are involved in debt. We are sorry that on this subject it is not possible here to lay down so precise a rule for your conduct. The question is complicated, we cannot name any particular sum, and command that in every case in which the debts of an individual amount to so much, he shall be deemed unfit for employment, because we know that what would be an overwhelming embarrassment to one man would not be so to another. The pressure of debt affords powerful temptation to the abuse of the trusts which you confide to your civil servants, and is always accompanied not only by discredit but by danger. In considering however whether an individual is rendered unfit for trust by the temptations arising out of pecuniary difficulties, the amount of debt is but one part of the consideration, the character of the individual is another.

18. What is to be determined is, whether the trusts which are implied in the offices to which the civil servants are appointed under your Government, can be safely confided to such and such an individual. It is obvious that as much of this question as relates to character must be resolved by you, and can hardly ever be judged of with any approach to certainty here; the decision therefore must necessarily devolve upon you, and we desire and enjoin that whenever a case of pecuniary embarrassment shall occur which may appear to you to render doubtful the fitness of any individual to discharge the trusts belonging to his office, the question do immediately receive your most serious attention, that you endeavour, by all the means in your power, to form an accurate estimate of the character of the individual, and of the probability of receiving from him faithful and efficient services under the obstructions which he has created for himself; and as often as this probability appears to you to be taken away, that you do not hesitate in pronouncing his incapacitation and final exclusion from office.

19. It is undoubtedly our wish that in the exercise of this essentially discretionary power nothing harsh or oppressive should take place; on the contrary, that it should be exerted as tenderly as is compatible with the due attainment of our object. You are however bound in deciding such a question, to consider yourselves charged with a great public duty, in which the interests of millions are concerned, and with a responsibility which will demand the exercise of firmness, no less than of discrimination.

We are, &c.,
(signed) W. Astell,
R. Campbell,
&c. &c.

(35.) Letter from
Court of Directors
to Bengal Govern-
ment;
20 July 1830.

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17. It appears to us that an annual supply of 17 young men would be sufficient to maintain the service at its present strength, calculating on the full number of gentlemen retiring annually on the annuity, and allowing for an adequate number to replace casualties. Should it hereafter be found practicable to reduce the number much below this standard, we are of opinion the situation of public examiners may also be dispensed with. In such cases, the students might be examined by a committee of their fellow servants selected for the occasion, and to the secretary might then be assigned the duty of assisting them to overcome any difficulties they may meet with in the course of their studies which a moon-shee cannot help them to surmount, and of maintaining discipline, and managing generally the affairs of the institution. A reduction of charge to the extent of Rs. 46,080 per annum, would result from the discontinuance of the office of professors and pundits*.

18. We think that one secretary would be sufficient for the College of Fort St. George, and we therefore recommend that the office of assistant-secretary be abolished, which will create a saving of Rs. 3,600 per annum. At Madras, the moonshees are all permanently attached to the College; their salary while unemployed is Rs. 35, while engaged in affording instruction to one junior civil servant the allowance is Rs. 50, and while attending two or more students their salary is raised to Rs. 65. The expense thus in some measure adapts itself to the demand for instruction, and we are not aware that a better or more economical arrangement could be adopted. Care should of course be taken that the number of moonshees retained does not exceed the wants of the institution: the number is at present limited to 30, and it will rest with the local Government to determine whether fewer would suffice; on this point we have not the means of forming an accurate judgment.

19. At Bombay there is no College, but the young men receive Rs. 30 per mensem for maintaining a moonshee, and are attached soon after their arrival to different collectors in the provinces, as supernumerary assistants, until they are reported ready to pass an examination. They are then examined by a committee temporarily formed at the Presidency, and if they pass in one language they are promoted to the station of an assistant, but they must pass in two languages before they become eligible to the station of a second assistant. We have no alteration to suggest in the system thus generally described, as it is stated to be efficient, and is clearly economical.

20. Indeed, in proposing to continue establishments for the instruction of the more numerous civil servants of Bengal and Madras, we are free to confess that we are influenced not less by deference for the opinions of others, than by the assured conviction of our minds that such establishments are necessary.

(38.) Letter from
Bengal Govern-
ment to the Court
of Directors ;
23 November 1830.

(38.)—LETTER from the Vice-President in Council at *Bengal*, to the Court of Directors
(Public Department), dated 23d November 1830.

Honourable Sirs,
 REFERRING your Honourable Court to our letter in this department of the 30th June 1829, wherein it was stated that the Governor-general proposed, as an experiment for the improvement of the discipline of the College of Fort William, that the authority before vested in the College Council should be transferred to the secretary, acting immediately under and in communication with his Lordship as Visitor; we have now the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court the accompanying Minute by the Governor-general, dated the 10th instant, and the report from the secretary to the College Council, therein referred to, which his Lordship, in his capacity of Visitor of the College, is desirous should be placed upon record, for the purpose of being brought to the notice of your Honourable Court.

2. Your Honourable Court

2. Your Honourable Court will perceive that the report embraces a review of the principal proceedings of the College, as regards its state and discipline, from the beginning of the year 1828 to the present period.

Fort William, 23d November 1830.

We have the honour, &c.
(signed)

C. T. Metcalfe.
W. Blunt.

(39.) Minute of
Governor-general;
10 November 1830.
Cons. 23 Nov.
1830.

(39.)—MINUTE of the Governor-general, dated 10th November 1830.

I BEG leave to bring upon the records, for the purpose of being brought to the early notice of the Honourable Court, a report made to me, in my character of Visitor of the College of Fort William, by the secretary.

As far as I have been able to ascertain the real state of the junior part of the service attached to the College, as affected by the more strict and vigilant superintendence which has

† Salaries of the Professors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 2,600
Ditto of the Pundits, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,240
Total per Mensen									3,840
Or per Annum									46,080

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

has been exercised both over their studies and habits, I have reason to believe that considerable improvement has taken place in diligence and application, and much more so in the repression of dissipation and extravagance.

Many of the writers upon their first arrival have applied to join their friends and relations in the mofussil; and in all cases where the character of the individuals with whom they desired to be placed, promised a return of due care and attention, leave has never been refused. It will be seen, however, that the progress of the young men so circumstanced has not been equal to that of the same standing who have studied in the College; and several instances have occurred of the desire of these young men to be admitted to the College, which has only been granted with the sanction and approbation of those under whom they had originally placed themselves. I have always required the assurance of the relation or friend that the request proceeded, not for the sake of the amusements of Calcutta, but from a *bonâ fide* desire to profit by the superior advantages which the College offers to the well-disposed student.

Ghazeepoor, 10th November 1830.

(signed) *W. C. Bentinck.*

(40).—LETTER from Captain *D. Ruddell*, Secretary to the Council of the College of *Fort William*, to the Right Honourable Lord *William Bentinck*, &c. &c. Visitor of the College of *Fort William*, dated 7th October 1830.

(39.) Minute of
Governor-general;
10 November 1830.

My Lord,

Prior to your departure from the Presidency for the Western Provinces, I solicit permission to submit the following short review of the principal proceedings of this institution, from the beginning of the year 1828 to the present time, and more especially from the month of June 1829, the date of assuming the immediate management of it, in your Lordship's capacity of Visitor.

2. The information collected soon after the receipt of the Honourable Court's despatch on the subject of discontinuing the College of Fort William, was of such a nature as to induce your Lordship to take advantage of the option left in that document, and to give the institution a further trial, under a change of system and superintendence.

3. From the result of the numerous inquiries made at the time above mentioned, it appeared clear that a moderate degree of application to study would enable every writer to pass the established examination in two of the requisite oriental languages, in a period of about eight or ten months. The correctness of that opinion has in the interim been abundantly proved by your Lordship's experience, for since July 1828 more than 30 students have been declared qualified for the public service, in less than that time, in each instance, from the date of their arrival in Calcutta; and some of the young men alluded to in that number deserve the more credit for the rapidity of their acquirements, as, not having had the advantage of a Haileybury education, they arrived in India unacquainted with even the elements of oriental languages.

LIST of STUDENTS who passed their Examination in the course of a few Months
since July 1828.

No.	Date of Admission.	Passed Final Examination.	How many Months in College.	No.	Date of Admission.	Passed Final Examination.	How many Months in College.
			Mos. Days.				Mos. Days.
1.	11 July 1828	21 Apr. 1829	9 12	21.	5 Feb. 1829	17 Dec. 1829	10 10
2.	31 ditto -	9 Jan. 1829	5 9	22.	23 Mar. 1829	- -	8 24
3.	- - -	13 May 1829	9 13	23.	10 Apr. 1829	16 Feb. 1830	10 6
4.	1 Aug. 1828	24 Apr. 1829	8 24	24.	4 May 1829	15 July 1829	2 11
5.	- - -	13 May 1829	9 13	25.	5 May 1829	5 Oct. 1829	5 -
6.	- - -	16 June 1829	10 16	26.	- - -	16 Nov. 1829	6 11 *
7.	27 Sept. 1828	9 Jan. 1829	3 13 *	27.	- - -	16 Mar. 1830	10 11 *
8.	- - -	15 Aug. 1829	10 19 *	28.	7 ditto -	4 Sept. 1829	3 27 *
9.	20 Oct. 1828	20 Mar. 1829	5 2	29.	22 May 1829	5 Oct. 1829	4 13
10.	21 ditto -	15 July 1829	8 26	30.	- - -	15 Aug. 1829	2 23
11.	- - -	- - -	8 26	31.	- - -	5 Oct. 1829	4 13
12.	23 ditto -	16 June 1829	7 25	32.	23 ditto -	- - -	4 12
13.	9 Nov. 1828	13 May 1829	6 4 *	33.	25 ditto -	16 Nov. 1829	5 21
14.	10 ditto -	4 Sept. 1829	9 24	34.	21 Oct. 1829	17 June 1830	7 26 *
15.	30 April 1828	5 Aug. 1828	3 5	35.	10 Nov. 1829	16 Aug. 1830	9 6
16.	26 May 1828	16 Feb. 1829	8 20	36.	11 Dec. 1829	16 Mar. 1830	3 5
17.	13 Nov. 1828	20 Mar. 1829	4 7 *	37.	11 June 1828	16 Aug. 1828	2 5
18.	22 ditto -	15 July 1829	7 23 *	38.	- - -	17 Dec. 1828	6 6
19.	11 Dec. 1828	13 May 1829	5 2	39.	12 ditto -	22 Dec. 1828	6 10 *
20.	4 Feb. 1829	16 June 1829	4 10	40.	12 ditto -	20 Oct. 1828	4 8

* Not at Haileybury.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

4. It appeared, from the same source, that the best remedy for the many and great evils admitted to have been produced by a long residence at the Presidency, would for the future consist in the removal to distant stations in the provinces, of every writer, from the earliest period of evincing a disposition to idleness, by which it had been often observed that all instances of extravagance and impropriety had invariably been preceded. Previously to your Lordship's arrival in the country this was thought too severe a punishment to be often inflicted, although less effectual measures were probably far more prejudicial in both a public and private view, and during the year 1828 especially, it was found advisable to resort frequently to early rustication; in 1829 it became less necessary, and in the present year six instances of the kind under consideration have taken place. The few authors, indeed, of cases of extravagance and idleness which have occurred during your Lordship's administration, were, as soon as known, removed from the Presidency to situations in the interior, calculated by their circumstances to check such improprieties; and as far as could reasonably be expected in so short a period of time, the object in view has been accomplished.

LIST of STUDENTS in College on the 4th of July 1828.

LIST OF STUDENTS in College on the 4th of July 1828.					
No.	Date of Admission.	No.	Date of Admission.	No.	Date of Admission.
1.	4 January 1827.	16.	10 January 1828.	28.	12 June 1827, Re-
2.	15 May 1827.	17.	29 January 1828.	admitted 22 May 1828.	
3.	21 May 1827.	18.	- - -	29.	22 January 1827, Re-
4.	25 May 1827.	19.	- - -	admitted 22 May 1828.	
5.	4 June 1827.	20.	30 January 1828.	30.	26 May 1828.
6.	6 June 1827.	21.	4 February 1828.	31.	28 May 1828.
7.	14 August 1827.	22.	- - -	32.	11 June 1828.
8.	22 September 1827.	23.	- - -	33.	- - -
9.	25 September 1827.	24.	30 April 1828.	34.	- - -
10.	29 October 1827.	25.	4 January 1827, Re-	35.	12 June 1828.
11.	- - -	admitted 8 May 1828.	36.	- - -	
12.	- - -	26.	6 January 1827, Re-	37.	18 June 1828.
13.	11 December 1827.	admitted 8 May 1828.	38.	- - -	
14.	- - -	27.	10 July 1826, Re-		
15.	24 December 1827.	admitted 22 May 1828.			

LIST of STUDENTS Rusticated from 4th July 1828 to the 1st January 1829.

No.	Date of Admission.	Date of Removal.	No.	Date of Admission.	Date of Removal.
1.	15 May - 1827	30 October 1828	8.	10 January 1828	12 Sept. - 1828
2.	21 May - -	- - -	9.	29 January -	30 Dec. - -
3.	6 June - -	13 Nov. - -	10.	- - -	12 Sept. - -
4.	14 August -	12 Sept. - -	11.	- - -	30 Dec. - -
5.	22 Sept. - -	13 Nov. - -	12.	30 January 1828	- - -
6.	29 October -	30 Dec. - -	13.	1 August -	2 Oct. 1828
7.	- - -	- - -			

LIST of STUDENTS Rusticated in the Year 1829.

No.	Date of Admission.	Date of Removal.
1.	21 October 1828	5 May - 1829
2.	20 October -	1 Sept. - -
3.	27 Nov. - -	4 August -
4.	5 May - 1829	- - -
5.	22 May - -	- - -

LIST of STUDENTS Rusticated from the 1st of January to the 14th of October 1830.

No.	Date of Admission.	Date of Removal.
1.	4 May - 1829	12 January 1830
2.	7 May - -	- - -
3.	31 October 1827	- - -
	Re-admitted	29 January 1830
	7 August 1829	- - -
4.	25 May - -	21 Sept. - -
5.	12 Dec. - -	- - -

5. The number of writers sent out to Bengal for some years past having been much greater than that of former times, the increased diversity of ability and character thence arising must consequently present proportionable difficulties in the superintendence of their education; and some of the individuals of that period have shown so little talent for the acquirement of languages, that their case might fairly be considered of a peculiar nature, and exempted from the operation of general rules.

6. On the 4th July 1828 there were 38 writers in Calcutta, 8 on leave, and 17 rusticated in different parts of the interior, who had not passed their examinations: and from

that date to the 16th September 1830, a space of little more than two years, the names of no fewer than 94 individuals have been added to the College lists. At the Presidency and in the provinces, at the present moment, there are only 57 students, and of these, 17 have already been reported qualified in one language, and in the course of two months they may obtain the same distinction in another; so that, leaving out of the question the probability of a few passing in two languages, in October, November and December, it appears reasonable to expect, that before the 1st of January 1831, the unqualified junior members of the civil service may be included in a number somewhat below that of 40; of these again, 16 at least are so well disposed and desirous of being able to discharge their public duties in a proper manner, that their emancipation from the College may be reasonably looked for before the expiration of six months; and thus before the 1st of May 1831, the registers of the establishment may be fairly expected to exhibit, by their reduced numbers, a most convincing proof of improved application to study.

7. A few of the remaining 24 individuals have been permitted to proceed to Europe for the recovery of their health. Some, as alluded to in a former paragraph of this report, are slow and uncertain in learning the oriental idioms, and their case may therefore be reckoned beyond the bounds of regulations and calculations, as to the term of qualification for the performance of their official duties.

8. Without, however, calculating on the casualties of futurity, it appears that sufficient has been actually performed to justify very favourable conclusions, since the preceding particulars prove that about 100 writers have been declared qualified for the public service since the 4th July 1828; and by a list annexed to a report submitted to the College Council, in that month and year, specifying the writers annually attached to the College from the time of its being founded till the date of the writing, and the portion of them who had passed the requisite examinations, it was shown that at no former period had there been more than 26 students given to the public service in the course of one year, at the commencement of which (1803) there were 120 individuals attached to the institution.

9. There are 24 students in Calcutta at present, and of these, four only are of more than a year's standing on the College register: one having been admitted in February 1828, was shortly afterwards permitted to study at Dacca, whence, on a medical certificate, he was lately allowed to return to the Presidency; and three in September 1829. Two of these had not been at Haileybury; and the third, who enjoyed that advantage, will, I expect, pass his final examination in the course of a few days; of the remainder, five arrived in November and December 1829, and all the others are of 1830.

10. The lists of writers permitted to study the languages, with the assistance of their friends in the country, and of those who had been rusticated for neglect of duty, show much older dates than those above mentioned; and indeed the whole records of the College can furnish very few instances of individuals, under such circumstances, being reported qualified for the service after the expiration of a short period from the date of their arrival in Bengal. The gentlemen referred to in the next list, from 1 to 20, inclusive, do not appear to have passed any examination, but after having remained several years in the provinces, and obtained favourable reports from the civil officers under whose authority they had been placed, they were, by orders of Government, dated in 1811, disengaged from that obligation, and confirmed in public situations. The remaining 22 persons numbered in the list, are the only individuals who have succeeded at mofussil examinations, from the year 1816 to the present time; and the document shows the date of their arrivals in the country, and the period they required to complete their studies.

LIST of STUDENTS at present attached to the College of Fort William, 7 October 1830.

No.	Admission into the College.	Date of Passing in	No.	Admission into the College.	Date of Passing in
1.	7 Sept. - 1829	Hindee, 16 Mar. 1830.	17.	24 Nov. - 1829	Re-admitted 15 July - 1830
2.	23 Sept. - -		18.	15 January 1830	
3.	24 Sept. - -			Re-admitted	
4.	25 Nov. - -			5 August 1830	
5.	11 Dec. - -	Hindee, 15 May 1830.	19.	9 August 1829	Re-admitted 22 August 1830
6.	12 Dec. - -		20.	27 August 1829	
7.	21 Dec. - -			Re-admitted	
8.	10 Feb. - 1830			4 Feb. - 1828	
9.	- - -	Bengalee, 18 Aug. 1830.	21.	Re-admitted	16 Sept. - 1830
10.	14 May - -		22.	12 Dec. - 1829	
11.	- - -			Re-admitted	
12.	31 May - -			2 Sept. - 1830	
13.	- - -	Persian, 26 April 1830.	23.	16 Sept. - 1830	Re-admitted 29 Sept. 1830
14.	1 June - -		24.	25 Sept. - 1829	
15.	3 June - -			Re-admitted	
16.	7 Nov. - 1829			20 Sept. 1830	
	Re-admitted				
	22 June - 1830				

Appendix (L.)

Education of
Civil Servants.LIST of STUDENTS who have passed the requisite Examination in the Provinces
since 1801.

No.	Date of Arrival in Calcutta.	Passed in Persian.	Passed in Hindoostanee.	Passed in Bengalee.
1.	21 October - 1799			
2.	16 March - 1800			
3.	1 September —			
4.	4 January - 1801			
5.	5 February 1802			
6.	9 December 1800			
7.	30 July - - 1802			
8.	- - - - -			
9.	4 July - - -			
10.	6 July - - -			
11.	21 August - 1801			*
12.	24 July - - 1802			
13.	4 September 1803			
14.	11 August - 1804			
15.	- - - - -			
16.	- - - - -			
17.	- - - - -			
18.	25 November 1804			
19.	5 April - - -			
20.	13 September 1805			

* Examination excused by Government orders, dated 16 January 1811.

No.	Date of Arrival in Calcutta	Passed in Persian.	Passed in Hindoostanee.	Passed in Hindee.	Passed in Bengalee.
21.	24 Oct. 1816	21 June 1819	- - -	- - -	27 Nov. 1822
22.	30 Aug. 1817	1 Feb. 1820	- - -	- - -	
23.	14 Jan. 1818	13 June —	1 Feb. 1820	- - -	
24.	16 Oct. —	5 Dec. 1823	13 June —	- - -	
25.	16 Dec. 1822	5 April 1824	5 Dec. 1823	- - -	
26.	5 Jan. 1827	13 April 1829	5 April 1824	- - -	
27.	10 Jan. 1828	27 June 1830	- - -	14 Nov. 1828	21 April 1829
28.	30 July —	23 April 1829	- - -	- - -	
29.	8 July 1827	25 April —	- - -	24 April 1829	
30.	19 May —	5 May 1829	- - -	7 Nov. —	20 June 1828
31.	27 Sept. 1828	15 Aug. —	- - -	- - -	
32.	31 May 1828	20 May —	- - -	9 May 1829	24 July 1829
33.	29 Jan. —	25 May —	- - -	- - -	18 Oct. 1828
34.	- - - - -	18 Aug. —	- - -	- - -	18 June 1829
35.	3 Jan. 1827	21 July —	- - -	- - -	
36.	30 Oct. —	31 July —	- - -	18 June 1828	
37.	29 Jan. 1828	5 Aug. —	- - -	- - -	6 Dec. —
38.	- - - - -	12 Oct. —	- - -	15 April 1830	
39.	10 Jan. 1828	14 June 1830	- - -	- - -	21 Dec. 1828
40.	22 Sept. 1827	29 Jan. —	- - -	- - -	29 Oct. 1829
41.	20 Oct. 1828	20 Sept. —	- - -	- - -	15 July 1828
42.	29 Oct. 1823	15 Feb. 1825	15 Feb. 1825	21 Sept. 1830	

11. The names of the students at present attached to the College, and of those removed from it for neglect of duty, have been specified in former parts of this report; and at the end of this paragraph will be given a list of those who have proceeded into the provinces on leave of absence, under the care of relations and friends, being placed generally under the superintendence of the district magistrates.

Appendix (L.)

(40.) Report of
Secretary of
College Council;
7 October 1830.

LIST of STUDENTS at present on Leave in different parts of the Country.

No.	Date of Admission.	Date of Passing in	Date of Leave to quit the College.	At what Station.
1.	28 May - - 1828	Persian, 16 Dec. 1828	26 Feb. 1829	Europe.
2.	24 November 1829	- - - - -	8 Dec. —	ditto.
3.	8 September —	- - - - -	- - - - -	Bhaugulpore.
4.	11 December —	- - - - -	15 Dec. 1829	Sarun.
5.	- - - - -	- - - - -	26 Dec. —	Dacca.
6.	8 October - 1829	Hindee, 30 Aug. 1830	2 Jan. 1830	Cuttack.
7.	21 October - —	- - - - -	- - - - -	Tipperah.
8.	- - - - -	- - - - -	4 Jan. 1830	Gya.
9.	21 December 1829	- - - - -	9 Jan. —	Purneah.
10.	27 August - —	Bengalee, 20 Aug. 1830	16 Mar. —	Ballasore.
11.	21 December —	- - - - -	13 April —	Tipperah.
12.	30 March - 1830	- - - - -	- - - - -	Chittagong.
13.	1 May - - -	- - - - -	10 May 1830	Moorshedabad.
14.	4 January - 1827	- - - - -	1 June —	Meerut.
	Re-admitted	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
	17 May - - 1830	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
15.	4 May - - 1829	- - - - -	9 June —	Kishenaghur.
16.	31 May - - —	- - - - -	15 June —	Goruckpore.
17.	8 September —	Persian, 16 April 1830	29 June —	Midnapore.
18.	2 June - - 1830	- - - - -	25 Aug. —	Singapore.
19.	12 September —	- - - - -	22 Sept. —	Bogra.
20.	16 December 1829	- - - - -	19 Oct. 1830	Fureedpore.

12. It might naturally be expected, that young men placed in those advantageous circumstances, in the undisturbed retirement of the country, with few temptations to idleness around them, with friends capable of assisting them in their studies, and with the constant conviction before their eyes that their public duties cannot be performed without a knowledge of the eastern languages, would pass their examinations in them more rapidly than their less fortunately situated contemporaries, in some respects, at the Presidency. This, however, is by no means the case, as a momentary reference to the lists will show the different times commonly required to accomplish the same object under different circumstances. In Calcutta every student knows his progress will appear exactly in the reports on the periodical examinations, which are now commonly held every two months, and even monthly, for those who have a prospect of passing in any language. Proper books, and competent native teachers, are here easily obtained; oriental scholars can at all times be consulted, and emulation, which does something everywhere among young men properly educated, has always had, and still has, its full effect among the students of the College of Fort William. Various other reasons might be adduced to account for the difference in question, but it is not necessary to detail them, inasmuch as they will be obvious to your Lordship.

13. As it has been objected of late, that the examinations have become more difficult than they were formerly, it may be proper to state, for your Lordship's information, a few particulars to show that no alteration has taken place in this respect: the same books, in each language, that were formerly employed, are still in use; the exercises are likewise the same, since for this purpose new papers have not been printed for some years; even when this is done, the examiners select them to correspond as exactly as may be, in point of difficulty, with the old exercises, and before they are sent to the press they are submitted for the perusal and approval of the College Council. In addition to all this, the senior of the officers who conduct these proceedings has been occasionally engaged in the performance of such duties for more than 17 years, and both his colleagues have likewise been similarly employed for a considerable period of time.

14. It would indeed be no easy matter to persuade any person acquainted with the time and pains necessary for the acquiring of foreign tongues, that an examination in two of them, which after a few months study has been successfully passed more than a hundred times, can be a difficult one, and from the above particulars it will appear that no alteration in it can have taken place.

15. It has been asserted likewise that the Hindee language can be of no use to the students of the college, but upon what grounds I cannot possibly imagine. It is the most closely connected with the Sanscrit of all the dialects at present known to have sprung from that origin, and spoken and written at the present day by one of the most numerous nations on the face of the earth. It might be sufficient to merely name the Rajpoots of every part of British India; but the use of it, with some shades of difference, may be extended to all Hindoos out of Bengal and Orissa, who have not lost their own language and adopted that of foreigners. It may here be added, that in 1824, when Hindee was introduced into the College, instead of Hindoostanee, which being chiefly derived from Arabic and Persian, it

was concluded could not be understood by Hindoos, every inquiry respecting the propriety of the change was made by the gentlemen who then superintended the affairs of the institution, and who were themselves distinguished, not only for their knowledge of the native languages, but also by long experience in the transaction of the Honourable Company's public business.

16. The Arabic words that may be introduced into Persian and Hindoostanee are at least as numerous as those of two of any of the ancient languages of Europe, and Sanscrit words are admitted in the same manner into Hindee and Bengalee. These are the six languages which were formerly taught in the College; but of late years Arabic and Sanscrit have been neglected, and the student's labours are now confined to Persian and Hindee, or Persian and Bengalee. In either case he has to peruse three books, and perform two or three such exercises, from English and *vice versa*, of which that perusal might enable him to give versions, and in such a manner as they might be intelligible to a Mahomedan or Hindoo.

17. To acquire a critical knowledge of the languages of the country, it is indeed necessary to learn something of both Arabic and Sanscrit, and to obtain an extensive and familiar acquaintance with them, following the same path, would be attended with the greatest advantage, owing to the extraordinary assistance which the memory would receive from their system of derivation.

18. Referring to the manner in which the two grand sources of Mahomedan and Hindoo vocabularies supply these subordinate streams, and to what has been above stated, it will be obvious to any person acquainted with languages, that the student of the College of Fort William, reported qualified to discharge the duties of an officer in the civil service of Bengal, conducted in Persian and Hindee for instance, has a very limited and elementary kind of acquaintance with those dialects, and that it would be useful or otherwise in proportion to the soundness of the grammatical principles on which it had been obtained: his Persian, in short, might be compared to the Greek of a boy who had read two or three volumes of Herodotus or Xenophon, and his Hindee to that of the Latin of another who had perused a similar quantity of the easiest Roman authors.

19. It has therefore always appeared to me exceedingly desirable that the oriental studies of the Home College should have been confined to the Arabic and Sanscrit languages, the grammars of which might be learned equally well in any country, and the ability to read a common class-book in each would be found of essential benefit to the students of the three presidencies. In most cases the quantity of Persian brought out from Haileybury appears by the initiatory examinations of this College to have been very small, and the time said to have been given to Hindoostanee and Bengalee study completely thrown away.

20. The reductions which have been made in the College of Fort William, within the present year, are very considerable in an economical point of view, but they have not perhaps very materially lessened the efficiency of the institution. The diligent were at all times independent of assistance, and to the idle and inattentive no aid could supply defect of application. Those however who value instruction by lectures, have it now in their power to avail themselves of the learning and abilities of a gentleman distinguished for the highest acquirements in the learned languages of Europe, and at the expiration of no distant period his present progress promises similar attainments in those of Asia. Having evinced such proficiency in Persian and Bengalee, at examinations of the College, as entitled him to diplomas in those tongues, his qualification to give instruction in them is by this circumstance alone sufficiently established; and having, when at leisure from the discharge of his professional duties, diligently perused some of the Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindee and Hindoostanee writings, the Rev. T. Proctor may in a short time be capable of conducting a course of lectures in all those languages, under such advantages as have seldom, if ever, fallen to the lot of any other individual. With your Lordship's permission, he commenced a course of reading not quite two months since, in Persian, Bengalee and Hindee; and the attendance being entirely optional, it will be considered as speaking sufficiently in praise of his method of teaching, when it is known that he has already nearly 20 subscribers to the three classes. The number will soon be increased, and I cannot help considering the establishment of Mr. Proctor's lectures an exceedingly fortunate circumstance for many of the writers of the Bengal presidency.

21. Since the date of your Lordship's arrival in Bengal (including those alluded to in the beginning of the last paragraph), the reductions in the expense of the establishment have been very considerable. The discontinuance of the sum of 4,000 rupees, granted to every writer previous to the month of July 1828, supposing it to have been advanced to the 94 students alluded to in the 6th paragraph, amounts to the sum of 378,000 rupees. The saving by the sale of public furniture, which had been destroyed nearly as fast as it was supplied or repaired, amounted to 4,409 rupees; and the annual saving by the reduction of the professorships, and situations of native teachers and other servants, to 30,220 rupees. These measures have, I think, been generally attended with very favourable effects in the conduct of the students, and have materially assisted in checking idleness and extravagance, and promoting study.

22. I am not aware of any other circumstance relating to the affairs of the College which at present requires to be added to the foregoing particulars, but should anything of the kind hereafter occur I shall not fail to bring it to your Lordship's notice.

(41.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council at Bengal (Public Department); dated 29th September 1830.

1. WE shall now reply to your letter, dated 23d February 1830.
2. In this letter you bring to our notice certain reductions which you have effected, on the recommendation of the Civil Finance Committee; viz.

BENGAL.	
Saving by discontinuing the offices of professors and pundits in the College of Fort William	Rupees. 46,080
MADRAS.	
Saving by discontinuing the office of assistant secretary to the College	3,600

3. The reduction of rupees 46,080 per annum in the expenses of the College falls short of that which will be the necessary result of our Orders of 20th July 1830. The expenses of the College for 1828-29 were rupees 1,35,460. Its remaining expenses, after the reduction here noticed, would be therefore rupees 89,380. This is far too much for an establishment reduced to a secretary and examiners, supposing any such establishment to be maintained, of which we do not see the necessity. We cannot perceive why the system adopted at Bombay is not equally applicable to your presidency, and to that of Madras.

4. "At Bombay," says the Report of the Civil Finance Committee "there is no college, but the young men receive rupees 30 per mensem for maintaining a moonshee, and are attached soon after their arrival to different collectors in the provinces, as supernumerary assistants, until they are reported ready to pass an examination. They are then examined by a committee, temporarily formed at the Presidency, and if they pass in one language they are promoted to the station of an assistant; but they must pass in two languages before they can become eligible to the station of a second assistant. We have no alteration to suggest in the system thus generally described, as it is stated to be efficient, and is clearly economical.

"Indeed, in proposing to continue establishments for the instruction of the more numerous civil servants of Bengal and Madras, we are free to confess that we are influenced not less by deference for the opinions of others, than by the assured conviction of our minds that such establishments are necessary."

5. In all this there is no reason given for not applying the Bombay system to Bengal and Madras. The greater number of the civil servants at those two presidencies is the only reason implied, but this holds equally on the other side, in presenting a greater number of persons for the formation of temporary committees.

8. The whole of the reductions noticed in these paragraphs have our approbation, so far as they go. The above remarks point to the propriety and practicability of carrying them further.

(42.)—LETTER from the Vice-president in Council at Bengal to the Court of Directors (Public Department), dated 24th May 1831.

Honourable Sirs,

1. THE papers* that accompany this address will put your Honourable Court in possession of our proceedings relative to the College of Fort William subsequently to the receipt of your despatch, No. 31, of 1830, dated the 20th July, by which we were directed to abolish that institution, and to provide other means of superintending the junior civil servants, and of preparing them for the public service.

2. The above orders having been forwarded to the Right Honourable the Governor-general, his Lordship transmitted to us a Minute, recommending, for the reasons therein stated, that they should not be carried into immediate effect, but that the Government should wait until the Report of the College, forwarded to your Honourable Court with our despatch,

* (Copies.)

Minute by the Governor-general, dated 4th February, and Letter, with three Lists, from the Secretary to the College Council.

Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 14th February.

Minute by Mr. Blunt, dated 26th February.

Letter to the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 1st March.

Circular to the Acting Secretary to the College Council, and to the Magistrates and others having charge of Students in the interior.

Draft of Rules proposed by the Vice-president in Council for Junior Civil Servants, after the abolition of the College, transmitted for the consideration of the Governor-general, with a Letter, dated the 8th of March.

Suggestions of Mr. Blunt for regulating the Employment of Junior Civil Servants before and after their attainment of the requisite Qualifications for the Public Service, transmitted for the consideration of the Governor-general, with a Letter, dated the 15th March.

Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 19th March.

Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 22d March, and Copy of a Letter from the Secretary to the College Council to the President and Members thereof.

Letter to the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 8th April.

Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 30th April.

(41.) Letter from Court of Directors to Bengal Government; 29 September 1830.

(42.) Letter from Bengal Government to the Court of Directors; 24 May 1831.

I. PUBLIC.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

Appendix (L.)

Education of Civil Servants.

despatch, No. 24, of 1830, dated the 23d November last, could be replied to. His Lordship left it however to the Vice-president in Council to execute the orders, should there be an unanimity at the Council Board in favour of that procedure, in which case the local Government were requested by his Lordship to make regulations for the future education and control of the junior civil servants. To the Governor-general's Minute were appended a letter from Captain Ruddell, secretary to the College, and three lists, one showing the time taken since 1816, by students residing in the College, to pass their examinations, another the time taken by students removed from the Presidency for idleness or misconduct, and a third the time taken by students permitted at their option to pursue their studies in the interior.

3. His Lordship's Minute was followed by a letter from his secretary, referring to that part of your Honourable Court's instructions which prescribes a limited period for the acquirement of a competent knowledge of the native languages, with the penalty of losing your service if the writer be not found qualified for public employment by the expiration of the time specified, and expressing his Lordship's opinion that this rule ought to be immediately enforced.

4. Sir Charles Metcalfe having on a former occasion recorded his sentiments in favour of the abolition of the College, did not think it necessary to repeat them.

5. Mr. Blunt recorded a Minute, and Sir Charles Metcalfe concurred with him, as to the necessity which is therein argued of obeying your Honourable Court's orders. We accordingly communicated our opinion to the Right Honourable the Governor-general, proposing to abolish the College on the 1st of June as a convenient period for the removal of the students to stations in the interior, and suggesting, with reference to the 15th paragraph of your Honourable Court's despatch, that a further probationary period of six months might be granted to such gentlemen as had exceeded fifteen months' residence in the country, and that to others whose term of residence was less than fifteen months, a period should be given according to the scale noted below*. These rules were promulgated to the students in the College and in the interior, with a suitable warning of the consequence of not being found qualified for public employment by the expiration of the time fixed in the scale.

6. We then proceeded to embody rules for the superintendence of the junior civil servants after the abolition of the College, the draft of which was forwarded for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor-general, followed by a paper of suggestions laid before the Board by Mr. Blunt, for regulating the employment of junior civil servants, before and after their attainment of the requisite qualifications for the public service.

7. To the former, as a scheme of education, with a view to qualify young men for the public service, the Right Honourable the Governor-general intimated decided objections, the grounds of which are described in the letter from his Lordship's secretary, dated the 22d of March, to which, and to our acting secretary's reply, dated the 8th ultimo, and to a subsequent letter from his Lordship's secretary, we take the liberty of referring your Honourable Court.

8. His Lordship has finally determined to defer the abolition of the College until the receipt of further orders from your Honourable Court.

9. We solicit the attention of your Honourable Court to the strong opinion entertained by the Right Honourable the Governor-general in favour of restoring the rewards formerly granted for the successful study of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages.

Fort William, 24th May 1831.

We have, &c.
(signed) C. T. Metcalfe.
W. Blunt.

(43.) Minute of Governor-general; 4 February 1831.

(43.)—MINUTE of the Governor-general, dated the 4th February 1831.

I FEEL extreme regret that the Honourable Court have resolved, without waiting for the issue of the further experiment they had allowed to be made, to abolish the College. The report of the secretary of the College which I lately submitted to Council, with the addition of some remarks of my own, has satisfied me that the present plan has put as effectual a check to idleness and extravagance as can be expected from any system of education, of which India is to be the scene. The new measure now ordered by the Court, has in some degree had a trial, by the actual distribution in the interior of one-half of the whole number of the writers, part being rusticated for dissipation and inattention to their studies, part by their own desire, to be placed with friends and relations. With respect to their progress in acquiring the languages, it will be seen that the Mofussil portion have made no advance

* Length of Residence	Time to be Allowed.	TOTAL.	Length of Residence.	Time to be Allowed.	TOTAL.
Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
Above 15	6	Various.	Above 7	12	19
14	7	21	6	12	18 1/2
13	8	21	5	13	18
12	9	21	4	13 1/2	17 1/2
11	10	21	3	14	17
10	10 1/2	21 1/2	2	14 1/2	16 1/2
9	11	20 1/2			

advance equal to those in Calcutta, and for the very obvious reasons that they have not the assistance afforded by the College, nor the same vigilant control and superintendence over their studies and conduct. It will be observed that many of the voluntary Mofussil students have been subsequently re-admitted to the College, but never without the consent of the friends with whom they had been originally placed, nor without sufficient cause shown.

There are now 56 writers who have not passed. It is proposed in the despatch that these young men should be placed with such of our more experienced servants as may seem to you to possess the qualifications best calculated to draw forth whatever may be good, and to check whatever may be evil, in those committed to their charge.

In theory this is an excellent plan, and ought to be easy of execution; but with the information that actual experience with the writers already in the Mofussil, has given me, I am convinced that the measure will altogether fail. In the first place, how few is the number of those experienced servants who are fit, or if fit, would be willing, to undertake this control? The kind of parental care here adverted to is not easy to be obtained in private life; and how much less likely is it to be met with in those whose whole time is engaged in public business, in behalf of strangers, at that time of life the least patient of authority, in whom generally they can have no interest whatever. I beg to refer the Members of Council to the secretary for the generally unsatisfactory answers from magistrates, under whom the young men have been placed, as to their diligence and general conduct. Almost uniformly these reports have been favourable, though positively contradicted by the fact of continued inability to pass an examination. Upon the subject of control, I should say that one of the great drawbacks to the efficiency of the administration is the want of a due subordination between the higher and lower ranks in the civil service. The superiors, in general, exercise a very imperfect control over those under their command, and the assistants, in consequence, do little or nothing, as their inclinations lead them, and seem to conceive that exertion is only called for when they are placed in an independent charge. There can, in my opinion, be no worse symptom of the laxity prevailing upon this important point, than the almost total absence of all complaints, on the part of superiors, of those under them, and the excessive, and I may add the universal, reluctance, even in the worst cases, to impeach neglect and delinquency. For these reasons, therefore, I have not the smallest confidence in the efficacy of the superintendence described in the despatch.

The only part of this plan really possessing a compelling power, and affording any security for success, is the condition, that if the writer is not qualified within a certain period, he will lose his, most valuable, appointment. This, no doubt, will operate in England, as well as here; as parents, by previous instruction, will take every precaution to guard against this misfortune. But this guarantee will be good for nothing, unless the required qualifications are subjected to an impartial and rigid trial. I am disposed to place no trust in an examination in the Mofussil, however the committee may be composed, and I consider that there can be no security against great abuse, in this respect, except by the appointment of permanent paid examiners, as at present, of the highest attainments and character.

I suspect that there will be found a strong practical obstacle to the execution of this plan, in the impossibility of finding accommodation for the writers exactly there, where the proper superintendents are to be found. With nearly a similar object of placing the young men, when they had passed College, with those officers who were likely to make them the best men of business, a report, at my suggestion, was called for, of all the buildings at public stations, that might be available for their accommodation: as far as my recollection serves me, the number at any station was very limited. I beg to refer the Members of Council to these returns. Of course this difficulty might be removed by the erection of the required number of bungalows; but this would demand both time and expense; and if made, what certainty would then exist that in these very stations the most eligible officers for the charge in question would always be found.

My opinion upon these orders of the Court is, that the execution of them should be suspended until the report of the proceedings of the College, and of its apparent success during the progress of the further trial which they authorized to be made, is before them. A decision upon this communication may reach us in little more than six months, and any evil from this delay is not to be compared with the baneful effects, of long duration, which would follow, according to my opinion, from the substitution of one plan, of certain failure, for another, which, as far as it has been tried, appears to promise well. The knowledge of the languages of the country is of too great importance to our efficient administration to be trifled with. That this knowledge can be better gained in Calcutta than in the Mofussil, is certain; that it would be obtained at too dear a price, if it involved the students in a load of debt, as in former times, from which it has been found almost impossible to be extricated, may be at once admitted. But that such is the present case I positively deny; and, with the experience I have of both the present and intended system, I think I should deserve all the charge of inconsistency of purpose and vacillation which such changes would be open to, if, before allowing the Honourable Court to judge for themselves of the effect of their own former orders, which of course they did not anticipate, I carried this last order into immediate effect: suspension therefore, for the present, of the Court's instructions is my recommendation.

LIST of STUDENTS who have passed their Examinations in the College since 1816, showing the Time required by each to accomplish that object, and the Average Rate of the Performance.

No.	Date of Admission into College.	PASSED IN				Months. Days.	
		Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalce.	Hindee.		
1.	22 Aug. 1811	28 Oct. 1818	27 Oct. 1818	-	-	86	6
2.	2 Dec. —	10 June 1817	10 June 1817	-	-	66	8
3.	19 Sep. 1812	3 June 1818	6 June 1818	-	-	68	17
4.	17 Feb. 1813	4 June 1816	6 June 1816	-	-	39	19
5.	6 Aug. —	-	-	-	-	34	4
6.	11 Oct. —	-	-	-	-	31	25
7.	19 Nov. —	-	-	-	-	30	17
8.	20 Nov. —	-	-	-	-	30	18
9.	2 Dec. —	-	-	8 June 1816	-	30	6
10.	13 Dec. —	14 June 1816	-	-	-	30	1
11.	6 Aug. 1814	4 June —	6 June 1816	-	-	22	-
12.	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
13.	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
14.	19 Oct. 1814	-	-	8 June 1816	-	19	20
15.	19 Oct. —	-	-	-	-	19	19
16.	20 Oct. —	-	-	-	-	19	14
17.	31 Oct. —	-	27 June 1815	-	-	19	6
18.	-	2 June 1817	6 June 1816	-	-	31	4
19.	7 Nov. 1814	-	-	4 June 1817	-	30	28
20.	3 Dec. —	4 June 1816	3 June 1817	-	-	18	3
21.	-	-	6 June 1816	-	-	18	5
22.	-	-	-	8 June 1816	-	18	3
23.	-	-	6 June 1816	-	-	18	1
24.	-	2 June 1817	-	8 June 1815	-	18	1
25.	5 Dec. 1814	4 June 1816	6 June 1816	4 June 1817	-	18	1
26.	7 Dec. —	-	-	-	-	18	1
27.	28 Aug. 1815	-	-	8 June 1816	-	9	8
28.	-	-	6 June 1816	-	-	9	10
29.	8 Sep. 1815	-	-	8 June 1816	-	8	28
30.	4 Oct. —	10 Mar. 1818	6 June 1816	-	-	29	6
31.	11 Nov. —	2 June 1817	10 Mar. 1818	-	-	18	22
32.	27 Dec. —	-	3 June 1817	-	-	17	6
33.	20 Jan. 1816	-	-	-	-	16	14
34.	19 July —	3 June 1818	-	4 June 1817	-	22	14
35.	21 Aug. —	-	-	-	-	21	15
36.	24 Aug. —	2 June 1817	6 June 1818	-	-	9	9
37.	30 Aug. —	3 June 1819	3 June 1817	-	-	33	8
38.	9 Sep. —	2 June 1817	8 June 1819	-	-	8	24
39.	-	3 June 1819	3 June 1817	-	-	32	26
40.	-	-	-	5 June 1819	-	32	29
41.	-	2 June 1817	8 June 1819	-	-	8	24
42.	-	-	3 June 1817	-	-	8	24
43.	-	-	-	-	-	8	24
44.	-	-	-	-	-	8	25
45.	-	-	4 June 1817	-	-	8	24
46.	12 Sep. 1816	-	3 June —	-	-	8	21
47.	18 Sep. —	-	-	-	-	8	15
48.	27 Sep. —	3 June 1819	6 June 1818	-	-	32	6
49.	30 Sep. —	2 June 1817	3 June 1817	-	-	8	3
50.	22 Jan. 1817	-	-	-	-	4	11
51.	11 Mar. —	3 June 1818	6 June 1818	-	-	14	25
52.	14 Mar. —	-	-	-	-	14	22
53.	9 April —	3 June 1819	8 June 1819	-	-	25	29
54.	17 May —	-	-	-	-	12	21
55.	17 July —	3 June 1818	-	-	-	10	23
56.	6 Aug. —	-	-	9 June 1818	-	10	3
57.	9 Sep. —	-	-	-	-	8	27
58.	-	3 June 1819	6 June 1818	-	-	20	26
59.	-	-	-	5 June 1819	-	20	26
60.	7 Oct. 1817	3 June 1818	6 June 1818	-	-	7	28

Appendix (L.)
(43.) Minute of
Governor-general;
4 February 1831.

No.	Date of Admission into College.	PASSED IN				Months. Days.	
		Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalce.	Hindee.		
61.	3 Feb. 1818	3 June 1818	6 June 1818	-	-	3	29
62.	14 Feb. —	-	-	9 June 1818	-	3	25
63.	21 Feb. —	3 June 1820	9 June 1820	-	-	27	18
64.	24 Feb. —	3 June 1818	-	9 June 1818	-	3	15
65.	25 Feb. —	3 June 1819	8 June 1819	-	-	15	13
66.	7 Mar. —	-	-	5 June 1819	-	14	28
67.	1 Aug. —	3 June 1819	-	-	-	10	5
68.	20 Aug. —	3 June 1820	9 June 1820	-	-	21	19
69.	22 Aug. —	3 June 1819	8 June 1819	-	-	9	16
70.	11 Sep. —	-	-	5 June 1819	-	8	24
71.	22 Sep. —	-	8 June 1819	-	-	8	16
72.	24 Sep. —	3 Dec. 1819	9 Dec. —	-	-	14	15
73.	25 Sep. —	3 June —	-	8 June 1819	-	8	10
74.	26 Sep. —	1 Dec. 1820	2 Dec. 1820	-	-	26	6
75.	7 Oct. —	3 June —	-	19 June 1820	-	20	12
76.	21 Jan. 1819	3 Dec. 1819	-	6 Dec. 1819	-	10	15
77.	22 Jan. —	-	-	-	-	10	14
78.	-	-	-	5 June 1819	-	4	13
79.	4 June 1819	3 June 1819	-	-	-	24	3
80.	23 June —	4 June 1821	7 June 1821	-	-	17	9
81.	28 June —	1 Dec. 1820	2 Dec. 1820	-	6 June 1820	11	11
82.	30 June —	3 June —	9 June —	-	-	5	9
83.	23 July —	3 Dec. 1819	9 Dec. 1819	6 Dec. 1819	-	22	15
84.	9 Aug. —	4 June 1821	-	8 June 1821	-	9	27
85.	23 Aug. —	3 June 1820	-	6 June 1820	-	9	13
86.	30 Aug. —	-	-	-	-	9	6
87.	6 Sep. —	3 June 1820	-	-	-	14	26
88.	-	1 Dec. —	2 Dec. 1820	-	-	3	3
89.	-	3 Dec. 1819	9 Dec. 1819	-	-	14	26
90.	-	1 Dec. 1820	2 Dec. 1820	-	-	14	20
91.	12 Sep. 1819	-	-	-	-	8	25
92.	14 Sep. —	3 June 1820	9 June 1820	-	-	8	21
93.	18 Sep. —	-	-	6 June 1820	-	8	18
94.	8 Nov. 1819	-	-	-	-	17	27
95.	8 June 1820	5 May 1821	2 Dec. 1820	-	-	11	29
96.	10 June —	4 June —	7 June 1821	-	-	11	28
97.	12 June —	-	-	8 June 1821	-	5	20
98.	-	1 Dec. 1820	2 Dec. 1820	-	-	15	9
99.	-	21 Sep. 1821	-	8 June 1821	-	33	14
100.	22 June 1820	26 Mar. 1823	12 Sep. 1822	-	-	5	10
101.	17 July —	1 Dec. 1820	2 Dec. 1820	-	-	22	19
102.	26 July —	31 Mar. 1822	6 June 1822	-	-	11	25
103.	27 July —	21 Sep. 1821	7 June 1821	-	-	8	10
104.	-	4 June —	-	-	-	8	10
105.	28 July 1820	-	-	-	-	28	5
106.	6 Nov. —	11 Jan. 1823	3 Feb. 1823	-	-	5	5
107.	11 Jan. 1821	11 Apr. 1821	2 Dec. 1820	-	-	4	26
108.	19 Feb. —	4 June —	7 June 1821	-	-	4	8
109.	21 Feb. —	-	27 June —	-	-	6	7
110.	2 Mar. —	-	18 Aug. —	-	-	26	1
111.	29 May —	3 June 1822	3 May 1823	-	-	6	9
112.	-	4 Dec. 1821	8 Dec. 1821	-	-	20	4
113.	-	12 Apr. 1822	3 Feb. 1823	-	-	12	27
114.	4 July 1821	1 Oct. —	13 July 1822	-	-	15	27
115.	-	1 Nov. —	5 June —	-	-	16	26
116.	9 July 1821	3 Dec. —	5 Dec. —	-	-	8	3
117.	2 Oct. —	3 June —	5 June —	-	-	2	5
118.	-	4 Dec. 1821	7 Dec. 1821	-	-	8	-
119.	5 Oct. 1821	3 June 1822	5 June 1822	-	-	3	13
120.	9 Oct. —	4 Dec. 1821	22 Jan. —	-	-	40	26
121.	16 Oct. —	2 Dec. 1824	12 Mar. 1825	-	-	6	22
122.	10 Nov. —	3 June 1822	5 June 1822	-	-	10	-
123.	12 Nov. —	23 July —	12 Sep. —	-	-	9	23
124.	13 Nov. —	27 July —	6 Sep. —	-	-	5	26
125.	14 Nov. —	10 May —	8 May —	-	-	22	3
126.	19 Nov. —	3 June 1823	22 Sep. 1823	-	-	8	10
127.	21 Jan. 1822	20 Apr. 1822	1 Oct. 1822	-	-	6	-

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

Appendix (L.)
Education of
Civil Servants.

No.	Date of Admission into College.	PASSED IN				Months.	Days.
		Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalee.	Hindee.		
128.	27 June 1822	2 Dec. 1823	5 June 1823	-	-	17	5
129.	1 July	25 Apr.	-	-	-	11	5
130.	2 July	3 Dec. 1822	5 Dec. 1822	-	-	5	3
131.	31 July	-	-	-	-	4	5
132.	23 Aug.	25 Apr. 1823	5 June 1823	-	-	9	12
133.	26 Aug.	2 June 1824	-	-	-	21	6
134.	-	3 Dec. 1822	5 Dec. 1822	5 Dec. 1823	-	3	9
135.	11 Oct. 1822	18 Feb. 1824	4 June 1824	-	-	19	23
136.	30 Dec.	3 June 1823	5 June 1823	-	-	5	5
137.	2 Jan. 1823	2 Dec.	4 Dec.	-	-	11	2
138.	6 Jan.	-	-	-	-	10	28
139.	17 May	2 June 1824	4 Dec. 1824	-	-	18	17
140.	1 Oct.	18 Feb.	4 Dec. 1823	-	-	4	18
141.	-	2 June	3 Mar. 1824	-	-	8	2
142.	13 Oct. 1823	3 Sep.	4 June	-	-	10	20
143.	-	2 Dec. 1823	4 Dec. 1823	-	-	1	21
144.	27 Oct. 1823	17 Sep. 1824	4 Dec. 1824	-	-	13	6
145.	17 May 1824	2 June 1825	4 June 1825	-	-	12	17
146.	26 May	2 June 1824	1 July 1824	-	-	1	5
147.	-	2 Dec.	12 Mar. 1825	-	-	9	16
148.	-	11 Feb. 1825	-	-	-	8	15
149.	-	2 Dec. 1824	4 Dec. 1824	6 Dec. 1824	-	6	8
150.	9 June 1824	12 Apr. 1825	11 Feb. 1825	-	-	10	3
151.	19 June	2 Dec. 1824	4 Dec. 1824	-	-	5	15
152.	22 June	-	12 Mar. 1825	-	-	8	20
153.	2 Aug.	5 Apr. 1825	9 May	-	-	9	7
154.	11 Oct.	2 June	12 Apr.	-	-	7	21
155.	-	11 Oct.	11 Feb.	-	-	12	-
156.	-	12 Oct.	20 Dec.	-	-	14	9
157.	14 Oct. 1824	11 Oct.	4 June 1825	-	-	11	27
158.	15 Oct.	-	-	-	-	11	26
159.	28 Oct.	-	-	-	-	11	20
160.	2 Nov.	-	27 Oct.	-	-	15	15
161.	13 Nov.	17 Feb. 1826	-	-	-	6	19
162.	16 Nov.	2 June 1825	16 Aug. 1825	-	-	6	16
163.	17 Nov.	-	22 Mar.	-	-	13	5
164.	18 Nov.	11 Oct. 1825	-	-	-	6	14
165.	2 Apr. 1825	2 June	22 Dec. 1825	-	-	4	14
166.	17 May	-	1 Mar.	-	-	10	2
167.	21 May	19 Sep. 1826	16 Aug.	-	-	8	7
168.	11 June	17 Apr.	22 June 1826	-	-	12	3
169.	13 June	17 Dec. 1825	22 Dec. 1825	-	-	9	2
170.	12 Aug.	17 Feb. 1826	18 Feb. 1826	-	-	11	20
171.	15 Sep.	19 Dec.	22 June	-	-	4	12
172.	20 Sep.	17 June	-	-	-	8	10
173.	6 Oct.	19 Sep.	20 Feb. 1826	-	-	15	10
174.	7 Oct.	17 Feb.	1 Aug. 1826	-	-	5	21
175.	-	17 June	18 Feb. 1826	-	-	3	9
176.	22 Oct. 1825	17 Dec. 1825	-	-	-	7	6
177.	1 Dec.	2 Feb. 1827	18 Apr. 1826	-	-	32	24
178.	27 Feb. 1826	16 Oct. 1826	20 Feb.	-	-	13	20
179.	13 Mar.	17 June	18 Aug.	-	-	12	28
180.	16 May	-	-	-	-	10	18
181.	21 May	19 Dec. 1826	22 June 1826	-	-	2	29
182.	31 May	16 Aug.	8 Sep.	20 June 1826	-	1	28
183.	26 June	19 Dec.	3 Nov.	-	-	3	9
184.	-	2 Feb. 1827	18 Apr. 1827	-	-	18	12
185.	-	20 Mar. 1829	-	-	-	7	6
186.	-	16 Aug. 1827	9 Jan. 1826	17 Oct. 1826	-	32	24
187.	6 Sep. 1826	24 July	3 Nov.	-	-	13	20
188.	22 Sep.	-	-	-	-	12	28
189.	21 Oct.	7 Oct. 1826	-	-	-	10	18
190.	23 Oct.	19 Dec.	19 Jan. 1827	-	-	2	29
191.	5 Dec.	-	-	21 Dec. 1826	-	1	28
192.	8 Dec.	17 June 1828	2 Feb. 1827	21 Nov.	-	3	9
193.	5 Jan. 1827	16 Aug. 1827	-	7 Mar. 1828	-	18	12
194.	-	29 Jan. 1828	-	16 Feb. 1827	-	8	8
195.	23 Jan. 1827	5 Jan.	23 June 1827	-	-	12	24
		28 Sep. 1827	-	16 July 1827	-	12	-
		-	-	28 June	-	8	-

Appendix (L.)
(43.) Minute of
Governor-general;
4 February 1831.

No.	Date of Admission into College.	PASSED IN				Months.	Days.
		Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalee.	Hindee.		
196.	3 Feb. 1827	16 Oct. 1827	-	11 May 1827	-	8	13
197.	21 May	-	-	3 Aug.	-	4	25
198.	-	18 Jan. 1828	-	18 Aug.	-	7	27
199.	25 May 1827	7 Mar.	-	-	18 Oct. 1827	9	12
200.	-	15 July	-	-	2 Nov.	13	20
201.	4 June 1827	16 Sep.	-	22 Dec. 1827	-	15	12
202.	-	17 June	-	17 Oct.	-	12	13
203.	9 June 1827	18 Jan.	-	18 Aug.	-	7	9
204.	11 June	-	-	-	-	7	7
205.	-	25 Mar. 1828	-	-	18 Oct. 1827	9	14
206.	12 June 1827	18 Jan.	-	-	-	7	6
207.	16 June	17 June	-	16 Feb. 1828	-	12	1
208.	-	-	-	16 Nov. 1827	-	12	1
209.	9 July 1827	16 Aug. 1827	-	17 Oct.	18 Oct. 1827	3	9
210.	25 Sep.	16 Sep. 1828	-	-	7 Mar. 1828	11	21
211.	29 Oct.	15 Feb.	-	-	17 Apr.	5	18
212.	-	17 Dec.	-	-	17 Feb. 1829	15	18
213.	10 Dec. 1827	17 Dec. 1829	-	17 Aug. 1829	-	12	7
214.	11 Dec.	5 Oct.	-	16 Jan.	-	21	24
215.	24 Dec.	9 Jan.	-	20 June 1828	-	12	15
216.	26 Dec.	29 Jan. 1828	-	-	18 Feb. 1828	1	22
217.	4 Feb. 1828	5 Oct. 1829	-	16 Mar. 1829	-	20	1
218.	30 Apr.	17 June 1828	-	5 Aug. 1828	-	3	5
219.	26 May	16 Feb. 1829	-	18 Aug.	-	8	20
220.	11 June	16 Aug. 1828	-	20 June	-	2	5
221.	-	17 Dec.	-	16 Sep.	-	6	6
222.	-	16 June 1829	-	-	17 Feb. 1829	12	5
223.	12 June 1828	17 Dec. 1828	-	22 Dec. 1828	-	6	10
224.	-	15 July	-	-	20 Oct. 1828	4	8
225.	18 June 1828	16 Oct. 1829	-	17 Oct. 1829	-	15	29
226.	11 July	9 July	-	-	21 Apr. 1829	11	28
227.	31 July	14 Nov. 1828	-	-	9 Jan.	5	9
228.	-	13 May 1829	-	18 Oct. 1828	-	9	13
229.	1 Aug. 1828	-	-	-	19 Dec. 1828	9	13
230.	-	16 June 1829	-	14 Nov. 1828	-	10	16
231.	27 Sep. 1828	9 Jan.	-	-	19 Dec. 1828	3	12
232.	13 Oct.	15 July	-	-	18 Feb. 1830	16	5
233.	20 Oct.	16 Oct.	-	18 Feb. 1829	-	11	26
234.	-	20 Mar.	-	9 Jan.	-	5	-
235.	21 Oct. 1828	15 July	-	-	-	8	24
236.	-	-	-	-	21 Apr. 1829	8	24
237.	23 Oct. 1828	16 June 1829	-	22 Dec. 1828	-	7	23
238.	8 Nov.	15 Aug.	-	17 Feb. 1830	-	15	9
239.	9 Nov.	13 May	-	-	17 Feb. 1829	6	4
240.	10 Nov.	4 Sep.	-	20 Apr. 1829	-	9	24
241.	13 Nov.	16 Feb.	-	-	20 Mar. 1829	4	7
242.	14 Nov.	17 Dec.	-	-	18 Aug.	13	3
243.	22 Nov.	15 July	-	-	21 Apr.	7	23
244.	11 Dec.	13 May	-	18 Feb. 1829	-	5	2
245.	4 Feb. 1829	16 June	-	-	21 Apr. 1829	4	12
246.	5 Feb.	17 Dec.	-	5 Oct. 1829	-	10	12
247.	23 Mar.	-	-	-	5 Oct. 1829	8	24
248.	10 Apr.	16 Feb. 1830	-	16 Nov. 1829	-	10	6
249.	4 May	16 June	-	-	16 Nov. 1829	13	12
250.	-	13 May 1829	-	-	15 July	2	11
251.	5 May 1829	5 Oct.	-	-	17 Aug.	5	-
252.	-	16 Nov.	-	17 Aug. 1829	-	6	11
253.	-	16 Mar. 1830	-	-	5 Oct. 1829	10	11
254.	-	15 Sep.	-	22 Dec. 1829	-	16	10
255.	7 May 1829	16 June 1829	-	4 Sep.	-	3	27
256.	8 May	17 June 1830	-	18 Aug. 1830	-	15	10
257.	22 May	5 Oct. 1829	-	-	4 Sept. 1829	4	13
258.	-	15 Aug.	-	18 June 1829	-	2	23
259.	-	15 July	-	-	5 Oct. 1829	4	13
260.	23 May 1829	16 June	-	5 Oct. 1829	-	4	12
261.	-	15 Sep. 1830	-	17 Oct.	-	15	22
262.	25 May 1829	16 Nov. 1829	-	18 June	-	5	21
263.	7 Sep.	15 Sep. 1830	-	-	16 Mar. 1830	12	8

(continued)

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No.	Date of Admission into College.	PASSED IN				Months. Days.	
		Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalee.	Hindee.		
264.	23 Sep. 1829	16 Nov. 1830	-	-	16 Mar. 1830	13	23
265.	21 Oct. —	17 June —	-	-	18 Feb. —	7	20
266.	10 Nov. —	16 Aug. —	-	-	15 May —	9	6
267.	25 Nov. —	16 Dec. —	-	-	-	12	21
268.	11 Dec. —	17 June —	-	-	16 Nov. 1830	11	5
269.	-	16 Feb. —	-	-	16 Mar. —	3	5
270.	10 Feb. 1830	15 Jan. 1831	-	-	18 Aug. 1830	11	5
270)						3,513	1
Yrs.						1.	1. 0.

The time taken by the whole of the above-mentioned students to pass their examinations amounts to 3,513 months, which, divided by 270, the number of students, gives an average for each of one year and one month.

(signed) D. Ruddell,
Secretary College Council.

LIST of Forty-six Rusticated STUDENTS who have passed the requisite Examinations in the Oriental Languages, since 1816; showing the Time required by each to accomplish that object, and also the Average Rate of the Performance.

No.	Date of Admission into College.	Date of Rustication.	PASSED IN				Mos. Days.
			Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalee.	Hindee.	
1.	12 Dec. 1814	5 Mar. 1816	28 July 1820	28 July 1820	-	-	67 16
2.	13 Sept. 1813	1 July —	2 June 1817	-	-	-	44 19
3.	25 Oct. —	30 Nov. —	13 Oct. 1820	11 Dec. 1819	4 July 1817	-	83 18
4.	22 Oct. 1811	9 Jan. 1818	3 June 1818	6 June 1818	-	-	79 14
5.	20 Sept. 1817	29 May —	31 Jan. 1820	-	-	-	28 10
6.	28 Mar. 1818	29 Jan. 1819	15 Aug. —	-	30 June 1820	-	28 17
7.	9 Sept. 1816	17 Sept. —	29 July —	-	5 June 1819	-	46 30
8.	31 Dec. 1818	5 Nov. —	5 Dec. 1823	-	-	-	59 5
9.	9 June 1820	30 Mar. 1822	11 Jan. —	3 Feb. —	-	-	31 24
10.	23 May 1822	10 July 1823	11 June 1824	3 Dec. 1824	-	-	30 10
11.	26 Aug. —	-	10 Apr. —	4 June —	-	-	21 8
12.	-	-	28 June —	28 June —	-	-	22 2
13.	6 Jan. 1823	7 Aug. 1823	17 Apr. —	17 Apr. —	-	-	15 11
14.	11 Oct. 1824	16 June 1825	17 June 1826	20 Dec. 1825	-	-	20 6
15.	15 Oct. —	3 Feb. —	7 Oct. —	17 Oct. 1826	-	-	24 2
16.	18 Nov. 1825	4 May 1826	28 Sept. 1827	-	21 Dec. 1830	-	61 3
17.	22 Oct. —	6 July —	18 Jan. 1828	-	16 Feb. 1827	-	26 26
18.	10 Jan. 1826	13 Dec. —	11 May 1827	-	8 Sept. 1826	-	16 1
19.	10 July —	17 May 1827	7 Mar. 1828	-	15 July 1828	-	24 5
20.	20 Sept. —	2 Aug. —	15 Feb. —	-	18 June 1828	-	20 28
21.	6 Dec. —	-	26 Oct. 1827	-	22 Dec. 1827	-	12 10
22.	-	-	2 Jan. 1828	-	16 Apr. 1828	-	16 10
23.	15 Dec. 1826	-	17 Mar. —	-	18 Oct. —	-	22 3
24.	4 Jan. 1827	1 Nov. 1827	21 July 1829	-	-	-	30 17
25.	6 Jan. —	2 Aug. —	17 June 1828	-	18 June 1828	-	21 12
26.	12 June —	1 Nov. —	14 Nov. —	-	18 Oct. 1828	-	17 2
27.	22 Jan. —	2 Jan. 1828	16 Aug. —	-	18 Aug. 1827	-	18 24
28.	14 Aug. —	13 Mar. —	16 Mar. 1830	-	20 Mar. 1829	-	31 2
29.	31 Oct. —	-	31 July 1829	-	6 Dec. —	-	25 6
30.	10 Jan. 1828	27 Mar. 1828	27 June 1830	-	21 Apr. —	-	29 17
31.	29 Jan. —	26 June —	5 Aug. 1829	-	-	-	26 16
32.	15 May 1827	30 Oct. —	14 Dec. 1830	-	20 June 1828	-	42 29
33.	21 May —	-	5 May 1829	-	-	-	23 14
34.	6 June —	13 Nov. 1828	13 Apr. —	-	-	-	22 17
35.	14 Aug. —	12 Sept. —	20 Mar. —	-	14 Nov. 1828	-	19 6
36.	22 Sept. —	13 Nov. —	28 Jan. 1830	-	20 June 1828	-	28 7
37.	29 Oct. —	30 Dec. —	16 Oct. —	-	15 July —	-	23 17

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No.	Date of Admission into College.	Date of Rustication.	PASSED IN				Mos. Days.
			Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalee.	Hindee.	
38.	29 Oct. 1827	30 Dec. 1828	5 Jan. 1830	-	-	16 Sept. 1828	26 6
39.	10 Jan. 1828	12 Sept. —	14 June —	-	-	29 Oct. 1829	29 4
40.	29 Jan. —	30 Dec. —	25 May 1829	-	-	18 Oct. 1828	15 26
41.	-	12 Sept. —	18 Aug. —	-	-	18 June 1829	18 19
42.	-	30 Dec. —	16 Oct. —	-	-	18 Aug. 1828	20 17
43.	30 Jan. 1828	-	12 Oct. —	-	-	21 Dec. —	20 12
44.	1 Aug. —	20 Oct. 1828	23 Apr. —	-	-	24 Apr. 1829	8 24
45.	21 Oct. —	5 May 1829	20 Sept. 1830	-	-	21 Sept. 1830	23 —
46.	31 Oct. 1827	15 May 1828	13 July 1829	-	-	16 Mar. 1830	28 16
46)						1,354	14
Yrs.						2. 5. 13.	

The time taken by 46 Rusticated Students to pass the requisite Examinations, amounts to 1,354 months 14 days, and which, being divided by 46, gives a product of 2 years 5 months and 13 days as the average for each Student.

(signed) D. Ruddell,
Secretary College Council.

LIST of Fourteen STUDENTS who passed their Examinations on Leave since 1816; showing the Time required by each to accomplish that object, and also the Average Rate of the Performance.

No.	Date of Admission into College.	Date of Leave to Quit the College.	PASSED IN				Mos. Days.
			Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalee.	Hindee.	
1.	28 Aug. 1815	7 July 1817	3 June 1819	8 June 1819	-	-	45 10
2.	30 Sept. 1816	7 Dec. 1816	3 June 1828	6 June 1818	-	-	20 6
3.	9 Sept. 1817	27 Nov. 1818	3 June 1819	8 June 1819	-	-	20 29
4.	26 Jan. 1818	29 Jan. 1819	11 Apr. 1821	30 June 1820	27 Nov. 1822	-	38 15
5.	6 Nov. 1816	17 Sept. —	3 June 1819	-	-	-	72 21
6.	27 Nov. 1821	1 July 1822	3 June 1823	22 Sept. 1823	-	-	21 25
7.	20 Nov. 1823	19 Aug. 1824	15 Sept. 1825	15 Feb. 1825	-	-	15 5
8.	4 Dec. 1824	11 Aug. 1825	15 Feb. 1827	-	22 June 1826	-	26 11
9.	15 Dec. 1826	11 Jan. 1827	15 Feb. 1828	-	6 May 1828	-	16 21
10.	10 July 1827	15 May 1828	25 Apr. 1829	-	7 Nov. 1829	-	27 27
11.	18 June 1828	6 Feb. 1829	20 May —	-	2 July 1829	-	13 6
12.	27 Sept. —	-	15 Aug. —	-	9 May 1829	-	10 18
13.	4 May 1829	9 June 1830	1 Nov. 1830	-	20 Nov. 1830	-	18 16
14.	21 Oct. —	9 Apr. —	17 June —	-	18 Feb. 1830	-	7 26
14)						355	26
Yrs.						2. 1. 12.	

The time taken by 14 Students, on leave, to pass the requisite Examinations, amounts to 355 months 26 days, which being divided by 14, gives 2 years 1 month 12 days, as the time which each Student required for that purpose.

(signed) D. Ruddell,
Secretary College Council.

(44.)—LETTER from H. T. Prinsep, Esq. Secretary to the Governor-general, to G. A. Bushby, Esq. Officiating Secretary to the Bengal Government, (General Department), dated 14th February 1831.

(44.) Letter from Secretary to Governor-general; 14 February 1831.

Sir,
With reference to the Minute of the Governor-general communicated in my letter, dated 5th instant, on the subject of the orders recently received from the Honourable Court of Directors in regard to the College of Fort William, I am directed to request you will submit to the Honourable the Vice-president in Council the following further point, arising out of the instructions referred to.

2. It would appear from paragraph 15 of the Honourable Court's letter, that they contemplate the Government's immediately enforcing the rule, that if the proficiency of any student examined cannot be certified at the end of 12 months, he is to be informed that three months more will be allowed him to complete his qualifications, and if, at the end of that period, he is still incompetent, he shall then be sent to England as unfit for the service.

3. The Governor-general, looking upon this rule as the result of a reference and special recommendation submitted by the Government, feels himself compelled to suggest that it be acted upon forthwith. I am accordingly directed to request that you will submit to the Vice-president in Council, that it be notified hereafter to all students entering the College, that they will be required to complete their studies within the time prescribed, or be liable to the penalty indicated; and with respect to those students whose time may have expired, or be near expiring, whether prosecuting their studies at Calcutta or in the interior, his Lordship is of opinion that a period of further probation should be allowed, the duration of which he requests the Vice-president in Council will determine.

4. With respect to the students now studying in the interior, the Governor-general is further disposed to give them the advantage of all the facilities afforded by the College in Calcutta, for the prosecution of their studies in this period. He recommends, therefore, that they shall be allowed to return to Calcutta, and that in their case the period shall date from their arrival.

5. The Governor-general requests that in the event of the Vice-president in Council concurring in the views above explained, a rule to the effect may be prepared, and the requisite orders issued for carrying the Court's orders on this subject into effect, in the manner suggested, without delay.

Camp, Moradabad.

I have, &c.

(signed)

H. T. Prinsep,

Secretary to the Governor-general.

(45.) Minute of W. Blunt, Esq.; 26 February 1831.

(45.)—MINUTE of W. Blunt, Esq., dated the 26th February 1831.

I HAVE perused with great attention the Minutes recorded by the Governor-general, Sir Charles Metcalfe, and by Mr. Bayley; also the despatches from the Honourable Court of Directors, under dates the 19th of December 1827 and 20th of July last, on the subject of the abolition of the College of Fort William.

2. The expediency of that measure having undergone the fullest consideration and discussion, and the Honourable Court, after mature deliberation on all that has been urged in favour or against the maintenance of that institution, having resolved upon its abolition, it seems quite unnecessary at this time to offer any opinion as to the benefits or disadvantages of that establishment.

3. The only point for present consideration is, whether the orders of the Court for the abolition of the College shall be immediately carried into effect, or whether that measure shall be suspended till the receipt of the further orders of the Honourable Court, that may be expected in reference to the Minute of the Governor-general, dated the 10th of November, and the report of the Secretary to the College Council, dated the 7th of October last, which were forwarded with a despatch dated the 23d of November.

4. The Governor-general being strongly impressed with a conviction of the benefits to be derived from the continuance of the College, especially under the improved system of management and control that has been introduced, is of opinion that its abolition should for the present be suspended until the report of the proceedings of the College, and of its apparent success during the progress of the further trial, which the Court authorized to be made, shall have been before them; a decision upon which communication, the Governor-general observes, may be expected in little more than six months.

5. The review of the proceedings of the College during the years 1828 and 1829 and 10 October 1830, furnished to the Governor-general, in his Lordship's capacity of Visitor, by the Secretary to the College Council, and to which the Minute of the Governor-general dated the 10th of November last has reference, affords just grounds to believe that the measures adopted for the improved management of that institution have been attended with considerable success; and the statements which accompanied that report, or which have since been supplied, afford satisfactory evidence of an increased degree of application on the part of the students, and leave no room for doubt that a knowledge of the native languages, sufficient to qualify a writer to enter upon the public service, is usually acquired in a much less period of time in the College than in the interior of the country.

6. But the resolution of the Honourable Court to abolish that institution does not appear to have been influenced by any considerations having reference to the progress of the students, or other circumstances noticed in the secretary's report. That resolution is expressly founded on the evils which the Court consider to be inseparable from a residence of the junior civil servants in Calcutta during their attendance at College; evils arising entirely from the temptations to extravagance and dissipation to which they are considered by the Court to be there exposed, and to which the Court are of opinion that no effectual remedy can be applied by any improved system of management or vigilance of control.

7. The Honourable Court have moreover intimated their intention of adopting measures to ensure the better qualification of the junior civil servants, by declaring the attainment of certain qualifications an indispensable condition of appointment to office in the civil branch of their service.

8. The orders communicated to this Government in the Court's despatch of the 19th of December 1828, left the measure of the abolition of the College to the discretion of the Government, but those now received are peremptory, and appear to admit of no alternative.

Still from reluctance to precipitate a measure of such importance, and in deference to opinion of the Governor-general, I should concur in his Lordship's present recommendation.

dation, if I could persuade myself that any improvement in the discipline and management of the College, which may be apparent from the papers forwarded, would induce the Court to revoke their order, or to authorize a further trial of the institution.

10. But from the tenor of both despatches from the Court considering those orders to be conclusive, and the measure of the abolition of the College to be no longer dependent on the success or failure of any improved plan of superintendence, however able or judicious, I am of opinion that the longer continuance of the College will only entail an unnecessary expense, which, in the present state of the Company's finances, it is desirable to avoid.

11. Adverting to the concluding paragraph of the Governor-general's Minute of the 4th instant, should the Vice-president be of opinion that it is not expedient to suspend the execution of the orders of the Court, I am of opinion that the plan suggested by Sir Charles Metcalfe in his Minute, dated the 28th of December 1828, is generally well calculated for the accomplishment of the objects in view; and I shall be happy to afford any assistance in my power in giving effect to the wishes of the Governor-general communicated in that paragraph of his Lordship's Minute.

(signed) W. Blunt.

(46.)—LETTER from G. A. Bushby, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government (General Department), to H. T. Prinsep, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 1st March 1831.

(46.) Letter from Officiating Secretary to Bengal Government; 1 March 1831.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Vice-president in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, dated the 5th and 14th ultimo, and of the Minute of the Right Honourable the Governor-general which accompanied the former, on the subject of the orders lately received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to abolish the College of Fort William.

2. Mr. Blunt having recorded his opinion for carrying the orders in question into effect, I am directed to transmit a copy of his Minute, for the perusal of the Governor-general, and to state, for his Lordship's information, that the Vice-president concurring in opinion with Mr. Blunt, as to the necessity of obeying the orders of the Court, it is proposed, according to the instructions contained in the concluding part of his Lordship's Minute, dated the 4th ultimo, to abolish the College on the 1st of June next, as being a period more convenient for the removal of the students to stations in the interior, than any time of the intermediate hot season. Rules for the future control and examination of the junior civil servants, previously to their nomination to offices, will be prepared as soon as possible, and submitted for his Lordship's approval.

3. Adverting to the directions contained in the 15th paragraph of the Honourable Court's despatch, for sending home those students who fail to attain the necessary qualifications for the public service, within the period hereafter to be allowed for that purpose, and to his Lordship's instructions on that subject, I am desired to mention that the Vice-president in Council is of opinion, that a further probationary period of six months may be granted to such gentlemen as have exceeded 15 months residence in the country, and he proposes according to warn them of the consequence that awaits them, if they are not qualified for public employment by the expiry of that time; and in regard to others whose term of residence is at present less than 15 months, it is proposed to fix a period, according to the scale noted below*, reckoning from the date of arrival in the country, in which they are to qualify themselves or incur the penalty ordered by the Honourable Court.

4. I am further directed to observe, with reference to the 4th paragraph of your letter, dated the 14th ultimo, that as, under the proposed arrangements, the College is not to be continued after the 1st of June next, the Vice-president in Council is of opinion, and submits for the consideration and decision of the Governor-general, that there would be no advantage in permitting the students now in the interior to return to Calcutta, and that they might preferably undergo an examination at the stations where they reside, before a committee of public functionaries, either according to the forms used at present in the College, or if the student should prefer it, more generally, with a view to ascertain his qualifications for public employment.

I have, &c.,

(signed) G. A. Bushby, Officiating Secretary to the Government.

Fort William.

* Length of Residence.	Time to be Allowed.	TOTAL.	Length of Residence.	Time to be Allowed.	TOTAL.
Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
Above 15	6	various.	Above 7	12	19
14	7	21	6	12 ½	18 ½
13	8	21	5	13	18
12	9	21	4	13 ½	17 ½
11	10	21	3	14	17
10	10 ½	20 ½	2	14 ½	16 ½
9	11	20	1	15	16
8	11 ½	19 ½			

I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (L.)

(47.) Letter from
Officiating Secre-
tary, to College
Council;
1 March 1831.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

(47.)—LETTER from *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government, (General Department), to Lieutenant *Todd*, Acting Secretary to the College Council, dated 1st March 1831.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Vice-president in Council, to desire that it may be notified to the students of the College of Fort William, that orders have been received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, limiting the period to be allowed for acquiring the necessary knowledge of the native languages to 12 months; and that the Honourable the Court have commanded, if the proficiency of any student examined cannot be certified at the end of that time, three months more shall be granted to complete his qualifications; and if at the end of that period he is still incompetent, he shall be sent to England as unfit for the service.

2. Although the Government will be compelled to act upon the above rule in regard to all students arriving in the country after the present date, it is considered proper to allow a further probation to those who are now resident, whose time may have expired or be near expiring, whether prosecuting their studies at Calcutta or in the interior; and the Vice-president in Council has accordingly been pleased to determine the period according to the scale noted below* in which they are to qualify themselves, or will incur the penalty ordered by the Honourable Court.

3. The foregoing Resolution is to be immediately promulgated to the students of the College, in order that they may be warned of the consequence that awaits those who shall not be found to be qualified for public employment by the expiration of the time fixed in the scale.

I am, &c.,

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Officiating Secretary to the Government.

Fort William.

The same to the magistrate or other officer having charge of students resident in the interior.

(48.) Rules for
Junior Civil Ser-
vants after the
Abolition of the
College of Fort
William.

(48.)—DRAFT OF RULES for Junior Civil Servants after the Abolition of the College of Fort William.

GENTLEMEN appointed to the civil service of Bengal as soon after their arrival in Calcutta as may be proper with reference to the season of the year, shall be sent to stations in the provinces.

They shall there be placed under the control of civil functionaries.

They shall not be appointed to any office until they become qualified to enter on its duties.

Until declared qualified, they shall be examined, and the state of their proficiency be reported, every two months, by the civil functionaries of their respective stations.

During the period of probation they may have such employment given to them by the functionaries under whose control they may be placed, as may aid in qualifying them for the public service, subject to such restrictions as may be hereafter directed in regard to the nature and mode of employment.

The examinations to which they shall be subjected, shall be conducted with a view to ascertain their qualification for public service, by a competent knowledge of the written and colloquial languages chiefly used in public business in the provinces in which they are to be stationed. A knowledge of the grammar of those languages will be requisite, beyond which a facility of conversing with the natives of the country, and of reading, comprehending, and translating business papers, will be considered the proper test.

Every student is expected to become qualified for the public service within 12 months; and those who may not be qualified at the expiration of 15 months will be removed from the service, according to the orders of the Court of Directors.

After qualification, each civil servant will be appointed permanently to an office, in or beyond the provinces.

No

* Length of Residence.	Time to be Allowed.	TOTAL.	Length of Residence.	Time to be Allowed.	TOTAL.
Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
Above 15	6	various.	Above 7	12	19
14	7	21	6	12 ½	18 ½
13	8	21	5	13	18
12	9	21	4	13 ½	17 ½
11	10	21	3	14	17
10	10 ½	20 ½	2	14 ½	16 ½
9	11	20	1	15	16
8	11 ½	19 ½			

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

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PUBLIC.

Appendix (L.)

(48.) Rules for
Junior Civil
Servants.

No one shall be appointed to an office in Calcutta, until after three years service away from the Presidency.

The salary of a civil servant during the period of probation shall be 300 rupees per mensem; after qualification he shall receive the salary of the office to which he may be appointed, subject to the general rules of the service on that point.

Notwithstanding appointment to office in consequence of reported qualification, every civil servant holding the rank of a writer shall be liable to removal from office, if he be at any time ascertained to be disqualified, by a want of competent knowledge of the requisite native languages. It shall be the duty of his official superior to report such disqualification to the Governor-general in Council, who will direct such further examination and report as he may judge proper; and on proof of disqualification, such person shall be reduced to the situation and subsistence allowance of a servant out of employ, until he can recover the requisite qualifications.

The students at present attached to the College of Fort William, who may not be declared qualified for the public service before the abolition of that institution, shall be subject to these rules, with the exception of that which relates to the period of removal from the service, on which point they will come under the separate order already issued; and of that regarding examination, with respect to which they shall have the option of being examined in the manner latterly customary in the College.

With regard to students who may arrive from England after the abolition of the College, the only admissible exemption from any part of these rules will be in the cases of those who may have a father or other very near male relative, residing in Calcutta, who will undertake to promote his acquirement of the necessary qualifications. In such cases the students may pass the time of probation with their relatives in Calcutta, subject to removal at the pleasure of the Government; but when qualified and appointed to office, they must, like all others, proceed into the provinces.

Any student on his arrival from England may claim an examination, and, if found qualified, will be appointed immediately to an office in the provinces.

Students arriving from England at a season when it may be deemed inadvisable to order their instant removal to the provinces, shall be placed under the control of civil functionaries at the Presidency, on the same footing as if stationed in the provinces, until the season of removal.

Cases of certified inability from sickness will be taken into consideration, in extension of the prescribed period of probation.

The time occupied in travelling by dawk to stations in the provinces, will be allowed in addition to the prescribed period. Any other mode of travelling by land or by water may be made conducive to study, and need not obstruct it. The time therefore thus occupied will not necessarily be allowed, and will only be taken into consideration, according to circumstances, in cases which may appear to merit that indulgence.

SUGGESTIONS for regulating the Employment of JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS, before and after they have attained the requisite qualifications for the Public Service; dated 10th March 1831.

JUNIOR civil servants sent into the provinces, to qualify themselves for the public service, shall be at the disposal of the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, or other officer under whose immediate superintendence they may be placed.

They shall be employed in such manner, subject to the rules and restrictions following, as their superior officer may judge best calculated to qualify them for public business, and to promote the early attainment of the requisite knowledge of the native languages; provided that they shall not be employed in any duties, or entrusted with any powers, in the exercise of which any injury to individuals may be occasioned by their inexperience.

Until an assistant shall be declared on examination duly qualified for the public service, he may be employed in the manner following:—

In perusing the official correspondence of the office or offices to which he may be attached; and preparing and keeping complete an index to such correspondence, for record in such offices:

In signing processes of the criminal courts or of the collector's office, or other documents requiring official authentication:

In translating petitions on which English reports may be required by the Commissioners of Revenue, or by the Sudder Revenue Board:

In attending the cutcherry of the magistrate for two or three hours twice or thrice a week, in order to acquire a knowledge of the nature and forms of the business of those courts, preparatory to their public employment:

They shall not be liable to any employment that can impede the attainment of the requisite qualifications for the public service, respecting which they have to undergo examination.

After an assistant shall have passed his examination, and been declared qualified for the public service, he may be employed in the following duties:—

In the trial of petty thefts or misdemeanors referred to him by the magistrate, or cases within the provisions of Regulation XIV. 1816, for the management of the public gaols; provided always, that the rule prescribed by section 21, Regulation XI. 1807, be observed, namely, that the order of reference direct whether the assistant is to submit his proceedings for the decision of the magistrate, or is to pass a decision on the case referred to him; subject

Appendix (L.)

Education of
Civil Servants.

subject however in all cases to the review of the magistrate, if he shall see cause for it; and the infliction of corporal punishment shall in all cases be suspended until the sentence of the assistant shall have been confirmed by the magistrate:

In taking depositions of witnesses in cases depending before the magistrate:

In local investigations under the provisions of Regulation XI. 1824:

In like investigations into any case of violent affray, of gang robbery attended with circumstances of aggravation, or of murder, in the local investigation of which the magistrate may be of opinion that the deputation of the assistant will lead to the full ascertainment of the facts, or the discovery and apprehension of the offenders.

In superintending the measurement of lands, the adjustment of disputed boundaries, or the prescribed local investigations preparatory to a settlement of the land revenue:

In performing any revenue duties that may be assigned to assistants under clauses 2d and 3d, Regulation IV. 1821.

In taking depositions of witnesses in investigations under Regulations XI. 1819, on claims to hold lands exempt from public revenue; also in all summary suits which the collectors are empowered to determine:

In investigating cases of unlicensed manufacture or vend of spirits.

After an assistant shall have been vested with special powers under clause 3, section 2, Regulation III. 1826, he may be vested with the temporary charge of one or more police thannahs, in which, from the prevalence of crimes or other circumstances, the presence of an European functionary may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Circuit; but in all cases, the powers to be exercised by an assistant shall be restricted to those vested in him by the above Regulation. The deputation of an assistant to take temporary charge of a police thannah or thannahs, shall be reported by the Commissioner of Circuit, for the information and approval of the Governor-general in Council.

LETTER from *H. T. Prinsep*, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-general, to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government (General Department), dated 19 March 1831.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 1st instant, with copy of a Minute recorded by Mr. Blunt, on the subject of the abolition of the College of Fort William, in conformity with the recent orders of the Honourable Court of Directors to that effect; and in reply to state, that the opinion of the Governor-general having been already declared in the Minute forwarded for record in my letter dated the 5th ultimo, it is not his Lordship's wish that any further reference should be made to him, but on the contrary he requests that the Vice-President in Council will proceed to carry into execution the scheme he may determine to establish in supersession of the institution to be abolished on the 1st June next, and to pass the rules stated to be under preparation, without waiting for any specific communication of his Lordship's sentiments on the subject of them.

In like manner, the arrangement proposed in respect to the period to be allowed to students now in the College or interior, prosecuting their studies, before enforcing the rule prescribed by the Court of Directors, may be carried into effect under the authority of the Vice-President in Council, to whom his Lordship is desirous of leaving the further settlement of all the questions having reference to the College, and to the examination of the students under the new rules to be established.

Camp, Keree, 19th March 1831.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) *H. T. Prinsep*,
Secretary to the Governor-general.

LETTER from *H. T. Prinsep*, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-general, to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government (General Department), dated 22 March 1831.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter dated 19th instant, I am directed by the Governor-general to state that the rules proposed by the Vice-President in Council for securing the proper instruction of junior civil servants, under the abolition of the College shall take effect, have just been received and laid before his Lordship.

2. Although it was his Lordship's wish and intention to leave to the Vice-President in Council the entire regulation of the matter, nevertheless having received and considered the draft of rules, it is impossible for him to avoid remarking that the plan of requiring the civil functionaries to examine the juniors as to their acquaintance with business papers and the colloquial languages of the country, seems to leave everything so much to the discretion of the local officers, who are of various dispositions and qualifications, that Government can have no assurance from their report that any uniform degree of acquaintance with the necessary languages has been acquired.

3. The further provision that assistants shall be liable to be thrown out of employ, upon being reported afterwards by other functionaries of the same class not qualified, seems to his Lordship to impose so invidious a duty that the rule would be quite inoperative as a check on the previous report.

4. The Governor-general has been particularly led to make these remarks from having been recently given to understand that even with the checks and securities under which examination

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examinations are at present conducted, there has been ground to suspect in some instances that undue facilities have been allowed by the local officers, and the orders of Government wholly disregarded.

5. The occasions alluded to will be found explained in the enclosed copy of a letter from the secretary to the College, addressed to the College Council, copy of which has been laid before his Lordship; and with reference to the circumstances mentioned therein, I am directed particularly to inquire what was the result of the second examination to which these gentlemen have been subjected.

6. On the whole, therefore, it seems to his Lordship that a Board of Examination, or some special officer at the Presidency, will be indispensable for the preparation of the papers by which qualification is to be tested; otherwise the condition of examination in the languages will become either a merely nominal probation, or one of so unequal application as to be worse than useless. If the rule for returning unqualified servants to Europe is to be of any effect, it will at least be necessary to secure that the examinations shall always be fair and equal, and the scheme prescribed by the Vice-President in Council seems to his Lordship to be entirely defective in these two essentials.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *H. T. Prinsep*,
Secretary to the Governor-general.

Camp, Saharunpore, 22d March 1831.

LETTER from Captain *D. Ruddell*, the Secretary to the College Council, to *H. Shakespear*, Esq., the President, and to the Members of the College Council, dated 31st January 1831.

Gentlemen,

IN submitting the accompanying report of the College examiners on the Persian exercises lately performed, or rather said to have been performed, by Mr. ———, in the district of Tipperah, I deem it my duty to solicit the attention of the College Council to the state of the mofussil examinations generally, and especially to the manner in which they appear to be conducted in the districts of Nuddeah and Tipperah. In these districts, or while the exercises are in their way from and return to the College, by what means or contrivance effected I cannot pretend to say, but that abuses have in some way or other crept in, respecting the translations of them, I am perfectly convinced.

I lately submitted for the consideration of the Honourable the Visitor of the College, that the Persian exercises returned from Kishenagurh as having been performed by Mr. ——— at that station, could not by any possibility have been translated by him; and I have now the same unpleasant duty to discharge with regard to the examination at Comillah of Mr. ———, whose second and third papers in particular, or the Persian versions of the two English exercises, bear on the face of them the most convincing proofs that they are the work of one whose acquirements in that language are of a very different nature from those of that gentleman, or indeed of almost any other student of this institution.

It is not necessary for me to request the attention of the College Council to the consequences of an evil of the description alluded to, or the effects, if allowed to continue, it must soon have on the studies of the young men at the Presidency, who are diligently and honourably endeavouring to qualify themselves for the discharge of their public duties; neither would it become me to suggest the means of remedying it.

When it was first determined that examinations should be held in the mofussil, and the exercises there performed should be returned for the reports of the College examiners, I conclude, from the nature of the superintending officers' certificates, that the orders of Government required those officers to state that the candidate for examination had been called before them; that the seal of the examination papers had then and there only been broken; that the exercises had there been performed, in their presence, without aid of any other kind than what the memory and ability of the candidate could supply; that the original papers and the translations of them had been sealed in the same place in which they had been performed, and by the dawn of that same day returned to Calcutta. It was likewise, I believe, intended that the examination papers should not be opened, unless the gentlemen to whom they might be directed were present at the station where the examination was to be held, and capable of conducting the duty in person. At present this seems to be commonly neglected, and the duty entrusted to assistants of the shortest standing in the service.

If the orders of Government on the subject require such particulars in the certificates of the superintending officers as are above adverted to, it will appear by a reference to those inscribed on Mr. ———'s examination papers that they are in several respects defective; but in whatever way the case may be viewed, as the translations in question could not have been produced *bonâ fide* by Mr. ———, I respectfully submit my opinion that serious public evils would arise by allowing the examination to stand good; that it ought therefore to be declared irregular, null and void; and that no examination should for the future be allowed in the districts of Nuddeah and Tipperah until it could be satisfactorily cleared up by what means and in what manner the intentions of Government, on the subject under consideration, had been frustrated.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *D. Ruddell*,
Secretary College Council.

College of Fort William, 31st January 1831.

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LETTER from *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government (General Department), to *H. T. Prinsep*, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 8th April 1830.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d March, regarding the rules proposed by the Vice-President in Council for securing the qualification of junior civil servants for the public service, after the abolition of the College.

2. The Vice-President in Council observes that the contents of your letter place him in a situation of embarrassment as to his future proceedings on this subject; the issuing of the rules proposed not being authorized, and no others having been substituted.

3. The Right honourable the Governor-general does not express approbation of any part of those rules, but pronounces them to be entirely defective in two essentials; is moreover of opinion that the rule recommended as a check to secure qualification would be quite inoperative, and condemns the scheme of examination proposed as worse than useless.

4. It appears to the Vice-President in Council that it cannot be expedient that rules should be issued under his authority, which are disapproved in so unqualified a manner by the Right honourable the Governor-general: at the same time the Vice-President in Council is unable to devise any in his opinion better suited to the object in view. He will therefore await his Lordship's further instructions, and will of course be prepared to issue, under his Lordship's orders, any rules that his Lordship may be pleased to dictate for the same purpose. The order for the abolition of the College on the 1st of June was issued on the 29th ultimo: it is therefore desirable that the rules to be promulgated should be framed before that period.

5. It has from the first been a subject of regret to the Vice-President in Council that he has had to carry into effect so important a measure as the abolition of the College without the concurrence of the Right honourable the Governor-general, and he cannot anticipate any success from the establishment of rules so strongly discountenanced by his Lordship.

6. The Vice-President in Council thinks it proper to state that the rules proposed were partly founded on the conviction which he entertains, that both the examinations and the studies practised at the College have throughout been peculiarly ill adapted to ascertain, or produce, the requisite qualifications for the civil service, and that no persons can be so competent to pass sentence on the qualifications of candidates for the civil service as those who have had experience of its duties. He is further of opinion, that if the same method of study and examination be maintained, many persons, under the recent orders of the Court of Directors as to time, will be unnecessarily expelled from the civil service, who would otherwise be well qualified and efficient public servants.

7. Mr. Blunt however desires to remark, that the review of the proceedings of the College during the years 1828, 1829 and 1830, referred to in his Minute dated the 26th of February last, exhibited results which in his opinion (as expressed in that Minute) justified a conclusion favourable to the institution, in facilitating the attainment of a competent knowledge of the native languages; and the Vice-President does not question the power of the institution to facilitate the acquirement of what it taught, but objects to the course of study pursued as badly calculated to qualify the students for employment in the civil service; in which opinion Mr. Blunt concurs.

8. I am desired to add that the examinations alluded to in the 5th paragraph of your letter have not yet taken place, and that the result, when they are effected, shall be reported for his Lordship's information and orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Officiating Secretary to the Government.

Fort William, 8th April 1831.

LETTER from *H. T. Prinsep*, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-General, to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, dated 30th April 1831.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor-general to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 8th instant, on the subject of the rules proposed to be issued to provide for the instruction of junior civil servants, when the contemplated abolition of the College shall take effect.

In reply, I am desired to state that the Governor-general has again carefully considered the subject, and is compelled to declare that he is still of the same opinion as to the insufficiency of the scheme proposed, under which the junior servants would at once be placed in the interior under officers seldom personally interested in the advancement of their studies, and would be required to obtain only so much knowledge of the languages used as might suffice for the conduct of business; the security for the attainment of this being the report of the public officer, certifying ability to read and understand a petition or common paper.

The Governor-general does not look upon the degree of knowledge of the languages of the country, assumed by such a test, to be sufficient; for it would not include acquaintance with the language of correspondence, nor anything beyond the common corrupt language of the cutcherry: at the same time the examinations would, as was before observed, be extremely

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extremely unequal, unless the selection of the papers were the act of an examining Board, or of some single officer or officers selected specifically for the purpose.

Believing it to be the duty of Government to provide a higher degree of instruction than is above described, and to secure it by more equal and efficient examinations, his Lordship feels entirely the difficulty of the position in which both himself and the Government at the Presidency are placed. Orders have been issued for the abolition of the College, to take effect on the 1st June, when some other system of instruction and examination will require to be substituted; but the rules his Lordship would be inclined to propose would go far to maintain the same system of examination, if not of instruction; consequently would render it necessary to keep up most of the present officers.

Under these circumstances, and with reference to the difference of opinion that prevails, it appears to the Governor-general that the best plan that can at present be adopted will be to defer the abolition of the existing collegiate institution until a further reference can be made to the Honourable Court of Directors on the subject.

In the meantime, concurring with the Vice-President in Council in the opinion that the degree of attainment in two languages now required by the examiners of the College may be unnecessarily high as an absolute test of competence, his Lordship, although unwilling to give up as a test the ability to read and understand the classical works of the languages, conceives that the examiners may fitly be instructed to be satisfied with somewhat less than is at present exacted. His Lordship understands it to be the avowed practice of the examiners to make selections, as tests of proficiency, from works which the student could never, in all probability, have had an opportunity of perusing. He has been informed too that the exercises have been generally taken from historical works written in a peculiar idiom, abounding with phrases not usually met with in ordinary classical works, and full of proper names of places and persons, which are calculated to confuse the student during the process of examination. With reference to the comparatively short period now allowed for the task of qualification, his Lordship is disposed to think that it would be fair to prescribe that the exercises to be taken as tests of qualification for the public service, should be invariably selected from some one or more of the standard classical works (such as the *Anwari Soheily* or the *Goolistan*) which are ordinarily taught at the College. The performance of such tasks would be a sufficient indication of diligent and successful study, and the knowledge so evinced would serve as a solid groundwork for all practical purposes.

Constituted as this service is, it cannot be expected, his Lordship observes, that the majority of its members should be profoundly erudite in oriental literature; but where the desire of displaying superior attainments may exist, he is decidedly of opinion that it should be warmly and liberally encouraged. To say nothing of the national credit which eminent learning brings to the State, it would appear to the Governor-general to be almost indispensable, if we would continue to the natives of this country the benefit of their own laws, that there should be in the service some persons qualified by their attainments to consult the oriental languages in which those laws are written. In the absence of such qualifications, the salutary measures devised by Regulation XI. of 1826, for ascertaining the fitness of candidates for the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan law officer, must certainly be abandoned.

Viewing the subject in this light, his Lordship cannot but deeply regret the want of adequate encouragement for the study of the higher branches of oriental learning; and should the Honourable the Vice-President in Council concur generally as to the expediency of the measure, his Lordship would suggest that an earnest representation be made to the authorities at home, supported by such arguments as will readily occur to his Honour in Council, soliciting their sanction to a restoration of the rewards formerly held out for the successful study of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages.

I am directed to take this opportunity to notice the rules for the employment of junior servants, forwarded in your letter dated the 15th ultimo. The Governor-general has nothing particular to observe on the subject of these rules.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *H. T. Prinsep*,
Secretary to the Governor-general.

Simla, 30th April 1831.

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E (49.) Expenses
of the College
at Calcutta.

(49.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Expense attending the Establishment called the COLLEGE of CALCUTTA, from its Institution in 1800 to the latest period the same can be made up; distinguishing each Year, also the Number of Individuals who have received Instruction there in each Year.

	Expense attending the Establishment of the College.	Number of Students.
1801-2	£.	
1802-3	52,411	57
1803-4	51,540	40
1804-5	53,197	44
1805-6	36,665	67
1806-7	29,797	41
1807-8	18,884	38
1808-9	18,635	36
1809-10	18,456	38
1810-11	18,105	44
1811-12	20,738	45
1812-13	20,861	32
1813-14	20,172	41
1814-15	23,707	46
1815-16	23,674	49
1816-17	21,378	37
1817-18	17,204	32
1818-19	15,682	34
1819-20	15,752	29
1820-21	14,368	19
1821-22	14,489	18
1822-23	14,314	17
1823-24	15,953	16
1824-25	13,247	9
1825-26	13,240	16
1826-27	16,215	16
1827-28	14,731	23
1828-29	15,694	38
1829-30	15,895	53
	14,598	49

East India House, 1832.

(Errors excepted.)

College at Madras.

(50.) Letter from
Madras;
15 March 1811.

(50.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from Fort St. George, dated 15th March 1811.

Para. 173. WE are happy in having it in our power to assure your Honourable Court that the attention paid by your civil servants to the study of the native languages has not, during the last year, been in any degree relaxed; and that, within an equal period of time, there never before appeared so many successful candidates for the donation with which your Honourable Court has authorized us to reward those who have acquired a knowledge of any of the languages sufficient to qualify them for conducting public business.

(51.) Letter from
Madras;
10 January 1812.
Cons. 6 Sept.

(51.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from Fort St. George, dated 10th January 1812.

Para. 75. AT our consultation of the 6th of September last, there was laid before us the report of the Committee appointed to examine the junior civil servants in the native languages, from which it appeared that the Committee had duly appreciated the important object of their appointment, and had taken great pains to become qualified to form an accurate judgment of the merits of the different gentlemen who were examined, and we anticipated much benefit from the satisfactory manner in which the examination had been conducted. Not only must the minds of those gentlemen have been forcibly impressed with a sense of the public interests, and their own honour and advantage, being concerned in the successful prosecution of the studies in which they were engaged, but the Government was accurately

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(51.) Letter from
Madras;
10 January 1812.

accurately informed of the result of their studies, and was thus enabled to employ and to reward them according to the qualification which they had displayed.

76. We had also the satisfaction to observe that the report, generally speaking, was of a favourable nature; that there were two instances of uncommon proficiency in Telooogoo and Tamil, the study of which is at once much more difficult and much more important than that of any other of the native languages; and that even those gentlemen who in some degree had incurred the censure of the Committee, appeared nevertheless to have made some progress in their studies since the period of the last examination.

79. With the view of doing justice to those who were entitled to praise, and of exciting a general spirit of emulation, an extract of the report of the Committee, containing a summary view of the judgment they had formed on the merits of the different gentlemen examined, was published in the Government Gazette, and the Committee was directed to communicate to those gentlemen respectively the sentiments concerning them which we had recorded.

81. The assistants under judges and collectors, who had been summoned to the Presidency for the purpose of being examined in the native languages, were ordered to return without delay to their respective stations; and we took occasion to state that though, on public as well as private grounds, it might perhaps be objectionable to summon to every periodical examination the junior civil servants at subordinate stations who might not have previously been found possessed of a competent knowledge of some one of the native languages, yet they should at all times be liable to be so summoned; and as the examinations would take place periodically in the months of January and July, it would only be necessary for gentlemen desirous of being examined to visit the Presidency at one of those periods, and gentlemen systematically neglecting to submit their knowledge to the test of examination would of course be considered to be themselves sensible of its imperfection. In pursuance of this arrangement, we shall, as a general rule, consider it desirable not to permit any junior civil servant at a subordinate station, who has not acquired a competent knowledge of some one of the native languages, to visit the Presidency except during the months of January and July.

82. After the detailed manner in which the report of the Committee had been considered, it seemed superfluous to record our general approbation of their proceedings, but we intimated our desire to receive the observations on the means of facilitating the study of the native languages, which they had expressed their intention of preparing, and which were afterwards submitted in their report dated the 20th of October. The Committee have there taken a very full and able view of the whole subject, showing clearly that the languages of which it is most important for the civil servants of this establishment to possess a knowledge, are not those to which their studies have been chiefly directed, and that in the study of all the languages, but particularly of those which are most useful, the students have been left to contend with unnecessary difficulties; and also suggesting the means which appear to be practicable for remedying the evils they have described.

83. The native dialects of the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George are Tamil, Telooogoo, Canadi and Malayalam; Hindoostanee is the language of the camp, and (as the Committee have expressed it) a *lingua Franca* in these parts of India; and Persian, in as far as the body of the people are concerned, is entirely a foreign tongue, used only in the courts of Mussulman princes, and in the administration of Mussulman law: yet the study of Persian and of Hindoostanee has of late been prosecuted almost to the utter exclusion of the native dialects. It appears that the established reward of 1,000 pagodas had, up to the period at which the Committee wrote, been granted in 22 instances, of which, previously to the 26th of September 1809, eight were for Tamil, three for Telooogoo, and one for Canadi; but that, subsequently to that date, five successful examinations had taken place in Persian, five in Hindoostanee, and none in Tamil, Telooogoo, or any native dialect of the Peninsula.

84. Both the preference given to the study of Persian and Hindoostanee, and the increased number of successful examinations, are ascribed by the Committee in some measure to the many excellent elementary books in these languages which have been published within the last few years; but principally to the institution of the College at Hertford, where the study of these languages is so successfully pursued that two gentlemen have been enabled to qualify themselves for the established reward within the short periods of eight and nine months after their arrival in India.

85. While your Honourable Court will derive satisfaction from this fresh testimony to the good effects of the College at Hertford, it will be admitted that, in as far as respects the Madras service, its efficiency is in a certain degree misapplied, and that it would be an object of great importance if the same elementary instruction which has proved so effectual in Persian and Hindoostanee, could be extended at that institution to the languages with which it is most essential for the civil servants of this establishment to be acquainted. It is in no respect desirable that the study of Persian and Hindoostanee should be discouraged or neglected; a knowledge of these languages on some occasions is indispensable, and must always be attended with advantage; but adverting to the facilities which are now found in studying them, as well as to their inferior importance as qualifications for a Madras civil servant, it does appear to be necessary that a preference for the study of the native dialects should, by all practicable means, be inculcated at Hertford College. It is understood that, by the rules of that seminary, the study of Persian and Hindoostanee is rendered indispensable, while the study of other languages is to a certain extent left at the option of the gentlemen attending the College. We take the liberty of submitting to the consideration of your Honourable Court whether the option might not, in the case of gentlemen intended for this establishment, be with advantage transferred to the two languages which they are

now required to study, and whether they might not be required, instead of being only allowed, to study the Sanscrit language, until teachers of the Tamil and Telooogoo, to which the study of the Sanscrit might at present serve in some measure as an introduction, could be procured from India. Regarding the practicability of procuring such teachers from among either the natives or the missionaries, we have not deemed it proper to inquire until we should be honoured with a communication of the sentiments of your Honourable Court on the subject, but we have no reason to doubt that, with suitable encouragement, they might be procured.

86. In soliciting the communication of your sentiments, we feel it to be our duty (and it is a duty of the most gratifying nature) to recommend to your particular attention the report which the Committee have framed with so intimate a knowledge of the subject, and to represent the obligations which we conceive them to have laid upon all who are interested in the prosperity of this Government or the happiness of its subjects.

87. With the view of establishing the same preference for the study of the most useful languages, which from a deep sense of its importance we have presumed to press with so much earnestness upon the notice of your Honourable Court, we determined, agreeably to the recommendation of the Committee, that, subject to the following exception, no gentleman should in future receive the established reward of 1,000 pagodas for proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee, unless he had previously passed a successful examination in one of the native dialects. The hardship which would attend an *ex post facto* rule of this nature having been properly pointed out by the Committee, we resolved, as the most just and unexceptionable mode of obviating such a hardship, that the rule should not operate to the disadvantage of any gentleman who had arrived in India before the year 1811, and might pass examination in Persian or Hindoostanee during the year 1812.

88. The other defects in the present system of studying the native languages, which the Committee brought to our notice, are, 1st, the want of elementary books in the native dialects; 2d, the want of competent teachers in all the languages; 3d, the want of a constant superintendence over the studies of the junior civil servants; and 4th, the want on their part of an undivided application to the study of the languages.

89. We perused with a lively interest, and with an entire concurrence in the sentiments of the Committee, the concluding part of their report, in which they discussed the means by which the whole of these defects might be remedied; and from the adoption of the measures they have recommended, we anticipate advantages similar to those which have resulted from the establishment of the College of Fort William, at an expense so trifling (when compared with the importance of the object in view) as to render the proposed arrangements in every respect salutary and unexceptionable. These arrangements consist in entrusting the requisite elementary works in the different languages stated by the Committee to be in existence, though not in general use; to select and to train native teachers competent to the office of instruction; and to exercise a control over the conduct as well as the studies of the gentlemen placed under their superintendence. We are not yet enabled to state with accuracy the expense which will be incurred in effecting these arrangements; but in addition to that which has hitherto been incurred for a similar purpose, it certainly will not exceed 300 or 400 pagodas per mensem.

90. For the purpose of carrying into effect our instructions founded on the report of the Committee, we thought fit to select Mr. Ellis, Mr. Greenway, Mr. F. Gahagan, the Rev. J. Monsley, Mr. Oliver, our Persian translator, and Mr. Babington, our Tamil translator.

91. As the prosperity of the Government and the happiness of the people are inseparably connected with the duties of the civil service, and as those duties cannot be satisfactorily discharged without a knowledge of the language and manners of the natives of the country, we felt no hesitation in concurring in the opinion of the Committee that the acquirement of that knowledge is the object to which the undivided attention of the junior civil servants ought at first to be directed; and under this impression, we intimated our intention that in future they should, on their arrival from England, be placed exclusively under the control of the new Committee, and that such gentlemen as had arrived from England during the year 1811 should be relieved from attendance at any public office, and desired to devote their time to the studies which might be prescribed to them, as soon as the Committee should report themselves ready to carry the orders they received into execution. With respect to these gentlemen, and to all who might afterwards arrive from England, the rule is considered to admit of no exception; and as it may probably be applied with advantage to several of the junior civil servants who arrived at an earlier period, we directed the Committee to submit a list of such of them as might not seem entitled, by their proficiency in any of the languages, to be exempted from its operation. We shall determine how far it may be expedient to place them also under the control of the Committee; and those who may not be exclusively attached to the institution will continue, as hitherto, subject to be periodically examined.

92. Connected with the general subject of the proposed institution, there was one point on which we deemed it necessary that our sentiments should at that early period be particularly and unequivocally expressed. The allowances of the junior civil servants of this establishment have always been fixed on a scale calculated to provide only for the unavoidable wants incident to their rank in life, and insufficient even for that purpose unless husbanded with rigid economy. This practice, limiting considerably the public expenditure, is perhaps recommended, to a certain extent, on more enlarged and more unquestionable principles of wisdom, as it tends to affect the minds of those on whom it operates; and since in truth the arbitrary wants of life are restricted only by the habits which establish them, a higher scale of allowances than has hitherto been granted to the junior civil servants, by encouraging habits

of greater expense, might not have the certain effect of placing them in easier pecuniary circumstances. We considered it besides to be objectionable to burden the public with any increase of expense which could be avoided, unless the object of it should have obtained the previous sanction of your Honourable Court.

93. There was one mode of increasing the allowances of the junior civil servants which we conceived might have a beneficial effect in exciting their application to the study of the native languages, and with that view we stated our intention that those gentlemen whom the Committee might recommend for promotion to the first class of the institution should receive an allowance of 75 pagodas per month. That increase of expense will probably be covered to the public by the abolition of the fixed examinerships in the different offices, which would interfere with the arrangements about to be adopted, and will accordingly be discontinued as they fall vacant.

94. It is our duty in this place to state that the want of your previous sanction was the consideration by which we were chiefly influenced in resolving against a general increase of the allowances of the junior civil servants; for our conviction is that their allowances are at present fixed on so low a scale as to render it extremely difficult for them to avoid incurring debt, and that (without losing sight of the well-grounded objections against adding to the public expenditure, or encouraging habits of extravagance amongst young men naturally susceptible of such habits) it is very desirable, as a matter of public expediency, that their allowances should be moderately increased. This conviction, though not recently formed, is much strengthened by the recent arrangements for promoting the study of the native languages. The study of these languages cannot be effectually promoted nor generally enforced by means of any public institution except at the Presidency, where even the necessities of life are much enhanced in price, and other expenses, to which young men are not exposed at subordinate stations, are considered to be unavoidable. We can with truth assure your Honourable Court that we would recommend no addition to the public expenditure which a regard for the public interest did not in our minds appear to demand, and that in the amount of the addition which we now propose we are influenced solely by that consideration. If the allowances of writers, on their arrival in India, were fixed at 75 pagodas per month, to be increased to 100 on their distinguishing themselves in the study of the native languages, we are of opinion that we should be justified in marking with severe displeasure every case in which any gentleman's expenses should be found to have exceeded his income; but if your Honourable Court should disapprove of this recommendation, we must confess that it seems to us that your younger servants at the Presidency will not without great difficulty be able to avoid incurring debt, and that it would be a harsh measure to punish them for a misfortune which it may have lain out of their power to prevent.

95. Although we did not choose, without the previous sanction of your Honourable Court, to increase generally the allowances of the junior civil servants, yet we deemed it to be of the first importance to their own welfare, and to the security of the public interests, that they should by all means within the reach of Government be discouraged and prevented from involving themselves in pecuniary embarrassment, and from thus sacrificing their comfort and independence to a servile compliance with the manners of others, or to a disreputable gratification of their own particular vanity. The sentiments of your Honourable Court on this point are strongly marked in your orders regarding the College of Fort William, which had recently been published by the Supreme Government; and we desired that the Committee would give their mature deliberation to the most effectual means of counteracting the pernicious tendency to incur debt, and of treating with wholesome severity every instance in which the rules established for that purpose might be disregarded. Young men, we observed, who are candidates for public employment, should be made to learn that the lavish use of the property of others is not more distinct from generosity, whose name it sometimes assumes, than its consequences are destructive of that unfettered state of mind which for every office of public trust should be considered as constituting an essential qualification.

96. The rules for the institution, which the Committee have been desired to prepare, will embrace every point connected with it, and will be framed in conformity to the sentiments and resolutions communicated for their guidance. They will prescribe the relative duties of those for whose instruction it is established, and of the native teachers attached to it. They will point out the nature and degree of the authority placed in the hands of the Committee, the mode in which superintendence is to be exercised, and the periods at which public examinations are to be held and the results of them reported to Government. They will lay down the course of conduct and the course of study which the students are to follow, the manner in which they will be ranked and promoted in the institution, and the duties of the public service which will be considered as entitling them to enter on the duties of the public service. They will explain the trials which the native teachers are to undergo before they be admitted into the institution, and the requisites of character and qualification which it will be necessary, and will be at all times be indispensable for them to possess. These rules will be necessary, and will be adopted to the actual exigencies of the institution, and, in as far as is practicable, will include every circumstance for which it may be necessary to provide.

97. In the mean time the Committee have been directed to adopt temporary arrangements enabling them to enter upon the immediate execution of their duties, and for that purpose to submit for sanction an establishment of such native teachers as it may at present be practicable

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ticable to procure, specifying the salaries which they may consider it proper for them to receive.

98. Their next duty will be to collect the elementary works pointed out by the former Committee. If they should require the aid of any public officers in obtaining different copies of those works for the purpose of being collated, or in effecting any other object of their appointment, they have been informed that the necessary instructions will be issued on their representing the circumstance to Government. When they have procured most works, the printing of them will be authorized in such manner as they may consider most advisable. As it is of consequence that elementary books should be free from typographical errors, we have constituted it the special duty of the translators of Government to correct the press.

100. In conclusion, we stated that we could entertain no anxiety with regard to the ample qualification of the members of the Committee for the duties which we had deemed it proper to impose upon them, and no doubt that, impressed with an adequate sense of its importance, they would zealously and cheerfully devote their best services to a cause in which the interests of the Government, the reputation of its servants, and the happiness of its subjects, are all so intimately concerned.

101. As the Committee will require the assistance of a secretary, we appointed Mr. A. D. Campbell to that situation, the duties of which he is particularly well fitted to discharge, as well by a perfect knowledge of Hindoostanee and a considerable proficiency in Telooogo, as by the general qualifications of which he is possessed; and we attached asalary of fifty pagodas per month to the appointment.

(52.) Proclamation,
Madras;
1 May 1812.

(52.)—PROCLAMATION by the Madras Government, 1st May 1812.

THE Governor in Council has instituted a College, for the purpose of affording to the junior civil servants of the establishment of Fort St. George that assistance and encouragement which have been found essential towards the general and successful study of the native languages.

The College will be superintended by a Board composed of the translators to the Government, and of such other gentlemen as may from time to time be selected for that duty.

Every civil servant will, on his first arrival from England, be attached to the College, and placed under the exclusive control of the Board of Superintendence.

Students will continue attached to the College until they are reported by the Board of Superintendence as having acquired a competent proficiency in their studies, or as having evinced a degree of idleness or incapacity rendering them unworthy of further encouragement, and extinguishing the hope that further encouragement might prove availing. In the former case, it will be the gratifying business of the Governor in Council to call forth and to reward those talents and attainments which they may have displayed in a course of studies closed with honour and applause; and in the mean time they will continue to receive the allowances which may have finally been granted to them at the College. In the latter case (if indeed it be necessary to contemplate the possibility of such a case), it will be a point for consideration whether any gentleman who has neglected, or has been incapable of employing, the advantages of which all are invited to avail themselves, should be sent back to England as a person unfit for the duties of the civil service, or whether he should be allowed a further opportunity of redeeming his time and his character, and of qualifying himself for useful public employment.

The allowances of gentlemen attached to the College will be regulated according to their proficiency in the studies prescribed to them. The lowest class will receive 50 pagodas per mensem, the second class 75, and the highest class 100. In addition to their salary, the students will receive 10 pagodas per mensem for house-rent; or if they prefer it, the Board of Superintendence will, in lieu of that allowance, provide houses for their accommodation at the public expense.

A reward of 1,000 pagodas will be granted to every student whom the Board of Superintendence may report as having acquired a competent knowledge of Sanscrit, or as being qualified to transact public business, without the aid of an interpreter, in any one of these languages, viz. Tamil, Telooogo, Canadi or Malayalim. A similar reward will be granted for the like proficiency in the Persian, Hindoostanee, Arabic or Mahratta languages, provided that the student have previously received the reward for one of the five languages first mentioned.

Honorary medals will also be awarded to the students, on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence.

Public examinations of the students will be periodically held on the first Wednesdays of June and of December, and the results of them reported for the information of the Governor in Council.

The superintendence of the Board will not be confined to the studies of the gentlemen attached to the College, but will be extended over every part of their conduct tending to affect their qualifications as public servants.

The College having been instituted for the exclusive purpose of expediting and perfecting the preparation of candidates for those important public offices which the members of the civil service are destined to fill, the Governor in Council expects that the students, zealous for the promotion of this object, in which their personal advantage and the public interests are equally concerned, will, by a knowledge of the native languages and by other useful attainments,

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attainments, as well as by the habits and principles exemplified in their general demeanour, show themselves deserving of that advancement in the service which cannot be ensured to them otherwise than by their own exertions.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.
(signed) Wm. Thackeray,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

Fort St. George, 1st May 1812.

(52.) Proclamation,
Madras;
1 May 1812.

(53.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to Madras, 2d April 1813.

Para. 38. IN the perusal of the several papers referred to in paragraphs 73 to 101, of your letter in this department of the 10th January 1812, our attention has been particularly attracted by the report of the Committee appointed to conduct these examinations, in which a very able and comprehensive view is taken of the means of facilitating the study of the native languages, and we consider the members of the Committee to be deserving of our approbation for the great attention which they have given to this important subject.

39. Of the defects in the late system, the want of proper facilities to the study of the coast languages seems to have been the most striking, and the consequence of it was that the attention of our servants, instead of being turned to those acquisitions which are most essential, has of late years been directed almost exclusively to the Persian and Hindoostanee, which, although of the first consequence in Bengal, are comparatively of little use at Madras. We are surprised that a circumstance of this description was not discovered at an earlier period, and that the importance which obviously attaches to the vernacular dialects above those languages, which may be regarded as foreign, was not manifested by your Government, by the appointment of a greater number of moonshees at the Madrissa, to teach the former.

40. But we observe that the predilection which has lately been shown by our servants for the Persian and Hindoostanee is ascribed to the many elementary books in these languages, though chiefly to their having been previously initiated therein at our College at Haileybury. The observations of the Committee in relation to this point have engaged our particular attention, and we shall take an early opportunity of communicating to you the sentiments we have formed upon the suggestions which you have in consequence submitted to our consideration.

41. To remedy the defects noticed in the preceding paragraphs, as well as the others which were brought to your notice by the Committee, it appears that a Board of Superintendence has been appointed, whose duty it will be to publish the requisite elementary books in the different languages stated to be in existence, though not in general use; to select and train native teachers competent to the office of instruction, and to exercise a control over the conduct as well as the studies of the students. As the expense of these arrangements will not exceed 300 or 400 pagodas per month, they have our approbation.

42. We think it necessary to notice one point in your proceedings, in which you have misconceived the extent of our orders of the 9th May 1797, authorizing to have obtained a committee of examination to have obtained a competent knowledge of the native languages, the grant of a donation of 1,000 pagodas. This indulgence appears to have been granted a second time in some cases. It certainly was not our intention, by these orders, to sanction the payment of the donation more than once to the same individual; nor do we conceive it to have been the intention of the then Government, when they proposed the measure to our consideration.

43. Since the preceding paragraphs were written, we have received by his Majesty's ship Doris your public despatch of the 19th June 1812, from which we find that the arrangement noticed in the preceding paragraphs has led to the establishment of a College at Fort St. George. The actual increase of expense which this measure is likely to occasion, after deducting the amount before incurred on account of the Madrissa, we observe is stated at 480 pagodas per month, which rather exceeds the sum at which it was estimated in your letter dated 10th January 1812; but as very important advantages to the public interests are anticipated from the institution, and as the whole of the proposed establishment will not exceed 620 pagodas per month, we shall not withhold our approbation of it. At the same time, we must declare that it is our positive determination not to sanction any addition to the College establishment, nor the erection of any buildings for the accommodation either of the College or the students; but, on the contrary, we shall hold you responsible for any further expense that may be incurred on these accounts. It appears that the Board of Superintendence, in their letter of 15th April 1812, alluded to the eventual necessity of erecting buildings for these purposes, but you very properly discountenanced any proposition of this nature, and for reasons which we entirely approve.

44. We further observe, from your letter to the Board of Superintendence, dated 1st May 1812, that you have established a gradation of salaries to our junior servants, according to the degree of proficiency they shall respectively attain in the native languages, viz. 50 to 75 and 100 pagodas a month, until the communication of our sentiments upon it. Considering that the principle of this measure is to encourage the acquisition of the languages, and that the highest allowance is to be granted only to those students who by their superior attainments shall recommend themselves for it, we shall not at present object to this proceeding; but we desire to be informed what the specific acquirements are which you intend

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intend shall entitle the students to the two increased rates of allowance above mentioned; for we cannot authorize any measure that is likely to lead to a general and indiscriminate increase of allowances to our junior servants, and which we apprehend might be the consequence if the attainments that are to entitle the students to increased allowances, are not clearly defined and understood. We direct, however, that the allowance of 1,000 pagodas to our junior servants upon their examination in the native languages, should cease altogether. We conceive that the most eligible mode of remunerating the exertions of our servants who shall have distinguished themselves by their proficiency in the languages of the country, will be found in their appointment to those situations for which they may have become qualified by their studies and acquirements.

45. In the notification which you have published of the nature and objects of the College, we remark that allusion is made to an intention of sending to England not only such of the junior servants as by neglect and inattention to their studies shall prove themselves unworthy of employment, but also those who may be incapable of acquiring a competent proficiency in the languages. We are not, however, prepared to assent to the justice of so extreme a measure; for although a want of capacity for obtaining this knowledge would certainly disqualify any of our servants from holding offices in which it is indispensable, yet we conceive there are situations wherein a proficiency in the languages is not necessary for this particular study, may, on account of their other attainments, be advantageously employed; as, for instance, the department of accounts, in which a servant who is but an indifferent or no linguist, might promote essentially the Company's interests. Absolute dismissal should only be inflicted for total incapacity and unfitness for any situation whatever in the Company's service: any cases, however, of wilful ignorance and incorrigible neglect of study will be sure to receive the severest mark of our displeasure; but should any such case unfortunately arise, we direct that you do not proceed to the extremity of suspending and sending home the individual, without previously obtaining our authority for so doing.

(54.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the Madras Government, dated 17 October 1812.

(54.) Letter from Madras, 17 Oct. 1812.

Para. 148. At our meeting on the 11th August, we recorded our unqualified approbation of the manner in which the last examination of the junior civil servants had been conducted, and our cordial thanks to the members of the Board of Superintendence for the attention which they had paid to the important interest committed to their charge: they will receive an ample and appropriate reward for their labours in the advantages to the public service and to the people at large, which those labours are eminently calculated to produce.

149. The result of the examination affords the most satisfactory evidence that the sanguine expectations entertained regarding the utility of the College of Fort St. George, have not been disappointed. The useful direction into which the studious dispositions of the junior civil servants have been turned, and the increased zeal with which their studies have been prosecuted, are manifestly to be ascribed to the new institution; and the facilities for prosecuting the study of the native languages, which that institution has already provided, and will gradually extend and improve, are sufficient grounds for an assurance on the part of the diligent student, that his exertions will, in future, be crowned with uniform success.

150. To the body of the junior civil servants the result of the examination is highly honourable; several gentlemen have acquired a competent proficiency in their studies; all who were able (with a solitary exception) have made satisfactory progress; some have not desisted from exertion even under the pressure of ill-health, and others have successfully contended against the difficulties peculiar to the study of the vernacular tongues of the Peninsula. The increased attainments of the junior civil servants, under the present system of study, are distinctly proved by the circumstance of the Board of Superintendence feeling themselves enabled, at the very time when they had raised the standard of merit, to recommend that no less than four gentlemen should receive the reward to which an inferior degree of proficiency had formerly been entitled. While we concurred in the opinion of the Board of Superintendence, that the standard of merit ought to be raised, above merely such a knowledge of any Eastern language as may qualify its possessor to transact business in the language without the aid of an interpreter, we considered it as reflecting no common credit on the junior civil servants, that the determination to raise it, though justified and rendered necessary by the facilities and incitements to study which the college affords them, has (as we doubt not it has) been in a great measure suggested by the attainments by which they are now so rapidly and so generally distinguished. We are also satisfied, that the determination to raise the standard of merit will not deprive any gentleman of the reward which he would otherwise have obtained, but that a short continuance of the same laudable exertions by which the one degree of proficiency is required will uniformly secure the other; and that (in as far as this new rule applies personally to the junior civil servants) its only effect, besides that of extending their proficiency, will be to enhance in the same proportion the honorary value of the reward to which their proficiency is to entitle them.

151. The manner of conducting the examination enabled the Board of Superintendence to form an accurate judgment regarding the respective merits of the gentlemen who appeared before them; and the detailed report which they submitted to us left us no difficulty in pressing an entire concurrence in the sentiments which they had formed.

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(54.) Letter from Madras, 17 Oct. 1812.

160. On reviewing the excellent effects which have even at this early period resulted from the college of Fort St. George, it is to us a source of the sincerest gratification, that the only evil to which we apprehended that the institution was at all likely to give rise, has not, in any degree, been experienced. Your junior civil servants at this presidency, so far from having been led into extravagant habits of expense by a residence at Madras, and by living together in greater numbers than formerly, were never before generally distinguished by an equal regard to economy, or equal devotion to those pursuits in which it is not more for their own honour and advantage than for the best interests of the public that they should be exclusively engaged.

161. We take great pleasure in anticipating the period, now near at hand, when the good fruits of the institution will appear in the general and intimate acquaintance of the civil officers of this Government with the languages and manners of the people whose welfare and happiness are entrusted to their care, and in their laudable zeal for their interests, as well as for personal distinction in the discharge of their official duties. This happy result will, we trust, be accelerated by the introduction of that change in the system of education for Madras servants at the honourable Company's college in England, which we took the liberty to suggest to your honourable Court in our general letter, dated the 10th January last.

162. According to a rule proposed by the Board of Superintendence, to have temporary effect, with regard to the superior allowances for proficiency in the study of the native languages, we have determined that the salary of 100 pagodas per month shall be granted only to those gentlemen, who, besides passing a successful examination in one language, shall have made satisfactory proficiency in another; and that the salary of 75 pagodas per month shall be granted for any instance of particular or of general merit which, on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence, may appear to the Governor in Council deserving of such a reward.

165. We have from time to time authorized the Board of Superintendence to entertain and to discharge the extra teachers, as they were required or otherwise; and we have also permitted them to hire for three years a commodious house, at a monthly rent of 100 pagodas, the house being to be kept in repair by the owner. At the end of the year, we shall cause an account to be prepared of the actual expense incurred for the college, which we doubt not will satisfy your honourable Court of the moderate scale on which all its establishments have been regulated.

(55.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the Madras Government, dated 5th March 1813.

Par. 71. We transmit as a number in the packet, the report of the proceedings of the Board of Superintendence for the college of Fort St. George, which has been drawn up for the information of your honourable Court, and we request your attention to the rules which have been adopted for the conduct of that institution.

72. We trust your honourable Court will particularly approve of the provision made for instructing the junior civil servants in the Regulations of the Government, the history of India, and the religions, laws, manners and customs by which the inhabitants of the Peninsula are distinguished. The Board have been authorized to purchase whatever books they may consider necessary for that purpose, and at their request, have been furnished with a copy of the work of the Abbé Dubois, transmitted to your honourable Court.

73. Application has been made to the supreme Government for a fount of Persian types; and the College Board have received sanction for the expense of casting a fount of Telugoo and Canarese types, which is estimated at less than 400 pagodas, and have been authorized to procure from England the letters required to complete their fount of English type at an expense not exceeding 100 l.

77. From a statement submitted by the Civil Auditor, it will be seen that, after deducting the allowances of the junior civil servants attached to the college (an expense which would have been incurred though that institution had not existed), and the contingent charges which are not liable to be incurred again, the whole expense attending the college, during the year 1812, has amounted only to the sum of pagodas 5,569. 21. 15. or about 464 pagodas per month. From this sum ought moreover to be deducted the expense which attended the former establishment of the Madrissa, amounting to pagodas 331 per mensem, which would leave an additional expense of no more than pagodas 133 per mensem on account of the college. Neither is this expense to be wholly considered as additional, for two-thirds of its amount are incurred for native teachers, who must have been entertained by the junior civil servants themselves, had not the institution of the college enabled them without expense to procure more competent teachers than they could before have procured at any expense which they might have been willing to incur. So moderate a charge for so important an object, we feel assured will readily be sanctioned and approved by your honourable Court, and will obtain for us an acknowledgment that, in prosecuting the purposes for which the college was instituted, we have strictly conformed to that regard for economy which at the outset we professed to entertain.

78. 71.

Cons. 29 January.

earned by the secretary, and we trust that it may receive the sanction of your honourable Court.

79. We have had great satisfaction in observing the continued good effects of the college; in expressing again our acknowledgments for the gratuitous services of the Board of Superintendence; and in commending and encouraging the talents, the assiduity, and the honourable spirit of emulation, by which the junior civil servants attached to it are so generally, and in some instances, so eminently distinguished.

81. We are sincerely gratified by the assurance of the Board of Superintendence, that while the great majority of the students were free from any pecuniary obligation whatever, the debts which a few of them had incurred, were in general inconsiderable, and did not in any instance call for particular remark. The honourable principles in respect of expense, by which their conduct is governed, besides being calculated essentially to promote their own comfort and prosperity, reflect a high degree of credit upon their characters, and joined to the talents and attainments which some of them have exhibited, constitute the best qualification for those offices of importance and responsibility which in the course of their service they may be called to fill.

(56.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 3d June 1814.

(56.) Letter to
Madras Govern-
ment, 3 June 1814.

Para. 223. IN our public dispatch of 2d April 1813, we expressed our approbation of the institution of a college at your presidency. The economical principles upon which it was established, and which were indispensable to induce us to confirm it, we are glad to observe, from the 243d, and following paragraphs, of the report from the College Board, dated 1st January 1813, have not been departed from; since it appears that the charges for the year 1812, after deducting pagodas 4,489, on account of contingent charges which are not likely to be incurred again; and pagodas 1,680, the expense of the former establishment at the Madrisa, amounted only to 3,401 pagodas, or 283 pagodas per month; and this sum we observe, includes the establishment for the press and other items not in contemplation at the period when the college was originally instituted. We expect that you will continue to pay the strictest regard to economy in all your proceedings connected with the institution in question, and for our directions upon this particular point we refer you to the 43d paragraph of our above-mentioned dispatch of the 2d April 1813.

224. Having perused the statement contained in the paragraphs now before us, and in paragraphs 71 & 82 of your subsequent dispatch in this department, dated the 5th March 1813, regarding the progress of our junior servants in the study of the country languages, we fully participate in the satisfaction you have expressed at the success which has attended the establishment of a college at your Presidency, as evinced in the several instances of distinguished merit, and the general spirit of emulation prevalent in the institution which every succeeding report of the half yearly examinations has brought to your observation; and we remark, with sincere pleasure, the assurance given in the 160th paragraph of the letter now under consideration, that so far from the students having been led into extravagant habits of expense, an evil which you apprehend might arise from their residence at Madras, and living together in greater numbers than formerly; they were never before generally distinguished by an equal regard to economy or equal devotion to their studies, a circumstance creditable to the young men, and honourable to the authority under which they are placed; and we trust that the principles which appear to govern their conduct in these respects will continue to be inculcated by the Board of Superintendence, as not only affecting the credit of the institution but the comfort and prosperity of the students themselves.

225. We regret that any exception should have occurred to the general disposition which prevails among the students to acquire those attainments, which it is the object of the college to promote; it must, however, be acknowledged that the conduct of the precluded all hope of his making any satisfactory progress in his studies by a longer continuance at the institution; and therefore we approve of his having been removed from it, and placed under the judge and magistrate of the zillah of Verdachellum. At the same time we must remark, that the Report of the Board of Superintendence, of the 21st January 1813, has not entirely satisfied us that his avowed ignorance of the languages was the consequence of absolute inattention; the disposition which his request to join the college displayed to qualify himself for examination, would incline us, in the absence of any positive proof to the contrary, rather to ascribe it to a want of that peculiar talent which alone can be expected to ensure success in this particular study.

226. Your proceedings, connected with the important object of facilitating the acquisition of the country languages by our junior civil servants, we generally approve, as well as the rules you have adopted for the conduct of the college, recorded upon your consultation of the 2d February 1813: upon some part of these rules, however, we shall probably have occasion to remark, in the reply we propose to make to your suggestion, regarding the course of study at our college at Haileybury.

227. With reference to the sentiments expressed in the 45th paragraph of our public dispatch of the 2d April 1813, we are glad to remark, that in the rules established for the Madras College, you have modified your original resolution regarding the penalty which should follow a failure on the part of any of our junior servants to obtain a competent proficiency in the languages. We find in the 21st section of those rules it is declared, that contumacious neglect of the studies prescribed for the students will render the party liable

to expulsion from the college, and that such expulsion would be held to be a disqualification from promotion to offices of importance or emolument in the service, unless his subsequent conduct should atone for his contumacy. This declaration meets with our entire approbation.

(57.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government,
dated 22d July 1814.

Para. 14. A KNOWLEDGE of the vernacular dialects of the Peninsula is so necessary a qualification for a proper discharge of the important duties which devolve upon our servants in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, that we approve of the attention you have directed to this subject. We would, however, have it established as a principle, that the study be considered rather with a view to the despatch of real business, than to the attainment of a proficiency in literature. The elementary works which it may be proposed to commit to the press should previously undergo a careful revision, by persons properly qualified for the task. Those selected for class-books should chiefly consist of historical or biographical memoirs, of which we are taught to believe Colonel Mackenzie possesses an ample collection.

15. We have directed our serious attention to your observations on the relative importance of the languages taught at our college of Hertford, for the civil servants at your establishment, and to the alterations you suggest in the studies conducted there.

16. The reasons by which you have supported your recommendation appear to us very satisfactory; and we shall, in consequence, direct that the students destined for Madras shall be specially required to apply themselves to the study of the Sanscrit language, leaving them an option of directing their attention, at the same time, to the Hindoostanee or the Persian, but prescribing the study of the Sanscrit as their primary duty.

17. With a view of further stimulating our servants to the attainment of that language, we direct that the same encouragement be held out to them for proficiency in it, as we have authorized to be given for acquirements in the other native languages, in the 44th paragraph of our letter to you in this department, of the 2d April 1813. We shall expect an early communication from you of the effect of the regulations which you have adopted upon the recommendation of the College Committee; and shall therefore abstain from any observations upon them, until we have your report.

(58.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the *Madras* Government,
dated 31st December 1813.

Par. 115. THE two main objects of the institution of the college, which were, to apply the zealous and undivided attention of the junior civil servants to the study of the native languages, and to correct the preference formerly given to the study of such of those languages as are least useful to the public service, may now be considered as having been fully attained.

116. The progress which has been made towards the attainment of the other objects of the college, subsidiary to those above stated, will appear from the papers to be found on our proceedings noted in the margin. Competent teachers of the different languages have been provided; steps have been taken for procuring or improving the requisite elementary books, and a literary spirit has been excited among some of the natives attached to the college.

118. It would be a subject of regret as much to your honourable Court as to this Government, if the emulation which has been excited in the minds of the younger civil servants of this establishment, to excel in the study of the native languages, were to cease; and the same means by which it may at present be preserved, might then prove ineffectual to revive it. The Board of Superintendence expressed their opinion in such strong terms, and formed it apparently on such good grounds, against the discontinuance of that reward so essential to the high proficiency in the native languages; they considered that reward so essential to the spirit by which the studies of the gentlemen under their care are happily animated, that, persuaded your honourable Court will accede to their recommendation, and apprehensive lest a temporary discontinuance of the reward might produce bad consequences, which its restoration might not be able to remove, we considered ourselves justified in resolving that the rewards should be granted under the modification proposed by the Board of Superintendence, pending a reference on the subject to your honourable Court; and that the terms on which the gentlemen should be entitled to that reward, as well as to the superior allowances of the college and to the medals proposed by the Board, should be those which are specified in the 25th paragraph of the Board's letter to which we beg leave particularly to refer. We conceive that the qualifications to be possessed by those who are to receive the reward, will afford to the Government and to the country a manifold compensation for the expense attending it; and we have also particular satisfaction in recording our opinion that the gentlemen, who have hitherto been attached to the college, are by their exemplary demeanour, as well as by their zealous prosecution of their studies, entitled to every indulgence which the liberality of your honourable Court may extend to them.

119. We have desired the Board of Superintendence to communicate with the Mint-master regarding the preparation of suitable medals.

(59.)—EXTRACT

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

Appendix (L.)

(59.) Letter from
the College Board
at Madras, 20 Nov.
1813.

(59.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the College Board at Madras to the Governor in Council, dated November 20, 1813.

Para. 7. THE Court of Directors, after desiring that the honorary reward of 1,000 pagodas shall cease altogether, proceed to state, "We conceive the most eligible mode of remunerating the exertions of our servants, who shall have distinguished themselves by their proficiency in the languages of the country, will be found in their appointment to those situations for which they may have become qualified by their studies and acquirements."

8. A comparative view of the appointments which have taken place of late years, with the examinations during the same period, must sufficiently evince the marked attention which has been paid by the Government of Fort St. George to encourage the successful study of the Oriental languages, by the mode of remuneration above described. But, notwithstanding the confidence which this must inspire, we think there are too strong grounds for the apprehension, entertained by the honourable the Governor in Council, as stated in the Minutes of Council, on the despatch under consideration, that the "discontinuance of the reward of one thousand pagodas for distinguished proficiency in the studies pursued at the college may damp the ardour of the gentlemen attached to it."

9. Many years have now elapsed since the Government, convinced of the paramount importance of a knowledge of the native languages among their executive officers, have held out the promise of promotion, as an inducement to the members of the civil service to apply to the study of them; but previously to the grant of the honorary reward of 1,000 pagodas, in the year 1797, the civil servants on this establishment, with very few exceptions, were entirely unacquainted with any Asiatic language, either foreign or vernacular, in use on the coast. Subsequently to that period, many have applied to this study, and by extraordinary labour and exertion have succeeded in acquiring a considerable knowledge of these languages, assisted, indeed, with respect to the Arabic, Persian and Hindostanee, by the facilities afforded on the establishment of the College of Fort William, but encouraged principally by the hope of obtaining either the reward itself or the distinction attending it. Nor is the effect on the service, of the motive thus excited, to be estimated only by reference to the number of persons on whom the reward has been actually bestowed: by some of those known to be best acquainted with the Asiatic languages the reward was never demanded, their early rise in the service reducing it, with respect to them, from an honorary distinction, intimately connected with the hope of promotion, to a mere consideration of pecuniary emolument; others also, although they never arrived at that proficiency which entitled them to apply for the reward, attained, in different degrees, such knowledge as effectually to control an interpreter, though they might not always be able to dispense with his aid.

10. On more ambitious motives the prospect of promotion, however distant, will no doubt operate with its accustomed force, and to such, therefore, the certainty of promotion adequate to their acquirements will be a sufficient motive for exertion; but an institution like that of the college at Madras, to accommodate itself to the exigencies of human nature, must provide motives of a different kind for tempers of a different order; so that the hope of distinction, the fear of disgrace, or even the mere desire of emolument, operating variously on various dispositions, may all have the same final tendency, and be productive, though in different degrees, of the same effects.

11. Satisfied that the restraint necessarily attendant on systematic study is not congenial to the habits of young men who have reached that period of life which the majority to those attached to the college have attained, and convinced by experience, that greater inducements than the distant prospect of promotion, or of the honorary reward alone, were necessary to excite general attention to the study of the languages peculiar to the South of India, we endeavoured, by combining increased allowances with the honorary reward of 1,000 pagodas, to oppose certain immediate and progressive advantages, to present constraint and inconvenience, to inspire a general spirit of emulation by holding out inducements suited to the feelings of each student; and so far have we succeeded, that among the junior branches of the service originally placed under our superintendence, very few are to be found, who are not acquainted with one or more of the vernacular languages of the Peninsula, and many have advanced to high proficiency in oriental philology.

12. When a fair prospect has thus opened to the attainment of an object so essentially conducive to the happiness and welfare of the people, to the character of the Government, and to the prosperity of the state,—an object so anxiously desired also by the Court of Directors themselves,—we should be wanting in our duty to their true interests, did we not strongly recommend to Government the expediency of a farther reference to the honourable Court, and, until the result of that reference be known, the urgency of modifying their orders, which, if carried implicitly into effect, we are persuaded must infallibly tend to distress the emulative ardour so happily excited among their junior civil servants upon the coast.

24. We are of opinion, however, that in continuing the reward, alterations might be made, which, while they satisfy the Court of Directors that due attention has been paid to the spirit of their instructions, shall not subtract from the motive to exertion, under the influence of which the knowledge of the vernacular languages has of late been so greatly extended among their servants of this establishment. We accordingly submit to the consideration of the Governor in Council the following arrangement, under which we would propose that the increased allowances and the honorary reward should for the future be granted.

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Appendix (L.)

25. We recommend,—

First. That the lowest of the increased allowances (75 pagodas per mensem) continue to be granted, as authorized by the Minutes of Council under date the 11th August 1812, for any instance of general or particular merit which, on the recommendation of the Board, may appear to be deserving of such reward.

Secondly. That an honorary medal be granted at the half-yearly examinations, to each of the students who may pass such an examination as would heretofore, under the College rules, have entitled him to the reward of 1,000 pagodas.

Thirdly. That the highest allowance (100 pagodas per mensem) be granted for such proficiency in two languages as, on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence, may appear to merit this increased reward.

Fourthly. That on quitting the college, the honorary reward of 1,000 pagodas be granted to each student who, within any period not exceeding three years, shall have obtained one or more of the honorary medals, shall have received the highest rate of allowance, shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the Regulations, and shall delivered to the Board at least two themes prepared under the College Rules, and shall be recommended to Government by the Board of Superintendence, for general propriety of conduct while attached to the institution.

26. This arrangement will provide a regular gradation of reward according to proficiency; the circumstance regarding which the honourable Court have particularly expressed their disapprobation, namely, the grant of the donation of 1,000 pagodas more than once to the same individual, will never occur; the reward, the prospect of which will excite the industry of all, will be granted to those only who are capable of the great increased exertions which will be necessary to obtain it. It will be granted also at the period when it will prove the most beneficial to them; when it will afford means of increasing the conveniences of those who, on quitting college, may remain at the Presidency, and for furnishing those appointed to situations in the provinces with the necessaries required to enable them to proceed to their stations.

(60.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the Madras Government, dated 23d August 1815.

Para. 27. We have derived very great satisfaction from a perusal of the reports of the Board of Superintendence, at observing the proficiency made by the students at the college, generally, in the native languages, as thereby shown, more particularly from the high attainments of those to whom you had assigned honorary rewards.

28. It is also very satisfactory to us to learn, that the two main objects in the institution of the college, viz. the applying the zealous and undivided attention of the junior civil servants to the study of the native languages, and the correcting the preference formerly given to the study of such of those languages as are least useful to the public service, may now be considered as having been fully attained.

29. We have very maturely considered the report of the Board of Superintendence, to which you have referred us, on the subject of our orders for discontinuing the donation of 1,000 pagodas, heretofore granted to such students as should excel in acquirements in the native languages.

30. The inducements held out to the students for due exertion, in order to attain proficiency in those languages, appeared to us to be sufficiently strong for that purpose, nor does it now appear so clear to us that those students upon whom these inducements would not operate, would be effectually stimulated by the farther reward of 1,000 pagodas.

31. The honorary reward of medals, the increased rates of allowances, and finally, the prospect of filling situations of emolument, consequent upon the successful exertions of the students in your college, still appear to us as affording strong grounds for excitement.

32. By the rules of the college, we observe that, in addition to the allowances made to the students, they are found, according to the usage of the service, lodgings at the Company's expense, or else receive an allowance of 10 pagodas a month for house-rent, which may certainly be considered as an addition to the amount to their monthly salaries, so that their situations are, in fact, upon a better footing than by the statement in the report of the Board of Superintendence they would appear to be placed, and upon which the Board seem to ground an argument for the continuance of the donation of 1,000 pagodas.

33. The sufficiency or inadequacy, however, of the writers' allowances, we consider as a distinct question from the donation of the 1,000 pagodas, which latter was doubtless intended as a reward exclusively for high attainments in oriental literature, without any reference to the amount of their general allowances.

34. As, however, you appear to be apprehensive that the carrying our orders for the entire discontinuance of this donation into effect, would be hazarding all the benefits which have already resulted from the present system of the college management, we shall not object, under those circumstances, to your substituting the modified scale of rewards which you have proposed in the room of that which we had ordered to be abolished, but which we direct shall not in any case whatever be exceeded.

(61.)—EXTRACT

them the respective languages which they profess to teach, whether as candidates for the situation of teacher to the junior civil servants, or with other views, in the same manner as has been hitherto usual, under the directions of the college, and their secretary; whilst, under the committee and their secretary, the same head masters are to instruct the candidates for the situation of collectorate teachers in the provinces, and those for the situation of district teachers also, at the Presidency itself.

3. Perhaps no other arrangement could have been suggested which would equally have combined efficiency with economy; but long and intimate acquaintance with the college details, leads me to anticipate much inconvenience from the head masters being thus placed, and obliged to act, under two distinct authorities, each naturally zealous for its own department. The two secretaries, with even the most cordial mutual feelings, can hardly, under such circumstances, avoid some collision; and the head masters distracted by different, perhaps opposite orders, will feel greatly embarrassed in the performance of their duties. Indeed, as the present channel of communication between the two Boards, I have no hesitation in submitting my opinion that they cannot act in unison, without a more intimate connection between them than now exists.

4. This might be effected, either by placing the College Board under the Committee of Public Instruction, as the examiners in the college of Fort William are under the College Council there; or by uniting the two Boards into one, and the duty of their secretaries in the same person.

5. With respect to the former suggestion, I would observe, that the members of the College Board at Madras are not paid examiners, like the professors in Calcutta. They act gratuitously, some of them have long watched over the establishment, which they have contributed to rear; and the interposition of a new authority between them and the Government would be felt as ungracious by a body who deserve well of the public, and whose zeal should not be damped. On this account, the preference seems due to some arrangement, which will unite the two Boards, the members of which, if placed together, would stand thus:

COMMITTEE.				COLLEGE.			
		The Hon. Mr. GRAEME, President.					
1.	Mr. Oliver	-	-	-	-	ex officio	Mr. M'Kerrell.
2.	Mr. Stokes	-	-	-	-	-	Mr. Campbell.
3.	Mr. Campbell	-	-	-	-	ditto	Mr. M'Leod.
4.	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	Mr. Dent.
5.	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	Mr. Elliot.
6.	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	Mr. Robertson.
7.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr. Morris.
8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr. M'Lean.*

6. It is obvious that ten members would be a body unnecessarily numerous for any Board. Superior authority can alone best decide the selection which would be made, or the precise name over which a line of exclusion should be drawn.

7. This arrangement could perhaps best be reconciled to the individual feelings of the excluded members, by an explanation that the union of the two bodies having been deemed requisite for public objects, and their joint number being objectionably great, it became absolutely requisite to draw some line, which has necessarily excluded the juniors from the extended duties to devolve on the combined Board; but under a full acknowledgment of their past services, and with a determination on the part of Government still to avail themselves of their aid, at all the public examinations held at the college.

8. Such a measure would not only consolidate in one body the control over all the different classes of natives now to be instructed at the college, but would remedy the inconvenience, which I think is now felt; 1st, from all the translators to Government being *ex-officio* entitled to seats at the College Board; 2dly, from the circumstance of placing the Sanscrit examiner there; and 3dly, from the anomaly of making the secretary also a member, which, as it formerly originated in my own person, I the more freely venture to notice.

9. The consequence has been that of the present members of the College Board, several are of a standing in the service not sufficiently removed from that of the students themselves; a circumstance which must insensibly weaken the authority of the Board, and the wholesome influence which it is so desirable that it should exercise over the general conduct of the junior civil servants. I may be excused in adding, that a full meeting of the College Board can rarely at present be obtained, in consequence of the other more urgent duties which press on many of its Members, as secretaries and translators. If obtained, it cannot be held without depriving the Board of Revenue, not only of one of its members, but of their secretary and his two deputies also, greatly to the prejudice of general revenue business; and, without the most remote personal allusion, I may mention, as another contingency which should be avoided, that some of the junior members might occasionally be led into discussions with their seniors, not very consistent with the relative situations in which their other general duties place them, the maintenance of which may materially concern the good of the public service.

10. Nothing I hope has here been stated which can be understood as undervaluing the talents or services of the junior translators, the Sanscrit examiner, &c. They have been, and may

* Mr. Thomas, who was Sanscrit Examiner, was a Member of the College Board. I conclude his successor also is.

may continue to be, of very great public utility; but this will be rather in aiding at the periodical examinations held at the college, than at the discussion of general questions by the Board, especially of such as are connected with the improved education of the natives.

11. For these reasons I would suggest that the Board of Superintendence for the college should hereafter consist of such gentlemen only as the Government may select, and of none *ex-officio*; that the secretary and Sanscrit examiner should not be members; but that they, and such of the translators to Government as may not be nominated to a seat at the united Board, be directed to aid the Board at all the periodical examinations held at the college; and that the Committee of Public Instruction, and such members of the present College Board as the Government may select, be united into one body, to exercise the functions of both, and to be termed "The College Board of Public Instruction."

12. Should such a plan be approved, the duties of the two secretaries might hereafter be vested in the same person; and, until this arrangement can be effected, without injury to individual interests, the two could act conjointly under the united Board, or one might be made the deputy of the other.

13. I proceed to suggest another modification of the present college rules, by which the public service would be still more materially promoted.

14. Before the college was established, a junior civil servant on his arrival at Madras, was at once nominated to a situation, (generally in the interior) whence he was periodically summoned to the Presidency, for examination in the native languages, by a committee annually appointed. It was one of those committees which suggested the establishment of the college, in order to supply the want of tolerable native teachers, and of nearly all elementary books for the study of the native languages, then loudly and justly complained of; and to form a more permanent body, for the systematical examination of young men entering on the public service. With the exception of this last duty, the chief objects of the college, as explained in the paper suggesting its first establishment, were to print anew the few elementary books which then existed; to encourage by pecuniary rewards the composition of such others as were required; and to educate a class of natives for the situation of teacher to the junior civil servants. These objects could be effected only by degrees. The attendance at the Presidency of the native candidates for the situation of teacher was requisite, for their own education at the college, where also alone could any elementary books issue from the press; and in order to avail themselves of these facilities, as they were gradually called into action, the junior civil servants themselves were congregated at the college in Madras, where a course of public lectures was likewise contemplated; but, from the want of professors, was immediately abandoned.

15. It is gratifying to look back and observe the general success which has hitherto attended this institution. The reprinting at its press of the elementary Tamil works, then in existence, has led to the publication of others on that language by two of its students, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Balington. New works, illustrative of the Carnataca have been produced by one of its oldest members, Mr. M'Kerrell, who has been followed by Mr. Reeves. Others on Telooogo have been published, both by the present and a former college secretary, whilst two of its students, Mr. Whish and Mr. Viveash, are engaged in similar works on the Malayalam and Mahratta languages; and an extensive class of well-informed native teachers, of nearly every one of the numerous languages in use in the Peninsula, has at length been formed, aided by a subordinate class of candidates for that office.

16. Under these altered circumstances, I do not think that the residence of the junior civil servants at Madras is longer necessary. The increased facilities for study which were formerly attainable at the college alone, can now accompany them thence into the interior, whence they may periodically return to the Presidency, for examination by the College Board.

17. The advantage which an early and general communication with the natives of the country gives to the acquisition of their languages is so obvious as to need no remark: it also affords an invaluable opportunity for acquiring an intimate knowledge of the habits and feelings of the people, at a period of life when their novelty gives additional excitement to curiosity; and few prosecute such inquiries without laying a foundation for that indulgent consideration towards the natives, which it is so much the policy of the Government to encourage amongst their servants. It would likewise enable the junior civil servants to obtain an insight into the details of public business, which may be sought for in vain at Madras; and above all, when a young man is placed at a distance from the allurements to dissipation, extravagance and debt, perhaps inseparable from an Indian metropolis, he is at once removed from the temptation, or if it should present itself, is deprived of even the means to indulge in those expensive conveyances, entertainments or other excesses which are the general causes of their pecuniary embarrassments.

18. At one time, removal into the provinces was resorted to, only in cases of misconduct, and was considered by the junior civil servants as a species of rustication or disgrace. The Government, more recently, have endeavoured to induce it voluntarily; but few have availed themselves of the advantages under which this option was granted. All odium, otherwise attendant on the removal of the junior servants generally into the interior may at once be avoided, by reverting to the former system, of appointing each, though only nominally, to an official situation, for when accompanied by office, removal into the provinces becomes

becomes an honour instead of a disgrace; and the present call for civil servants affords a good opportunity for applying the proposed measure to those now attached to the college. By retaining in their own hands the option of nomination to office, either at the Presidency or in the interior, the Government will be able to keep such few of their junior civil servants at Madras, as from their connections there, or from other particular circumstances, it may be thought advisable to retain at the Presidency, as an exception from the general rule.

19. Those who may be nominated to situations in the interior, if placed under the collectors as assistants, will of course be entitled, besides their college-pay, to the established tent allowance, which may even operate beneficially as some additional inducement to seek the provinces. The salary of all will of course be regulated as at present, by proficiency in their studies; and if this outline of a plan should meet approval, besides the character of the officers under whom the junior servants are to be nominated in the interior, some other points may deserve consideration, in fixing the stations to which they should be sent. On account of their health, the most favourable as to climate will no doubt be preferred; to enable them conveniently to attend the periodical examinations, the stations should not be too far distant from the Presidency; and for the sake of economy in furnishing them with teachers, several studying the same languages should be sent to the same place.

20. The college rule which grants to a student, on the inferior rates of pay, an opportunity of examination for higher allowances, every *two* months, will in this event require modification, so as to give him that right only at the periodical examinations, to be held every *six* months; and in other minor respects, the present college rules may require to be altered so as to suit the above suggestions; but this, in the event of their adoption, I am satisfied can be done without any material difficulty.

A. D. Campbell.

(70.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the Governor in Council at Madras to the Court of Directors, dated May 1, 1827.

(70.) Letter from the Madras Government, 1 May 1827. 20. It having appeared that the interests of the gentlemen attached to the college, as well as those of the public service, require their being employed at earlier periods in the provinces, we have acceded to a recommendation of the College Board, that the services of those gentlemen are, after the expiration of two years from their admission into the institution, to be considered available for public duty, and that the privilege of being examined, with the view of obtaining increased salaries or the honorary reward, be allowed to them during the usual period of three years.

(71.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the Madras Government, dated 3d September 1828.

(71.) Letter to Madras, 3 Sept. 1828.

Para. 34. We have now before us the particulars of three half-yearly examinations of the students at the college, together with several intermediate private examinations. The result of them is highly satisfactory, as they have shown many instances of rapid, and some of very considerable proficiency, with very few of negligence or incapacity. We are much pleased, moreover, to learn from the reports of the Board of Superintendence, that none of the students are in debt to any material amount.

35. Notwithstanding, however, the general good conduct of the students at the college, so far as relates to expense, which renders it less necessary, on their own account, to shorten the period of their stay at the Presidency, it is highly proper that, even during the period which has hitherto been spent in the acquisition of the native languages, their services should be rendered available to Government, as far as may be consistent with the prosecution of their studies. You have therefore acted judiciously in rendering the students eligible to situations in the interior so soon as they are declared qualified for the public service in one language; the obligation being still imposed upon them to qualify themselves in two, within the prescribed term of three years, and without prejudice to any of the advantages to which they might become entitled by completing their studies in the college.

36. The building hitherto occupied by the college being out of repair, and being no longer of sufficient size, you have, on the expiration of the lease, purchased another house for 90,000 rupees, which, besides answering the purposes of the college, will afford several rooms for the library and museum of the Literary Society, and a place for the meetings of societies or of the inhabitants of Madras. Though we do not consider it incumbent upon us to provide accommodation either for the Literary Society or for public meetings, and although the amount of the purchase-money is considerable, yet as it appears that a building equally suitable for the college could not be either purchased or erected at a smaller cost, it is a source of satisfaction to us, that by approving your purchase we have the power of contributing to the convenience of the public at Madras.

(72.)—EXTRACT

(72.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the Madras Government, dated September 15th, 1830.

Appendix (L.)

1. THE revised Rules, made with a view to render the junior servants available for the public service at a more early period than before, appear well adapted to their end.

2. The reports on the examinations of the college students for the year 1828 and the first half year of 1829 are satisfactory, with respect to the proficiency of several of the students. It is also very gratifying that some of them are entirely free from debt, and that where this is not the case, the amount of debt is, with one or two exceptions, inconsiderable.

(72.) Letter to Madras Government, 15 Sept. 1830.

(73.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the Bombay Government, dated 29th August 1821.

COLLEGES at BOMBAY and POONA.

Para. 59. THE instructions conveyed by your honourable Court in the 57th paragraph of your despatch, dated the 14th of July 1819, in the Revenue Department, have induced us to take measures for the establishment of a college at this presidency; and as the subject has occupied our serious attention during the last year, we proceed to submit our proceedings to your honourable Court.

60. In pursuance of a proposition submitted to us by our President, in his Minute, dated in June 1820, we nominated a committee,* to frame regulations for the proposed establishment, taking as their model the Code in force at Madras, and introducing such alterations as circumstances might require.

61. The instructions issued to the committee prescribed the acquisition of two languages, of which the Hindoostanee was an indispensable one, to every civil servant; the other, the Mahratta or Guzerattee; and while these were to be considered as essentials in the education of the civil servants, encouragement was to be held out to the acquirement of Persian, Sanscrit and Arabic, as advantageous additions.

62. Their attention was also drawn to the best means of procuring teachers, the most advisable courses of study, the maintaining order, and the encouraging proficiency. The committee was subsequently furnished with a sketch of the constitution of the college of Fort William, a statement of the duties performed by the professors and examiners, and a list of the class books in use; and with a memorandum of the establishment at Madras, drawn up to the latest period.

63. On the 13th of November, the committee submitted to us a plan of the college to be established at Bombay, with a copy of the Code of regulations for its management, to which we have the honour to refer your honourable Court.

65. The establishment was to be placed under a College Council, assisted by a secretary, who was also to be examiner and librarian.

66. In addition to the salary of the secretary of 1,000 rupees per month, the following sketch of the expense of the college comprehends the best estimate we can form of the amount, the salaries for the teachers having been fixed at the lowest possible scale; viz.

The College for instructing Europeans, calculated for from 30 to 40 Students:		Rupees.
1 Native of Arabia, for Arabic	- - - - -	100
2 Natives of Persia, for Persian (who might also occasionally teach Arabic, if qualified), at rupees 80	- - - - -	160
10 Teachers of Hindoostanee, average 60	- - - - -	600
(The majority might be expected to be qualified to teach Persian.)		
5 Teachers of Mahrattas (also qualified to teach Sanscrit), at rupees 60, average	- - - - -	300
5 Teachers of Guzerattee, qualified to teach Sanscrit	- - - - -	300
		<u>Rupees 1,480</u>

72. With regard to the establishment of a college at Bombay on the plan thus submitted to your honourable Court, we have been prevented from carrying the arrangement into immediate effect, as your honourable Court have directed us to communicate to you the result of our proceedings connected with the instruction of the junior civil servants in the native languages; but we strongly recommend the adoption of it.

73. The only possible objection that appears in our minds is the expense, but the greater part of it must be incurred whether the college be eventually instituted or not, while the education of your junior civil servants is evidently indispensable; nor are we aware of any other arrangement by which this can be so effectually provided for.

74. It is true that several of the junior civil servants have already passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language with great credit, and within a very short period from their arrival in

(73.) Letter from Bombay Government, 29 Aug. 1821.

1820. Pub. Cons. 7 June, fol. 833-841.

The 11 Oct. 1820. fol. 1433-1464.

1821. Pub. Cons. 17 Jan. fol. 69.

1821. Pub. Cons. 17 Jan. fol. 112.

1821. Pub. Cons.
25 April, fol. 644.
646.

24 Jan. fol. 190.
28 Feb. 354.

18 July.

in the country. Still, however, the establishment in question appears to be necessary, as we cannot reckon on the permanency of the zeal manifested by the writers of the last season, in acquiring the languages of the East, so effectually, as by means of the emulation excited by a collegiate institution; and it is also obvious, that young men, however well disposed, must encounter great difficulties in entering on such a study, without the aid of persons regularly educated to instruct them.

75. Until the receipt of your honourable Court's decision on the subject, we shall continue to pursue the practice we have lately adopted with regard to requiring a certain knowledge of the Hindoostanee language in all our junior civil servants, before they can be admitted to the enjoyment of the higher allowances attached to official employment. A committee has accordingly been appointed for their examination periodically on the 10th of May, the 10th of September, and the 10th of January of each year.

76. The extent and nature of the test required are more particularly explained in the report from the Examination Committee of the 19th of January. If the student has attained the requisite degree of proficiency, and is reported capable of transacting public duties in that language, he is permitted to draw the full allowances of the situation to which he may stand appointed; on the other hand, those who may not have acquired the same knowledge of the language, continue to draw only the allowances of an employed writer, and on the establishment of a college are liable to be subjected to its enactments unless previously qualified.

77. Your honourable Court will observe from our proceedings in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, that all the young men of the present season have been distributed among the several zillahs and collectorates, which we have considered preferable to allowing them to remain at the Presidency; and they have been informed, that promotion in the service, and consequent increase of their salaries, will entirely depend on their passing the requisite examination in the Hindoostanee language, and on the college being established, that they will be liable to be removed from their appointment and be directed to join it, should they not have qualified themselves for public employment.

(74.)—MINUTE of the Honourable Mounstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay,
dated June 2d, 1820.

(74.) Minute of the
Hon. M. Elphinstone,
2 June 1820.

IN compliance with the orders of the honourable Court of Directors, that we should enter on a plan for the education of our junior civil servants, I beg to propose that subject for consideration.

I have the honour to circulate a copy of the Madras regulations for the college, which seem simple and economical, and which, I am told, answer in practice. I have written to inquire, privately, what alterations are thought advisable by those who have the charge of carrying them into effect.

In the mean time I beg to propose, that the Madras regulations should be submitted to a committee, who may be requested to consider what alterations are advisable, either on general principles, or from local differences, in the instructions of the two presidencies.

One change of such kind appears to me to be obviously desirable—

1st, That the Hindoostanee language should be made indispensable in all cases; and, 2dly, That the languages to be most encouraged after the Hindoostanee should be Mahratta and Guzerattee; all other languages, except Hindoostanee, being confined to a particular province. A servant who knows only one of them is restricted to that division, and no talents on his part, and no exigency of the service, can render it expedient to transfer him to another; while the knowledge of Hindoostanee renders him capable of transacting business with tolerable success in every part of the territories under Bombay.

On the other hand, Hindoostanee is not enough to enable a man to understand the correspondence, or, what is of more importance, to converse with the ryots of every part of the country. For these purposes, Guzerattee or Mahratta is required, and the study of one of them, in addition to the Hindoostanee, might either be made indispensable for promotion, or if that be thought to be imposing too great a burden on the students, they might be encouraged by additional allowances or honorary rewards. Persian, Sanscrit and Arabic are advantageous additions, rather than essential in the education of our civil servants, and would be sufficiently rewarded by honorary distinction or sums of money.

These and similar topics, as well as the best means of procuring teachers, and the best course of study, &c. &c. will engage the attention of the committee, who may also recommend to Government the best means of maintaining order and encouraging proficiency among the young men.

I understand that pecuniary rewards have been forbidden, but I strongly recommend their adoption being powerfully pressed on the approbation of the Court of Directors.

The great essential must, however, be the strictness of Government in promoting no civil servant until he has passed the prescribed examination, and on its bearing in mind his conduct in the first stage of his course, until subsequent instances of bad or good behaviour shall have occurred to efface the impression. So soon as the college shall have been instituted, all civil servants of less than three years standing should be subjected to the prescribed examination.

(74.) Minute by the
Hon. M. Elphinstone,
2 June 1820.

examination, in one at least of the three necessary languages, and should be sent back to college if he can pass in none of them. Immediate notice of this intention should be given, to enable the younger servants to avoid the threatened inconvenience.

When we have provided for the instruction of the civil servants in the languages, we have taken an important step in their education, but by no means the only one, or perhaps the most important that is required to qualify them for the public service.

The practical education, on which their future usefulness is to depend, commences when they leave college, and their success in it is more liable to be influenced by the arrangements of Government than the earlier part of their course.

If a young man has been tolerably taught at home, and has acquired a competent knowledge of the native languages, it is still requisite that he should have zeal, that he should be intimately acquainted with the natives, and that he should have general views of their relation to us and to each other.

The attainment of all those objects is greatly obstructed by the system of rising by seniority in separate lines of the service. By the nature of our service, seniority must always form the ground-work of our selection for offices; but zeal cannot be expected to be kept up if that rule is not to be departed from in cases of eminent proficiency or glaring incapacity.

Rise in separate branches renders men expert in details, but it must necessarily limit their knowledge, and it is very apt to narrow their understandings. The judicial line, in particular, must, one would suppose, be apt to give those who are exclusively brought up in it something of that bias in favour of the rules they administer which is every where ascribed to the profession of the law, and to lead them to look into the Regulations for objects of study, instead of into human nature, and the circumstances of the country which it is their duty to govern. I would therefore advise that every young man, for whatever line he may be destined, should begin by serving two or three years under a collector. The Revenue line, especially since the police has been added to it, cannot be entered on without an investigation of the institutions of the natives; it requires its members to travel through the districts, and visit the inhabitants in their villages, and thus leads directly to a knowledge of their manners and their rulers. Such a preparation would fit a young man to fill the office of a register, and would leave him ready to enter on that of a collector, which ought in general to be next in succession, and from whence the next step should, in most cases, be to the Bench. The servants who showed themselves least capable during their progress, might find employment in the departments, where there is not so great a call for active talent. I do not mean that this regular alternation of judicial and revenue appointments should take place in all instances, but that some service in the revenue line should be required of every man, and that his experience should be as much diversified as circumstances will admit. From this general rise I would not even except the secretaries to Government. I am aware that the most striking example the service affords both of extensive and accurate information, and of liberal and enlightened views, was produced by an uninterrupted employment in the secretary's office; and I am even ready to admit, that a person of uncommon talents and application may derive more profit from a commanding view of all the departments, than from acting in several in succession; but, in most cases, it will be acknowledged that the chance would be in favour of a mixture of practice, and that we ought not to rely for the ordinary conduct of our government on such instances of utility as must necessarily be of rare occurrence. It will hereafter, I have no doubt, be found expedient to raise the allowances of our secretaries to such a point, as to render it an object for servants of experience to accept of those offices, and to afford Government useful advice and assistance in superintending and directing the departments to which each belongs; and with this view, among others, I would propose throwing the secretaryship into the general line of the service.

I have enlarged on this subject more than I at first intended, but not more than it deserves. Under a government like ours, the provision of able public servants is of incomparably greater importance to the people than the whole code of our Regulations.

I now recur to the details of the proposed arrangement, and recommend that the Committee should be composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Warden, Mr. Goodwin, Major Kennedy, Mr. Erskine, Doctor Taylor; and that they should be requested to assemble immediately, and report as soon as convenient.

I likewise recommend that, until the college be founded, the young men now at the Presidency be sent, in the revenue department, to the districts where there is more probability of their improving. Their employment must be left, in a great measure, to the collector, but the wish of Government may be intimated, that when their knowledge of the language appears sufficient, he should entrust them first with the correspondence of two or three Talooks, and afterwards with the management of them, under his own direct supervision. The business may at first be conducted at the collector's station, and may afterwards be more completely committed to the assistant, who may proceed to the spot for the purpose of conducting it.

(signed) M. Elphinstone.

Appendix (L.)

(75.) Minute of
G. L. Prendergast,
Esq.

(75.)—MINUTE of G. L. Prendergast, esq. Member of Council at Bombay.

I AM of opinion the plan for the college at Bombay should be submitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors, agreeably to their orders contained in the 57th paragraph of their letter of the 14th July last year, as follows: "You are hereby directed to submit to us a plan for that purpose, modelled on as economical a scale as may be consistent with the end in view." Nor do I see any urgent necessity, at present, for exceeding the authority they have been pleased to give to this Government in the concluding part of the same paragraph: "In the mean attendant upon this proceeding." I believe there is, just now, hardly any one of our junior civil servants, even those last arrived, who have not already passed examination with as great credit, and within as short a period, as could be expected in the college; a circumstance that seems to throw some doubt as to the necessity of establishing a college at Bombay at all; and even supposing this college to be established, whether I consider the success of a young servant himself, or the interests which he will have to administer in a short time, I should prefer, to sending him to the college at Bombay, appointing him a junior assistant in the judicial or revenue department or subordinates, or to be a resident at a native court, because I think he would, in any of those situations, acquire a better knowledge of the native languages, and have better opportunities of associating with the best and most intelligent of the natives, than he would in the college of Bombay. For although we may bring respectable natives to situations of moonshees, professors, &c., here they will quickly lose their own peculiar habits, as all natives on the island seem to me to have done, and adopt what they consider more European; and if I was myself at the head of any of the departments I have alluded to, I would not wish for law or revenue officers, or native assistants, agents or vakeels, who have received their education at any of our colleges or Presidencies.

(signed) G. L. Prendergast.

(76.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the Bombay Government,
dated 14th August 1822.

COLLEGE.

(76.) Letter from
Bombay Govern-
ment, 14 Aug.
1822.

Para. 24. IN the 74th paragraph of our despatch of the 29th of August 1821, we had the honour to inform your honourable Court of the progress made by the junior civil servants in the study of the native languages; and we have now the honour to submit to your honourable Court the result of the periodical examinations in September and January last, which is highly creditable to such of the gentlemen who passed the examination; and we entertain confident expectation that an honourable solicitude to acquire those qualifications which are indispensable to public employment, will stimulate those gentlemen who appeared, by the result of the examination, not to have then acquired the degree of proficiency requisite for the transaction of public business; and others who had not yet presented themselves for examination, not to disappoint the favourable opinion with which we are impressed of their general good conduct.

25. We take this opportunity of observing, that the difficulty experienced by the junior civil servants in procuring moonshees, not only at the Presidency, but at the subordinate stations, has been so great as to strengthen the opinion already impressed on us from many quarters, of the indispensable necessity of a native college, in addition to that established at Poona, for the cultivation of Hindoo learning.

26. Had this question not been already submitted to your honourable Court, we should not have hesitated, in anticipation of your approval, to have commenced on the necessary undertaking; and we beg to draw the particular attention of your honourable Court to the importance of an early decision on the point in reference.

(77.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the Bombay Government,
dated 11th June 1823.(77.) Letter to
Bombay Govern-
ment, 11 June
1823.

Para. 2. WE now proceed to address you on the subject of the colleges, which you propose to establish at the Presidency, for the junior civil servants and the natives, and that for the Hindoos, which you have established at Poona; measures which you have brought to our notice in para. 59 to 80 of your letter, dated 29th August 1821, and in para. 24 to 26 of that dated 14th August 1822.

3. The institution for the civil servants, and that for the natives stand on very different grounds; and the utility or inutility of them is to be judged of by reference to very different considerations.

4. That which is proposed for the education of our junior civil servants has occupied your attention chiefly in consequence of the instructions conveyed in our letter in the revenue department, dated the 14th of July 1819. In the passage to which you allude, it was stated, that

Appendix (L.)

(77.) Letter to
Bombay Govern-
ment, 11 June
1823.

that "we were desirous of affording to the writers who arrived at your presidency the means of improvement in the native languages;" and you were in consequence "directed to submit to us a plan for that purpose, modelled on as economical a scale as might be consistent with the end in view."

5. It is evident, both from the tenor of these words and from the occasions on which they were produced, that we had nothing further in contemplation than the means of attaining such a practical knowledge of the languages of the country as would enable our servants to hold that intercourse with the natives, which the proper discharge of their duties requires.

6. You inform us, however, that you had taken measures for the establishment of a college upon the model of that at Madras, though you might have concluded that such was not our intention, from the circumstance of our not having mentioned that institution as exhibiting the plan which it would be proper for you to follow.

7. Having nominated a committee to frame regulations for the proposed establishment, "the instructions," you say, "which were issued to them prescribed the acquisition of two languages, of which the Hindoostanee was an indispensable one to every civil servant; the other, the Mahratta or Guzzerattee: and while these were to be considered as essentials in the education of the civil servants, encouragement was to be held out to the acquirement of the Persian, Sanscrit and Arabic, as advantageous additions."

8. So far these institutions are judicious; Hindoostanee, as the language almost universal throughout India, is of primary importance; and as your civil servants are to be employed either in Guzzerat or among the Mahrattas, the Guzzerat language for those who are to be employed in Guzzerat, that of the Mahrattas for those who are to be employed among the Mahrattas, in addition to the Hindoostanee, must fully qualify them for all that intercourse which the nature of their duties requires.

9. As those languages, and those alone, are necessary, our views extend no further, either with respect to the means of instruction which you were to afford, or the proficiency upon which you were to insist as the condition of being promoted to the higher emoluments attached to official employments. The other languages of India, the languages of literature rather than of business, should be acquired, not only as you properly determine, at the option of the individuals, but at their own expense. The acquisition of them would always be regarded as ornamental, and should by you be considered as commendatory, and as affording a ground of preference where other circumstances are equal.

10. This being the view which we take of the subject, and nothing being regarded by us as essential but the teaching of these three native languages, Hindoostanee, Mahratta and Guzzerattee, we are far indeed from being of opinion that the apparatus of a college and its great expense are either required for the purpose, or would afford the best means of accomplishing the end.

11. Two things alone appear to us to be necessary; the first, a sufficient number of natives qualified to teach to young Englishmen the three languages in question: the second, a well-constituted organ of superintendence for seeing that the masters perform their duty, and for examining the students. If these were provided, and if the intended effects were still farther secured by steady adherence to the rule of promoting no young men to the superior emoluments attached to active duty, before a due proficiency in two of the languages was acquired, we cannot doubt that the ends which we have in view would be fully attained. A few contiguous rooms for the purpose of teaching, in addition to masters and superintendence, is all the accommodations which it can be necessary to provide.

12. You inform us, in para. 77 of your letter, 29th August 1821, that "all the young men of that season had been distributed among the several zillahs and collectorates, that you had considered this method preferable to allowing them to remain at the Presidency, and that they had been informed, that promotion in the service and consequent increase of their salaries, would entirely depend on their passing the requisite examination in the Hindoostanee language."

13. It thus appears to be your opinion, that the qualifications in question may be acquired at the cutcherry of a collector or judge, where an opportunity is enjoyed of gaining some acquaintance with business at the same time; and you decide, that upon the whole the advantages of studying at a distance are, in your present circumstances, greater than those of remaining at the Presidency.

14. Mr. Prendergast, in a Minute, which is recorded in your consultations of 17th January 1821, states explicitly the opinion that such an arrangement, even as a permanent measure, is greatly preferable to any plan of study that can be established at the Presidency. "Even supposing," he says, "the college in question to be established, whether I consider the success of a young servant himself, or the interests which he will have to administer in a short time, I should prefer, to sending him to the college at Bombay, appointing him a junior assistant in the judicial or revenue department, or subordinate to a resident at a native court, because I think in any of these situations he would acquire a better knowledge of the native languages, and have better opportunities of associating with the best and most intelligent of the natives than he would in the college of Bombay;" and in these opinions of Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Bell appears to coincide.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

15. Our Government at Fort St. George have even adopted the expedient of sending such of the junior servants as fail in qualifying themselves at the college at Madras, to pursue their studies at certain appointed stations, under the superintendence of the collectors of the several districts, as if they expected this mode of study to be successful when the other has failed.

16. We are desirous that this method, which has so many reasons to recommend it, should fairly be put to the test of experience, and that you should continue, as you have thus commenced, to send a portion at least of the junior servants who arrive at your presidency, to qualify themselves in the requisite languages at the station, and under the superintendence of some judge or collector, till due experience of the efficacy of this course is obtained; the proper securities being taken that the knowledge in question is acquired, before any appointment to the emoluments of office takes place.

(78.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bombay Government*,
dated 4th February 1824.

(78.) Letter to
Bombay Govern-
ment, 4 Feb. 1824.

Para. 18. IN our dispatch of 11th June 1823, we entered fully upon the consideration of the proposition which you submitted to us, for establishing a college at the Presidency for the junior civil servants, which we deemed totally inexpedient, and at the same time suggested the means by which it appeared to us the object of instructing them in the native languages might be best accomplished. We now proceed to notice your several communications before us, connected with the progress which has been made by the juniors in the study of those languages.

19. We learn with much satisfaction, that of the 52 writers who were examined within the period under review, 47 were reported qualified for the public service, several of whom are stated to have highly distinguished themselves.

20. We perceive, however, that hitherto the examinations have been confined to the Hindoostanee alone; whereas, in a former communication you gave us to understand that the acquisition of two languages, of which the Hindoostanee was an indispensable one, the other the Mahratta or Guzerattee would be required as the condition of promotion in the service. Such an arrangement would entirely accord with the practice which obtains in this respect at the other presidencies with our concurrence and approbation; and we see no reason why an equal degree of proficiency in the native languages should not in future be required of the junior civil servants on your establishment. You will therefore issue the necessary instructions giving effect to our suggestions upon this subject.

(79.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the *Bombay Government*,
dated August 11, 1824.

(79.) Letter from
Bombay Govern-
ment, 11 Aug. 1824.

Para. 4. WE propose, agreeably to your instructions, to continue the present practice of trusting to the industry and attention of young men, stimulated by the consideration that they must pass a certain examination before they can be admitted to the advantages of their profession, for their attaining such a degree of proficiency as shall provide for the discharge of the ordinary duties to be required of them. The examinations also will be rendered more strict than they have hitherto been, and it seems expedient that we should provide a permanent examination committee, instead of trusting to the voluntary assistance of gentlemen qualified for the duty who may happen to be at the Presidency. This we propose to do by appointing a junior member, to be also secretary, with such a salary as may secure the occasional services of an eminent linguist. The secretary in the office of country correspondence will be another member, and we may rely on obtaining a third from among the gentlemen who may happen to be at the Presidency.

5. Those writers who may wish to attend the first quarterly examination will be allowed to remain at the Presidency to study; the others will be sent to the out-stations. The Mahratta or Guzerattee, as well as the Hindoostanee, must be acquired by every student; but it seems sufficient that they be examined in the latter languages, either at the Presidency or at their station, the knowledge of Hindoostanee being requisite for their appointment to the lowest situation; and one of the other languages in addition, before the promotion to the second step in any line.

6. We consider it necessary that prizes should be held out as a special reward for greater attainment according to the system in use at Calcutta; 800 rupees being fixed for each of the three languages above-mentioned. These prizes should be granted only to those who have acquired a considerable proficiency, but a separate prize in each language should be granted to any candidate who may have attained the required proficiency in each.

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(80.)—EXTRACT *Bombay Public Consultations*; September 22, 1824.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that prizes and honorary rewards will be granted to gentlemen of the Honourable Company's civil service, for the attainment of high proficiency in the native languages, according to the following rules:—

Every writer, who may be reported by the examiners to have attained high proficiency in any of the following languages, viz. Hindoostanee, Mahratta, Guzerattee, Sanscrit and Persian, shall receive a certificate, under the signatures of the examiners, of his having done so; and shall further be entitled to a donation of eight hundred sicca rupees; a separate donation will be granted for the attainment of high proficiency in each of those languages.

In cases of extraordinary proficiency in any of those languages a diploma shall be granted, in testimony of the same, to be denominated a degree of honour, under the signature of the honourable the Governor, for such extraordinary proficiency, and the student obtaining such distinction shall receive a reward of 1,600 sicca rupees. The Governor in Council shall adjust, in communication with the examiners, the standard of knowledge to be required in granting the above-mentioned diploma respectively.

No student shall receive two pecuniary rewards on account of the same language; but any student who, after receiving a certificate of high proficiency, may become entitled to a degree of honour for extraordinary proficiency shall be entitled to the difference between the rewards attached to the two degrees of proficiency.

Every civil servant who shall not have attained the rank of senior merchant, and who may at an examination to be held before such persons as may be appointed by government for the purpose, evince such proficiency in the Sanscrit or Arabic languages as may enable him to read and explain books of Hindoo or Mahomedan law, shall be entitled to a reward of 3,000 sicca rupees, a medal, and a prize of oriental books.

(81.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bombay Government*,
dated September 21, 1825.

4. WITH a view to secure the attainment of the necessary qualifications on the part of our civil servants, your attention has been very properly directed to the institution of an efficient organ of examination. You have deemed it inexpedient to trust, as you had hitherto done, entirely to the voluntary assistance of gentlemen qualified for the duty, who might happen to be at the Presidency; and have resolved to provide a permanent examination committee. In this determination, you were probably influenced by the greater responsibility which naturally attaches to the examiners when they are known, responsible and permanent functionaries, liable to gain or lose credit, according as their duty is vigilantly or negligently performed. And on this ground we entirely concur in the propriety of your decision.

5. It is of course necessary that the examination should not be suffered to degenerate into a mere form; and we doubt not that you will provide the necessary securities for that purpose. In order to secure the greatest possible efficiency, and at the same time to obviate all chance of partiality or prejudice in the examiners, we regard it as of great importance that the examination should be public.

6. The examination committee is intended, it appears, to consist of three members; a junior member on salary to act as secretary, the secretary to government in the office of country correspondence, and a third from among the gentlemen, properly qualified, who may happen to be at the Presidency. A committee thus composed appears likely to constitute an organ as well adapted to the end, as it is practicable to obtain.

7. You have very properly determined that every writer, on his arrival, should be sent up the country at once, unless it be his intention to stand the first examination after his arrival. If such should be his intention, it is perfectly proper to permit him to remain at the Presidency, for the purpose of carrying that intention into effect, nor have we any intention of forbidding a relaxation of the rule to that extent in the case of persons so circumstanced, or in any other case, where preponderant inconvenience would be the consequence of its rigid enforcement.

8. You have also judiciously determined, that no young man shall be admitted to the emoluments of office until he shall have passed an examination in Hindoostanee, nor promoted to the second step in his line until he shall have passed a further examination in the language of the district in which he may have been stationed.

9. Young men being thus excluded from official emolument until they have acquired a competent knowledge of the languages essential to the discharge of their duties, we have no apprehension that any further excitement will be necessary to induce all among them who possess any capacity whatever, all of them who are fit to be employed in our service, to make the necessary exertions; and we observe with pleasure, that your President partakes of the confidence which we feel in the efficacy, under proper management, of the arrangement proposed.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

Appendix (L.)

Education of
Civil Servants.

10. While you have made a certain degree of proficiency an absolute requisite to official advancement, you have also instituted pecuniary prizes, as a special reward for greater attainment. In this respect you have imitated the practice at the Calcutta college and the measure holds out a prospect of considerable advantage.

(82.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the Governor in Council at *Bombay* to the Court of Directors, dated November 1, 1827.

(82.) Letter from *Bombay Government*, 1 Nov. 1827. 4. We have united, with the function of junior member and secretary to the examination committee, the very important duty of promoting general education and the dissemination of European science amongst the natives.

5. We have, agreeably to the sense of the majority, adopted the rules suggested by the committee, for the examination of junior civil servants, and granted to the committee the establishment of moonshees applied for, at the monthly expense of 572 rupees.

6. The exigencies of the service having rendered it necessary that we should in some instances employ the junior servants in the second step in their line, when they had not passed a second examination, we have made it a rule, that such promotion shall not entitle the individual to any advance of salary until he may have passed an examination in the *Mahratta* or *Guzzerattee* language.

(83.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bombay Government*, dated February 18, 1829.

(83.) Letter to *Bombay Government*, 18 Feb. 1829.

3. We have before had under our consideration the means which you proposed to take for ensuring the acquisition, by the junior civil servants, of the languages of public business; by the institution of a proper organ of examination, by the establishment of pecuniary prizes for high degrees of proficiency, and by the exclusion of young men from the emoluments of office until they have acquired that knowledge of languages which is essential to the proper performance of their duties. We expressed our approbation of these plans in our despatch of 21st September 1825; the measures which you have since adopted in the prosecution of them being of course still open to observation.

	Rup ^s per Mo.
A Persian Moonshee	200
A Hindoostanee ditto	100
A <i>Mahratta</i> Shastree	100
A <i>Guzzerattee</i> ditto	100
An English Writer	60
Two Peons	12
Rupees	572

4. The salary of 800 rupees per mensem which you have granted to Captain Jervis, the paid member of the examination committee, and the establishment of moonshees and shastrees which you have attached to that committee,* at an expense of 572 rupees per mensem in salaries alone, would be unnecessarily high if intended solely to provide for the examination of civil servants in the native languages, (which has hitherto been satisfactorily performed at a very trifling expense,) and are, in our opinion, not warranted by the other duties which you have proposed to assign to the committee.

5. The state of our finances will not allow of any new expenditure beyond what may be required for the conduct of measures, the utility of which is unquestionable, and which cannot without injury be delayed. From this part of the arrangement we therefore feel compelled to withhold our sanction.

6. We direct that the permanent establishment of moonshees and shastrees be entirely abolished; and that when moonshees are required for the examination of junior civil servants, they may be furnished from the Persian secretary's office, with an allowance per diem for the number of days they are employed. And if you should deem it advisable to avail yourselves of the services of Captain Jervis, as a paid member of the examination committee, the proper mode of recompensing him for duties which cannot occupy more of his time than a few days in the year, would be, not by assigning to him a fixed salary, but by presenting him annually with such a sum of money as shall appear adequate to the labour which has been imposed upon him. With our present means of information, we should consider 1,000 rupees to be an ample remuneration.

Appendix (M.)

Civil Service; other Papers respecting.

Employment of Military Officers in Civil Situations.

(1.)—EXTRACT MINUTE by Lord Wellesley, July 1799.

(1.) Minute by Lord Wellesley; July 1779.

12. ALTHOUGH I acknowledge with great satisfaction the eminent services of Lieutenant-colonel Reade, and other military officers, in the administration of the revenue, my opinion is decidedly adverse to the systematic employment of military collectors and assistants; and I accordingly recommend, that all appointments of this nature made by the Commander in chief, under the immediate exigency of the case, be revoked. In the room of military assistants, I propose that gentlemen from the civil service be invariably chosen for these situations; and that it be made a point of each collector's duty to report, at the risk of disqualification for his own situation, the general conduct, industry and talents of each of his assistants; and the progress made by them in the acquisition of the details of the revenue and of the native languages.

(2.)—EXTRACT REVENUE LETTER to *Fort St. George*, dated 2d May 1804.

(2.) Revenue Letter to *Madras*; 2 May 1804.

9. AND here we must call your attention to the instructions repeatedly given respecting the employment of military officers in the collection of the revenues, in preference to our civil servants; and as the Act of the 33d of his present Majesty directs, "that all vacancies happening in any of the offices, places or employments in the civil line of the Company's service in India, shall be from time to time filled up and supplied from amongst the civil servants of the Company," we most earnestly hope that our servants in this line will by their zeal and exertions, particularly in their acquirement of the country languages, become duly qualified for revenue situations of the first importance, and thereby obviate the necessity of a departure from the strict letter of the law, by the selection of military officers to such situations in future. Indeed we can scarcely conceive it to be possible, that in the whole range of the civil list, you will not be able to select a sufficient number with every requisite qualification to supply vacancies as they may arise in the several revenue collectorships; and we therefore direct, that no military officer be in future appointed a revenue collector, until it shall have been fairly ascertained that the vacancy cannot be supplied from the civil line of the service, consistently with a due regard to the requisite qualifications for the discharge of that office. Proper attention must at the same time be shown, in making the selection, to the preferable pretensions of such of our senior servants as may be found duly qualified for the superior offices, both in the revenue and in the judicial departments.

Appointment of Officers of the East India Company's Service to the Office of Governor.

(3.)—LETTER from the Right Honourable *George Canning*, President of the Board of Control, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, dated 22d August 1818.

(3.) Letter from Rt. Hon. *George Canning* to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; 22 August 1818.

Gentlemen,
I HAVE received from Sir Evan Nepean a private intimation that he would wish to be relieved from the presidency at *Bombay*, and to embark for this country in the month of October 1819.

It has occurred to me that it might be acceptable to the Court of Directors, that, in acknowledgment of the distinguished services which have been recently performed by their civil and military servants in India, some one of those servants should, on this vacancy, be appointed to the high station of Governor of *Bombay*.

If I am right in this supposition, it may be satisfactory to the Court of Directors to know beforehand, that so far from objecting to such an appointment, I should on the present occasion be entirely disposed to concur in it; and I may add, without prejudice to other names which might be suggested, that if Sir John Malcolm, or Mr. Elphinstone, or Colonel Thomas Munro, were brought forward by the Court, I should have great pleasure in submitting either of those names for the approbation of the Prince Regent.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) *George Canning*.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

(4.)—LETTER from *James Pattison*, Esq., Chairman of the East India Company, to the Right Honourable *George Canning*, dated 7th October 1818.

(4.) Letter from Chairman to the Rt. Hon. *George Canning*; 7 October 1818.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to inform you, by desire of the Board of Directors, that they have proceeded this day to the consideration of the subject of your letters of the 22d August and the 21st September; the former addressed to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and the latter to myself.

The Court duly appreciate the motives which have led to the suggestion on your part, that if the Court should, on the occasion of the approaching return of Sir Evan Nepean, be disposed to appoint a Company's servant to the Government of Bombay, such a measure would, for the reasons adduced by you, meet your full concurrence; and the Court desire me to express, that they have derived the highest gratification from the handsome tribute of praise you have so justly afforded to the talents and services of the Company's officers, civil and military; and the Court having thought it expedient to proceed to the choice of a fit person to succeed Sir Evan Nepean, have come this day to the following unanimous Resolution:

"That the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone be appointed President and Governor of Bombay, to take charge of the Government on the 1st November 1819, or on the previous death, resignation or coming away of the Right honourable Sir Evan Nepean, bart."

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *James Pattison*.

Revision of Allowances.

(5.) Territorial Finance Letter from Bengal; 6 June 1829.

(5.)—TERRITORIAL FINANCE LETTER from Bengal, dated 6th June 1829.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Honourable Sirs,
In the 13th paragraph of our separate despatch in the Revenue department, dated 10th December 1828, we apprised your Honourable Court that we had resolved to combine with the arrangements then reported (further explained in the documents transmitted to your secretary on the 30th of the same month) a general revision of the allowances attached to the several offices held by your covenanted civil servants, and we promised to communicate the result to your Honourable Court in a separate despatch.

2. We beg leave now to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Court, copies of the several papers specified below*, which stand recorded on our Financial Consultation of the 17th February last.

3. Referring your Honourable Court to the Resolution of the above date, marked No. 16, for information in regard to details, we shall here briefly notice that, in fixing the maximum allowances of all appointments held by civil servants, we have endeavoured to regulate salaries on a scale commensurate to the responsibility and importance of the duties of each office; keeping in view, at the same time, the necessity of adjusting the allowances of civil servants so as to hold out to all who are moderate in their expenses and faithful in the zealous discharge of their public duties, the prospect of retiring with a bare competency at the close of the period prescribed by your Honourable Court for admission to the annuity.

4. The comparative rapidity with which the junior branches of the service have of late years attained promotion to situations of higher importance and emolument, has pointed out to us the expediency of making a rule by which the emoluments of each servant shall to a certain extent be regulated according to the actual period of his effective employment in the service, calculated from the time of leaving College. Setting aside the financial results expected from the operation of this rule, we consider it to be an expedient one on other grounds, especially its tendency to promote diligence in the students of the College of Fort William, where idleness is always a source of many other and serious evils.

Rs. 1,12,162.

5. We proceed to notice the results exhibited in the Statements now forwarded.

6. On referring to the Statements marked Nos. 22 and 23, you will observe that the revision, when fully brought into operation, is calculated to effect a certain ultimate saving of sonat rupees 6,80,125; that it is estimated that a further saving may be effected by the operation of the rule of service laid down in the 41st and 42d paragraphs of the Resolution above referred to, to the extent of 3,55,064 rupees; and that, with other reductions noted at the foot of Statement No. 22, including the saving effected by the changes in the Judicial and Revenue system of administration reported to your Honourable Court in our despatches of the 10th and 30th of December 1828, the extent of saving which it is estimated may possibly result, amounts to 11,56,820 rupees.

7. To the above saving must be added that which will result from the abolition, with certain exceptions, of the rule under which travelling allowances were granted to public officers;

* Resolution dated 17 February 1829, regulating the future salaries of the Civil Servants, with Schedules (A.) to (H.), recorded as Nos. 16 to 25.

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

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* Financial Cons. 25 September 1828, Nos. 6 to 8.

officers; our proceedings in regard to which are recorded on the annexed date*. As travelling allowance is still granted in certain cases, the precise effect of the above measure cannot be stated; but the annual charge under that head having averaged about 75,000 rupees, and the abolition affecting chiefly the higher rates of allowance formerly granted to meet travelling expenses, we think that the saving will not be under 50,000 rupees.

8. On a comparison of the details contained in the Statements recorded as Nos. 21, 23, 24, on our Financial Consultations of the 17th February last, and in the Resolution No. 73 on our Revenue Consultations of the same date, an immediate certain saving will appear as follows, viz. :—

Sixteen vacant Revenue appointments, the past salaries of which amounted to	St. Rs. 5,41,153
Have been provided for at an expense of	4,03,200
Giving a saving of	1,37,953
From which deduct increase to 14 Revenue officers of advanced standing, amounting to	48,820
Results immediate saving	89,133
Four vacant situations in the Accountant-general's office, formerly paid at	1,71,789
Have been provided for at	1,59,000
Giving an immediate saving of	12,789
Which, added to the result above given of the Revenue appointments, or	89,133
Gives an immediate actual saving of	1,01,922

9. The above result shows the immediate actual saving in twenty appointments; it remains to show what part of it is to be permanent, and what portion liable to fluctuation.

10. We have stated in a preceding paragraph that a maximum salary has been fixed for all offices held by covenanted civil servants, and that the 20 offices above referred to were formerly provided for at salaries aggregating as follows :—

16 Revenue appointments	St. Rs. 5,41,153
4 ditto in the Accountant-general's office	1,71,789
If the same offices had been filled with servants entitled to receive the maximum in all cases, the salaries would amount to	7,12,942
There results a permanent reduction	6,51,000
11. Again, the maximum salaries of the 20 appointments referred to amount to	61,942
And those appointments have, by the operation of the rule of service, been provided for at	St. Rs. 5,62,200
Difference	88,800
From which deduct increase to the 14 Revenue officers of advanced standing	48,820
And there results a present saving by rule of service, but of course liable to fluctuation according to that rule, of	39,980

12. The above shows the result of the arrangements which are recorded on our Financial proceedings of the 17th February last; since that period, however, we have found it necessary to make some modifications in the rule which had been laid down for calculating the period of actual service, with reference to the scale of allowances fixed according to the standing of each civil servant.

13. The papers specified in the margin (of which we transmit copies as numbers in the packet) will fully explain to your Honourable Court the nature of this modification, which consists in allowing the period passed in Europe, as far as three years, by those civil servants who have gone home under the furlough rules, and, under certain circumstances, by those servants who went home prior to the operation of the furlough, to count as actual service, entitling them to draw the higher scale of allowances.

14. Accordingly your Honourable Court will perceive, on referring to our Resolution No. 11, Consultation 29th May 1829, that four of the revenue officers, whose appointments are recorded in Resolution No. 73, Revenue Consultation 17th February 1829, have come on the increased scale of allowances, by an addition of the time spent in England to their period of service as at first calculated, and that three other revenue officers have also been admitted to the benefit of the modified rule.

15. In order to exhibit the result, as affecting the saving made by the rule of service as at first applied, it will be necessary to refer back to the statement given in the 11th paragraph of this despatch.

Financial Cons. 14 April 1829, No. 13. Revenue, 29 May, Nos. 6 to 11.

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Revision of
Allowances.

	St. Rs.
The saving there exhibited, according to the rule of service, amounted to	39,980
From which deduct increase to seven Revenue officers, under Resolution 29th May 1829	34,568
Remains saving by rule of service	5,412

16. The above is therefore the immediate result of the operation of the rule of service, which, in the Statements referred to in the 6th paragraph of this despatch, was calculated, according to the actual standing of the several officers then holding appointments in the service, to effect an ultimate saving of 3,55,064 rupees. The modification of the rule, however, made subsequently to the preparation of those Statements, must necessarily, in some degree, affect that calculation, and may probably operate to reduce the final saving expected to take place: it is impossible, indeed, to calculate the result with any certainty; but with reference to the present forward state of the junior branches of the civil service, and to the restrictions under which an increase of salary is to be granted to officers attaining a higher standing, as particularly provided for in the two last paragraphs of the Resolution, and to our determination, already acted on, not to grant the increase as matter of course, but on a consideration of each individual claim, we still anticipate that a saving will arise ultimately from its operation, though perhaps not to the extent at first reckoned on.

17. But even if the state of the service in respect to promotion should become such as to bring a larger proportion of the public officers than is now contemplated, upon the maximum allowances of the situations held by them, the increase of charge will, in some degree at least, be counterbalanced by the greater experience of the public functionaries; and as an increase in individual cases is only to be given if there shall be a fund arising from savings effected in another quarter to meet the expense, there ought to be no risk of the aggregate amount of allowances, as shown in the detailed Statements, being exceeded.

18. We have merely to add, that in the proceedings and calculations now submitted to your Honourable Court, we have not included the reductions which we trust will be effected in the several subordinate establishments in all departments, and particularly in the Judicial and Revenue branches, consequent on the recent changes in the system. Those reductions we trust will be considerable, and when their amount can be ascertained the result shall be duly reported to your Honourable Court.

Financial Cons.
5 May 1829,
No. 1.

19. We avail ourselves of the present opportunity to transmit for the information of your Honourable Court (as a number in the packet) copy of a Resolution recorded in the Commercial department, on the subject of the allowances hereafter to be assigned to the officers employed in the provision of the Honourable Company's annual investment, with reference to the scale fixed in the Schedule marked (D), recorded on our Financial Consultations of the 17th February 1829, No. 20. We have only to add our hope, that your Honourable Court will see reason to concur in the expediency of the rule laid down in the document now forwarded.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Fort William,
16th June 1829.(signed) *W. Bentinck,*
W. B. Bayley,
C. T. Metcalfe.(6.) Resolution of
the Bengal Govern-
ment;
17 February 1829.

(6.)—RESOLUTION of the Governor-general in Council, dated 17th February 1829.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. WITH reference to the Resolution passed in the Revenue department on the 30th December last, for the appointment of commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, and for the establishment of a Presidency Board, the Governor-general in Council proceeds to consider the allowances to be hereafter attached to the several offices now held by co-venanted civil servants.

2. The salaries of the commissioners*, and of the judges† of the Courts of Appeal, have already been fixed in Furruckabad or sonat rupees; and it appears to be advisable to use that currency in designating the allowances to be hereafter drawn by all classes of officers, the object of the present revision being to establish a uniform and consistent plan for all parts of the country, and the general introduction throughout British India of a rupee equivalent in value to that of Furruckabad and Madras having long been contemplated.

3. In comparing the present circumstances of the civil service with those of past periods at which revisions of allowances have been instituted, it is in the first place to be remarked, that in all the branches which are chargeable upon the Territorial revenue, the relative number of offices of the highest class in point of emolument has been considerably increased: and in so far therefore as concerns the object of maintaining a certain average of emolument, which in a body so constituted must naturally be considered along with the more immediate purpose of duly apportioning the reward of particular service, there is fair ground for effecting some reduction in the salaries attached to such offices. Further, the advantages conferred upon the civil servants of the Company by the furlough and annuity fund cannot be

* Commissioners, under Regulation III. 1828, Sonat Rupees 45,000 per annum; ditto, under Regulation I. 1829, Sonat Rupees 42,000 per annum; of which 6,000 is considered to be travelling charges.
† Sonat Rupees 36,000 per annum.

be overlooked. Both (and especially the latter) are calculated essentially to advance the great object of presenting to every civil servant the prospect of being able to return to his native country with a competent fortune, after a reasonable term of service.

4. On the other hand, if we look to the interest of money, and to the state of the exchange between India and England, the change which has occurred is unfavourable; and though the resolutions of Government cannot of course be regulated by the fluctuations of the money market, the matter is one not wholly to be overlooked.

5. Bearing therefore in mind the whole of the above considerations, fully recognising the justice of the principles by which the venerated Cornwallis was guided in assigning liberal allowances to the officers charged with the civil administration of the country, and strongly impressed at the same time with the urgent necessity of economical reform; the Governor-general in Council adopts the following Resolutions, in the persuasion, that they will adequately meet the fair claims of individuals, and essentially promote the public interests.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

6. With the exception of one class of offices, it appears to his Lordship in Council that the highest allowance to be drawn by any functionary under the Government should not exceed 50,000 sicca rupees, or 52,200 sonat rupees. The circumstances of the resident and commissioner at Delhi, and the residents at Hyderabad, Lucnow, Nagpore, Indore and Gwallior, are such as to subject them to some expenses from which other officers are exempt. Those expenses appear likely to be greatest at the four first mentioned places: but as the functions of all must in respect to importance and responsibility be ranked with the highest under the Government, his Lordship in Council deems it proper to assign to them, in consideration of the peculiar expenses to which they are subject, a certain allowance beyond the general maximum.

7. The resident and commissioner at Delhi, the residents at Hyderabad, Lucnow and Nagpore, will therefore receive each 66,000 rupees; the residents at Indore and Gwallior 60,000 rupees.

8. To the resident at Khatmandoo, his Lordship in Council proposes to assign a consolidated salary of 42,000 sonat rupees, instead of the 62,700 sicca rupees now allowed: the above arrangement to have effect, of course, as vacancies occur.

9. It does not appear to the Governor-general in Council to be necessary or proper permanently to continue to the officers in question any special allowance for the purpose of enabling them to keep a public table. His Lordship in Council is not satisfied that the arrangement is in itself desirable, independently of financial considerations; and he is thoroughly persuaded that it is an arrangement which it is not right to continue in the face of the financial difficulties with which the Government is beset. The allowance will therefore hereafter cease, as vacancies in the office of resident occur; and the residents will receive the above-mentioned salaries in full consideration of their services and expenses, with the same liberty to regulate the arrangements of their household as other officers enjoy.

10. The above sum is to include all the allowances assigned to the residents at Delhi and Indore, though they may, as now, have other duties than those which strictly belong to the Political department; the general principle being, that the maximum of emolument is not to be exceeded, howsoever various the functions may be which an officer is required to perform; and that in inferior grades, also, an union of duties shall be regarded as constituting a title to increase of salary only when the aggregate responsibility and labour may appear to be insufficiently compensated.

11. In this department, it appears to his Lordship in Council to be proper that the same allowance should be drawn, whether the offices be held by civil or military officers. In the emoluments attached to the offices under the rank of resident, no change appears to be required: the expediency of reducing the number of appointments is a matter for consideration in the Political department. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the office of secretary to the commissioner at Delhi need not be filled up; it is therefore to be abolished.

12. The Governor-general's agent at Moorshedabad will receive 42,000 sonat rupees, also discharging the duty of a provincial judge when required to do so.

13. The agent to the Governor-general, and commissioner for the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories, will continue to draw a salary of 50,000 sonat rupees; and the superintendant of Ajmere 36,000 rupees per annum.

14. The office of agent to the Governor-general in Bundelcund, which is now held by the judge and magistrate of the northern division of that province, with a separate allowance of 12,000, will hereafter be united to the office of commissioner for that division, on the principle already adopted in Rohilcund and Furruckabad.

15. In cases in which political residents and agents occupy houses belonging to the British Government, repairs and additions thereto will be made, as heretofore, at the public expense, the previous sanction of Government being of course obtained before any considerable charge is incurred.

In regard to those cases in which the residency houses may belong to the Government to which the resident is accredited, special orders will be issued from the Political department.

JUDICIAL BRANCH.

17. To the judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut it is obviously proper to assign the maximum rate of allowance, viz. 52,200 sonat rupees, or 4,350 rupees per mensem.

18. The duties of all the judges being essentially the same, there seems to be no reason to maintain

maintain the distinction of senior and puisne judges: the higher salary assigned to the former, when the situation ceased to be held by a member of the Supreme Council, appears to have been fixed rather with reference to the emoluments actually enjoyed by the individual, than on any general principle; and the difference of denomination and emolument has actually been found to occasion claims embarrassing to Government in the selection of candidates.

19. The office of registrar to the Court being one of much responsibility, which should always be filled (as it now is) by a gentleman of superior qualifications, it appears to his Lordship in Council proper to annex to it a salary of sonat rupees 37,200, or rupees 3,100 per mensem, house-rent and all other allowances included.

20. In resolving upon this augmentation of salary, his Lordship in Council considers it to be proper and necessary to provide that the office in question shall, on the occurrence of a vacancy, be considered as completely open to the competition of all the judicial officers of inferior emolument; that the subordinate officers of the Court shall have no claim to succeed to it in preference to others of superior or equal qualifications, it being indeed the persuasion of his Lordship in Council that the person selected should be one who has for some years exercised judicial functions in the interior of the country.

21. The salaries of the commissioners acting under Regulation III. 1828, of the judges of Appeal, and of the commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, need not be further noticed, having been fixed by the Resolution above adverted to.

22. But it may be proper on this occasion to observe that, in regard to the latter, it is the expectation and desire of Government that they shall not only hold the sessions with regularity, but that they shall generally spend such part of the temperate season of the year, as may not be occupied with the gaol deliveries, in the interior of the several districts under their authority, so that they may successively visit every quarter; and that they should be prepared at all times to proceed to any part of their jurisdiction where circumstances may appear to require their presence.

23. To the office of zillah or city judge, to judges and magistrates, and to collectors and magistrates, his Lordship in Council resolves to assign, subject to the provision hereinafter stated, the salary already drawn by most of those officers in the Western Provinces, viz. sonat rupees 30,000. The same salary is to be drawn by the principal assistants in the northern, western, southern and Rohtuk divisions of the Delhi territory, and by the principal assistants (being civil servants) in the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories, and by the commissioner in Kumaon.

24. The officer in charge of Ramghur, who unites in his own person the offices of judge, magistrate and collector of that district, the judge and magistrate and collector of the centre division of Delhi, the collector and magistrate of Calcutta, will each receive sonat rupees 36,000.

REVENUE BRANCH.

25. To the members of the Sudder Board of Revenue, and of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, his Lordship in Council deems it proper to assign the maximum salary of sonat rupees 52,200; such a measure appearing to be necessary to the due efficiency and weight of the officers holding those important offices of control. The considerations above stated in regard to the judges of the Sudder Court, suggest the expediency of placing all the members of the Board on an equality.

26. The senior secretary of the Sudder Board of Revenue it appears to be advisable to place on a footing with the registrar to the Sudder Court; and his Lordship in Council accordingly resolves to attach to that office a salary of sonat rupees 37,200, or 3,100 per mensem. The junior secretary, and the secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, will draw rupees 31,200 per mensem.

27. To the salt agencies of Hidgelee and Tumlook it appears to be proper, partly in consideration of the insalubrity of climate, and partly with the view of having some situations of high emolument to which senior servants, not deemed eligible for the Boards, may be promoted, to annex a salary of sonat rupees 50,000. To the salt agent of Jessore it appears to be sufficient to allow rupees 30,000; to the united offices of collector and salt agent, his Lordship in Council resolves to annex a salary of rupees 36,000.

28. The opium agent of Behar will be amply remunerated with a salary of rupees 42,000. The agent at Ghazepore will receive from the opium department an allowance of 24,000 rupees, drawing an equal sum in his capacity of commercial resident.

29. Collectors of land revenue and customs, including those who now belong to both departments, and those also who are deputy opium agents and superintendants of chokees, it appears to be advisable (subject to the provision hereinafter stated) to place on the same footing with judges and magistrates, assigning to each a salary of 30,000 rupees.

30. The duties of collectors in the Lower Provinces are indeed, generally speaking, easier than those that belong to the collectors of unsettled districts, or to judges and magistrates. But from this there are some exceptions; and an able and diligent collector may in all cases find ample occupation, and by the decision of summary suits may afford very essential aid in the administration of justice. Generally speaking, too, it is the wish of Government that even those officers who look chiefly to the Judicial department, should for a portion of their service discharge revenue duties, that they may acquire the experience which it must otherwise be very difficult for them adequately to acquire of revenue business. Collectorships will, therefore, more than heretofore, be filled by officers who from their standing will not (under the provisions already adverted to) be entitled to the full salary; and in the event of senior servants being continued in collectorships, his Lordship in Council is disposed to think that

that it will on the whole be decidedly expedient to allow them to draw the same salary as they would receive if appointed to the situation of judge and magistrate.

31. The separation of the Revenue and Judicial lines it is now clearly impracticable to maintain: yet, without an absolute separation, it is to be apprehended that serious evils would practically be found to result from any arrangement which should absolutely fix the emoluments of the district officers of one line on a lower scale than those of the other. The gradual rise of all collectors to the office of judge and magistrate is plainly inexpedient, and the great inequality in the allowances now drawn by collectors is an obvious evil that requires to be corrected.

32. To the collector of sea customs at Calcutta, his Lordship in Council resolves to assign a salary of 42,000 rupees. The collector of inland customs will receive 31,200.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

33. It appears to his Lordship in Council that the allowances of the members of the Board of Trade should be equalized, and fixed at the maximum sum of 52,200 sonat rupees; and that while to some of the commercial residencies a higher allowance is assigned, as a provision for old servants, the scale of emolument for the others should be on a level with that fixed for the office of judge and magistrate: but as these and other commercial allowances form no part of the charges upon the Territorial revenue, and have in several instances been fixed by special orders from the Court of Directors, the whole subject of the allowances to be drawn by the commercial servants will be finally considered in the General department. His Lordship in Council proposes, however, to include them in the Schedules to be attached to this Resolution, for the purpose of indicating what appears to be proper, and that the scheme may embrace the whole of the civil service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

34. To the secretaries to Government in the Political, Judicial, Territorial and General departments, it appears to be proper to assign the maximum rate of salary, viz. rupees 52,200, that on filling those situations Government may be able to select from the whole service.

35. The abolition of the office of chief secretary has already been recommended to the Honourable Court.

36. The office of Persian secretary it is proposed hereafter to consolidate with the Political department, when a new arrangement of allowances will of course be made. The other deputy secretaries will receive 1,000 rupees per mensem; the expediency of continuing the present plan of annexing other duties to those situations being in each case to be separately considered.

37. To the accountant-general is to be assigned the maximum salary of rupees 52,200; to the sub-treasurer, a salary of rupees 43,200, or 3,600 per mensem. The fees now received by those officers are to be carried to the credit of Government; any establishment necessary for conducting the business of the Government agency being charged to the same: and generally, it is to be understood that the allowances assigned by this Resolution, whenever the same may have effect, are to include all emoluments whatsoever, whether chargeable on the public revenues or payable by corporations or individuals, which may be received by the person holding the situation, in virtue of any service performed or responsibility incurred by him. Thus, if covenanted servants of the Company shall continue to hold the situation of secretary to the Bank of Bengal, or secretary to the annuity fund, the salaries drawn by them in those capacities are to be reckoned as part of their specified allowances. Little or no further change appears to be necessary in regard to the subordinate officers of account. The deputy accountant-general will therefore receive sonat rupees 37,200; the sub accountant-general, rupees 31,200; the commercial accountant, rupees 25,200 (including the sum payable by the Bank); the deputy civil auditor and revenue accountant, sonat rupees 19,200 (including the allowance received by him as secretary to the Annuity Fund); and the head assistant, 1,200.

38. To the postmaster-general it appears to be proper to continue the salary already assigned to the office, viz. rupees 37,200.

39. The situation of superintendant of stamps may be expediently united to that of mint-master, with the same salary as that fixed for the postmaster-general, viz. rupees 37,200.

40. The allowances of the several officers which have not been named above, are to be fixed as follows:

Political Department.				St. Rs.
Head Assistant to Resident at Indore, and Deputy Opium Agent	-	-	-	20,400
Head Assistant to other Residents	{ above three years service	-	-	9,000
	{ below ditto ditto	-	-	7,200
Second ditto - - ditto - -	{ above three years service	-	-	7,200
	{ below ditto ditto	-	-	6,000
Head Assistant to Commissioners at Delhi	-	-	-	} as Registrars.
Ditto - - to Superintendent at Ajmere	-	-	-	
Junior Assistants to the above - -	-	-	-	4,800

Appendix (M.)

Revision of
Allowances.

<i>Judicial Department.</i>		<i>St. Rs.</i>
Deputy Registrar Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	- - - - -	14,400
Head Assistant - ditto	- - - - -	8,400
Second ditto - ditto	- - - - -	7,200
Third ditto - ditto	- - - - -	6,000
Magistrates and Registrars, and Joint Magistrates, Lower Provinces, Sub-collectors and Joint Magistrates, Deputy-collectors Land Revenue	- - - - - settled as below explained.	8,400
Registrars and Head Assistants to Commissioners, above three years service	- - - - - below ditto	6,000
Ditto - ditto	- - - - -	
Assistant to Commissioner in Kumaon, as Registrars.	- - - - -	12,000
Register and Assistant at Ramghur	- - - - -	24,000
Superintendent of Law-suits	- - - - -	4,800
Other Judicial Assistants	- - - - -	

<i>Revenue Department.</i>		<i>St. Rs.</i>
Sub-secretary to Sudder Board	- - - - -	14,400
Head Assistant	- - - - -	8,400
Second ditto	- - - - -	6,000
Head Assistant to Collectors and Salt Agents, as Registrars.	- - - - -	4,800
Junior Assistant to ditto	- - - - -	14,400
Head Assistant to Board of Customs, in charge of salt chokees	- - - - -	8,400
Second Assistant to Board, and ditto	- - - - -	12,000
Deputy Collector Customs	- - - - -	30,000
Superintendent Sulkea Golahs	- - - - -	19,200
Superintendent Eastern Salt Chokees	- - - - -	20,400
Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at Calcutta	- - - - -	12,000
Head Assistant ditto	- - - - -	
Deputy-collector of Inland Customs, Calcutta, and Superintendent of Salt Chokees	- - - - -	16,800
Commissioner in Soonderbunds, as Collector of Land Revenue.	- - - - -	

<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		<i>St. Rs.</i>
Head Assistant in Secretary's office	- - - - -	8,400
Head Assistant to Sub-treasurer	- - - - -	8,400
Junior Assistant in either office	- - - - -	6,000
Ditto - Accountant-general's office	- - - - -	6,000

41. The peculiar circumstances of the service, in which all are entitled to look for promotion according to seniority, in so far as the application of the principle is consistent with the public interests, seems to render it necessary to make some provision for regulating the amount of the allowances to be drawn by individual officers, with reference to the time during which they may have been employed in the active duties of the service. With this view his Lordship in Council resolves to adopt the following arrangement:

42. The period of service shall be reckoned from the date on which the individual may have been declared qualified to enter upon his public duties, by the prescribed knowledge of two or more of the oriental languages, subsequent non-residence being deducted.

Of officers whose period of service is less than three years, the allowance shall not exceed	<i>St. Rs.</i>
Ditto - ditto, more than three but less than five	6,000
Ditto - ditto, more than five but less than eight	13,200
Ditto - ditto, more than eight but less than 11	19,200
Ditto - ditto, more than 11, the full salary attached to the situation held by them.	25,200

43. Provided also, that officers holding the situations noted below* shall not be entitled to receive more than 30,000 rupees per annum, until they shall have completed 18 years of service.

44. In regard to the offices of magistrates, joint magistrates, and deputy and sub-collectors of land revenue, his Lordship in Council observes that in many cases the distinction between them and the situations of magistrates and collectors is for the most part nominal. The difficulty and responsibility of the different situations varies of course with local circumstances; but the duties attaching to several of the officers in question, especially in the unsettled districts, are not less difficult and responsible than those of judges and magistrates, and, generally speaking, they must be regarded as more important than collectorships in the Lower Provinces. To the officers holding them, therefore, it appears to be proper to allow the same pecuniary advantages as are granted to the last-mentioned class of functionaries, whenever the interests of the public service may render it advisable to continue them in the situation, and to appoint a junior to a judgeship or collectorship.

45. In

* Salt Agents, Opium Agents, Collectors and Salt Agents, Collectors of Revenue and Customs, Collectors of Customs, Postmaster-general, Mint-master and Superintendent of Stamps.

Appendix (M.)

45. In several instances, indeed, it will be proper to take an early opportunity of changing the designation; since, where the appointment is not temporary, there can be no sufficient reason why the officers holding it should not be called (as they really are) magistrates and collectors; but it is desirable that each case should be distinctly considered, and it is not the intention of Government that an addition should be made to the salaries of those who now draw less than what they may appear to be entitled to under the general scheme, unless a fund for the purpose shall be created by vacancies of better paid offices.

46. Generally, too, it will be beneficial to bring distinctly under the notice of Government the several revenue and judicial offices, at the periods at which they may have a claim under the general scheme, to an increase of emolument, in the manner that has been usual in the case of the principal assistants of the Delhi territory; so that the circumstances of the case, as respects the office and the individual, may be duly adverted to, and that Government may distinctly see the financial effects of the measure it sanctions.

47. In each case, therefore, the authority for an increase of salary is to be given by a Resolution of Council; and whenever any officer drawing allowance below the maximum of the office held by him, or holding the situation of magistrate, joint magistrate, or that of deputy or sub-collector, may attain the period of service entitling him to look for an augmentation, it will be the duty of the secretary of the department to bring the circumstance to the notice of the Governor-general, stating at the same time, in the case of magistrates, joint magistracies, and deputy and sub-collectorships, whether there appears to be sufficient reason for considering the office a permanent one, and for altering its designation. With the exception of the last-mentioned offices, it is not of course intended that the scale of salary assigned to the several situations in this Resolution, and in the Schedules, should be exceeded, the specified sum being in each case to be considered the maximum for the office to which it is annexed.

SCHEDULE (A).—JUDICIAL AND JUDICIAL FISCAL.

OFFICES.	Present Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Proposed Less.	Proposed More.	REMARKS.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut: each:	<i>St. Rs.</i>	<i>St. Rs.</i>	<i>St. Rs.</i>	<i>St. Rs.</i>	
5 Judges - - - - - at 5,220	2,92,600	2,61,000	31,600	—	
Judges of Provincial Courts:					
14 Judges - - - - - at 36,000	5,92,456	5,04,000	88,456	—	
Registrar of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut	25,080	37,200	—	12,120	
Deputy - ditto - ditto	16,302	14,400	1,902	—	
21 Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit - - - - - at 42,000	8,94,483	8,82,000	12,483	—	
10 Judges - - - - - at 30,000	2,83,636	3,00,000	—	16,370	see Note (A.) in Statement.
36 Judges and Magistrates - - at 30,000	10,68,075	10,80,000	—	11,925	see Note (B.)
7 Magistrates - - - - -	1,37,856	1,34,400	3,456	—	see Note (C.)
47 Registrars, including vacancies, at 8,400 and 6,000	3,78,939	3,94,800	—	15,861	see Note (D.)
10 Joint Magistrates, also Registrars, as now, subject to revision	1,30,980	1,27,200	3,780	—	
8 Principal Assistants, including 2 vacancies - - - - - at 30,000	1,81,930	2,40,000	—	58,070	see Note (E.)
Commissioner in Kumaon	31,640	30,000	1,640	—	
Assistant ditto	18,810	8,400	10,410	—	
Ramghur Judge, Magistrate and Collector	37,620	36,000	1,620	—	
1 Registrar and Assistant	12,540	12,000	540	—	
1 Collector and Magistrate of Calcutta	43,350	36,000	7,358	—	see Note (F.)
3 Collectors and Magistrates	79,125	90,000	—	10,875	
4 Sub-Collectors and Joint Magistrates, as now, subject to revision	78,117	77,307	810	—	see Note (G.)
1 Superintendent and Remembrancer of Law suits	25,080	24,000	1,080	—	
1 Head Assistant Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	10,032	8,400	1,632	—	
1 Second ditto	8,778	7,200	1,578	—	
1 Third ditto	7,524	6,000	1,524	—	
24 Assistants - - - - - at 4,800	1,21,596	1,15,200	6,396	—	
TOTAL - - - <i>St. Rs.</i>	44,76,551	44,25,507	1,76,265	1,25,221	

SCHEDULE (B.)—FISCAL.

OFFICES.	Present Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Proposed Less.	Proposed More.	REMARKS.
3 Members Board of Revenue - at 52,200	St. Rs. 1,74,950	St. Rs. 1,56,600	St. Rs. 18,350	—	
Senior Secretary - - - - -	25,143	37,200	-	12,057	
Junior ditto - - - - -	30,773	31,200	-	427	see remark (A.) in Fiscal Statement.
Sub ditto - - - - -	10,032	14,400	-	4,368	see remark (B.) in d°.
Head Assistant ditto - - - - -	6,270	8,400	-	2,130	
*3 Commissioners under Regulation III. of 1828 - - - - - at 45,000	1,30,823	1,35,000	-	4,177	
2 Members Board of Customs - at 52,000	1,09,725	1,04,400	5,325	—	
1 Secretary - - - - -	25,080	31,200	-	6,120	see remark (C.) in d°.
Head Assistant in charge of salt chokees - -	15,048	14,400	648	—	
Second Assistant ditto, with chokees and stamps	10,659	8,400	2,259	—	
Opium Agent at Behar - - - - -	52,013	42,000	10,013	—	
Ditto at Benares; an equal sum to be drawn as Commercial Resident - - - - -	48,334	24,000	24,334	—	
2 Salt Agents, Tumlook and Hidgelee, at 50,000	1,54,880	1,00,000	54,880	—	
1 ditto Jessore - - - - -	27,856	30,000	-	2,144	see remark (D.) in d°.
6 Salt Agents and Collectors - at 36,000	2,18,514	2,16,000	2,514	-	see remark (E.) in d°.
48 Collectors, including those in charge of customs, salt chokees, and Opium Agents, and also Collectors of Customs - at 30,000	14,70,126	14,40,000	30,126	-	see remark (F.) in d°.
7 Deputy and Sub-Collectors, including customs - - - - - at 12,000	94,332	84,000	10,332	-	see remark (G.) in d°.
Superintendent of Sulkea Golahs - - - - -	37,620	30,000	7,620	—	
1 ditto Eastern Salt Chokees - - - - -	19,964	19,200	764	—	
Collector of Calcutta Sea Customs - - - - -	51,832	42,000	9,832	—	
1 Deputy ditto - - - - -	23,826	20,400	3,426	—	
1 Head Assistant to ditto - - - - -	12,540	12,000	540	—	see remark (H.) in d°.
Collector of Inland Customs - - - - -	28,215	31,200	-	2,985	
1 Deputy Collector Inland Customs - - - - -	17,556	16,800	756	—	
1 Collector of Customs at Moorshedabad - -	37,583	30,000	7,583	—	
1 Commissioner Sunderbunds - - - - -	23,967	30,000	-	6,033	see remark (I.) in d°.
13 Assistants in Revenue and Salt departments - - - - - at 4,800	80,376	62,400	17,976	—	
TOTAL - - St. Rs.	29,38,037	27,71,200	2,67,278	40,441	

* Second Assistant to Sudder Board not included - - - - - St. Rs. 6,000.

SCHEDULE (C.)—POLITICAL.

OFFICES.	Resident Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Proposed Less.	Proposed More.	REMARKS.
4 Residents at Foreign Courts, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Nagpore, at 66,000	St. Rs. 3,78,251	St. Rs. 2,64,000	St. Rs. 1,14,251	—	
2 ditto, Indore and Gwalior - at 60,000	2,07,953	1,20,000	87,953	—	
1 ditto, Katmoondoo - - - - - at 42,000	62,700	42,000	20,700	—	
Governor-general's Agent, Moorshedabad	41,800	42,000	-	200	
1 Commissioner, Nerbuddah - - - - -	50,000	50,000	—	—	
1 Superintendent, Ajmere - - - - -	36,000	36,000	—	—	
Secretary to Commissioner at Delhi - - -	12,000	-	12,000	-	Abolished.
13 Political Agents, including Military, as now	2,67,294	2,59,680	7,614	-	† The difference in this and other similar cases will arise from the operation of the rate for the gradual conversion of all salaries from sicca into sonat rupees.
Head Assistant and Deputy Agent, Indore	20,998	20,400	598	—	
3 Head Assistants to Residents at Delhi, Hyderabad and Nepal - - - - -	27,405	27,000	405	—	
1 Ditto, Ajmere - - - - -	7,524	8,400	-	876	
2 Second Assistants to Residents at Delhi, and Hyderabad - - - - - at 7,200	13,200	14,400	-	1,200	
3 Assistants to Commissioner at Delhi } at 4,800	14,400	14,400	-	—	
19 Military Assistants, as now - - - - -	1,44,909	1,40,400	4,509	—	
TOTAL - - St. Rs.	12,84,434	10,38,680	2,48,030	2,276	

SCHEDULE (D.)—COMMERCIAL.

OFFICES.	Present Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Proposed Less.	Proposed More.	REMARKS.
Board of Trade:	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	
Senior Member - - - - -	57,475	52,200	5,275	—	
Junior ditto - - - - -	45,043	52,200	-	7,157	
1 Secretary - - - - -	25,080	25,200	-	120	
1 Assistant - - - - -	5,102	6,000	-	898	
13 Commercial Residents:					
Benares - - - - -	46,639	* 24,000	22,639	-	* A like sum to be drawn as Opium Agent.
Cossimbazar - - - - -	50,160	48,000	2,160	—	
Etawa and Calpee - - - - -	74,423	48,000	26,423	—	
Bauleah - - - - -	48,456	36,000	12,456	—	
Malda - - - - -	40,404	36,000	4,404	—	
Radnagore - - - - -	38,063	36,000	2,063	—	
Commercolly - - - - -	34,570	30,000	4,570	—	
Hurriapaul - - - - -	25,766	30,000	-	4,234	See remark (A.) in Commercial Statement.
Jungipore - - - - -	30,463	30,000	463	—	
Rungpore - - - - -	22,637	30,000	-	7,363	
Santipore and Golagow - - - - -	42,351	30,000	12,351	—	
Soonamooky - - - - -	29,064	30,000	-	936	
Surdah - - - - -	31,297	30,000	1,297	—	
2 Assistants:					
Bauleah - - - - -	10,032	9,600	432	—	
Benares - - - - -	10,032	9,600	432	—	
Sub Export Warehouse-keeper - - - - -	63,800	42,000	21,800	—	
Head Assistant ditto - - - - -	24,935	18,000	6,935	-	See remark (B.) in d°.
Second Assistant ditto - - - - -	12,257	9,600	2,657	-	See remark (C.) in d°.
Import Warehouse-keeper - - - - -	15,048	-	15,048	-	To be abolished.
TOTAL - - St. Rs.	7,83,097	6,62,400	1,41,405	20,708	

SCHEDULE (E.)—MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICES.	Present Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Proposed Less.	Proposed More.	REMARKS.
4 Secretaries to Government - at 52,200	St. Rs. 2,14,225	St. Rs. 2,08,800	St. Rs. 5,425	—	
1 Persian Secretary and Deputy ditto, Political department - - - - -	50,160	48,000	* 2,160	—	* The Persian office is to be consolidated with the Political, when a considerable saving will be effected. The difference here shown is from the change of currency. See remark (A.) in Miscellaneous Statement. See remark (B.) in d°.
3 Deputies - - - - -	37,620	36,000	1,620	—	
2 Assistants Secretary to Government, at 8,400	16,929	16,800	129	—	
Accountant-general - - - - -	56,421	52,200	4,221	—	
Deputy ditto, and the Military Accountant	37,620	37,200	420	—	
Sub ditto Accountant, Revenue and Judicial departments, and Civil Auditor - - -	31,350	31,200	150	—	
Commercial Accountant also in salt and opium, &c. with Bank - - - - -	25,080	25,200	-	120	
Deputy Accountant and Deputy Civil Auditor, with office of Secretary to Annuity Fund -	21,318	19,200	2,118	—	
Head Assistant to Accountant-general - -	12,540	12,000	540	—	
Sub-Treasurer† - - - - -	49,524	43,200	6,324	—	
Head Assistant to ditto - - - - -	12,540	8,400	4,140	—	
Postmaster-general - - - - -	37,620	37,200	420	—	See remark (C.) in d°.
Mint-master - - - - -	37,620	37,200	420	—	See remark (D.) in d°.
Superintendent of Stamps - - - - -	37,620	-	37,620	-	To be united with Mint.
63 Writers attached to College on 1st February	2,37,006	2,25,800	10,206	—	
TOTAL - - St. Rs.	9,15,193	8,39,400	75,913	120	

† Junior Assistant in Accountant-general's office, not included, St. Rs. 6,000.

ABSTRACT:

	Present Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Proposed Less.	Proposed More.
	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	St. Rs.
Judicial and Judicial Fiscal	44,76,551	44,25,507	1,76,265	1,25,221
Fiscal	29,38,037	27,71,200	2,07,278	40,441
Political	12,84,434	10,38,680	2,48,030	2,276
Commercial	7,83,097	6,62,400	1,41,405	20,708
Miscellaneous	9,15,193	8,39,400	75,913	120
Total	1,03,97,312	97,37,187	8,48,891	1,88,766

GENERAL RESULTS:

Amount of present salaries	1,03,97,312
Deduct difference proposed less	6,60,125
	97,37,187
Deduct net reduction by rule of service	3,55,064
	93,82,123
Total	93,82,123
Total Decrease	10,15,189
Total decrease	10,15,189
Add Sylhet extra political allowances, discontinued	10,659
Ditto Bangur and Kauthal political agency, abolished	18,810
Ditto savings by Resolution of 10th December 1828, not included in the above	1,12,162
Grand Total of ultimate Saving	11,56,820

	Present. St. Rs.	Proposed. St. Rs.
Number of Appointments		
Vacant	463	97,37,187
	17	1,89,600
Deduct Military	446	95,47,587
	32	4,42,080
Civil Servants		91,05,507
Add out of employ	414	8,165
	2	91,13,672
	416	97,42,415

STATEMENT (F).—REMARKS.
JUDICIAL AND JUDICIAL FISCAL.

	Increase.	St. Rs.
(A.) 10 Judges:—Of these, four are under 11 years, and by rule of service could not draw more than 25,200 each; giving a reduction of		19,200
(B.) 36 Judges and Magistrates:—Of these, 10 are under 11 years, and by rule of service could not draw more than 25,200 each; giving a reduction of		48,000
(C.) 7 Magistrates:—Of these, three are under 11 years, and four under eight; and the salaries, if calculated according to those of zillah judges, would give an increase of 18,000	18,000	
(D.) 47 Registrars, including vacancies:—Of these, 16 are under three years, by rule could only draw 6,000 rupees each; giving a reduction of		38,400
(E.) 8 Principal Assistants, including two vacancies:—Of these, two are under 11, and could not draw more than 25,200 rupees each, and two under three, who could not draw more than 6,000; giving a reduction of		57,600
(F.) 3 Collectors and Magistrates:—Of these, two are under 11, and could not draw more than 25,200 each; consequent reduction		9,600
(G.) 4 Sub-collectors and Magistrates:—Of these, one is under five years, and by rule could not draw more than 13,200; hence a reduction of		7,064
St. Rs. 18,000		1,79,864

Appendix (M.)

FISCAL.

	St. Rs.
(A.) Junior Secretary:—This officer is under 11 years, by rule he would receive 25,200 rupees; giving a saving of	6,000
(B.) Sub-Secretary:—This officer is under 3 years, and by rule would receive 6,000 rupees; consequently yield a reduction of	8,400
(C.) Secretary Board of Customs:—This officer is under 11 years, would receive 25,200; giving a reduction of	6,000
(D.) Jessore Salt Agent:—This officer is under 11 years, would receive 25,200 under rule of service, and give a reduction of	4,800
(E.) 6 Salt Agents and Collectors:—Of these, 4 are under 18 years, and 1 under 8 years, by rule they could not receive, the former more than 30,000, and the last 19,200; giving a saving of	40,800
(F.) 48 Collectors, including those in charge of customs, salt chowkies, and Opium Agents, and also Collectors of Customs:—Of these, 9 are under 11 years, and could not draw more than 25,200 rupees each, and 1 under 5 years, who draws only 13,200; giving a reduction in all, of	60,000
(G.) 7 Deputy and Sub-Collectors:—Of these, 1 is under 3 years, and could not by rule draw more than 6,000 rupees; giving a reduction of	6,000
(H.) Head Assistant Collector Sea Customs:—Under three years, and could not draw more than 6,000 rupees per annum by rule of service; giving a reduction of	6,000
(I.) Commissioner Sunderbunds:—Under 5 years, and by rule could not draw more than 13,200 per annum; giving a saving of	16,800
St. Rs.	1,54,800

COMMERCIAL.

	St. Rs.
(A.) Commercial Resident, Hurrupaul:—This officer is under 11 years, and by rule could only draw 25,200 rupees; hence a reduction of	4,800
(B.) Head Assistant:—This officer is under five years, and could not draw more than 13,200; hence a reduction of	4,800
(C.) Second Assistant, Sub Export Warehouse-keeper:—This officer is under three years, and by rule of service could not draw more than 6,000; hence a reduction of	3,600
St. Rs.	13,200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	St. Rs.
(A.) Two Assistant Secretaries to Government:—These officers are under three years, and by rule of service could not draw more than 6,000 rupees each; hence a reduction of	4,800
(B.) Commercial Accountant; also in Salt and Opium departments, with Bank:—Under eight years, by rule could not draw more than 19,200; a reduction of	6,000
(C.) Postmaster-general:—Under 18 years, by rule could not draw more than 30,000; hence a reduction of	7,200
(D.) Mint-master and Superintendent of Stamps:—Under 18 years, by rule could not draw more than 30,000; hence a reduction of	7,200
St. Rs.	25,200

(G.)

STATEMENT of the ALLOWANCES assigned to the several Officers, whose Appointments were notified on the 6th February 1829, in the Revenue and Financial Departments.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	Proposed Salary.
		<i>St. Rs.</i>
Allahabad - - - - -	Mr. J. Dunsmure -	30,000
Furruckabad - - - - -	- H. Nisbet -	25,200
Moradabad - - - - -	- H. S. Boulderson -	25,200
Allyghur - - - - -	- W. P. Okeden -	19,200
Agra - - - - -	- R. H. Boddam -	30,000
Saidabad - - - - -	- J. G. Deedes -	13,200
Mynpooree - - - - -	- J. Davidson -	25,200
Banda - - - - -	- A. W. Begbie -	25,200
Calpee - - - - -	- R. Cathcart -	25,200
Sarun - - - - -	- T. P. B. Biscoe* -	25,200
Dacca - - - - -	- A. C. Barwell -	30,000
Sylhet - - - - -	- W. J. Turquand -	30,000
Jounpore - - - - -	- R. Macan -	19,200
Delhi, Centre Division:—In addition to the offices already permanently held by Mr. Metcalf	- J. J. Metcalfe -	36,000
Delhi, Western Division - - - - -	- G. R. Campbell -	25,200
Ditto Southern Division - - - - -	- G. W. Bacon -	19,200
	Total - - <i>St. Rs.</i>	4,03,200

* To take effect from the departure of Mr. Kennedy.

NAMES.		Proposed Salary.	
		<i>St. Rupees.</i>	
Mr. C. Morley - -	Accountant-general - -	52,200	
- W. H. Oakes -	Deputy Accountant-general and Accountant to the Military Department -	37,200	
- C. T. Glass -	Sub Accountant-general, Ac- countant to the Revenue and Judicial departments, and Civil Auditor - -	31,200	
- J. A. Dorin -	Accountant to the Commer- cial and Marine depart- ment, and Auditor of the Commercial, Salt & Opium Accounts - - - -	19,200	Including Allowances from the Bank, sub- ject to increase here- after to 25,200 ru- pees.
- R. Udny - -	Deputy Accountant and Au- ditor of Civil Accounts -	19,200	Including Allowances as Secretary to Civil Annuity Fund.

(H.)

STATEMENT of Increased Allowances assigned under Government Resolution.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	Proposed Salary.
		<i>St. Rupees.</i>
Backergunge - - - - -	Mr. J. French -	30,000
Moorshedabad - - - - -	- H. T. Travers -	30,000
Calcutta Town Duties - - - - -	- T. Mainwaring -	31,200
Dinagapore - - - - -	- J. W. Sage -	30,000
Burdwan - - - - -	- D. Scott, junior -	30,000
Nuddea - - - - -	- A. Ogilvie -	30,000
Shahjehanpore - - - - -	- H. Swetenham -	30,000
Boolundshehur - - - - -	- R. Lowther -	30,000
Futtehpoore - - - - -	- A. F. Lind -	30,000
Jessore Salt Agent - - - - -	- J. H. Barlow -	30,000
Chittagong - - - - -	- C. Phillips -	30,000
Musuffnuggur - - - - -	- G. F. Franco -	25,200
Hidgellee - - - - -	- T. Wyatt* -	25,200
Rajeshahye - - - - -	- R. J. Taylor -	25,200
	<i>St. Rs.</i>	4,06,800

—, Secretary to the Government.

* To take effect from the date of his taking charge of the whole Collectorship of Hidgellee.

(7.)—LETTER from the Secretary to the *Bengal* Government to the Accountant-general, &c.; dated 17th February 1829.

(7.) Letter from
Bengal Secretary
to Accountant-
general, &c.;
17 February 1829.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor-general in Council to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of a Resolution this day passed by Government, together with the Schedules marked (A.) to (E.), and the Statement (F.) containing remarks applicable thereto.

2. I am at the same time instructed to annex a Statement (G) of the allowances assigned, in conformity with the Resolution, to the several officers whose appointments were notified on the 6th instant, in the Revenue and Financial departments; also a Statement (H.) of the officers who are to have the benefit of the Resolution from the 1st proximo, by having their allowances raised to the sums specified opposite the names of each.

3. You will perceive that those allowances, as well as generally the emoluments fixed by the Resolution, when the same may have effect, are to be in lieu of all advantages heretofore enjoyed in the shape of salary, commission, or in any other way connected with the official situations in question.

4. The salaries of the secretaries to the Sudder Board have, you will observe, been fixed as below*: but as Mr. Bushby's standing is not such as to entitle him to draw the full salary of his office, he will continue to receive the same emoluments as have hitherto been received by him in his capacity of secretary to the lower Board of Revenue. This principle is to be generally applied in similar cases. On the one hand, actual incumbents are not to suffer a reduction of emolument, and on the other hand, increase of salary is to be allowed only in conformity with the provisions of the Resolution; and by a distinct order of Government. You † will of course be prepared to furnish Government with such information, relative to the actual service of individuals, as may be necessary to prevent or correct any mistake in applying those provisions.

† The Civil Auditor.

I have, &c.

Council Chamber,
17th February 1829.

(signed) *Holt Mackenzie,*
Secretary to the Government.

* Senior Secretary - - - - -	<i>St. Rs.</i> 37,200 per Ann.
Junior ditto - - - - -	31,200
Sub - ditto - - - - -	14,400

Appendix (M.)

(8.) Resolution of the Bengal Government: 17 February 1829.

(8.)—RESOLUTION of the Bengal Government (Revenue), dated 17th February 1829.

THE Governor-general proposes the following appointments; the salaries of the several officers to be fixed as below specified, according to the separate Resolution under consideration in the Financial department. Mr. Sterling, who was appointed to Agra in February 1827, but has never joined, is to be supernumerary; and should he return to India, will take charge of the Custom-house.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	Present Salary of the Office.	Proposed Salary.	Saving.	Increase.
Allahabad	Mr. J. Dunsmure	St. Rs. 44,900	St. Rs. 30,000	14,900	—
Furrucabad	H. Nisbet	32,400	25,200	8,200	—
Moradabad	H. S. Boulderson	28,400	25,200	3,200	—
Allyghur	W. P. Okeden	28,000	19,200	8,800	—
Agra	R. H. Boddam	29,400	30,000	—	600
Saidabad	J. G. Deedes	26,150	13,200	12,950	—
Mynpooree	J. Davidson	25,670	25,200	470	—
Banda	A. W. Begbie	26,750	25,200	1,550	—
Calpee	R. Cathcart	26,700	25,200	1,500	—
Sarun	T. P. B. Biscoe	48,625	25,200	23,425	—
Dacca	A. C. Barwell	45,458	30,000	15,458	—
Sylhet	W. J. Turquand	38,000	30,000	8,000	—
Jounpore	R. Macan	22,400	19,200	3,200	—
Delhi Centre Division, in addition to the offices already permanently held by Mr. Metcalfe	T. T. Metcalfe	65,700	36,000	29,700	—
Western Division	G. R. Campbell	30,000	25,200	4,800	—
Southern Division	G. W. Bacon	21,600	19,200	2,400	—
TOTAL - St. Rs.		5,41,153	4,03,200	1,38,553	600

* To take effect from the departure of Mr. Kennedy.

The Governor-general further proposes that the following officers be admitted to the benefit of the above-mentioned Resolution, by having their salaries raised as below specified:

NAMES.	DISTRICTS.	Present.	Proposed.	Increase.
Mr. J. French	Backergunge	St. Rs. 27,362	St. Rs. 30,000	St. Rs. 2,638
H. T. Travers	Moorshedabad	28,995	30,000	1,005
T. Mainwaring	Calcutta Town Duties	28,215	31,200	2,985
J. W. Sage	Dinagpoor	22,773	30,000	7,227
D. Scott, jun.	Burdwan	27,262	30,000	2,738
A. Ogilvie	Nuddea	26,610	30,000	3,390
H. Swetenham	Shahjehanpore	28,600	30,000	1,400
R. Lowther	Boolundshahur	25,100	30,000	4,900
A. F. Lind	Futtehpore	28,500	30,000	1,500
J. H. Barlow	Jessore Salt Agent	27,856	30,000	2,144
C. Phillips	Chittagong	25,863	30,000	4,137
G. F. Franco	Moozuffurnuggur	19,600	25,200	5,600
T. Wyatt †	Hidgelee	18,810	25,200	6,390
R. J. Taylor	Rajeshahye	22,424	25,200	2,766
TOTAL - St. Rs.		3,57,980	4,06,800	48,820

† To take effect from the date of his taking charge of the whole Collectorship of Hidgelee.

The case of Mr. Collins, who stands immediately below Mr. Ogilvie, will be considered when the inquiry into his conduct is completed.

The Board concurring in the arrangements above proposed, ordered that the necessary instructions be given to the parties concerned, and to the officers of pay and audit.

The Governor-general in Council observes, that the immediate saving of expense from the above arrangement may be stated at 89,133 rupees. It is further to be remarked, that supposing the officers named in the first Statement to receive each 30,000 rupees, with an addition of 6,000 rupees to the centre division of Delhi, the aggregate charge would amount to 4,86,000 rupees. The aggregate of the proposed salaries specified in the Statement amounts

Appendix (M.)

(8.) Resolution of the Bengal Government: 17 February 1829.

amounts to 4,03,200 rupees, leaving the sum saved out of the allowances of those offices 82,800 rupees. From this deducting 48,820 rupees, the increase proposed to be allowed to the servants mentioned in the second Statement, there results a reduction in expense of 33,980 rupees, by the application of the rule for regulating the emoluments of the civil servants with reference to actual service.

(9.)—MINUTE by W. B. Bayley, Esq., dated 14th April 1829.

IN fixing the allowances to be hereafter attached to the several offices held by covenanted civil servants, it was deemed expedient that the amount of those allowances should be regulated with reference to the period during which the individuals holding office might have been employed in the active duties of the service; and the following scale was adopted for that purpose:

The maximum allowance of officers whose period of service shall not exceed 3 years, was to be — 6,000 rupees per annum.
More than 3 years, but less than 5 years — 13,200 —
— 5 ditto, but less than 8 ditto — 19,200 —
— 8 ditto, but less than 11 ditto — 25,200 —

More than 11, the full salary attached to the offices held by them, with the exception of certain specified cases. In the application of the foregoing scale, it was resolved that the period of service should be reckoned to commence from the date on which the individual may have been declared qualified to enter upon his public duties, by the prescribed knowledge of two or more of the oriental languages; and it was further resolved, that in the calculation of the period of service, the time during which an individual might be non-resident should not be included.

By the term "non-residence," as here employed, is not meant the occasional absence of an individual from his station or from the presidency, or even a visit to China or to the Cape of Good Hope, or to any other place within the limits of the Company's charter, but that description of non-residence which is legally involved in a visit to England, or to any other place beyond the limits of the Company's charter.

Having myself suggested to the Board that the period of service entitling or qualifying individuals to hold certain specified allowances should be reckoned from the date on which they might be pronounced competent to enter on the discharge of their public functions, I feel it incumbent upon me to bring to notice some considerations which did not occur to me at the time, but which have satisfied me that that principle, if taken in connection with the rule which excludes "non-residence" from the calculation of the periods of service, will operate frequently with severity and sometimes with injustice.

The Court of Directors have liberally granted to their civil servants who may wish to visit England after 10 years' residence, a furlough of three years' duration, with an annual allowance of 500 l.; a similar indulgence, though with a smaller annual allowance, is extended to the junior civil servants, however short their residence, the state of whose health may render a return to Europe necessary. This period of three years' absence passed on furlough in England, whether before or after a residence of 10 years in India, is included in the calculation of the period of 25 years' service required to entitle a civil servant to the benefit of the annuity fund. In granting the indulgence above referred to, the Honourable Court expressed themselves as strongly approving of the occasional visits to Europe of their civil servants, and intimated that one of their principal motives in sanctioning the furlough, was the conviction that the consequent intercourse of their servants with Europe would be productive of benefit, as well to the individuals as to the public service.

The expense of the furlough thus established is not defrayed by subscriptions from the civil servants, but is borne as a charge on the Territorial revenue. It was eagerly sought for by the service as a great benefit; it was strongly supported by the Supreme Government; and has been liberally granted by the controlling authorities in England.

The new rule, however, by which the period of non-residence is excluded from the calculation of the term of service requisite to enable individuals to draw allowances of a certain amount, will render the boon of furlough no longer of any value, for no one except under very special circumstances would avail himself of it.

Under the operation of the new rule, invalids will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, or to other places within the limits of the Company's charter, rather than seek the recovery of their health by a voyage to Europe.

By the former course, they would be entitled to draw for a period of 18 months the chief portion of their allowances, for duties of which they perform no part; they would retain the privilege and advantages of actual residence; and would on their return resume possession of their proper office.

By the latter course, individuals would suffer not merely the loss of office and emoluments, in addition to the heavy expenses to which they must be subjected; but must return with the very depressing and discouraging prospect, of being compelled to wait so many additional years before they can draw the allowances then actually drawn by their contemporaries.

With this impression, I would propose to modify the rule, and to admit in the calculation of the period of local residence, any period not exceeding three years in which a civil servant may have been absent under the furlough rules; or in cases anterior to the operation of those rules.

rules, where he may have been compelled by ill health to return to Europe, whether before or after he had been declared qualified to enter upon his public duties, or upon private affairs after a residence of 10 years. In other words, that the same indulgence (to the extent of three years) be granted to individuals who may have proceeded to England before the furlough rules were enacted, as it is proposed should now be granted to individuals proceeding to England under those rules.

13th April 1829.

(signed) W. B. Bayley.

(10.) Resolution of
the Bengal Govern-
ment;
14 April 1829.

Resolution.

(10.)—RESOLUTION of the Bengal Government, dated 14th April 1829.

THE Right honourable the Governor-general in Council, and the Honourable Sir Charles Metcalfe, bart., having expressed their concurrence in the views explained in the above Minute:

Resolved, that in modification of that part of the Resolution dated 17th February last, which prescribes a maximum limit for the allowances of the junior civil servants, graduated according to the period of actual service, reckoned from the date of qualification, and with the proviso that subsequent non-residence shall be deducted; the following be the rate for calculating the period of service:

The period of service shall be reckoned from the date of the individual being declared qualified for the public service, by the prescribed knowledge of two languages, as before ordered; but non-residence, by absence to Europe under the furlough rules, whether before or after leaving the College, or before or after completing the period of 10 years' residence, or if anterior to the date of the establishment of those rules, of such description as would have entitled an individual to the benefit of furlough had the rules existed at the time of such absence, shall be allowed in computing the period of actual service fixed by the Resolution of 17th February as necessary to enable a civil servant to draw the allowances therein respectively stated. Provided, however, that no period of absence in excess of three years shall be included in the said computation of service, under whatsoever circumstances the party may have prolonged his stay in Europe, or repeated his visit to that country.

(11.) Resolution of
the Bengal Govern-
ment;
14 April 1829.

Dated 9th Feb.
1814.

(11.)—RESOLUTION of the Bengal Government (Commercial), dated 14th April 1829.

THE allowances of the covenanted servants employed in the Commercial branch have been left to be regulated in this department; but a scale is proposed in Schedule (D) calculated so as to place the officers of the line on an equal footing with those employed in revenue and judicial duties.

The allowances of every officer of the Commercial department have been fixed, under the special orders of the Court of Directors, at a given sum, or a given rate of commission. The sub export warehouse-keeper and his assistants receive, besides the salary allotted to them in the orders referred to, a commission on the value of indigo purchased by them for the Company, at a rate fixed from time to time in the letters conveying orders for the article.

The plan now followed, under which those who provide articles for the Company's investment receive a per centage commission on their outlay, is obviously open to great and fundamental objections. The attention of Government has already been directed to the means of remedying this evil in part, by giving the commission on a fixed value, instead of on the cost or invoice price, which being fluctuating, it becomes the agent's interest to enhance. It seems, however, to the Governor-general in Council that the principle of paying the commercial officers by commission is erroneous, and that it would be greatly for the benefit of the interests of the Honourable Company to assume, with reference to the value of the investment ordered for consecutive years, that a certain number of servants of the several grades will be required for its provision, and for these to be paid by fixed salaries, graduated so as to afford to commercial servants equal promotion and advantages with those of other branches, and no higher. If, through any change in the commercial operations of the Honourable Company, the total charge for establishments under this system should come to bear more than due proportion to the extent of the concern, the remedy will be applied by reducing the number of servants employed in providing the investments, and vice versa.

Should this plan meet the approbation of the Honourable Court of Directors, the scale of salary specified in Schedule (D) of the Resolution passed on the 17th February, appears the properest to be adopted, upon the assumption that the number of officers required for the duty of the department will not admit of reduction beyond the present establishment. But the plan of paying the commercial officers by commission having been established from the earliest time, and being specially confirmed in the despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors dated 9th February 1814, as the rule for the department, it will not be proper to make any alteration in this fundamental principle of the commercial arrangements, without referring the question for the sanction of the authorities in England.

In the mean time, believing the scale of commercial allowances specified in Schedule (D) to afford a fair and liberal remuneration to the officers of the Commercial department, his Lordship in Council is pleased to determine, that pending the proposed reference to the Honourable Court of Directors, the following rules shall be observed for regulating allowances in the Commercial department, on the occasion of future vacancies:—

First,

First, No increase to be made in the emoluments of any officer, beyond the amount authorized by the Honourable Court, until sanctioned by the Court.

Second, Officers appointed to commercial situations falling vacant hereafter, to be informed that the amount specified as attached to their situation in the Schedule (D), is to be the maximum annual amount they are to be permitted to draw; any surplus commission (or indigo commission, in the case of the officers of the export warehouse) in excess of the amount so fixed, is to be carried to the credit of Government. But should the annual emolument of a commercial officer so appointed fall short for any year of the amount limited, he will be entitled to receive the difference from any commission of previous years, since the date of his appointment, that may have been carried to the credit of Government in the manner above provided.

(11.) Resolution of
the Bengal Govern-
ment;
14 April 1829.

(12.)—EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to Bengal, dated 30th April 1828.

Letter from, dated 1st June 1826. Suggest equalization of the salaries of the zillah judges in the Lower Provinces, at 28,000 rupees per annum each; and state that a proportion of the increase of expense which such an arrangement would cause, will be met by your Resolution for paying the salaries of the judges in the Western Provinces in Furruckabad rupees, instead of in siccas.

2. In the present state of our finances we cannot sanction the increase which you propose in the salaries of certain of the zillah judges in the Lower Provinces. We are, however, perfectly aware of the inconvenience produced by frequent changes in the persons filling those offices; and with a view to guard against it, we authorize you, whenever the office of judge of any of the zillahs, whose salary is less than 28,000 rupees per annum, shall have been filled to your satisfaction by the same individual for the full term of three

years, to grant to him the sum necessary to complete that amount of income; it being distinctly understood that his successor is not to receive the same advantage until he shall have filled the office for the same term of three years.

(13.)—EXTRACT SEPARATE LETTER to Bengal, dated 18th February 1829.

12. It may probably be expedient to maintain the residencies at Delhi, Lucknow and Hyderabad, upon nearly the present footing; but it appears to us that those at Gwalior and Nagpore might be expediently reduced to residencies of the 2d class, considering their diminished political importance, and the circumstance of one of the princes being a minor.

13. The same observation applies to Indore. We admit, indeed, in so far as respects Gwalior, that there are a number of arrangements in progress with that Court which would render any change in the establishment of the residency unadvisable at present; but the reduction should, nevertheless, be kept in view.

14. We are aware also that the resident at Indore has the important charge of superintending the affairs of Malwa; but we are of opinion that the performance of these duties would be better provided for by the appointment of a superintendant with a liberal salary, who would not find it a very burthensome addition to attend to the affairs of Holkar's court. Under such arrangement, the allowance now granted to the resident for table allowance, &c., or a sum nearly equivalent, say 50,000 rupees per annum, might be saved. It is not our wish that Mr. Wellesley's emoluments should be curtailed while he continues to hold the office of resident (and the same observation will apply to Mr. Wilder's at Nagpore), because we are decidedly averse, on equitable considerations, to retrench the allowances of individual civil servants, except in cases where they have recently been unduly augmented; but should you find it advisable to remove Mr. Wellesley to the residency at Lucknow, an opening would be made for such an arrangement as we have suggested.

Ext. para. 39. Where military officers hold civil situations under our own Governments, a deduction ought to be made from their civil emoluments equal in amount to their military pay.

(13.) Separate
Letter to Bengal;
18 February 1829.

(14.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to Bengal, dated 27th March 1826.

2. In consequence of various instances of inattention to our former orders, we deem it incumbent on us again positively to interdict, and we hereby do interdict, the increase, on any grounds whatever, of the salary or allowances at present annexed to any office, civil or military, under your Government, without our previous sanction. No public inconvenience can be sustained from a strict compliance with this prohibition; and should, contrary to our just expectation, the salary or allowances of any officer be increased without our previous sanction, our subsequent confirmation of such increase, when reported, will be invariably withheld.

(14.) Public Letter
to Bengal;
27 March 1829.

(15.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to Bengal, dated 13th May 1829.

2. In looking over your books of civil establishments, we observe that Mr. Charles Bayley drew the following aggregate allowance, in the joint capacity of commercial resident at Benares, Goruckpore, Mow and Azimghur, and agent for the provision of opium at Benares:

735—I.

(15.) Public Letter
to Bengal;
13 May 1829.

Appendix (M.)

• 1st. If the aggregate salary received by the individual exceed rupees 50,000, he being subjected to the reduction directed in our letter of 13th May 1829, and referred to in para. 10 of this despatch, is not to be liable to further reduction under this Regulation, while he continues to hold his present appointment.

Appendix (M.)

Revision
of Allowances.

- 2d. If the aggregate salary received by the individual should in any case fall below the salary which, in the revised scale of allowances, is attached to the principal office he holds, the whole amount of salary may be retained; and,
- 3d. If the salary of the principal office, now received by an individual, exceed what will be allotted to it under the revised scale, we shall not object to his continuing to receive the larger salary while he remains in possession of that office: in such case he will cease to receive only the allowances attached to any other office or offices that he may hold.

State of the
Civil Service.

State of the Civil Service.

(17.) Letter from
Secretary to Bengal
Government;
Dec. 27, 1831.
General Depart-
ment.

See General Ap-
pendix III. No. 16.

Do. No 15.

(17.)—LETTER, from *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the *Bengal Government*, to *P. Auber*, Esq., Secretary to the Honourable the Court of Directors; dated 27th December 1831.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Vice-President in Council to transmit to you copies of the undermentioned documents to be laid before the Honourable the Court of Directors.

No. 1.—Letter from the Civil Finance Committee, dated the 16th of December 1830, reporting their opinion of the number of Writers that will be required annually, to maintain an adequate body of Civil Servants for the administration of the three presidencies.—Note. A Copy of the Civil Finance Committee's letter, dated the 24th February, was forwarded to the Honourable Court with a despatch from the General Department, dated the 16th of March 1830.

No. 2.—Letter from the Acting Secretary to Government at Bombay, dated the 23d of December 1830, forwarding copies of Minutes by the members of that Government, and of a letter addressed to the Honourable Court, under date the 1st December 1830, on the subject of the deteriorated condition of the Bombay Civil Service, and soliciting the particular attention of the Supreme Government to certain propositions brought forward by the late Governor.

No. 3.—Minute by the late Governor, dated the 18th September 1830, on a Plan for regulating the salaries of Civil Servants, partly by their length of service, and partly by the nature of their offices.

Statements, Nos. 1 and 2, the former exhibiting the allowances proposed to be assigned to each situation according to the standing of the incumbents; and the latter showing the financial results which would have attended such an arrangement, supposing the scheme to have been acted upon from the 1st June 1830.

Minute by Mr. Romer, dated the 22d September.

Minute by Mr. Newnham, dated 25th September.

No. 4.—Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, to the Acting Secretary to Government at Bombay, dated the 10th March 1831, containing his Lordship's sanction, pending the pleasure of the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the scale* of allowances proposed in the 6th paragraph of the late Governor's Minute, for servants out of employ without fault on their part.

No. 5.—Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated the 7th March 1831, directing Messrs. T. Pakenham, T. C. Robertson, W. Fane, H. T. Prinsep, R. M. Tilghman, and W. H. Macnaghten, to form themselves into a Committee, and after considering the above communications, to report their opinion on the plan advocated by the late Governor in Council (which had its origin with Mr. Holt Mackenzie, of the Bengal Civil Service) for recasting the allowances of the Civil Service, so as to make them consist partly of a personal salary fixed with reference to the standing of the incumbents, and partly of an office salary regulated by the responsibility and labour of the duties to be performed. The Committee are likewise called upon to submit suggestions as to the means of accelerating promotion by inducing the retirement of civil servants after a given period, and in regard to the employment of the junior assistants.

No. 6.—Report of the Committee, dated the 24th May 1831, on the subjects referred to them.

No. 7.—Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, to the Committee, dated the 28th of May 1831, calling upon the members, Messrs. T. Pakenham and W. Macnaghten, who dissented from the recommendation of the majority, to state the grounds of their sentiments against the employment of junior servants in the adjudication of civil suits.

No. 8.—Reply of Messrs. T. Pakenham and W. Macnaghten, dated the 22d June 1831.

No. 9.—Minute by the Governor-general, dated the 10th November 1831.

Nos.

	Monthly.
* From 10 to 14 years' service	600 Rupees.
14 to 18 ditto	800 —
18 to 22 ditto	1,000 —
22 and upwards	1,200 —

Appendix (M.)

Nos. 10 & 10 A.—Mr. Holt Mackenzie's paper and recast of the civil allowances of the Bengal presidency, as they stood on the 1st November 1825.—Note. These documents are without signature or date, but were prepared by Mr. Mackenzie, when on a tour in the Western Provinces with Lord Amherst in 1826.

No. 11.—Extract from the proceedings of the Vice-President in Council in the Judicial Department, dated the 20th December 1831, containing a Minute by Mr. Blunt, with reference to the case of Mr. Fraser, the late judge and magistrate of the northern division of Bundelcund, and to the question of notifying in the public prints instances of neglect or misconduct on the part of civil servants, in like manner as is the practice in the army, alluded to in paragraphs 12 to 19 of the Governor-general's Minute. Mr. Blunt records also his concurrence in the opinion of the majority of the Committee in favour of employing the junior servants as heretofore in the adjudication of civil suits.

I am, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Officiating Secretary to the Government.

Fort William, 27 December 1831.

(18.)—LETTER from the Secretary to the *Bombay Government*, to the Secretary to the Supreme Government at *Fort William*; dated 23d December 1830.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, the accompanying copies of the Minutes recorded by the late Governor and the present members of this Government, together with a copy of a despatch to the Honourable the Court of Directors, suggesting measures for ameliorating the depressed condition in which the civil servants of this presidency are now placed, in consequence of the extensive and varied modes of reductions in the public expenditure, which financial embarrassments have compelled this Government to adopt.

2. The Governor in Council has directed me to submit to the particular consideration of his Lordship in Council, the various arrangements suggested for the improvement of the civil service, and earnestly to request his sanction to the immediate adoption of the scale of remuneration proposed to servants out of employ, in the 12th paragraph of that despatch, viz.

That Civil Servants out of employ, from

10 to 14 Years' service,	receive	600 rupees	per month.
14 to 18	-	800	-
18 to 22	-	1,000	-
And 22 and upwards	-	1,200	-

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Acting Secretary to the Government.

Bombay Castle, 23 December 1830.

(19.)—MINUTE by the late Governor, Sir *John Malcolm*; dated Daporee, 18th September 1830.

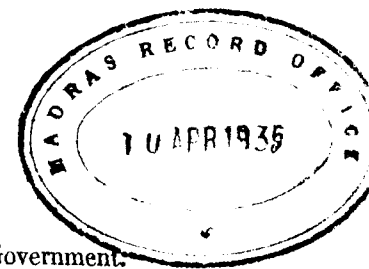
I HAVE stated, in my remarks on the case of Mr. Fell, my intention to notice generally the situation of civil servants at this presidency now out of employ; and in doing this, I am compelled, by the actual, as well as prospective, condition of the civil service of Bombay, to bring the whole subject to the serious consideration of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

In my Minute of the 1st of December last, I alluded to a plan for regulating the salaries of civil servants in a considerable degree by length of service, and I proposed its immediate adoption with respect to certain offices. I now lay before the Board the following documents: No. 1, being a statement of the allowances according to the graduated scales which I should propose to be assigned to each situation affecting the civil service, according to the standing of the gentlemen filling it. No. 2, being a statement showing the financial results which would attend the introduction, at the present moment, of this scale; these results, it will be seen, would produce a reduction of more than nine per cent. The principle is so fair, that no reasonable objection can be made to it. It renders the employment of public officers, when juniors, in situations for which they are particularly fitted, more easy and more economical than it now is, and it is assuredly proper that while a fair remuneration is given for the duties of a station, that it should be graduated with reference to the claims from length of service of the person by whom it is filled. This system is further recommended to me by its being an approximation to the plan for giving a certain nav

(17.) Letter from
Secretary to Bengal
Government;
Dec. 27, 1831.

(18.) Letter from
Secretary to Bombay
Government;
Dec. 23, 1830.

(19.) Minute by
Sir *J. Malcolm*;
Sept. 18, 1830.



according to seniority to civil servants, and fixing, independent of that, an allowance for the duties of the station to which they are nominated.

The arguments used by Mr. Mackenzie, who brought this plan to the notice of the Supreme Government, are to my mind unanswerable, and he has shown by figured statements that it would be no increase of expense. Cases must daily happen where, from the nature of the duties committed to civil servants, the greatest embarrassments and often much loss must occur from the incompetence or comparative unfitness of an individual to an office; yet would it not be harsh, and indeed cruel, to remove a respectable man, against whose integrity there was no charge, from a station, on the ground of his not being equal to his duties, when the effect of that removal is a reduction from two or three thousand per mensem to less than three hundred?*

The same difficulties occur when civil servants, after taking their furlough (probably on account of bad health), return to India. Is it possible a Governor can fulfil without pain his duty of selecting according to his judgment, when by that selection he may have several old public officers (not one of whom he may deem exactly fitted for the vacant station) on the petty allowance which the regulations now grant to a civil servant, whatever be his rank, who is out of employ, and which is less than what is given to a writer of six months standing in India, from the date of his passing in Hindoostanee and joining a station?

I am aware of the arguments that may be used, of this system enabling Governors to employ juniors with more facility to the injury of seniors; but in the present state of the service, which is daily becoming more one of supervision and control, and the duties consequently having more of responsibility attached to them, and requiring more of knowledge and of talent than when they were upon a more limited scale, every facility to the latitude of selection must be an advantage, considering the nature of the civil service and its duties. I have no fear of abuse of patronage ever producing evils equal to those which the system recommended would remedy.

It will depend upon the Honourable the Court of Directors what attention they may pay to this proposition as a general measure; but as affecting several civil servants of standing and character who have recently returned, and are daily expected at this presidency, I must desire its partial adoption (provided the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council sees no objection), as required by the actual condition of the civil service at this presidency. Under recent changes, by which great reductions have been made, some civil servants were thrown out of employ who are now drawing the salaries of their former stations. If attention to economy leads to those public officers† being employed as vacancies occur, there is no prospect of all the following civil servants at Bombay, and those expected from England, having employment for two or three years.

At present there are out of employ,

Mr. Fell	-	-	-	-	-	-	Length of Service.
Crawford	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 Years.
Pelly	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 —
Moore	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 —
	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 —

And the following are at home, and may be expected to return :

Mr. Baber	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 —
Lloyd	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 —
Gardiner	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 —
Boyd	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 —
Greenhill	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 —
Torin	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 —
Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 —

The utmost monthly salary termed, that is, drawn by any of these gentlemen, is 296 per mensem, and it cannot be said that they either had a right to anticipate being reduced to the situation in which they are now placed when they took their furlough, or when they returned. They could not expect reductions which were to throw such a blight upon their prospects; and as the revisions which have placed civilians of long standing in this predicament, have been beneficial to the public, I do consider that their claim to attention is valid, and I would propose, on the ground of the present being a special case, that civil servants out of employ,

From 10 to 14 Years' service, receive	-	-	-	-	600
- 14 to 18 - ditto	-	-	-	-	800
- 18 to 22 - ditto	-	-	-	-	1,000
And 22 and upwards ditto	-	-	-	-	1,200

The immediate monthly disbursement to meet this arrangement would be 4,400 rupees. It would not be liable to increase, as there would be a prospect of public servants of a standing entitled to it, being provided for before others returned from England; but as the case from the causes I have stated is special, it might be made temporary, and dependent upon the circumstances.

* 296 rupees per mensem is the allowance given to a senior merchant out of employ.
† Temporary duties have been assigned to one or two.

upon the Court of Directors adopting the plan proposed by Mr. Mackenzie, which will prevent civil servants who are out of employ being any burden to Government; and should this plan not be adopted, no civil servant should be entitled to the above allowance who took his furlough after the recent reductions were made by the resolution of Government.

There are several civil servants of standing, whose stations have been abolished, or are to be so when they vacate them; all those draw the full pay of their former or actual offices; and it appears to me that it would be a measure of economy as well as utility, to admit such to retire on a small increase of pension to England, rather than that they should remain at such cost as they are now in India, where in addition to increased expense, they must for a time stop all promotion in the service, and shut out civil servants returning to their duty, from every prospect of employment; and if the surplus annuities of this establishment were applied to this object, it would, I conceive, be alike beneficial to the service and to Government.

But it becomes my duty to bring to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors, that the late economical changes at this presidency threaten such consequences to the junior branches of the service, as to call imperatively for some remedy; for though it may be stated that the rise of the civil servants at this presidency, for the last 12 years, has been considerable, that only aggravates the bad consequences which must now be anticipated from the junior branches becoming hopeless and discontented; and if the actual state of the service can be shown to be such that this must be the inevitable result of measures of reduction recently adopted, it is of importance to devise a remedy against an evil that is calculated to impair or destroy that energy and public spirit in the principal agents of administration, without which no plans of reform can be permanent or successful.

I annex a scheme received from Mr. Le Geyt, which, if his views of the subject are correct, would accomplish this object, and impart life and hope to the service; at the same time it effects a saving to Government.

The calculations made in this scheme may perhaps not be correct: I am, indeed, disposed to doubt the data upon which some of them are grounded; and I also think that the view taken of pecuniary benefit from its adoption is exaggerated, but this does not materially affect the question, for provided it is not a pecuniary sacrifice, and of this there appears no apprehension, I should strongly urge its adoption, or some similar measure that would mitigate, if we cannot altogether remove, the serious depression and stagnation of the civil branch of the service of this presidency, and which will prove, if not remedied, alike injurious to the hopes of individuals, and to the interests of Government. The duties that remain are of a nature that require an animation and vigour in those who have to exercise them, that can only be inspired by fair hopes of advancement. If these are deadened and destroyed, we may cease to derive the advantages we have now a right to expect from late arrangements, and may have to regret, when it is too late, the loss of that temper and spirit which, as well as integrity and knowledge, are essential to carry the measures we have recently adopted into successful execution.

I request that this Minute, with such observations as my colleagues think proper to make, be forwarded to the Supreme Government and to the Court of Directors. This subject has occupied my attention: it is one of the most serious importance. I have no hesitation in giving my opinion, that all plans the objects of which are to combine efficiency in the administration of India, that have been adopted or are in progress, will be of no avail if the civil service remains clogged as at present with supernumeraries, and those who must be the instruments of the immediate as well as ultimate success of such plans, are not placed in a condition that gives them heart for their labours, and holds out within a reasonable period prospects of fortune and distinction to those whose performance of their arduous and responsible duties entitle them to look to such desirable and honourable rewards.

(signed) John Malcolm.

20.)—STATEMENT (No. 1.) of CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, with SALARIES regulated on the principle of combined reference to Official Duty and Length of Service.

(20.) Statements of Salaries and Appointments.

CLASS 1st.

Appointments probably held by Servants of more than 20 Years standing, and the Salaries of which on various grounds it may be desirable to keep fixed.

Nos.	APPOINTMENTS.	Salary per Ann.
		Rs.
1	Chief Secretary to Government	-
2	Accountant general	-
3	Chief Judge of the Sudder Adawlut	-
4	Revenue Commissioner	-
5	Resident at Baroda	-
	{ Personal allowance per annum 24,000	
	{ Table allowance - - - 30,000	
		54,000

CLASS 2d.

APPOINTMENTS probably held by Servants of from 12 to 20 Years standing.

Nos.	APPOINTMENTS.	SALARIES PER ANNUM. The period which has elapsed from the date of the Officer's first Arrival being		Addition per Annum for each additional Year beyond the 15th as far as the 20th inclusive.	TOTAL in 5 Years	Maximum Total
		Less than 12 Years.	More than 12, but less than 15.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6	Secretaries to Government	33,000	37,500	1,500	7,500	45,000
7	Junior Judges of the Sudder Adawlut	33,000	37,500	1,500	7,500	45,000
8	Mint-master and Civil Auditor					
9	Persian Secretary and Translator of Regulations	26,000	30,000	1,500	7,500	37,500
10	Collector of Sea and Land Revenue in Bombay, and Superintendent of Stamps	26,000	30,000	1,200	6,000	36,000
11	Principal Collector	26,000	30,000	1,200	6,000	30,000
12	Judge and senior Judge	20,000	24,000	1,200	6,000	
13	Senior Magistrate of Police, and Postmaster-general	20,000	24,000	1,200	6,000	30,000
14	Commercial Resident (allowances arranged to average)	20,000	24,000	1,200	6,000	30,000
15	Collector and Zillah Magistrate	20,000	24,000	1,200	6,000	26,000
16	Sub-treasurer and General Pay-master	18,000	20,000	1,200	6,000	26,000
17	Warehouse-keeper	18,000	20,000	1,200	6,000	
18	Superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey	20,000	24,000	1,200	6,000	30,000
19	Deputy Accountant-general	15,000	18,000	1,200	6,000	30,000
20	Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, holding another appointment	4,800	6,000	600	3,000	9,000
21	Deputy Civil Auditor, and Deputy Mint-master	10,800	14,400	1,200	6,000	20,000
22	Register to the Sudder Adawlut	12,000	16,000	1,200	6,000	22,000
23	Dputy Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, holding another appointment	3,600	4,200	1,200	6,000	10,200
24	Sub-collector	10,800	12,000	1,200	6,000	10,000
25	First Assistant to a Collector or Principal Collector	9,600	10,000	1,200	6,000	16,800
26	First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda	9,600	10,800	1,200	6,000	16,800
27	First Assistant to the Accountant-general	9,600	10,800	1,200	6,000	16,800
28	First Assistant to the Collector of Sea and Land Revenue in Bombay, and Superintendent of Stamps	9,600	10,800	600	3,000	13,800
29	Assistant Judge at a detached station	9,600	10,800	1,200	6,000	16,800
30	Assistant Commercial Resident (allowances however arranged to average)	9,600	10,800	1,200	6,000	16,200
31	Assistant Judge at a Sudder station	8,400	9,600	1,200	6,000	15,600

CLASS 3d.

APPOINTMENTS probably held by Servants of less than 12 Years standing.

Nos.	APPOINTMENTS.	SALARIES PER ANNUM. The period which has elapsed from the date of the Officer's first Arrival being		Addition per Annum for each additional Year beyond the 12½.	TOTAL in 5 Years.	Maximum Total.
		Less than 5 Years.	More than 5, but less than 12.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32	Assistant Persian Secretary, Translator of Regulations	6,000	7,200	1,200	6,000	13,200
33	Second Assistant to Collector and Principal Collector					
34	Second Assistant to Political Resident	5,400	8,400	Need not be provided for		
35	Assistant below the First Assistant to the Accountant-general, or Collector of Sea and Land Revenue	5,400	8,400			
36	Assistant to Sub-treasurer, and General Paymaster	4,800	7,200	600	3,000	10,200
37	Assistant below the Second Assistant to a Principal Collector	3,600	4,800	600	3,000	7,800
38	Second and lower Assistants to a Commer-	4,200	6,000	Need not be		

STATEMENT (No. 2.) showing the Financial Results which would attend the introduction at the present moment (1st June 1890), of the graduated SCALE of SALARIES proposed in the Governor's Minute of December 1, 1889.

Date of Arrival.	APPOINTMENTS.	Actual Salary per Annum subsequently to the changes specified in the late proposed Scale.	Salaries per Annum which would be assigned by the graduated Scale.	Excess of graduated Salary over actual Salary.	Excess of actual Salary over graduated Salary.
3 Sept. 1790	Late Commercial Agent in Malabar	16,320			
16 July 1807	Senior Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut	46,500	46,500		
20 June 1806	Puisne Judge	45,000	45,000		
24 - 1809	Civil Auditor and Mint-master	40,000	40,000		
10 - 1806	Commercial Resident to the northward	30,000	30,000		
20 -	No employ (Dewanee allowance)	3,555	3,555		
1 Sept. 1807	Resident at Baroda (Salary and Table allowance)	54,000	54,000		
6 Oct. 1806	Judge and Session Judge, and Agent at Surat	36,000	36,000		
24 June 1809	Puisne Judge	48,000	48,000		
17 Feb. 1810	Senior Magistrate of Police, Postmaster-general	28,800	28,800		
16 Sept. 1808	Revenue Commissioner	45,000	45,000		
1 Sept. 1807	Judge and Session Judge, and Agent at Poonah	39,800	39,800		
27 June -	No employ, and Dewanee allowance	3,555	3,555		
5 Sept. 1811	Puisne Judge	42,000	42,000		
30 Oct. 1808	Accountant-general, Military, Commercial, Revenue and Judicial				
25 - 1811	Chief Secretary	45,000	45,000		
18 Sept. 1808	Warehouse-keeper	48,600	48,600		
20 Oct. 1812	Territorial Secretary	36,000	36,000		
17 Sept. 1810	Collector of Customs and Land Revenue	40,500	40,500		
12 July 1812	No employ (Dewanee allowance)	3,555	3,555		
9 Aug. 1813	Late Puisne Judge of the Guzerat Court of Appeal	30,000	30,000		
May -	Persian Secretary	18,000	18,000		
Aug -	Late Puisne Judge of the Guzerat Court of Appeal	37,400	37,400		
May -	Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur	30,400	30,400		
27 Oct. 1813	Late Collector of Sea Customs, Concan	21,600	21,600		
9 May -	Postmaster-general	24,000	24,000		
27 - 1815	Judge, and Senior Judge of Ahmedabad	28,000	28,000		
16 June 1816	Ditto Concan	30,000	30,000		
15 May -	Sub-treasurer, General Postmaster, and Superintendent of Stamps	18,000	18,000		
-	Deputy Warehouse-keeper	35,000	35,000		
-	Principal Collector of Surat	37,500	37,500		
-	Judicial Secretary	35,000	35,000		
-	Principal Collector of Ahmedabad	35,000	35,000		

(continued)

Date of Arrival.	APPOINTMENTS.	Actual Salary per Annum subsequently to the changes specified in the late proposed Scale.	Salaries per Annum which would be assigned by the graduated Scale.	Excess of graduated Salary over actual Salary.	Excess of actual Salary over graduated Salary.
2 April 1817	Deputy Accountant-general, Military, Commercial, Revenue, and Judicial Accountant	24,000	18,000	-	6,000
30 May	Principal Collector of the Concan	35,000	30,000	-	5,000
-	Collector of Poonah	30,000	24,000	-	6,000
17	- Sea Customs in Guzerat (on leave)	21,600	-	-	-
30	Sub-collector in charge of Broach	16,800	12,000	-	4,800
-	- Kaira	16,800	12,000	-	4,800
11	- Rutnaghery	16,800	12,000	-	4,800
10 Feb. 1819	Ditto	35,000	33,000	-	2,000
-	Acting Judicial Secretary	-	-	-	-
-	Political Agent in Guzerat (absent on duty)	16,800	10,800	-	6,000
-	Sub-collector in charge of Sholapoor	28,000	20,000	-	8,000
1 June	Collector of Khandeish	-	-	-	-
29 May	Register to the Sudder Adawlut	-	-	-	-
-	Acting Collector of Sea Customs in Guzerat	-	10,800	-	1,200
24 March	Deputy Civil Auditor and Mint-master	12,000	9,600	-	2,400
12 May	First Assistant Principal Collector of Ahmednuggur	12,000	9,600	-	2,400
-	Assistant Judge and Session Judge for Sholapoor	14,400	9,600	-	4,800
7 June 1820	- Ditto - Rutnaghery	-	-	-	-
-	Acting Political Agent in Kattywar	24,000	9,600	1,200	-
-	First Assistant Collector, Poona	8,400	9,600	-	2,400
-	- Ditto - Principal Collector, Ahmedabad	12,000	9,600	-	3,060
30 April	Deputy Collector of Customs, Land Revenue	13,200	9,600	-	4,800
7 June	Assistant Judge and Session Judge for Broach	14,400	9,600	-	-
17 April	Deputy Agent for Sirdars (on leave)	-	-	-	-
-	First Assistant Principal Collector of the Concan	12,000	9,600	-	2,400
-	Assistant Judge and Session Judge for Dhoolia (on leave)	14,400	9,600	-	4,800
10 June	Superintendent of Revenue Assessment	16,800	20,000	3,200	-
11	Superintendent First Assistant Principal Collector in the Concan, and Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge for Rutnaghery	14,400	9,600	-	4,800
31 Oct.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Hemednuggur, acting for Mr. Hornby	14,400	9,600	-	4,800
-	Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Poonah, Deputy Agent for Sirdars	14,800	9,600	-	2,400
10 June	First Assistant Principal Collector of Dharwar	12,000	12,000	-	-
-	Acting Register to the Sudder Adawlut	12,000	-	-	-
-	Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Concan	-	-	-	-
11	- Ditto - Ahmedabad	8,400	8,400	-	-
10	- Ditto - Ahmednuggur	8,400	8,400	-	-
-	Superintending Assistant to the Principal Collector, ditto	-	-	-	-
28 June 1822	First Assistant Principal Collector of Surat	12,000	9,600	-	2,400

Date	Description	Amount
27 April 1891	Assistant Judge and Session Judge, ditto	8,400
15 Aug.	Register at Dharwar	14,400
11 June	Second Assistant to the Principal Collector, Surat	6,600
11 June	Ditto - Ditto Concan	6,600
11 June	Ditto - Ditto Ahmedabad	6,600
15 Aug.	Ditto - Collector Poonah	6,600
17 May	Ditto - Principal Ahmednuggur	6,600
11 June	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge in the Concan	8,400
-	Superintending Second Assistant Principal Collector, ditto	8,400
10 -	Ditto - Ditto Surat	6,600
11 -	Ditto - Ditto Concan	6,600
11 -	Ditto - Ditto Ahmedabad	6,600
15 May 1823	Deputy Persian Secretary	6,000
-	Assistant to the Principal Collector of Surat	7,200
2 March	Ditto - Ahmedabad	6,000
-	Agent, Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Poonah	1,200
6 July	Ditto - Collector in Khandeish	1,200
-	Superintending Second Assistant Principal Collector, Ahmednuggur	8,400
-	Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner	4,800
7 Oct.	Ditto - Ditto Resident, Nagpore	12,000
8 June 1824	Ditto Principal Collector at Ahmedabad	4,800
0 May	Ditto - Ditto - Ditto	4,800
1 Jan.	Ditto Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment	12,600
7 June	Ditto Principal Collector of Surat	4,800
3 May 1825	Ditto - Ditto - Ahmednuggur	4,800
19 Sept. 1824	Acting Second Assistant Collector of Poonah during Mr. Arbuthnot's absence, but that gentleman having returned, Mr. B. loses the situation	6,000
30 May 1825	Assistant to the Principal Collector of Surat	4,800
6 June	Ditto - Collector of Poonah	4,800
12 Dec.	Ditto - Resident at Baroda	4,800
29 April 1820	Ditto - Collector of Poonah	9,600
12 Dec. 1825	Ditto - Principal Collector of Surat	4,800
19 May 1826	Ditto - Ditto at Dharwar	4,200
23 June 1827	Ditto - Ditto Surat	4,200
1 April	Ditto - Ahmednuggur	4,800
31 March	Ditto - Ahmedabad	4,800
-	Ditto - Collector Poonah	4,800
12 June	Ditto - Principal Ditto Ahmednuggur	4,800
-	Ditto - Collector Poonah	4,800
-	Ditto - Principal Collector Concan	4,800
26 Oct.	Ditto - Collector Kandeish	4,800
-	Ditto - Poonah	4,800
-	Ditto - Principal Ditto Ahmedabad	4,800
12 Feb. 1828	Ditto - Ditto Concan	4,800
5 April 1829	Ditto - Ditto	4,800
1 June	Ditto - Ditto Surat	4,800
5 -	Ditto -	4,200

NAME.	Date of Arrival.	APPOINTMENTS.	Actual Salary per Annum subsequently to the introduction of the changes specified in the late proposed Scale.	Salaries per Annum which would be assigned by the graduated Scale.	Excess of graduated Salary over actual Salary.	Excess of actual Salary over graduated Salary.
Mr. Fell's Salary	1 June 1829.	Assistant to the Principal Collector at Dharwar	4,800	4,200	-	600
Mr. Taylor's	31 Dec. -	Ditto	4,800	4,200	-	600
Mr. Lumsden's	30 Nov. 1828	Ditto	4,800	4,200	-	600
Mr. Williams'	-	Ditto	4,800	4,200	-	600
Mr. Boucher's	-	Ditto	4,800	4,200	-	600
Mr. Elliot's	13 Feb. 1829	Collector	4,800	4,200	-	600
Mr. Forbes'	-	Principal Collector	4,800	4,200	-	600
Mr. Blane's	3 July	Ditto	4,800	4,200	-	600
Mr. Le Geyt's	-	Ditto	4,800	4,200	-	600
Mr. Erskine's	-	Ditto	4,800	4,200	-	600
Mr. Bunrott's	-	Ditto	4,800	4,200	-	600
Mr. H. D. Robertson	-	Principal Collector of Ahmednuggur	35,000	36,000	1,000	-
Mr. H. W. Hodges (Mad. Est)	-	First Assistant to the Collector of Kandeish	8,400	8,400	-	-
Mr. Nisbit (Madras Civil Service)	13 Oct. 1819	Political Agent, Kattywar (absent on duty)	42,000	36,000	-	6,000
Mr. Stevenson	26 July 1810	Principal Collector, Dharwar	16,800	10,800	-	6,000
Mr. Elliot	14 June 1821	Sub-collector, South Beema	16,800	10,800	-	6,000
Mr. Cathcart	16 Sept. 1826	Second Assistant to the Principal Collector at Dharwar	6,600	5,400	-	1,200
			Rs. 19,86,546 2 48	16,16,966 2 48	43,800 -	1,81,060 -
Permanent expenses of actual Salaries per annum - Rs. 17,54,226 2 48						
Expense of graduated Salaries - Rs. 16,16,966 2 48						
Difference reduction of the graduated scale, (being upwards of 9 per cent.) - Rs. 1,37,260 -						
And by the above Statement, The excess of actual over graduated Salaries - Rs. 1,81,060						
Deduct excess of graduated over actual Salaries - Rs. 43,800						
Difference net reduction by the graduated scale - Rs. 28,000						
Mr. Boyd's actual salary has been put down at - Rs. 25,200						
Instead of, as it ought to have been - Rs. 2,800 -						
The amount of saving is therefore less than above stated, by the difference - Rs. 1,34,460 -						
And is therefore properly - Rs. 1,34,460 -						

The Amount of actual Salaries is as above

from this must be deducted the following items, which either are or will be reduced:

Mr. Fell's Salary
Mr. Taylor's
Mr. Lumsden's
Mr. Williams'
Mr. Boucher's
Mr. Elliot's
Mr. Forbes'
Mr. Blane's
Mr. Le Geyt's
Mr. Erskine's
Mr. Bunrott's

Carried up

Rs.

19,86,546 2 48

Rs. 17,54,226 2 48

Rs. 1,34,460 -

Rs. 1,81,060 -

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

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I. PUBLIC.

Appendix (M.)

(20.) Statements of Salaries and Appointments.

There are now in India belonging to this presidency, as supernumeraries and servants out of employ,

	Rs.
2 Judges of the Court of Appeal, on 30,000 rupees each per annum	60,000
1 Zillah Judge	24,000
3 Collectors holding Sub-collectorates, receiving an excess of pay of	25,000
6 First Assistant Collectors, at 12,000 rupees each	72,000
8 Second Assistant Collectors, at 7,200 each	57,600
32 Assistants, at 4,800 each	153,600
1 Commercial Resident *	30,000
1 Collector of Sea Customs	24,000
1 (Mr. Fell) late Conservator of Forests	15,000
3 Senior Merchants, each 3,552 rupees each	10,656
	Rs. 472,456

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Of the civil servants at home on furlough, 11 may be expected to return; and six situations are held by Madras servants and military officers, which may be filled by civil servants.

Dharwar: 1 Principal Collector.
1 Sub-collector.
1 Second Assistant to the Principal Collector.
1 Principal Collector at Ahmednuggur.
1 First Assistant to the Collector in Kandeish.

There are at present at home on furlough and sick certificate 19, and absent on leave in India, four civil servants.

It is fair to assume that 18 may be absent on furlough in England. There are now since the new modelling of the service, 78 situations for civil servants, and there are 148 servants on the list: of these, 10 may be expected not to return to the service, which will reduce the number to 138, which leaves a surplus of 34 servants beyond appointments; deducting 18 assumed to be on furlough, and eight specially employed or sick in India, then 34 cannot, under any probable contingency, find employ, but must remain supernumerary. The pay of these 34 supernumeraries may be fairly estimated at 1,000L per annum each, because those five who receive from 24,000 to 30,000 rupees per annum, (vide List) will not be so easily provided with permanent appointments as the juniors; and as ten years, on the fairest calculation, may elapse before their complete absorption can take place, the whole expense likely to be incurred may be estimated as equal to about five years of the present pay of the whole number, at an average of 1,000L a year.

The present worth of the pay of the 34 supernumeraries for five years, amounts to about 134,800L.

This immense sum must therefore be contemplated as a certain loss to the Company, from which there is at present no prospect of being relieved.

Until all these supernumeraries are provided for, there can be no promotion, and there certainly ought to be no increase to the number already in the list. The prospects of many of those individuals who entered the service since 1817, are completely blighted. The state of the service till 1827 was such, that a man might reasonably expect to attain a respectable station, with a liberal salary, in a period of from 10 to 12 years after his arrival. There are about 30 situations at the head of departments in the whole service. Not more than four of these can be expected to become vacant per annum; so that a gentleman who has just entered the service and stands 148th, has no reasonable chance of attaining the head of an office for nearly 30 years.

In this deplorable state of the service, some relief is absolutely necessary, and that which appears most feasible, and least open to objection on the score of expense, is to endeavour to get rid of some of the supernumeraries, the process of whose absorption so completely shuts out all prospects of promotion to the junior branches.

This might be effected by offering to a certain number who have entered the service prior to the 1st of January 1826, before the present reductions were contemplated, at the expiration of 13 years of service, an annuity of 500L per annum, and requiring a resignation on their part of all claims on the Company for ever. This measure would relieve the service of a number of its members whom it will be found most difficult to provide for. It would dispose of many of those who were sent in such numbers to Bombay, after the Mahratta war, when the territory of that presidency was increased, and it was supposed their services would be required.

The present worth of 32 annuities (for which number this scheme would provide), commencing at the age of 33, which most men of 13 years standing have attained, is 193,920L, from which deducting 42,768L, as the value of the sum allowed for three years as pay on furlough, after 10 years service, leaves 151,152L as the real expense of the pensions to Government.

Out

* This officer is employed in his duties, but a reform is meant when he vacates.

Out of the 34 servants alive at the age of 33, the London tables show that about 23 would be alive at 45, when each would be entitled to a professedly gratuitous annuity from the Company of 500*l.*, the value of which would then amount to 123,702*l.* But since the payment of this sum does not commence till after 15 years, the present value of these 23 pensions is reduced to 51,617*l.*, or the sum which in 15 years would amount, at six per cent, to 134,800*l.*

This 51,617*l.* added to 134,800*l.*, amounts to 186,417*l.*, as the present value of what these 34 supernumeraries will ultimately cost the Company; whereas by the scheme, they may be provided for at an expense of 151,152*l.*, thus making a saving of 35,265*l.* to Government, by the adoption of this scheme.

It may be mentioned that there are now available 10 annuities of 1,000*l.* per annum each, of which one half is a free gift from the Company.*

There can be no doubt that the service at large, for the sake of getting rid of 34 supernumeraries, would gladly consent that these unclaimed annuities should be made available to this scheme, which might be done by leaving the proposed annuities open to 10 of the senior public servants, in addition to the pensions they had become entitled to by 22 years service in India. This application of the unclaimed pensions would be beneficial to the civil service at large, in proportion as those who took them were advanced in rank and station; while the Company would repay only that part of each additional pension which has already been paid for by the service at large. The Company would be relieved from the possibility of any claims being hereafter made upon them for these surplus annuities, and would derive immediate benefit in being relieved, from the means afforded of employing servants now receiving salaries. The age of the senior annuitants would also be a further advantage, as those left could not be calculated so long as that of the younger men to whom the annuities were open; promotion and life would be given to the service, and Government would early be relieved from paying civilians out of employ, and incumbents whose offices are to be abolished on their vacating them.

(signed) J. P. Le Geyt.

(21.) Minute of
J. Romer, Esq.;
Sept. 22, 1830.

(21.)—MINUTE of John Romer, Esq.

THERE can be no doubt of the general truth of the lamentable picture here drawn of the present state of the Bombay civil service. It is one of the material results which have necessarily followed the extension and varied modes of reduction in the public expenditure, which financial embarrassments have compelled the Government to adopt, and while it may, therefore, be said to be not unexpected, it is as clearly a state of hardship and suffering, which justice requires should be provided for.

I am inclined to believe that the remedies proposed by the Governor, for affording the relief so urgently called for, are the best that can be devised, looking at the double object of replacing the civil service in a fair and equitable condition, as regards remuneration and promotion, and keeping down public expense. Some modifications and corrections in the detail of the schemes proposed, may probably be found necessary, and for this purpose they will have the benefit of revision and examination by our superiors; but I hope that the Supreme Government will agree to the plan submitted for the immediate relief of unemployed civil servants.

Earnestly desiring to see the civil service of this presidency re-established on some sure basis of service and reward, and trusting that the measures now brought forward for attaining an end so just and so desirable, will meet with the approbation and cordial assistance of our superiors, I shall content myself with expressing my entire concurrence in the sentiments with which our President concludes his Minutes, the truth and importance of which cannot fail to recommend themselves to the deepest attention.

22d September.

(signed) John Romer.

(22.) Minute of
W. Newnham, Esq.;
Sept. 25, 1830.

(22.)—MINUTE of W. Newnham, Esq.

I AM gratified to find that the truly deplorable state of the Bombay civil service is at length to be brought under the consideration of the Supreme Government and the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the forcible manner depicted in the President's Minute; and I fervently hope that their early and liberal attention will be given to the means of ameliorating the depressed condition in which so great a portion of honourable and able servants are now placed.

I trust the Supreme Government, when these papers shall be laid before them, will sanction the immediate operation of the new scale of allowances proposed for servants out of employ, instead of the totally insufficient allowance now granted as dewannee. Nothing can be more distressing than the prospects of the gentlemen now out of employ, and those expected from England; both the revenue and judicial lines appear closed to them for many years to come; for

* If these annuities should ever be claimed, they would cost the Company about 53,785*l.*, being the present value of that free gift.

for I conclude before either of these gentlemen* could be appointed to the higher situations of judges or collectors, the number of supernumeraries of each class, now retained on full pay, should be first brought into active employment.

Besides the gentlemen above enumerated, it must not be forgotten that a gentleman of 18 years standing, who only three years ago returned to India in hope of active employment, very shortly afterwards proceeded again to England, from the hopelessness of obtaining any situation suitable to his rank.

Mr. Le Geyt's scheme appears to me deserving of every consideration: his view of the present state of the civil service is by no means overdrawn, and I know no measure that can afford such immediate relief, or prove so acceptable to a great portion of the service, as the grant of the pensions embraced in his scheme.

In the meantime humanity, as well as a desire to keep unimpaired the energies of a valuable body of servants who cannot be usefully employed, demands that we should relax in some degree the strict letter of the absentee regulations, and allow such of the supernumeraries whose services are not actually required, to reside in the Neilgherries, or in other favourable climates, without diminution of their allowances until their services are again called for.†

Bombay, 25 Sept. 1830.

(signed) William Newnham.

(23.)—LETTER from the Secretary to the Governor-general, to J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay; dated March 10, 1831.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor-general to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 23d December last, forwarding copies of Minutes by the members of Government, and of a letter addressed to the Honourable Court of Directors, by the Governor in Council of Bombay, on the subject of the deteriorated condition of the civil service at that presidency, and soliciting the particular attention of the Supreme Government to certain propositions brought forward by the late Governor.

In reply, I am desired to state that, under the strong representation made by the Governor in Council, in behalf of the servants thrown out of employ by recent arrangements, or whose prospect of recovering office on return from furlough is so much deteriorated, his Lordship is disposed to sanction, until the pleasure of the Honourable Court of Directors shall be known, a payment to servants out of employ from either of the above causes, without fault on their part, on the scale recommended in paragraph 6 of the late Governor's Minute, dated 18th September 1830, viz.:

After from 10 to 14 Years' service, 600 rupees per mensem.

14 to 18	800
18 to 22	1,000
22 and upwards	1,200

His Lordship is at the same time of opinion that this allowance will give the local government a title to the services of those gentlemen, either as officiating in other offices, or for committees, and other temporary employ, without further payment in the nature of deputation allowance, or on any other account.

With respect to the general questions brought forward in the late Governor's Minute, I am directed to state, that a like superfluity of servants, compared with the number of available offices, has been felt at this presidency, and the evils from the retardment of promotion are considered to be on the increase.

The late Civil Finance Committee have submitted a report on the present condition and prospects of the civil service of the three presidencies; and his Lordship has submitted the subject to a committee composed of the senior officers now in his Lordship's camp, the result of whose deliberations, with the determination of this Government thereon, will hereafter be communicated to the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kunkul, 10 March 1831.

(signed) H. T. Prinsep,
Secretary to the Governor-general.

(24.)—LETTER from the Secretary to the Governor-general, to T. Pakenham, T. C. Robertson, Wm. Fane, H. T. Prinsep, R. M. Tilghman, and W. H. Macnaghten Esqrs; dated March 7, 1831.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Governor-general to refer for your consideration and report, the enclosed papers, viz.: First, a Report from the late Civil Finance Committee, on the subject of the state and prospects of the Bengal civil service, under the probability of a considerable reduction

* Two supernumerary judges of circuit, one zillah judge and three collectors, degraded to the duties of sub-collectors.

† Many officers entitled to only three assistants have now above 12 supernumeraries.

reduction in the number of public offices to which they will be eligible; and secondly, a letter with enclosures, from the Acting Secretary to Government at Bombay, showing the views of the members of Government at that presidency, and the measures adopted or proposed by them under a similar difficulty, from a superfluity of servants on the Bombay Civil Establishment, compared with the number of offices.

The Governor-general desires to learn your mature opinion on the specific plan proposed partially for adoption at Bombay, but which had its origin with Mr. Holt Mackenzie, of this service; the principle being to recast the existing allowances of all offices filled by civil servants, so that without involving Government in additional charge, every civil servant shall receive, as the due of his rank and standing, a certain fixed pay equal to his respectable maintenance, and the pay of office shall be made a proportionate addition thereto, varying of course according to the nature and responsibility of the office, but so graduated as with the service-pay referred to, to constitute an average emolument nearly corresponding with the present salaries of the offices of the several departments.

The Governor-general will likewise be happy to receive from you any suggestions that may occur to you, as to the means of accelerating promotion by inducing the retirement of civil servants after a given period; and likewise in regard to the employment of the present supernumerary junior assistants.

The records of the several offices in camp, bearing on the above questions, will, of course, be available to you; and the heads of offices associated in the committee will consider themselves authorised to call for any further information or papers you may require.

Camp, Landour, 7 March 1831.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. T. Prinsep,
Secretary to the Governor-general.

(25.) Report from
Committee, &c.;
May 24, 1831.

(25.)—REPORT of the Committee to the Governor-general, dated May 24, 1831.

My Lord,

In compliance with your Lordship's orders, communicated in Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter, dated 7th March last, we have held meetings for the purpose of consulting together upon the various points submitted for our opinion.

2. The first subject discussed was the plan for recasting the existing allowances of the civil service, which has been submitted by Sir John Malcolm, and appears to be strongly recommended by the Bombay Government. The scheme professes to be based upon a project of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, and may be characterized in a few words, as a plan for reducing the salaries of the generality of the more highly paid offices to a minimum scale lower by about 25 per cent. than at present, and giving to the incumbents a personal increase according to their standing and residence.

3. The new scale is so cast, that after providing an increase for about 20 assistants and others of long standing, it would nevertheless, if applied to the Bombay service in its present distribution to the different offices, yield a saving to Government of nine per cent. on the aggregate of civil allowances.

4. We put out of the question Mr. Le Geyt's plan for pensioning off a number of the supernumerary servants, and taking the surplus funds of the Civil Annuity Institution to meet part of the charge. Sir John Malcolm, though he brings forward the paper, does not pledge himself to the calculations, nor recommend the adoption of that scheme. It is one, indeed, that as involving the appropriation of funds not belonging to the Government, ought obviously to have been submitted to the service at large, before being laid before the Government at all.

5. We understand your Lordship to desire our opinion only on the projects of Sir John Malcolm and of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, and to these, therefore, we propose to confine our observations.

6. The papers explanatory of the scheme of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, are not at hand; but from the verbal explanations given to us by those who have seen them, we judge the plan to have been the following: The civil auditor's book of allowances to civil servants on the Bengal establishment, was taken as it stood in 1826, a year when the number of appointments much exceeded the present, and when allowances had not been subjected to the retrenchments since applied, and the whole of these were recast by Mr. Mackenzie, in such a manner as to give the same precise appointments with nearly the same salary for each, but with the difference of being divided into a service-pay, variable according to length of service, and increasing to 2,400 rupees per mensem for a maximum, after 25 or 30 years residence, and a fixed pay of office somewhat exceeding half the present rates, the former resembling the regimental pay and batta, and the latter the half-pay of situations in the army.

7. Upon the latter scheme we beg to remark, that we think it both reasonable and expedient: we see no objection whatsoever, but, on the contrary, much advantage in distributing the allowances of the civil service as proposed by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, upon the supposition, of course, that the calculation is fairly made, and the service at the time in a wholesome state, that is, without supernumerary assistants waiting promotion, or more than the usual average number of men out of employ.

8. We should even see advantage in applying the principle at the present time in Bengal, prospectively as situations fell vacant, provided the rates assumed in Mr. Mackenzie's calculations were taken as the fit scale for the remodelled allowances, or, as this may be considered to be out of the question in consequence of its probably leading to increased charge, provided

provided the recast were made as a new distribution of the existing aggregate allowances for the existing offices only, not including any provision at their expense for assistants of old standing or for servants out of employ. But we are unanimously of opinion that it would be injurious and inexpedient in the extreme to attempt a recast on the principle proposed by Sir John Malcolm, the effect of whose plan would be twofold. First, to provide more liberally for the junior servants whose promotion has been injured or retarded, at the expense of existing incumbents; and, secondly, to make a saving to Government, amounting in the aggregate to nine per cent. on the total of existing civil allowances: thus creating a fund sufficient to afford higher pay to servants out of employ, who being thrown out by the abolition of situations, or on return from furlough, find difficulty in recovering their position.

9. We conclude the pay of office to be now as low as it can be consistently with the principle on which civil allowances are regulated. If not so, let reductions be made wherever there may be excess; but let them be made openly and upon ground shown. If, on the other hand, the salaries are already as low as they can be consistently with the principle which regulated them, it seems to us that Government cannot, without injury to the public service, abstract from their aggregate amount or from the salaries of certain classes of offices, the means of providing more liberally either for the juniors disappointed of promotion, or for those thrown out of employ by reduction of the number of offices.

10. It is stated that at Bombay, out of a service of 150, nearly 70 servants are now in one or other of these predicaments, including those absent on furlough; the number of efficient offices, great and small, being reduced by the consolidation or discontinuance of situations to only 71. Your Lordship will immediately perceive that if the 70 supernumeraries are to receive a more liberal provision from the same aggregate allowance to the civil service, it can only be done by taxing heavily the salaries of the 71 efficient.

11. Moreover, the tax so laid on salaries to meet the heavy charge of existing supernumeraries, would operate as a perpetual reduction, for as the supernumeraries were gradually absorbed, through the discontinuance of appointments of civil servants to the presidency, the allowance of each would become the profit of Government. The death or appointment of a supernumerary neither would nor ought to be made a reason for increasing the salary once allotted as sufficient remuneration for the labour and responsibility of an office.

12. Thus it appears to us that it is quite a misapplication of Mr. Holt Mackenzie's scheme, to apply it to the purpose recommended; and if by retrenchments and reductions the number of assistants waiting promotion, and of persons thrown out of employ, has become such as to attract attention, the fund that should be looked to for their provision, is the saving effected by the measures of economy of which they are the victims. There would be little justice in making the existence of such supernumeraries a ground for rateably diminishing the allowances of the remaining offices, and still less if the rates levied ostensibly for this object were looked to as a fund of further saving to revert to Government as the supernumeraries died, retired, or found employ. That this would be the effect of Sir John Malcolm's scheme, though probably not the object of it, is sufficiently apparent. It is a plan of retrenchment by rateable diminution of the higher salaries, and though doubtless intended for the benefit of the service, in reality taxing, as above observed, certain classes of officers 25, and the body of servants near 10 per cent.

13. It seems to us that there are three objects which ought always to be kept distinct, viz.: First, the allotment of fit emoluments for office in this country; secondly, the allotment of a fitting number of servants to carry on the duties of administration under the system adopted or determined upon; and, thirdly, the claims to provision of those sent out to administer the country under one system, in case, through a change of system, their services are no longer required.

14. These three considerations are inseparable from the existence of a body of functionaries like the civil servants of the three presidencies, and they all three require to be carefully and separately weighed in deliberating upon any scheme of extensive reform in the system or machinery of government. Mr. H. Mackenzie's plan referred only to the first head, and we think ought to be confined thereto. Any attempt to mix up with it provision for a derangement in the number of servants compared with offices, through a miscalculation of the number required, or for a derangement through a change of system, would be forcing the scheme to purposes to which it was not fairly applicable, and for which it was never devised.

15. Considered merely as a mode of paying servants, we think, as we have before stated, that the plan of division into service-pay and office-pay, has many palpable advantages, and is not liable to any solid objections that we can anticipate.

16. The power of wider selection that it would confer on the Government, we estimate as inconsiderable, but regard rather as an advantage than the contrary; for the possibility of the abuse of this power noticed by Mr. Romer, as an objection to the principle of the scheme, is an argument against the allowance of any discretion in the selection of officers. But surely the restriction by law to members of the civil service is an abridgment enough to the latitude necessary for the conduct of great affairs.

17. There are two other points referred to in the Secretary's letter above acknowledged, on which our opinion is solicited, and which were accordingly discussed at our meetings. First, the means of accelerating promotion by inducing the retirement of senior servants; and, secondly, the best mode of employing the present juniors.

18. On the first point, we feel much difficulty in offering any decided opinion. Men in the possession of high and advantageous offices, will only relinquish them voluntarily when their views and wishes, in respect to final retirement, are fully satisfied. If the prospects of the service are such, that after 25 or 30 years this point is not ordinarily obtained, there can be no remedy but by providing what is wanting from other sources.

19. The Annuity Fund was instituted with this view; but the provision it offers, viz. a life annuity of 1,000 *l.*, does not seem to be sufficient for the purpose contemplated.

20. A representation on this subject was addressed to the Government by the subscribers at large, in the early part of the past year; and it will be in your Lordship's recollection that permission was solicited from the Honourable Court of Directors, to apply the surplus arising from the full number of annuities not being claimed, to aid this in common with other objects. We hope that the application in question received the powerful support of your Lordship's Government, and are now in daily expectation of a reply from England, which we doubt not will, in that case, be favourable; but we are free to acknowledge that we look upon the effect of any such appropriations as were contemplated by the subscribers, to be very limited in the increased inducement to retire they were calculated to offer to senior servants. There appears to be little hope with the service, constituted as it is, that more than a small proportion of more than commonly prudent or particularly fortunate individuals, will be able to retire with independence at the period contemplated in the scheme of the fund, viz. after a service of 25 years; and as every year spent in India after that period, adds to the ties which habit may have created, and diminishes with doubly accelerated force those of early association, by which our native country is bound to us, the inducement offered by the annuity is diminished as age advances, so that through inability to retire at the time, the seniors remain as a perpetual burthen on the service.

21. But the greatest obstacle to future rapidity of rise, is in the paucity of offices compared with the number of expectants. It must be reckoned amongst the necessary evils of wide systematic retrenchment, that the future prospects and present means of the parties affected, must both suffer proportionate deterioration; and it hence strikes us as an union of impossibilities, to expect that retirements and the promotion they give, can by any means be accelerated while the number of offices is every moment subject to diminution, and the salaries of the remainder are daily laid open to fresh retrenchment.

22. The retirements here spoken of are of course voluntary, but they might be made compulsory, and that either by direct regulation, fixing the period at which certain specific offices should necessarily be vacated, or by that indirect discouragement of lengthened stay in India, which might be offered by placing servants, after a certain period, under disabilities, such, for instance, as by the Court of Directors declaring them ineligible to counsel, to the Sudder Adawlut and the Sudder Boards. We do not feel called upon to enter at length on this branch of the subject, and we are compelled, therefore, to close our observations by admitting our inability to suggest any adequate means of accelerating promotion without recurring to new principles at variance with the received maxims upon which the government of India has hitherto been conducted. We should regret to see these abandoned without full and mature consideration, and do not desire to take on ourselves the character of being the advocates of further changes.

23. Connected with the retardment of promotion is the other evil to which our attention is directed, and upon which our opinion also is required, and that is the difficulty now experienced in finding fit employment for the juniors recently appointed to the service.

24. It appears that for three successive years, the Court of Directors appointed to Bengal 40 and 50 civil servants in the year, whereas the natural demand, upon the assumption of no change in the number of offices, was about 20, or at most 25 servants to supply deficiencies from death, retirement, or from other causes.

25. The augmentation thus made in the number of nominations, was in compliance with repeated requisitions addressed to England by the Supreme Government, and these were so urgent, that to enable the home authorities to satisfy the demand, a specific Act of Parliament was passed, with the supposed emergency assigned in the preamble, as a ground for removing existing restrictions, so as to enable the Court to appoint qualified persons immediately, without the condition of a two years' previous education at the college of Haileybury, as heretofore required by law. The young men invited by this assurance of wide employment, have arrived and have passed the required examinations in India. In the meantime, however, the views of the Governments which made the requisitions have changed, and instead of having employments for which more European agency is required, the intention is to work more extensively with natives both in the judicial and revenue departments, and the difficulty experienced is to determine what, under the application of that system, is to be done with the superfluous European servants applied for and provided, while other notions prevailed.

26. Our information is not complete as to the extent to which it is proposed to make use of native agency to the exclusion of European covenanted officers in the judicial department; but the discontinuance of the register's courts, indeed, of all courts with European judges, for the trial of civil suits in the first instance, have been stated as reforms immediately in contemplation.

27. It would hence appear that the providing judges for the civil courts of the first instance, is to be taken away from the civil service, an extensive branch of business which has heretofore furnished occupation for at least 70 servants. In the Revenue department we do not discover that any new field is opened to compensate for this diminution.

28. We beg to remark, that it seems to us that servants of the highly educated and highly paid class of those admitted to the civil service of these presidencies, cannot be employed with commensurate advantage to the general administration of the country in any department of mere official routine. The preparation of cases, the collating or abstracting of papers, even the taking of evidence and reporting on accounts, can all be better done by writers and mohurrers receiving only one-tenth of their pay, and the head of an office would never willingly employ a covenanted assistant in any of these duties. If he requires such an assistant it is for his own relief, not for that of his clerks and mohurrers. The principal

be able to transfer responsibility, and be saved from the necessity of exercising his own judgment through the acts of his covenanted assistant, or he gets from him no relief, and the Government no adequate service; and it is on this principle that we have deemed it necessary to consider the question put to us by your Lordship's orders, as to the best mode of employing the junior officers referred to.

29. Considered in this light, we are of opinion that in the Revenue department there are many duties that might be absolutely made over to be performed by the assistants under their own responsibility; such, for instance, as the management of the post-office, of the stamp and abkaree revenues, and under the proposed union of customs to the land revenue, collectorships of that branch also. The management of the treasury might, moreover, be transferred, under the condition of the collectors being thereby absolved of the responsibility, and so the decision of any class of cases usually referred to or brought before collectors; but in all such transfers it must be a condition that the assistant shall act with the collector's authority, subject or not to appeal to his superior, as may be thought advisable with reference to the age and experience of the assistant. Except he act under such a feeling, the Government would not command painstaking service, nor would the superior officer derive advantage or relief from his exertions.

30. Applying the same principle to the Judicial department, we see nothing that junior servants can fitly be set to perform except the decision of points that arise in the conduct of cases, or the determination of the cases themselves that are brought into court. This is the only judicial duty that a judge or magistrate performs in his own person. Every thing ministerial is done by his umla, or by the vakeels of the parties, or passed as mere matter of form. The judge has no trouble with a case until it is brought to an issue to require his order, or a judgment, when the papers must be read before him, and the parties heard. Unless the passing of this order or decision can be transferred, he cannot be assisted or relieved from the study, research, and patient investigation necessary to satisfy his own mind as to the grounds on which his orders shall be founded. It is much the same with a magistrate. If he is responsible for the police, he cannot transfer the reading of daroghas' reports, or any other branch of duty on the discretionary management of which, that is, on the orders passed, his credit must depend. If he has to review what is done, or to sign and be responsible for the order of an assistant, he must study the merits of the case himself, and will not be relieved from any portion of his present labour.

31. The departments, therefore, in which only junior servants can fitly be employed, being those involving the exercise of judgment, and the undertaking of responsibility, we do not see any judicial duty than can be substituted for that they have heretofore performed in the decision of civil and criminal cases.

32. It is argued that they cannot be so capable, and will not be so likely to give good judgments as natives of the country appointed for the purpose. This opinion was maintained in the discussions which we have had, but the majority of us were not satisfied with the grounds on which it was contended that junior servants were unfit for the business of civil adjudication.

33. We look upon the question of the relative capability of natives and covenanted Europeans for the business of judicial decision, to be the same nearly as that of their relative capability for the business of government.

34. The courts civil and criminal, are the instruments of controul by which property is maintained and protected, rights are asserted and declared, and society itself held together. The management of the business of the courts is the real administration of the country, and the civil business more especially so. The Government may discredit the civil courts, and transfer so much of the determination as to property and private right to the collectors, amils and revenue authorities, that parties no longer holding the judicial tribunals in respect, will seek in preference a determination of these officers in their favour. Much has been done this way in the western provinces, by the enlargement of the collector's powers over lands when under settlement, and by the transfer to this officer of the preliminary determination of all questions of rent and possession; also, by vesting Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit with the powers of Regulation 1, of 1821; and, finally, by the rules passed in regard to lakhiraj property. But in the districts settled in perpetuity, with the interests and property created thereby all still under litigation, the civil courts must always be the respected instruments of power and of government.

35. The majority of us are of opinion that the principle to be followed should be to do as much of this work for the people by the agency of the Government servants of the first class as possible, and to use natives and other subordinate instruments only for so much as the civil service cannot perform.

36. Our own opinion, and, we believe, the opinion of the people, is in favour of the register courts which it is proposed to abolish. We understand them to be popular institutions, and taken at the average, we think there cannot be a question but that if suitors had their choice whether to have their causes decided by these officers or by sudder ameen, they would, in the security of at least a conscientious judgment, prefer the European functionary, notwithstanding his comparative youth and alleged inexperience. If it be a question, therefore, how to find employment for the civil officers now in the country, we confess we see no sufficient reason for shutting them out of this specific line of business, that is, for transferring to natives exclusively the adjudication of civil suits in the first instance.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

Appendix (M.)

• **State of the
Civil Service.**

38. We are compelled to acknowledge, that through the want of proper tests as the condition of nomination to the civil service, and also in part through a laxity in those who might reject, but avoid the invidious office, young men are sent out to this country in greater number than ought to be the case, who are utterly unfit for the exercise of judicial power. We do not advocate the cause of these; let them be discovered, and sent home as not qualified for taking the part designed for every civil servant in the general administration of this country. But we maintain, that if the civil servants, as a body, are fit for the higher duties of administration; in other words, if the system established by law for providing administrators for India is worth maintaining, the administrators so provided are the fittest persons to be vested with the conduct of the civil courts, so far as their number allows of their undertaking the office.

40. Our experience does not lead us to the conclusion that the decisions of registers, under the system which has prevailed for near 40 years, are more hasty or erroneous than those of the higher judicial officers. This must depend upon the disposition of the individual who passes the judgment; and the character of most men is sufficiently declared at 24 or 25 years of age, for it to be said whether or not they are fit for the function of civil judge. We confess, therefore, we do not understand the principle on which unfitness for the judicial office is assumed to belong to those years; and in respect to acquaintance with the usages of the country, the judge must take them as proved in evidence before him. If the habit of inquiry and research, and a patient and painstaking disposition exist, added to an accurate acquaintance from education with the principles of right and wrong, common perspicacity must lead to a correct judgment.

41. The very highest officers of our Indian state bring only these qualities to guide them in the performance of functions of infinitely greater importance than the judicial duties heretofore entrusted to junior civil servants; and it is not commonly objected against their entering on their functions that they are not yet acquainted with native character, and with the usages, habits and ways of thinking that prevail amongst those they have to govern or to judge.

42. In answer, therefore, to the third question put to us by your Lordship's orders; the majority of us join in declaring the opinion, that the adjudication of civil suits is the fittest business upon which many of the supernumerary junior servants now in Bengal can be employed; that to take away this line of business from the service in order to seek for other for them, is unnecessary, and cannot be desired by the people or advantageous to the Government.

43. We have said we do not think assistants can be usefully employed unless placed in situations or vested with powers enabling them to act on their own responsibility. The same objection that has been started to their deciding civil suits would hold against giving them any independent power. Thus, by the abolition of the registers' courts, a large number of servants will be deprived of any employment, and habits of idleness will be encouraged or created at a time of life particularly open to influences of that description. Instead of fostering zeal and stimulating the active spirit which has heretofore distinguished the junior servants, and to which the Government has been indebted for the most important services in all departments, the changes proposed will lead the junior servants to despair of their prospects, to look upon themselves as degraded and not trusted, and finding nothing to call forth their energies, they will sink into indolence, dissipation, and, if any body will trust them, debt.

46. With a service overloaded as that of Bengal, nay, we may say as those of the three presidencies now are, through the acts of the Government, and in compliance with their repeated requisitions for further covenanted officers, we look upon it as a measure of most hazardous and injurious influence to withdraw them wholly or in great part from the departments of civil adjudication. We know no substitute that can be provided for this wide field of employ, no other branch of duty that could be assigned to them with equal advantage to Government and to the people, and with any prospect of equal benefit to the men themselves, in the influence exerted on character, the insight afforded to business of all descriptions, and qualification created by the habit of deciding between man and man for the highest offices when their turn shall come to be eligible for them.

48. Messrs. Pakenham and Macnaghten concur in what has been stated in the first 22 paragraphs of this Report, but they beg leave to express their dissent generally from the greater part of the observations and arguments which have been advanced in the remaining paragraphs.

49. They can perceive no difficulty in finding suitable employment for the junior civil servants without assigning to them judicial duties, the discharge of which will be more efficiently provided for under the system which the Government, in its wisdom, has resolved to adopt of having a more extended recourse to native agency.

50. The voluminous nature of the remarks which their colleagues in the Committee have deemed it necessary to record in support of their opinions, has induced Messrs. Pakenham and Macnaghten to refrain from entering into particulars, and to content themselves with a simple declaration of their dissent on this occasion. If required, however, they will be prepared to state more fully the reasons which have prevented their concurring in the sentiments entertained by the majority of the Committee.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *T. Pakenham.* *H. T. Prinsep.*
T. C. Robertson. *R. M. Tilghman.*
W. Fane. *W. H. Macnaghten.*

Simla, 24 May 1831.

Note.— Mr. Robertson's name is signed to this despatch under authority given by him for the purpose. The notes and memorandums written while the Committee were sitting, are deposited with your Lordship's secretary, in case of your Lordship's desiring to refer to the opinions of individual members.

(26).—LETTER from the Secretary to the Governor-general, to *T. Pakenham, T. C. Robertson, W. Fane, H. T. Prinsep, R. M. Tilghman, and W. H. Macnaghten, Esqrs.*; dated May 28, 1831.

(26.) Letter from
Secretary to
Governor-general;
May 28, 1831.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor-general to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 24th inst. to his Lordship's address, reporting on the points referred for your consideration in my letter dated 7th March last.

The Governor-general desires, with reference to the observations contained in the concluding paragraphs of the Report, that the members of the Committee who did not concur in the opinion expressed therein, as to the inexpediency of withdrawing the junior civil servants from the branch of business which comprises the adjudication of civil suits, and the presiding in tribunals of the first instance, will state their sentiments and the grounds of their dissent at full length for his Lordship's information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *H. T. Prinsep,*

Simla, 28 May 1831.

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(27.) Letter from
Messrs. Pakenham
and Macnaghten;
22 June 1831.

(27.)—LETTER from Messrs. Pakenham and Macnaghten, to the Secretary to the Governor-general in the General Department, dated June 22, 1831.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 28th ultimo, intimating the desire of the Governor-general, with reference to the observations contained in the concluding paragraphs of the Committee's report, dated the 24th ultimo, that the members of the Committee who did not concur in the opinion expressed therein as to the inexpediency of withdrawing the junior civil servants from that branch of business which comprises the adjudication of civil suits, and the presiding in tribunals of the first instance, should state their sentiments, and the grounds of their dissent at length, for his Lordship's information.

2. In compliance with this requisition, we shall note in the margin the several arguments made use of by the majority of the Committee, and proceed to state our own opinions *seriatim*, with reference to those arguments; being content to incur the charge of prolixity, rather than run the risk of misrepresenting the sentiments of those with whom, on this occasion, we have the misfortune to differ.

Para. 20. We beg to remark, that it seems to us that servants of the highly educated and highly paid class of those admitted to the civil service of these presidencies cannot be employed, with commensurate advantage to the general administration of the country, in any department of mere official routine. The preparation of cases, the collating or abstracting of papers, even the taking of evidence and reporting on accounts, can all be better done by writers and mohurrirs, receiving only one-tenth of their pay; and the head of an office would never willingly employ a covenanted assistant in any of these duties. If he requires such an assistant, it is for his own relief, not for that of his clerks and mohurrirs. The principal must be able to transfer responsibility, and be saved from the necessity of exercising his own judgment through the acts of his covenanted assistant, or he gets from him no relief, and the Government no adequate service; and it is on this principle that we have deemed it necessary to consider the question put to us by your Lordship's orders, as to the best mode of employing the junior officers referred to.

duty assigned, there can be clearly no commensurate advantage in employing them; education will not supply the place of experience, still less will high pay, though both are unquestionably good, and perhaps indispensable, adjuncts to other official qualifications in this service. In all countries considerable time is occupied in learning the principles of any liberal profession before an attempt is made at reducing them to practice, and this long after the ordinary period of education has passed. We see no reason why the office of judge in this country, more arduous perhaps than in any other, should alone be exempted from preliminary probation. The liberality of the pay granted during the probatory interval, cannot alter the nature of the case. We should have thought that the preparation of cases, the collating or abstracting of papers, the taking of evidence, and reporting on accounts, were appropriate occupations for a young civil servant; and that if these duties can really be better performed by writers and mohurrirs receiving one-tenth of their pay, the advantages of superior education cannot be very conspicuous: neither do we think it by any means follows that the superior cannot derive relief from the employment of his subordinate, without a transfer of responsibility.

Para. 29. Considered in this light, we are of opinion that in the Revenue department there are many duties that might be absolutely made over to be performed by the assistants under their own responsibility: such, for instance, as the management of the post-office, of the stamp and *chakree* revenues; and under the proposed union of customs to the land revenue collectorships, of that branch also. The management of the treasury might, moreover, be transferred, under the condition of the collector's being thereby absolved of the responsibility; and so the decision of any class of cases usually referred to or brought before collectors. But in all such transfers it must be a condition that the assistant shall act with the collector's authority, subject or not to appeal to his superior, as may be thought advisable, with reference to the age and experience of the assistant. Except he act under such a feeling, the Government would not command pains-taking service, nor would the superior officer derive advantages or relief from his exertions.

of such of our commissioners as have shown a peculiar interest in promoting the objects contemplated in Regulation VII. 1822. They should be instructed in the duties of making settlements, accompanying the collector in his visits to the interior, and performing such part of the settlement duties, under his immediate control, as he might entrust to them. Such of them as were deemed qualified, with reference to their experience and talents, might be deputed to form the detailed settlements during the favourable season for such operations, subject of course to the revision of the collector and commissioner. During the unfavourable season of the year they might be employed in abstracting their proceedings, or in performing such other duties as their superiors in the Revenue department might

prescribe

8. We do not, in the first place, precisely understand what is meant by the allegation that servants of this class cannot be employed with commensurate advantage to the general administration of the country in any department of mere official routine. If, however, it is meant, that because the members of our service are highly educated and highly paid, they ought, however, young and inexperienced, to be admitted to offices of trust and responsibility, and that, if they are not so employed, the pains and expense bestowed on their education, and the liberal allowances assigned to them by Government, will be in a measure thrown away, we must be permitted to question the accuracy of the inference. If incompetent to the

4. Many of the duties proposed to be confided to the assistants in this paragraph, may, we think, with safety be entrusted to them, though the proposition for entrusting to them the uncontrolled management of the treasury, and absolving the collector from all responsibility in its concerns, may be questionable. We should object also to their being permitted to dispose of cases which have been hitherto cognizable by collectors, though the points in litigation in such cases are, generally speaking, more simple than those which come before the ordinary courts of judicature. Many of the young men might be sent to the stations

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prescribe to them. By this means we think that the progress of the detailed settlements might be much expedited, and a body of men trained up in the knowledge of those affairs, which occupy so prominent a place in our Indian administration.

5. We fully admit that the judge who has to pass a decision cannot be relieved from the duty of research and investigation; but it is by no means evident to us that he might not derive most important aid from the employment of a junior civil servant in the conduct of ministerial duties. It does not follow that because this duty has been hitherto performed by the *omlah*, that it has been properly, impartially and satisfactorily performed. Every thing is now done by ill-paid and irresponsible individuals, save only the actual decision or determination. We need not say how much the value of such decision or determination must depend on the fidelity of the preliminary proceedings.

6. We are of opinion that there is a great variety of duties in the Judicial department in which the junior civil servants can be employed, independently of the decision of civil and criminal cases. We conceive that there are many ministerial duties, to aid in the performance of which, their services would be most beneficial. The preparation of a case for decision is of itself a duty which would afford ample occupation to any junior servant attached to a civil court. It is a duty which, though of especial importance, requires only attention, integrity, and a competent knowledge of the native languages, for its efficient performance. It is a duty, however, which is now of necessity left entirely to the *omlah*, and by the abuse of which there can be no doubt of their reaping a most abundant harvest, to the detriment of honest claimants and the general perversion of justice.

7. We see no objection to the junior servants being entrusted with the execution of decrees, or to their being employed in giving effect generally to all acts of the courts. We think also that they should be required to furnish, in English, the substance of the decrees passed by the native judges, and to state their opinion in each case as to whether the decree is or is not borne out by the reasons adduced in support of it. Such an employment, while it exercised their ingenuity, would familiarize them with the language and technicalities of judicial proceedings. They might thus in many instances be the means of doing solid service to the community, and they would acquire the ability to adjudicate between man and man, without running the risk of being the unconscious instruments of injustice, to which their inexperience must necessarily expose them.

8. In the Criminal department they might be advantageously occupied in disposing of a great proportion of the police reports, which occupy a considerable share of the time and attention of the magistrate; and some of them might be deputed into the interior of districts as superiors of police, with such limited powers, regarding the investigation of cases and the apprehension of offenders, as their superiors might think proper to assign to them. Their presence would check the venality of the police officers, and by mixing with the people they would obtain that practical experience of the native character in which the best of us are so lamentably deficient.

9. Had we been required to maintain the affirmative of this proposition, we confess that the difficulty of the task would have deterred us from attempting it, but the negative we consider as a self-evident truth. We believe no argument is required to prove

that the junior members of a limited body, selected without any reference to their abilities, natural or acquired, and composed of strangers to the language, the habits and the character of the people, would not be so likely to give good judgments as individuals taken from the people themselves, and selected on account of their learning, their experience, and the general superiority of their qualifications. We could not entertain a different opinion without ascribing to the natives of India such general absence of principle or such universal inferiority of intellect as we should be sorry to think were the characteristics of any civilized nation.

10. We cannot recognize either the force or the applicability of the comparison contained in this paragraph. For the business of government few men, whether Europeans or natives, are fit. The science of government, if we may judge from the lessons recently received by the world, may be said to be yet in its infancy; but the business of deciding questions of civil controversy is a very different thing, and wholly unsusceptible of any analogy with the former. We think there is no department in which the natives of this

Para. 30. Applying the same principle to the Judicial department we see nothing that junior servants can fitly be set to perform, except the decision of points that arise in the conduct of cases, or the determination of the cases themselves that are brought into court. This is the only judicial duty that a judge or magistrate performs in his own person: every thing ministerial is done by his *umla*, or by the *vakeels* of the parties, or passes as mere matter of form. The judge has no trouble with a case until it is brought to an issue to require his order, or a judgment, when the papers must be read before him, and the parties heard. Unless the passing of this order or decision can be transferred, he cannot be assisted or relieved from the study, research and patient investigation, necessary to satisfy his own mind as to the grounds on which his order shall be founded. It is much the same with a magistrate; if he is responsible for the police, he cannot transfer the reading of the *darogah's* reports, or any other branch of duty, on the discretionary management of which, that is, on the orders passed, his credit must depend. If he had to review what is done, or to sign and be responsible for the order of an assistant, he must study the merits of the case himself, and will not be relieved from any portion of his present labour.

Para. 31. The departments, therefore, in which only junior servants can fitly be employed being those involving the exercise of judgment and the undertaking of responsibility, we do not see any judicial duty that can be substituted for that which they have heretofore performed in the decision of civil and criminal cases.

Para. 32. It is argued that they cannot be so capable, and will not be so likely to give good judgments as natives of the country, appointed for the purpose. This opinion was maintained in the discussions which we have had; but the majority of us were not satisfied with the grounds on which it was contended that junior servants were unfit for the business of civil adjudication.

Para. 33. We look upon the question of the relative capability of natives and covenanted Europeans, for the business of judicial decision, to be the same nearly as that of their relative capability for the business of government.

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country are calculated to be so peculiarly useful to the State and to their fellow countrymen as in the conduct of forensic duties; patience and penetration, those cardinal judicial virtues, may be said to be their national characteristics.

Para. 34. The courts civil and criminal are the instruments of control by which property is maintained and protected, rights are asserted and declared, and society itself held together. The management of the business of the court is the real administration of the country, and the civil business more especially so. The Government may discredit the civil courts, and transfer so much of the determination as to property and private right to the collectors, amils, and revenue authorities, that parties, no longer holding judicial tribunals in respect, will seek in preference a determination of these officers in their favour. Much has been done in this way in the Western Provinces, by the enlargement of the collector's powers over lands when under settlement, and by the transfer to this officer of the preliminary determination of all questions of rent or possession; also by vesting commissioners of Revenue and Circuit with the powers of Regulation I. 1821; and finally, by the rules passed in regard to lakhiraj property. But in the districts settled in perpetuity, with the interests and property created thereby all still under litigation, the civil courts must always be the respected instruments of power and of government.

towards perfection will not be retarded, if, in aid of our labours, we summon the native intellect of the country.

Para. 35. The majority of us are of opinion that the principle to be followed should be to do as much of this work for the people, by the agency of the Government servants of the first class, as possible, and to use native and other subordinate instruments only for so much as the civil service cannot perform.

form the judicial business of the country. The portion which they do transact is quite trifling compared with that which, even under the system hitherto pursued, was disposed of by natives. The portion of judicial business transacted by the junior servants or registrars is so small (setting all other considerations aside), that their services in this department cannot be held to be very material. In the year 1828 (we have not access at present to the returns for later years), there were disposed of altogether 173,994 civil suits. Of this number 4,427 only were disposed of by the registrars, and no less than 159,144 by the native judges. European judges, we think, should be confined almost exclusively to the duties of direction and control. It is only by the steady observance of such a system that we can hope to do justice to the country.

Para. 36. Our own opinion, and, we believe, the opinion of the people, is in favour of the registrars' courts, which it is proposed to abolish. We understand them to be popular institutions; and taken at the average, we think there cannot be a question but that, if suitors had their choice whether to have their causes decided by these officers or by sudder ameens, they would, in the security of at least a conscientious judgment, prefer the European functionary, notwithstanding his comparative youth and alleged inexperience. If it be a question, therefore, how to find employment for the civil officers now in the country, we confess we see no sufficient reason for shutting them out of this specific line of business; that is, for transferring to natives, exclusively, the adjudication of civil suits in the first instance.

They see the Europeans, on the other hand, with all the honours of office, with every motive that can incite virtue to exertion, and with prospects too alluring to admit of their deviating from the path of rectitude. But this proves nothing but that it is the bounden duty of Government to ameliorate the condition of those native functionaries in whose hands is already placed so large a share of the fortunes of their fellow countrymen.

Para. 37. It is foreign to our purpose, and we have no desire to enter into the question of the actual fitness of natives for this branch of business, the manner of selecting the judges of this class, the limit to be set on their powers as judges, in the first instance, the checks upon misconduct, wilful or from incapacity, and the mode of applying them without trenching on the principle of independence heretofore looked upon as an essential of the present judicial system. On all these questions the majority of us see difficulties nearly insurmountable; but your Lordship's question to us refers only to the employment of civil servants, not to the propriety or otherwise of likewise employing natives.

Para. 38. We are compelled to acknowledge that, through the want of proper tests as the condition of nomination to the civil service, and also in part through a laxity in those who might reject, but avoid the invidious office, young men are sent out to this country in greater number than ought to be the case, who are utterly unfit for the exercise of judicial power. We do not advocate the cause of these; let them be discovered and sent home, as not qualified for taking the part designed for every civil servant in the general administration of this country. But we maintain, that if the civil servants as a body are fit for the higher duties of administration, in other words, if the system established by law for providing administrators for India is worth maintaining, the administrators so provided are the fittest persons to be vested with the conduct of the civil courts, so far as their number allows of their undertaking the office.

11. Our colleagues cannot be more deeply impressed than ourselves with the vast importance attaching to an efficient administration of justice, and it is from no want of reverence for the sacred character of the judicial office that we dissent from their condemnation of the expedients which Government has been forced to employ for the adjudication of disputes in the unsettled provinces. The Government has wisely selected the fittest practical instruments for the duty to be performed, without regarding any theoretical objections which it might involve. Where everything is so strange to us, we must be content for a time if our machinery is useful though not symmetrical, and we may rest assured that our advance

12. Were the question involved in this discussion to be decided on the principle admitted by our colleagues, we should have no objection to join issue with them on this single point. The civil service cannot perform the judicial business of the country. The portion which they do transact is quite trifling compared with that which, even under the system hitherto pursued, was disposed of by natives. The portion of judicial business transacted by the junior servants or registrars is so small (setting all other considerations aside), that their services in this department cannot be held to be very material. In the year 1828 (we have not access at present to the returns for later years), there were disposed of altogether 173,994 civil suits. Of this number 4,427 only were disposed of by the registrars, and no less than 159,144 by the native judges. European judges, we think, should be confined almost exclusively to the duties of direction and control. It is only by the steady observance of such a system that we can hope to do justice to the country.

13. There is a fallacy concealed in this argument. We cannot believe the registrars' courts to be popular institutions, because we cannot believe that any people would like to have their interests exposed to the jeopardy of an immature judgment; but that the registrars' courts are preferred to those of the native judges, is probable enough: and why is it so? The natives see their own countrymen saddled with all the drudgery of justice, with no incentive to pride, with every temptation to dishonesty.

14. The determination of the questions adverted to in this paragraph may, we think, be safely left to the wisdom of the Government; but for our own parts we cannot perceive any formidable difficulty which is likely to arise in their solution.

15. Here our colleagues admit the melancholy fact, *ex quo vis ligno non fit Mercurius*. But they go a step farther, and would proceed to deprive of their livelihood all those who, in spite of natural deficiency, youth and inexperience, should be found incapable of holding the scales of justice. They do not specify by what process the capability is to be ascertained; and we confess that we should anticipate infinite difficulty in providing a test that would prove efficient and unexceptionable. The system established by law never contemplated the

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sudden elevation of youth to the seat of independent judgment. So mistrustful was the Legislature of these very courts, that the enactment of 1793, conferring on the registrars judicial powers (and in those days the period of probation was much longer than it has since been), provides that no decree of a registrar shall be valid unless countersigned by the judge, to denote his approbation of it. The subsequent Regulation, dispensing with this salutary check, was professedly the offspring of necessity.

16. We cannot admit that the faculties of a man are matured at the age here indicated, neither do we think that the total absence of control at this period of life can have a salutary effect in improving the character; and without intending any disrespect to the institution at Haileybury, we cannot suppose that the time passed there is more than sufficient to sow, even in the prolific soil, the seeds of future excellence. Learning, patience, temper, judgment, penetration and experience, are the necessary qualifications of a good judge. A young man may possess some of these virtues, but nature will hardly admit of being so forced as to bring them all to maturity before the season of age. For these reasons, without imputing any natural defect of judgment to our junior brethren, we think them unfit for the judicial office.

17. Were we to concur in the remark set forth in the commencement of this paragraph, we must, in the first place, deny that there is any virtue in experience; but it is to the defect of this quality that we chiefly attribute the danger we deprecate. Mr. E. Strachey (a name which our colleagues will admit carries with it some weight) will exonerate us from a portion of the offence of mistrusting our countrymen's abilities. "As it is now, (he says*), the European judicial officer may, I think, be justly charged with want of ability. I mean this: things which relate to the ordinary transactions of life can be well understood only by those who are familiar with concerns of the same sort. A judicial officer in India is able, in proportion to his knowledge of the language, manners, customs, habits, prejudices, and other circumstances of the people. This sort of knowledge appears to me to be the most essential part of ability, and I think that our Europeans always have been and always will be mainly deficient in it." It is hardly necessary for us to say that the unfitness resulting from these causes could not be cured, without the aid of experience, by the qualifications enumerated by our colleagues.

18. We confess our inability to perceive the aptitude of this illustration. It does not by any means follow that because functions are of infinitely greater importance, the same description of qualification should be required for their due performance as for those of an inferior situation. The head, which directs and controls the motions of the functions of the feet.

19. What is here stated is matter of opinion: ours is decidedly different. The registrars are for the most part young men, with judgments necessarily immature, and with experience necessarily limited. Their courts, considered as establishments for the disposal of business, are of inconsiderable utility; the number of suits which they decided on an average was trifling compared with the sum in litigation. The zeal, the spirit and the energy of youth, are little required in the judgment-seat: the position is unbecoming to their years, and is only calculated to display their failings, while it cramps the more active virtues.

20. From what we have already stated, we trust it will have been shown that the privation of all employment need not be the

Para. 39. No civil servant at the present day commences his career in the mofussil until he is 20 or 21 years of age; he will necessarily have exceeded this age before he is appointed registrar. His faculties ought then to be fully matured, and his character well developed. He is in the habit of considering and deciding and of acting for himself; this follows from the separation from family, and from the circumstances of his position in India. He is, say, but moderately versed in the literature and in the philosophy of Europe; but if educated in the college of Haileybury, pains will have been taken to instruct him in that particular branch which refers to the science of government, in which natives are so lamentably deficient. His acquaintance with the languages of the country is assured by difficult examinations, to an extent to be able to read and understand all that is set before him. The majority of us cannot understand why such a person should not be capable of deciding cases carefully explained and argued before him by vakeels, unless his intellect or his judgment be naturally defective.

For these reasons, without imputing any natural defect of judgment to our junior brethren, we think them unfit for the judicial office.

Para. 40. Our experience does not lead us to the conclusion that the decisions of registrars, under the system which has prevailed for near 40 years, are more hasty or erroneous than those of the higher judicial officers: this must depend upon the disposition of the individual who passes the judgment, and the character of most men is sufficiently declared at 24 or 25 years of age, for it to be said whether or not they are fit for the function of civil judge. We confess, therefore, we do not understand the principle on which unfitness for the judicial office is assumed to belong to those years; and in respect to acquaintance with the usages of the country, the judge must take them as proved in evidence before him. If the habit of inquiry and research, and a patient and pains-taking disposition exist, added to an accurate acquaintance from education with the principles of right and wrong, common perspicuity must lead to a correct judgment.

Para. 41. The very highest officers of our Indian State bring only these qualities to guide them in the performance of functions of infinitely greater importance than the judicial duties heretofore entrusted to junior civil servants; and it is not commonly objected against their entering on their functions, that they are not yet acquainted with native character, and with the usages, habits, and ways of thinking that prevail amongst those they have to govern or to judge.

the entire body, is not required to perform the

Para. 42. In answer, therefore, to the third question put to us by your Lordship's orders, the majority of us join in declaring our opinion that the adjudication of Civil suits is the fittest business upon which many of the supernumerary junior servants now in Bengal can be employed. That to take away this line of business from the service, in order to seek for other for them, is unnecessary, and cannot be desired by the people or advantageous to the Government.

Para. 43. We have said we do not think that assistants can be usefully employed, unless placed in situations or vested with powers enabling them to act on their own responsibility. The same objection that has

been started to their deciding civil suits, would hold against giving them any independent power. Thus, by the abolition of the registrars' courts, a large number of servants will be deprived of any employment, and habits of idleness will be encouraged or created at a time of life particularly open to influences of that description. Instead of fostering zeal, and stimulating the active spirit which has heretofore distinguished the junior servants, and to which the Government has been indebted for the most important services in all departments, the changes proposed will lead the junior servants to despair of their prospects, to look upon themselves as degraded and not trusted, and finding nothing to call forth their energies, they will sink into indolence, dissipation, and if any body will trust them, debt.

Para. 44. We understand that it is a part of the system to give the allowances heretofore attached to the registrars' offices to assistants, as they rise in standing and reach the period of service when they might expect to be appointed registrars.

judicial powers hitherto exercised by junior civilians, was designed to deprive the latter class of any emoluments to which their services might entitle them, though we should not suppose that mere standing will entitle to a specific allowance.

Para. 45. We have said nothing on the subject of emoluments, having desired to confine ourselves to the means of employing, and not of paying, the functionaries procured from England to govern this country. If as assistants they be not vested with the independent management of some branch of business on their own responsibility, if they are subject to the caprice of a superior, perhaps of inferior ability to themselves, and the question whether business shall be transferred or not be left dependent on the influence of a sheristadar, we should despair of seeing the assistants, as a body, made useful to the State proportionably to the charge incurred in maintaining them. And although individual collectors, or individual magistrates and commissioners, may have found means of extracting useful service from them through the terms of confidence on which they live together, the example will not warrant a reliance on such a system for the general conduct of affairs; nor is the employment so given by superiors, for their own relief and in the spirit of confidence, any substitute for the independent management of a civil court, under rules and responsibilities declared by law.

will expect at their hands the maintenance of a stricter discipline, and that they will not be excused if from any mistaken notions of lenity they tolerate idleness or screen misconduct.

Para. 46. With a service overloaded as that of Bengal, nay, we may say as those of the three presidencies now are, through the acts of the Government and in compliance with their repeated requisitions for further covenanted officers, we look upon it as a measure of most hazardous and injurious influence to withdraw them wholly or in great part from the departments of civil adjudication. We know no substitute that can be provided for this wide field of employ; no other branch of duty that could be assigned to them with equal advantage to Government and to the people, and with any prospect of equal benefit to the men themselves, in the influence exerted on character, the insight afforded to business of all descriptions, and the qualification, created by the habit of deciding between man and man, for the highest offices when their turn shall come to be eligible for them.

be utterly incompetent. If, moreover, we could tolerate such a thing as judicial apprenticeship, and suffer the fortunes and interests of the community to be practised upon as the materials for learning the art of judicature, we much doubt whether proficiency in it could be attained by such means. To constitute the judgment seat a school for judicature, is a proposition which, with all deference to the judgment of our colleagues, appears to us to be preposterous in the extreme.

Para. 47. It is accordingly our earnest recommendation that this branch of business be not taken away from the civil service in the permanently settled districts of the Bengal Presidency, more especially where, except through the civil courts, the Government have no influence or authority in the country, saving only such as the magistrate exerts in respect to those who bring themselves within his cognizance.

incompatible with such extension of their powers, unless we equally extend the powers of the registrars' jurisdictions (which we have not heard recommended by the most strenuous advocates of these juvenile judicatories), or unless we place them in a subordinate position to the native tribunals, which is certainly not to be desired.

25. The extended employment of native agency in judicial matters we hold to be a measure worthy the wisdom of the British Government. We consider it as a measure obviously just, by its providing an economical and effective judicature, which has been long and imperatively required; as a measure unquestionably politic, by its being calculated to strengthen and increase the attachment of the subject to the State; as a measure, in short, which is evidently conducive to the best interests of the Government, by its necessary tendency to promote the moral improvement, the happiness, and the prosperity of the people.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) Thomas Pakenham.
W. H. Macnaghten.

consequence of the abolition of the registrars' courts, nor is there, in our opinion, any just cause for apprehending that idleness and its concomitant vices should spring from such a cause.

21. We are not aware of what may be the intention of Government in this respect. We have, however, no reason to believe that the proposed transfer to natives of the

judicial powers hitherto exercised by junior civilians, was designed to deprive the latter class of any emoluments to which their services might entitle them, though we should not suppose that mere standing will entitle to a specific allowance.

22. It seems to be the opinion of our colleagues that the members of the civil service should, from their very first entry into public life, be entirely independent of any control beyond the general rules and responsibilities declared by law. But neither our reason nor our experience will permit us to coincide in such a doctrine. If indeed, as would seem to be here hinted, the junior members of our body are only to be coaxed into obedience, it is high time that a stricter system of discipline should be substituted for that which has hitherto been in force. To this end it is only requisite that those who have control over the young men should be given to understand that Government

23. With reference to the observations contained in this paragraph, we have only to repeat our belief that abundant employment may be found for the junior members of the civil service, without elevating them at once to the office of judge. But were there nothing left for them to do, we sincerely believe that it would be better for the Government, for the public, and for themselves, that they should do nothing, than that they should attempt to do that to which, from no fault of their own, they must

24. It seems to be now generally admitted that necessity as well as justice requires that the natives of the country should be entrusted with authority to determine suits of a greater amount than hitherto. But the continuation of the registrars' courts is

incompatible with such extension of their powers, unless we equally extend the powers of the registrars' jurisdictions (which we have not heard recommended by the most strenuous advocates of these juvenile judicatories), or unless we place them in a subordinate position to the native tribunals, which is certainly not to be desired.

25. The extended employment of native agency in judicial matters we hold to be a measure worthy the wisdom of the British Government. We consider it as a measure obviously just, by its providing an economical and effective judicature, which has been long and imperatively required; as a measure unquestionably politic, by its being calculated to strengthen and increase the attachment of the subject to the State; as a measure, in short, which is evidently conducive to the best interests of the Government, by its necessary tendency to promote the moral improvement, the happiness, and the prosperity of the people.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) Thomas Pakenham.
W. H. Macnaghten.

(28.)—MINUTE of the Governor-general, dated 10th November 1831.

THE Bombay Government, in their despatch to the Honourable Court, under date the 1st of December 1830, submitted, with their recommendation of it, a proposition of Sir John Malcolm, founded upon an original plan of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, for assimilating the salaries of the civil service to those of military officers employed on the staff: that is, one part of the pay to be considered as personal pay, and regulated according to length of service; the other part, as the pay of the office or staff appointment which the incumbent may happen to fill. Mr. Mackenzie's plan, which was written during Lord Amherst's government, never having been recorded, I now take the opportunity of doing so. It will be found, like all others coming from the same pen, an able paper, and to contain a strong and forcible exposition of the difficulties, drawbacks and imperfections unavoidably belonging to an administration conducted by Europeans and foreigners, in a country situated like India, with the customs, habits and language of whose inhabitants there is so limited an acquaintance.

2. The scale proposed by Mr. Mackenzie is inserted below*. The only remark I feel inclined to make upon it is, that the personal salary is too high for the juniors and too low for the seniors. It is among the latter that inefficiency is so detrimental to the public service, while an inadequate provision operates upon them with extreme hardship. A high salary to the former is attended only with disadvantage, in facilitating the contracting of debt, by giving the means of paying a larger amount of interest and insurance. To the juniors the allowance should be measured by the wants of a strict economy, rather than upon a scale of affluence, and there can be no better criterion in fixing the limits of a sufficient and proper maintenance than the military pay of the army. By the subjoined Table† it will be seen that a captain receives, when on full batta, 89 rupees per mensem less, and on half, 129 rupees less, than the proposed personal allowance of 500 rupees per mensem, exclusive of office pay, proposed to be given to the writer between three and eight years' standing, whose average years do not probably exceed the whole average service of the other.

3. It seemed desirable, upon a project affecting the interests of the service at large, to submit it to the discussion of some of the very respectable and experienced officers who happened to be at the time in my camp. A committee was in consequence formed, whose report will be now recorded. Their opinion will be found to be favourable to the principle of the plan. Subsequent changes, and the great proposed reduction in the whole establishment, would make a new re-cast or arrangement of salaries necessary; and it would not be, of course, the intention of the Home Authorities that these accidental circumstances should operate to the disadvantage of the establishment that is to be permanently kept up. It is not, however, upon the details, but upon the principle of the plan, as tending to improve the comfort of individuals, and to promote the efficiency of the administration, that I propose to offer any remarks.

4. I will take this occasion of adverting to a remark contained in the 57th paragraph of the report of the Civil Finance Committee, dated 12th July 1830, in which they take a review of the civil establishment of the Bengal Presidency. They observe, that in the Lower Provinces, for the mere collection of the revenues, a native tehsildar might take the place of an European officer; and in the following paragraph they advert to the objection that might probably be made to it, in reference to the usual practice of Government of appointing to the easy office of a collector to a district permanently settled, the least competent of the public officers:

* Para. 58.

* Class.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.	Allowance of Rank per Annum, as per Note.	Allowance of Rank per Annum, as per List.
1st.	Exceeding 30 years - - - - -	20,400	24,000
2d.	Ditto 25 and less than 30 - - - - -	16,500	18,000
3d.	Ditto 20 - ditto - 25 - - - - -	12,000	14,400
4th.	Ditto 15 - ditto - 20 - - - - -	9,600	12,000
5th.	Less than 15 years - - - - -	8,400	Same as preceding Column.
6th.	From 8 to 11 years - - - - -	7,200	
7th.	Exceeding 3 years - - - - -	6,000	
8th.	Less than 3 years - - - - -	4,800 and 3,600 respectively.	

N.B. It would appear that after writing the Note, and while preparing the re-cast of the civil list upon its principles, Mr. Holt Mackenzie saw reason to increase the higher grades: the comparison holds so as to exhibit an equality of the totals with the higher allowance for senior servants.

	Full Batta.	Half Batta.
† Colonel - - - - -	1,280	1,280
Lieutenant-Colonel - - - - -	1,020	820
Major - - - - -	780	635
Captain - - - - -	411	371
Lieutenant - - - - -	254	224
Ensign - - - - -	200	180

"Para. 58. Against this arrangement, we have as yet only heard one material objection, not founded upon a misconception of the position in which the Government and its revenue officers stand towards the people; viz. that it will no longer be possible for Government to find employment for indolent or ignorant men, without greater inconvenience than is now experienced from the appointment of an incompetent collector. But this is an argument which, at the present moment especially, it must be unnecessary for us seriously to notice."

5. To maintain the converse of this proposition may appear ludicrous and absurd, but it is to facts, and not to theory, that we are to look; and if it be true, that incompetent men always have been and must continue to be employed, it then becomes a position not quite so clear, whether the lesser evil to the community might not be to retain such offices, though at some increase of cost, in which a moderate degree of efficiency may be harmless at least, instead of reducing the number of appointments to the lowest possible amount, and assigning to each such an extent of duty as can only be executed by superior industry and ability. It appears to be an error in all our administrative arrangements, that we have calculated upon a degree of imaginary perfection in the agency by which this country is exclusively governed, which it would be utterly inconsistent with the laws of human nature that it can possess. The Government of the Bengal Presidency, containing about fifty millions of people, is entrusted to about 400 individuals, not selected by any reference to qualifications, subjected hitherto to no subsequent weeding, exposed to a climate unfavourable to the European constitution, and particularly adverse to mental and bodily activity; not roused to exertion by the ordinary stimulus of competition; neither checked nor encouraged (except partially in the Lower Provinces, where the press and the residence of Europeans have some small influence) by public opinion; and from the vast extent of our territories, placed, for the most part, at so remote a distance from the seat of Government, as to render the control and superintendence of official authority utterly inefficient and inadequate. I mention these circumstances with no desire to disparage the civil service, because it may be, I believe, boldly and confidently asserted, that no part of His Majesty's colonial possessions is as well administered as that of the East India Company: I state them as facts and truths, always to be born in mind, and strongly enforcing the necessity of devising every possible contrivance by which the internal defects of this foreign agency, in an uncongenial climate, can be corrected and improved.

6. I shall take the liberty of recapitulating some of the measures which have been adopted for this purpose; and shall notice others that I think might be successfully introduced.

7. Beginning with the first and indispensable qualification for public employment, the utmost possible competency in the native languages, I have urged the continuance of the college, as affording the most efficient system of education; and I have as strongly recommended that the test of competency shall be subjected to the only true and impartial trial, viz. that which shall be conducted by permanent examiners selected for honour and education.

8. To obviate the great disadvantage to the Government and to the public, of an ever-changing agency, by the continual transfer of officers from one situation to another, the proposal of a more general equalization of allowances had my entire consent, and has had the best effects.

9. To render official control and superintendence more efficacious, and to bring it nearer to the door of the executive officers in the provinces, I cordially adopted the plan of substituting for the Courts of Circuit, ordinarily the resting place of those officers not considered the best fitted for the higher employments in the service, individual commissioners, whose personal responsibility would be directly involved, and whose charge would be so circumscribed as to admit of a real supervision.

10. I now advocate for the same reason, the transfer of a deputation, both of the Sudder Board of Revenue and of the Sudder Adawlut, to the Upper Provinces; so that the community, whose best rights and interests are entrusted to their care, may have the power of a direct and personal appeal.

11. And pursuing still further the same principles, I concur in the necessity so strongly urged by the Civil Finance Committee, though differing with them in the plan itself, that our Western Territories should be placed under a distinct Government.

12. I must here advert to an objection made by the Vice-President in Council to my recommendation of a measure, more than any other calculated to provide a countervailing balance, in the place of all those powerful influences of community of feeling and public opinion, operating to excite and to check functionaries in other parts of the world; I mean the publication of neglect and delinquency in the general orders of Government, as is the practice in the army. I advert to the case of the judge and magistrate of Humeerpore, and the total omission of the commissioner of the division, as well as of the Court of Appeal, to both of which authorities this officer was subject, to notice his long continued neglect of public duty. The death of the officer has put an end to all further proceedings; and I shall now only allude to the reasoning of a preceding Government, in which Mr. Blunt agrees, for the purpose of expressing my dissent from it.

13. It seems, that in a letter dated the 30th of August 1827, paragraph 175, copy of which has unluckily not been transmitted with the other papers, the Court of Directors suggested to the Bengal Government, "the expediency of giving publicity to the decisions passed by Government on the conduct of their public officers." The Supreme Government answered, "We have in a preceding paragraph ventured to express our opinion, that such a course might operate with undue severity where officers are removed or suspended for official acts, for which positive criminality does not properly attach; and with every deference to the sentiments entertained by your Honourable Court on the subject, we beg to state, that in our

judgment such a measure ought to be restricted to special cases of the more serious character described in Regulation XVII. of 1813 (corruption, embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust, or other gross misdemeanor); and that even then, the result of any such case ought not to be published till after the final decision of your Honourable Court regarding it has been passed, and all intention of instituting a criminal prosecution against the accused party shall have been relinquished."

14. To this last remark there can be no objection: it would be obviously wrong, if the accused is to be put upon his trial, that his case should be prejudged by the Government; if the question be referred to the decision of the Court, it would be also very inexpedient in many respects that the decrees of the Government and of the Court should publicly appear to be in contradiction to each other, as might frequently occur.

15. Mr. Blunt makes this remark upon the preceding extract: "I concur entirely in the sentiments expressed in the letter to the Court of Directors, and am of opinion that any public notification, in which the official character even of an individual is concerned, should be restricted to cases of gross delinquency."

16. Cases of gross delinquency ought to be held up to public execration, in every possible manner; but it may be questioned whether these greater crimes inflict one thousandth part of the injury that arises from idleness and habitual neglect of duty. The first class are comparatively of rare occurrence; their enormity confines them within narrow limits, they cannot be of long duration, and such crimes will find no indulgence in the sympathy of the service at large: but that description of idleness and neglect in a principal, whose cutcherry, as in the case in question, is shut for weeks together to the suitors for justice, and whose duties in fact devolve upon an ill-paid and irresponsible omrah, afflict a whole community, introduce universal corruption, and place every man's rights and interests in jeopardy. No moral turpitude is attached to such misconduct, in public opinion: it entails no dishonour in the estimation of his associates; but the consequences upon the happiness and rights of the native population are excessive, and therefore, for the sake of example, call upon the Government to express its reprehension in the most public manner.

17. From the following remark of Mr. Blunt, I as strongly differ: "Generally the proposed notification appears to me calculated most seriously to injure the character of the civil service in the estimation of the public, both European and native; and a promulgation reflecting generally upon any branch of the service, I should conceive to be a measure of very questionable policy, and which must, in its application to a large portion of the service, convey an unmerited censure."

18. Was the statement contained in the proposed notification true or false? this is the question. Is it not unavoidable that there should be much of the misconduct that I have described? Are not the acts of the mofussil functionaries much better known to the native population and to the European residents, than to the Government itself? The publicity given to a breach of duty by an individual cannot affect the service at large: but the silence of Government materially affects its own character, by the conclusions which must necessarily be drawn, either that the superior authority does not exercise a sufficient vigilance over its subordinates, or exercising this vigilance, and well informed of misconduct which it forbears to notice, that much more care is evinced for the private interests of its own countrymen in office, than for the welfare of its native subjects. I rather believe that the despatch of the Court under date the 2d February 1831, received subsequently to this discussion, has settled the point in dispute.

19. It is therein stated, that in all cases of charges against European officers, where the orders of the local Government are definitive, the Court see no reason why the orders passed upon them should not be made public. Those cases are necessarily excepted, wherein the special confirmation of the Honourable Court is requisite. I have, however, to request, as I consider the measure itself to be very conducive to the efficiency of the administration, that the whole of these papers may be brought to the particular notice of the Honourable Court.

20. While I am of opinion that it would be difficult to form any agency more efficient than that of the civil service; and while I deem it necessary that its integrity as a body, and the secure prospect of honour and reward, should be preserved to it; it is impossible to be insensible, at the same time, to some of the disadvantages belonging to this, in common with all "exclusive orders." In all will be found the same disposition to view with satisfaction things as they are; the same indulgence towards the errors of members of the same community, and the want of that exertion generally which rivalry and competition can alone excite. But besides these, there is in the mode of recruiting the civil service by very young men, which seems however to be unavoidable, a cause operating very much to diminish what might otherwise be the greater usefulness of an European agency. These young men come out at too early an age to have acquired any practical experience in any branch of business, science or knowledge; and therefore, instead of bringing out, as new comers, the latest improvements of the European civilized world, to be engrafted upon the existing stock, they themselves retrograde, and fall into the opinions and feelings of an age gone by. These effects must, I think, be very obvious to any stranger's eye, who has been familiar with English practice, with the wants of every community, and with the obligations of those by whom its concerns are managed. The Honourable Court have done something to supply this defect, by the indulgence of a three years' furlough after an expiration of 10 years' service, when the individual will be able fully to appreciate and to profit by his observations upon the superiority of Europe, in every particular comprised in the science of civil economy and government. I venture to think, that it would be even good policy to make this furlough a compulsory measure, deducting this period from the term of service required before the

pension can be received. But this alone would not be sufficient. To correct this exclusiveness, to introduce a feeling and counsel independent altogether of the service, and to add to it the benefit of European experience, combined with matured judgment and acknowledged talents and learning, it would be most useful in my judgment to associate with the judges of the Sudder Courts in the Upper and Lower Provinces, one or more judges appointed by His Majesty, for the purpose of better superintending and of improving the administration of justice and of the police. It is essential that this infusion of a different agency should not be so extensive as to interfere with the integrity of the service, and with its just and fair prospects. The recommendation is made upon the same principle on which we have already proposed the union of the judges of the Supreme Court with the local Government, for all purposes of legislation.

21. In addition to the subjects contained in the despatch of the Government of Bombay, two other questions were submitted to the Committee:

- 1st. The means of accelerating promotion by inducing the retirement of senior servants;
- 2dly. The best mode of employing the junior servants.

22. It is difficult to provide a remedy for the evil contained in the first question, which is only felt in Bengal, where there are more than 20 pensions in arrear, for which there are no applicants, while in Bombay and Madras the annual appropriation will not satisfy the demand. The cause is in the great debt of the older servants, produced by habits of extravagance, which never existed to the same extent in the other presidencies, and the effect of which is to saddle the public service with a perpetual burthen of old and worn-out officers, and to blast the hopes of the rising generation of that promotion to which they are justly entitled. In the last year, two propositions were made to the Honourable Court by the subscribers to the Civil Annuity Fund, in order to induce incumbents to retire: first, by increasing, out of a part of the accumulated annuities, the amount of pension to those entitled to retire; a proposition of the equity or success of which I should be very doubtful; secondly, by allotting the remainder in small annuities, to those officers who had not completed their period of service, but from continued bad health would be glad to return to England. For this latter description of misfortune, both humanity and the benefit of the service would urge a provision, not only for the present occasion, but as a general regulation: for the sake of the pension, the individuals are induced to hang on, continually absent from their stations and doing little real duty, while life is put to great hazard, and excellent service often meets with a cruel return.

23. But if some measure is necessary to protect the fair claims to promotion of our own servants, it is more loudly called for by the interests of this vast population. If we exclude the natives from every place of emolument and honour in the country; if these great advantages are conferred upon a privileged few, we are doubly bound to alleviate as much as possible the evils of this monopoly, and not to allow, for the mere personal advantage of the individual, the administration to be encumbered by a mass of incapacity, whether proceeding from ignorance and idleness, or infirmity of mind or body. The proposition of Mr. Holt Mackenzie will give great aid to the Government in providing with less injury to the public service for the inefficient seniors. Whatever a strict and severe morality may dictate, it is impossible in practice to deprive an old servant of his office, if he has been guilty of no act of delinquency, only because he is useless, and to consign him at once from comfort and wealth to the comparative beggary of an officer out of employ. Mr. Mackenzie's plan makes a fair compromise between the rights of the individual and of the public, and enables the Government with less hesitation to perform this invidious part of their duty: but Mr. Mackenzie's plan is imperfect as a remedy, because it supposes the continued employment of an inefficient individual, and only mitigates the evil by placing him in an office of less responsibility. But there are men in the civil service, and in high situations, who are totally unfit to be employed. In the army, these cases are disposed of in the pension and invalid lists, according as they may have arisen from bad and vicious habits, or from causes reflecting no discredit upon the character of the individual. It would be easy to extend Mr. Mackenzie's plan so as to remove both these occasions of great obvious public injury.

24. Upon the second question, the best mode of employing the junior civil servants, the Committee are divided in opinion, the majority advocating the employment of assistants in the independent management of some branch of public business, on their own responsibility, and considering the registrar's court as the best school of instruction; the minority asserting the total unfitness of young men of immature judgment, without experience, and with little knowledge of the customs, manners or language of the country, for the administration of civil justice.

25. It is difficult to conceive how a young man can become a good judge, collector or magistrate, only by the repetition of his own bad decrees, by making bad settlements, or by unjustly flogging and fining unfortunate prisoners. It is not in this way that the knowledge of law and judicial practice, or of any other science, is acquired in any other part of the world. The mode of elementary instruction at the expense of the rights and sufferings of others, here recommended, was, I believe, compared by Mr. Courtney Smith, not very inaptly, to the study of anatomy by the dissection of living subjects: but this proposition of the majority, strange as it will to many appear, is nevertheless in perfect accordance with actual practice, and would probably meet the convenience and wishes of the greater part of the service; the seniors finding much more useful and manageable their native omalah and English writers, and the juniors very naturally preferring the freedom and consequence of independent and uncontrolled command.

26. This feeling and practice is strongly illustrated by the reasoning contained in the 46th paragraph of the report, signed, let it be recollected, by some of the most experienced and intelligent

intelligent officers in the service: "If, as assistants, they be not entrusted with some independent branch of business on their own responsibility, if they are subject to the caprice of a superior, perhaps of inferior ability to themselves, and the question whether business shall be transferred or not be left dependent upon the influence of a sheristadar, we should be despair of seeing the assistants, as a body, made useful to the State, proportionately to the charge of maintaining them; and although individual collectors, and individual magistrates and commissioners, may have found means of extracting useful service from them, through the terms of confidence on which they live together, the example will not warrant a reliance on such a system for the general conduct of affairs; nor is the employment so given by superiors, for their own relief and in the spirit of confidence, any substitute for the independent management of a civil court, under rules and responsibilities declared by law."

27. To this remark the minority answer: "If indeed, as would seem to be here hinted, the junior members of our body are to be coaxed into obedience, it is high time that a stricter system of discipline should be substituted for that which has been hitherto in force."

28. The result of all my investigation, now pretty extensive, and very earnestly made, into the system of our administration, has been a conviction that its main defect consists in the absence of all official subordination, in the equality existing between all ranks, and in the individuality, if I may so say, of every public functionary. The recommendation that I would, in conclusion, the most strongly urge upon the Honourable Court is, that they would confirm and persevere in the system long since recommended by them to the Madras Government, upon the authority of Sir Thomas Munro, of uniting the appointments of collector and magistrate, of destroying the independence of each other of every officer employed in the same district, of making the collector's a great office, consisting of deputy collectors and joint magistrates and assistants, subordinate to one head, and acting upon the same system. The public will then be saved from the evils of a continually occurring interregnum, from the succession of perfect strangers to all the concerns of the district, and from the undue advantages which all such occasions of the virtual suspension of authority give to a corrupt omalah. This arrangement gives also to the Government an opportunity of providing a counterbalance to the inefficiency of a chief, by aiding him with subordinates of superior qualifications, and by placing under the correction of a strong superior the idle and the weak. It is in a school of this kind that young men will be best trained. A profound knowledge of jurisprudence, or the high attainments that distinguish English lawyers and judges, are not to be looked for; nor, however desirable, are they indispensable; but what is necessary is, that those, both young and old, who have the decision of suits, whether for 10 or 1,000 rupees, and who are vested with the powers of fine, imprisonment and corporal punishment, should have served their apprenticeship; should be conversant with the manners and business of the country; and that their opinions should be formed upon the practice and greater experience of their superiors in office.

29. This plan is in the course of introduction, and I will not deny that I think it will work ill at first; the seniors will not assert their authority, nor will the juniors willingly submit to control. But there can be no good government until the principle can be firmly established: and, as is observed by the minority, "to this end it is only requisite that those who have control over the young men should be given to discipline; and that they will not be excused, if from any mistaken notions of lenity they tolerate idleness or screen misconduct."

(signed) W. C. Bentinck.
Camp, Teza Mouree, 10th November 1831.

(29.)—MEMORANDUM by Holt Mackenzie, Esq. (without Date or Signature, but prepared in 1826).

(29.) Memorandum
by Holt Mackenzie,
Esq.

THAT the mode in which the civil servants of the Company are now paid is open to objection, Government has more than once recognized; and some years ago, having had occasion to notice particularly the evils resulting from the frequent translation of officers from one district to another, I was encouraged to submit a plan for obviating the inconvenience. Different things occurred to prevent me from maturing any scheme; but having in the comparative leisure of this place reverted to the subject, I now submit the thoughts that have occurred to me.

The objections referred to may be stated under the following heads:—
First, That the salaries of the different offices, which in some departments have from various causes departed widely from the scale adjusted by Lord Cornwallis in 1793, are not duly proportioned to the labour and responsibility incurred; and that the emoluments attached to offices involving the same degree of labour and responsibility are not uniform.

Secondly, That there is no distinct provision for length of service.
Thirdly, That the subsistence money assigned to civil servants out of employ is altogether inadequate to their support.

The first circumstance has necessarily an unfavourable influence on the spirits and zeal of those who are called upon to discharge arduous and important functions, to say nothing of the positive waste of the public money in the excessive remuneration of inferior duties; for there are in the circumstances of this country and of our body obvious considerations that give to the mere pecuniary reward of public service a peculiar importance. We have here no permanent residence. Our merits and demerits are little known, even in the country; are not thought of among the general body of those with whom our latter years are to be spent. The best service is but rarely recognized even by the Government; it is never (for

the exceptions are too few to deserve notice) rewarded by public honours. Our rank in the country is settled according to seniority: that which we shall enjoy in England will depend mainly on the fortune we may possess. The humblest tradesman who retires with a large fortune will scarcely recognise at home the superiority of those whose councils have gained or secured extensive regions, or contributed to the happiness of millions; and probably in general society, now as of old, it may be said, "Est animus tibi, sunt mores, est lingua fidesque, sed quadringentis sex septem millia desint, plebs eris."

Were the overpaid offices always reserved for the seniors of the service, the prodigality might at least be palliated; but still much of the mischief would remain; and I need not observe that such is not and cannot always be the case. Indeed several of the offices in question (salt agencies, for instance) require activity to prevent the abuses to which they are particularly open; and the largeness of the salaries having, in some instances, tempted old and infirm men to undertake duties which would otherwise have been left to young and active servants, has, I am convinced, occasioned to Government a loss which ten times the nominal amount of the allowance drawn would not compensate. I speak the more freely on this point, because though I still think the principle of subdividing agencies might be very profitably pursued, Government is, generally speaking, very fortunate in the present incumbents; but I have clearly in my recollection more than one agent whose resignation, had the public purse been my private property, I should have considered it an act of obvious prudence to purchase by a very large donation; satisfied that ten laes of rupees would not have exceed a year's purchase of the loss sustained through inefficiency of control.

But the most serious evil resulting from the unequal distribution of the emoluments of office, is to be found in the frequent changes which Government is consequently compelled to make or allow.

In the Revenue department, for instance, many of the districts most easily managed yield a large amount of revenue from the stamps and excise: the former is realized with little or no trouble, and little or no responsibility; the trouble and responsibility incurred in the collection of the latter are altogether inconsiderable, and bear no certain proportion to the amount realized. It is of course generally an object with the revenue servants to get appointed to the districts in question; and a Governor-general, anxious to distribute the advantages of the service with impartiality, cannot easily resist claims founded on seniority or merit, though satisfied that the transfer of the applicant to a new district is attended with detriment to the public interests: indeed, as matters now stand, to neglect such claims would occasion so much discontent as to outweigh the evils of change. Hence it very frequently happens that officers in all respects well suited to the situations they hold, are removed to others, in which, even if equally possessed of local knowledge, they will be less useful to the Government. The most able sometimes seek easier, and the less efficient are candidates for more arduous situations*. It is always very difficult to place the best men where the highest qualifications are required; and every change not suggested by some such special exigency necessarily involves many and serious evils to the Government and to the people. The extent of those evils we have had occasion to observe more closely in visiting the different districts: the strangeness of the judge and magistrate or collector to those of whom he ought to have the most intimate knowledge; his ignorance of those local peculiarities of soil, climate, population, caste, character, distribution of property, and institutions, on which his arrangements for the management of his district must hinge; the opening to intrigue; the revival of long-settled claims and disputes; the sudden disruption of plans and trains of investigation; the alarm and uncertainty of the people and of the native officers; the mutual misapprehensions and distrusts; the groundless forfeiture of long-established claims to consideration: these and other consequences of bringing a new man into a district, constitute a mass of evils which it is difficult adequately to describe; they seriously aggravate the unavoidable but unfortunate circumstances which estrange us from our subjects; they generally impair the strength, efficiency and popularity of our administration; they add largely to the pressure of business under which our officers groan; they operate seriously to injure the public finances, and they miserably expose to hazard the comfort and happiness of the people.

The longest life, indeed, spent in the management of an extensive district, would still leave an English gentleman deplorably ignorant of much it would be eminently useful to know; and it would be well if this circumstance were more generally and constantly adverted to. A Dutch or German gentleman suddenly called upon to administer the affairs of an English country, would be expected to betray throughout life innumerable ignorances, and to fall into innumerable errors in regard to the community: yet he would have spoken from his infancy merely a different dialect of the same tongue; he would have been instructed to adore the same God in the same manner; he would have been taught to search the same sacred volume for the rules of life, and for the grounds of his hopes in immortality; he would have drunk in youth at the same fountains of ancient genius; his thoughts would have been shaped after the same models of taste, and their current directed by the same

* One instance I recollect, so honourable to the individual that I cannot avoid mentioning it, in which a gentleman cheerfully undertook the charge of a disordered district at a considerable pecuniary sacrifice; I mean the transfer of Mr. Christian from Gorruckpoor to Agra; but I confess I can scarcely justify the Government for so availing itself of his public spirit and disinterestedness, and one might

maxims of wisdom; the same precepts and the same examples would for the most part have guided him in his conceptions of decency and honour; the same sciences would have fixed his notions of physical and moral phenomena; the same laws would have prescribed the general principles of civil and international right; he would find the same acts providing nearly for the same wants; he would mingle in all the social enjoyments of private life; he would join in public worship, and partake in most of the acts of public bodies; he might form the closest domestic relations with those of his new country: yet still the foreigner would prevail, and his judgment would be received with distrust on the simplest municipal regulation. Nay, a citizen of the same country would be expected long and anxiously to inquire before he ventured an opinion on any matter foreign to his ordinary profession: experience in agriculture, for instance, is claimed only by those whose daily occupation and daily bread it has been for a long series of years. How then are we to account for the confidence with which the possession of knowledge in regard to Indian affairs is so often assumed, or for the apparent indifference with which the means of lessening our palpable ignorance are too generally regarded? What would be our feelings if subjected to the best meant blunders of a foreign despot, and that in matters touching the nearest and dearest interests of life? With what sentiments would we regard the arrival of a stranger, armed with so much power for good or evil, with new plans, new prejudices, and new retainers? Or if we deplore the ignorance which the best informed must acknowledge, and which the ablest will the most readily avow, how comes it that we so continually sanction arrangements by which the evil is so largely aggravated, and by which the benefits of local experience, purchased with great difficulty, and at best miserably defective, are sacrificed or impaired?

In a word, every unnecessary change in the station of public officers seems to me to be and to be felt as a cruel injury; than which there is perhaps nothing that Government should more strenuously endeavour to avert; and in proportion as the existing distribution of the emoluments of office tends, as it certainly does tend, to occasion frequent changes that would not otherwise occur, it must, I think, be regarded as the cause of evils far more serious than one is at first sight prepared to trace to such a source.

The want of some distinct provision for length of service is also to a certain degree injurious to the public interests, by occasioning changes that would otherwise be unnecessary; since it certainly sometimes happens that officers possessing very slender qualifications are appointed to new situations, to the detriment of the public service, out of a compassionate consideration for the narrowness of the incomes they happen to enjoy, or in deference to the principles which attach to seniority the right of promotion. It is further to be regretted, because it constitutes one, the only plausible, ground on which the excessive emoluments attached to particular offices are justified and maintained. It is at the same time hurtful to the public interests, by aggravating the discontent which supersession, however justly incurred, must occasion, and which, though it may produce no palpable neglect of duty, cannot fail to extinguish that zeal on which the spirited discharge of public functions mainly depends; especially in a country where there is no popular voice to supply the excitement of public applause. Independently too of actual supersession or slight, there is something melancholy and discouraging in the prospect of serving for a long series of years without any improvement in rank or emolument; and in some cases old servants have really been kept in the receipt of allowances from which they could scarcely be expected to make any adequate provision for their families.

The inadequacy of the subsistence money assigned to servants out of employment, I consider to be by no means a trifling evil. The sum allowed will do little more than pay the rent of a house in any healthy situation in Calcutta; the oldest servant is then worse provided for than the young writer attached to the College. The period which elapses before suitable employment offers is frequently considerable; in the interval the parties are often compelled to incur debt chargeable with a heavy interest, and subjected to much distress; and the Government must be proportionately under the necessity of restoring men to office with a less strict scrutiny of qualifications.

Adverting to the liberal scale on which service is paid, and to the present condition of the finances, I would not propose to subject the Government to any new charge, with the view of better providing for individuals in the predicament in question. Nay, the general body of the service will certainly gain by any new distribution of the existing allowances which shall meet that object; all are liable to be in the situation of a servant out of employ, and the loss and embarrassment of the individuals greatly preponderate over the small sacrifice on the part of the general body by which they might be prevented.

The correction of the above evils is the object which I have chiefly had in view, when considering how the distribution of public emoluments may best be arranged. I have assumed that in a service so constituted as ours, there will be little difficulty in securing the best offices for the best men when emoluments are duly apportioned, and that there is little or no room for patronage in the vulgar sense of the word. The experience of nearly 12 years justifies me in thinking that any personal gratification which the dispensers of public employment may in a few instances have enjoyed, from the opportunity of indulging private favour, is, and is felt to be of little or no consideration; and the constantly recurring necessity of weighing the pretensions of rival candidates, which the unequal distribution of emoluments occasions, is a very serious cause of pain and embarrassment.

With the above impressions, it has occurred to me as expedient to divide the allowances of the civil service into two parts, of which one shall be regulated simply by a reference to the standing of the individuals; the other shall be attached to official situation, and adjusted according to official labour and responsibility.

In distributing the first-mentioned fund, which I shall call "allowance of rank," I propose to consider the civil servants, under the rank of councillors, as divided into eight classes. Of the senior merchants, *i. e.* gentlemen who have served 11 years or upwards, I constitute five classes: the first, containing Nos. from 5 to 38 of the civil auditor's list, consists of gentlemen whose period of service exceeds 30 years; the second, containing Nos. 39 to 72, consists of those who have served more than 25, but less than 30 years; the third class (Nos. 73 to 143), of those who have served more than 20, but less than 25; the fourth (Nos. 144 to 212), of those who have served more than 15, but less than 20 years; the fifth (Nos. 213 to 242), of those who have served less than 15: the junior merchants, servants of from eight to 11 years standing (Nos. 243 to 275), form the sixth class. The seventh class, it has appeared to me expedient (for reasons some of which will be mentioned hereafter, and others will be obvious on an inspection of the list) to extend to all who have served more than three years, though I have thus gone two years below the rank of factor. In truth, though I have considered it right to attend to those (somewhat antiquated) distinctions, when there has been no reason to the contrary, I would not be understood as attaching much weight to them; for they had their origin in a state of things very different from the present, and have little practical influence on the interests or feelings of our service, or on the measures of the Government in regard to it.

To the first class I propose to assign an allowance of 20,400 per annum, exclusively of official salary; to the second, an allowance of rupees 16,500; to the third, rupees 12,000; to the fourth, rupees 9,600; to the fifth, rupees 8,400; to the sixth, rupees 7,200; and to the seventh, rupees 6,000. All below servants of three years' standing, including students attached to the College, I consider to constitute the eighth class, and propose that they shall receive, as now, rupees 4,800 and 3,600 respectively.

The separate salaries which have occurred to me as proper to be attached to the several offices are specified in the annexed Statement, which I have purposely confined to offices chargeable on the Territorial revenue of Bengal.

The whole arrangement is, of course, in its nature to a certain degree arbitrary. We have no pronometer (if I may coin a word for the occasion) to measure the intensity of official labour, and I have been generally guided by the scale which regulated the arrangements of Lord Cornwallis, where it could be applied, and where there have not appeared reasons for departing from it; but I doubt not that, even though the general principle be approved, the details may be materially amended.

A few explanatory observations only appear to be necessary: the Statement * will for the most part explain itself. First, in regard to the allowances of rank, though the proposed adjustment of them has been the result of a good deal of thought, I do not know that I can give any good reason for the particular scale assumed. I have endeavoured so to regulate it as to provide for the junior servants adequate means of support in the early part of their service, even though they shall not be fortunate in early promotion; and to secure for the seniors, who may not have been qualified for important trusts, a liberal income in the latter part of their career.

Although in the first instance I have formed the classes with reference to periods of service, it may be preferable hereafter to assign to each of the first seven a specific number, because I think it very desirable to discourage the tendency to an increase in the establishment of covenanted officers, which the circumstances of our situation, and all our natural affections and prejudices, must strongly operate to promote.

Under that plan it would of course be necessary to keep on the list servants who may go home with the intention of returning to India, or to provide for their resuming their place in the class to which they belong, without displacing those who may have succeeded to them; but in either way no difficulty will occur in arranging the details of the scheme that may be preferred, though of course periodical revisions may be necessary as the circumstances of the service may alter. I should hope that before long the whole of those who have exceeded 25 years' service may be brought into one class.

It originally occurred to me as desirable to increase the allowances of the eighth class, by assigning

* It will be observed that I have used the list furnished by the Civil Auditor in November 1825. This is the latest list I find among my records, and I do not imagine that the alterations which have since taken place will in any degree affect the principle of the plan. I have not therefore thought it worth while to refer to the presidency for another list. In the Judicial branch the new offices are all such as have been provided for. In the Revenue branch the new distribution of the salt chokees, which have now been attached to collectorships and other offices, will require arrangement: I should think a separate allowance in such cases, varying from 7,100 to 3,600, according to the number of chokees, would be appropriate. To the Superintendent of the Sulkea Golahs, a salary of Rs. 1,800 would be liberal. To the Arracan Commissioner Rs. 30,000, to the Chittagong Salt Agent and Collector Rs. 20,400, and to his Deputy Rs. 8,400. To the Judicial and Revenue branch, the Ramghur office ought I think to stand on the footing of a provincial judgeship. To the Collector and Joint Magistrate of N. Moradabad, I would propose a salary of Rs. 18,000, making the total allowance Rs. 25,200. To the Deputy Secretary to Government in the Territorial and Judicial departments, Rs. 16,800 would I think be suitable.

On the whole I should imagine that if a statement be made up for the present time, it will be found (chiefly from the circumstance that the office of third Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, has been abolished, and that the Hidgelee appointment is not included in the list) a certain saving will be exhibited beyond what I have assumed. To the Hidgelee appointment there should be attached a special allowance for a sea-boat, to be drawn by the officer in charge.

assigning to all young writers out of College 6,000 rupees, and to the collegians, who have the advantage of quarters in Writers' Buildings, rupees 4,800 per annum; but on further consideration I have thought it best to let things remain as they are. It is true that in Calcutta an income of rupees 4,800 is scarcely sufficient for the support of one holding the rank which it would be absurd to deny to the youngest member of a body so constituted as our service, if wholly unaided. But in general the young civilian has some independent funds; and I fear that an increase in the allowances assigned to him on his first arrival, would only have the effect of aggravating that delusion in regard to the pecuniary advantages of the service, which is one main cause of extravagance. With the precautions now taken by Government to prevent debt, it seems to be advisable to fix the income of the young civilian so as to enforce a certain and rather a strict attention to economy; and it appears to me probable that the subsequent increase of emolument to be obtained after the expiration of the third year, or on admission to any of the offices to which a distinct salary is attached, will be better appropriated and employed by the young civilian, than if on his first entrance into the country a higher allowance were assigned to him. The chief ground, however, for the conclusion to which I have come, is the persuasion that the interests of Government and the people would be greatly promoted if the principle which has, I believe, been adopted at Madras were generally followed here: I mean that of requiring every civil servant to spend three years in the Mofussil after being detached from College, and if those years were really spent in the situation of assistant. The appointment of young men to Calcutta offices in the first years of their service is, I think, on various grounds to be deprecated. It is scarcely less, I think, to be regretted, that they are so often virtually if not avowedly entrusted with independent authority, and especially with the power of the whip and the gaol. The effects of the early admission of the civil servants to substantive offices in the Judicial and Revenue departments, strike me as being very apparent and very mischievous; it aggravates greatly the necessary defects of our system, in its influence on the minds of the people, and it still more importantly and injuriously affects the character, temper and acquirements of the civil servants. The majority, even of our best men, seem to me to betray that crudeness and imperfection of knowledge which is the necessary consequence of being too soon thrown into the turmoils of public life, and that harshness of bearing and want of modesty, in their intercourse with natives and persons out of the service, which the premature possession of power generally induces, and for which the finest talents and the noblest purposes cannot, in the public sentiment, atone.

To the strength of the Government it is surely of very great importance that the conduct of our public officers should be such as to conciliate affection; but for this purpose it is not enough that they be influenced by that zeal and high sense of honour which does, I sincerely believe, eminently distinguish the civil servants of the Company: they must encourage kind feelings towards the people; they must know and take an interest in their concerns; they must temper authority with gentleness; they must think modestly of themselves and charitably of others; they must constantly bear in mind and guard against the danger of their giving unintentional offence; and, reflecting on the necessary offensiveness of a dominion exercised by such an aristocracy, they must constantly be on the watch lest they aggravate the evil, or omit any of the means by which it may be palliated.

Now, to the acquisition of the necessary knowledge, disposition and principles, it seems to me that the present system is decidedly unfavourable; and that they are likely to be acquired only through a scheme which shall initiate the junior members of the service in public business, under the close control and immediate direction of seniors qualified to command their respect and attachment, and which shall compel them to obtain an adequate knowledge of the concerns of the people, and the laws and customs of the country, before they are required or empowered authoritatively to interfere in the administration of affairs. Three years does not appear to be too long an apprenticeship for so important and difficult a profession*; and the line, wherever drawn, seems naturally to mark that distinction which it was originally, I imagine, intended to draw by the designations of writer and factor, though applied of course to a different and far less dignified and responsible description of duty.

The adjustment of the salaries of office is more intricate and difficult. I cannot hope that I have hit upon a plan free from objection; and indeed, once for all, I may state that I submit the scheme not in the expectation that it will be approved and adopted (the change could not of course, in any event, be made without the previous authority of the Honourable the Court of Directors), but chiefly with the view of drawing attention to the general subject. I shall cheerfully give my best services to perfect any other arrangement that may ultimately be thought to promise greater advantages.

In the Judicial department I have fully maintained the present scale of emoluments (considered in the aggregate), because I am satisfied that they are far from excessive in amount; and though the principle of the scheme requires in some cases a reduction of the emoluments drawn by certain servants of comparatively low standing, yet this will I hope be

* In the Schedule submitted I have been guided by the rank given in the Civil Auditor's list, having no other document immediately at hand to go by: but in applying these remarks, I would refer to actual residence and employment in the interior, and they of course are meant to include acting appointments; the question being as to the authority exercised, not the tenure by which it is held. Even however if I had the means, it would scarcely be worth while to correct the Schedule, the precise time when the increased allowance shall commence being of little importance.

be found to be abundantly compensated by the advantages to the enjoyment of which they will ultimately rise. Promotion in the line is usually so regular, that no individual can well suffer by an arrangement which is advantageous for the general body, and I do not of course propose that the scheme, if adopted, should affect present incumbents.

Generally, I may observe, that the plan of assigning a separate "allowance of rank" seems to render unnecessary the existing differences in the salaries of the several judges of courts and members of Boards, and this I consider to be one essential recommendation of the scheme; for it seems to me obvious that the differences in question are injurious to the public service, not only in causing persons to be uselessly transferred from one part of the country to another, but in occasioning the introduction of a senior or judge to be regarded by his colleagues with feelings little calculated to promote that harmony and zealous co-operation which it is so desirable to maintain and secure. When the official allowances of all the circuit judges are the same (and the only difference in duty being favourable to the ease and economy of the senior, there seems to be no sufficient reason for the existing distinction, unless strictly applied to benefit length of service), it is not likely, I should hope, that the arrangements of one year will be annulled in the next, and that judges will in the course of 12 months have to apply themselves to acquire a knowledge of different divisions separated by an interval of a thousand miles, and still more remote from each other in the circumstances and character of the people.

In proportion as our empire has extended, the duties of the judges of the supreme native court have necessarily become more important and arduous: to them, therefore, it seems to be essentially necessary to assign a very liberal rate of salary. I trust the experiment will never be made of establishing at a distance from the Presidency, and from communication with the Government, a court vested with such large powers as the Sudder Dewanny Nizamut Adawlut, whose construction of the law is conclusive, and whose judgments are subjected only to the check of an appeal to His Majesty in Council; a check which, if feeble in regard to a court stationed in Calcutta, would be nearly nominal in its application to a tribunal fixed at a thousand miles up the country. Nay, I must be permitted to doubt the wisdom of the arrangement which, in opposition to the system of 1793, and upon general principles little applicable to this country, and in no country I believe strictly applied, has operated to disjoin the chief judicial authority from all connection with the executive government. I must further question the expediency of multiplying the judges of a court vested with such powers, when the exigency was merely to provide for the comparatively easy duty of deciding criminal or civil cases, involving, most of them, mere questions of fact. We may consider ourselves fortunate indeed if the service shall at any one time furnish three men duly qualified for the situation of a Sudder judge: nay, were I to define the qualifications, I should be forced to conclude that we must generally look in vain for a single individual so gifted; for to the establishment of anything like a system of law worthy of England, it is plain that qualifications of the rarest description should belong to those who are called upon to control and direct the judicial offices.

Should it be determined to place a part of the Sudder judges on the footing of deputies or vice-agents, and to confine the powers of general control and special appeals to a smaller number (an arrangement which I think would add greatly to the efficiency and character of the court), it would not, I conceive, be necessary to assign to the officers vested with such restricted powers so large a salary as I have proposed. An allowance equivalent to that which I thought adequate for the members of Boards would, I conceive, suffice; and of course, in this case, as in regard to the Boards, the amount of salary, in so far as it is adjusted with a view to the general competition of the department, may properly be reduced, as the situations are made to bear a larger proportion to the candidates: the prizes being more numerous, the value of each should naturally fall.

In the first class, which in the list in question includes two fixed and one officiating judge, the aggregate allowance of each of the former will be rupees 56,800, in the second class rupees 52,800, and in the third rupees 48,000.

The aggregate allowances of the judges of the provincial courts exceed, it will be seen, those now received by them. The advantage belongs to the junior judges; and this has appeared to me desirable, because, when the expense and annoyance of the circuit is considered, these officers seem to be, comparatively speaking, underpaid. Whether the office be so constituted as to secure all the advantages that might reasonably be expected from so large and expensive an establishment, is a question which it would be out of place now to discuss at length: I shall only remark generally that they do not appear to provide sufficiently for the speedy and regular delivery of the gaols; and that, as civil tribunals, they do not seem to stand so high in general estimation as to make me sure that much advantage is derived from their appellate jurisdiction.

Of the judges, and judges and magistrates, it seems advisable to equalize the official salaries, which I propose to fix at 18,000 rupees, leaving of course the aggregate emoluments of individuals to depend on their standing in the service. Those of the third class of civil servants, which includes a large number, will under the proposed arrangement have aggregate emoluments equal to the highest scale now drawn, viz. sicca rupees 30,000 per annum. In the fourth class they will receive 27,600; and in the fifth (which now contains seven, drawing on an average 26,000 rupees), 26,400.

The existing distinction in favour of the Western Provinces, I propose to set aside: there seems to be no sufficient reason for it on the score of expense, and on that of labour and exposure to the climate, the Bengal zillahs might possibly claim an excess of emoluments. When we first acquired the country the distinction was reasonable; but it would be difficult

now

now to say why Behar and Benares should have different scales, and Benares and Seharunpore the same.

Under the above plan the official salaries of the judges of the Sudder, Provincial and Zillah courts (36,000, 24,000 and 18,000 rupees), will bear very nearly the same proportion to each other as the allowances now assigned to them respectively.

In regard to the allowances assigned to the other judicial officers no particular remark appears to be necessary.

To the members of the Boards of Revenue I propose to assign a salary of 30,000 rupees, making the aggregate allowance of the highest class 50,400, and of the lowest 42,000. In the middle class, to which most of the members belong, the allowance will be rupees 46,800, and the average of the three (rupees 46,400) differs from that now drawn by the lower Board of Revenue, which appears to be the best standard, in the trifling sum only of rupees 286. On the whole, there is an average deduction of about 1,800 rupees, which appears to be fully justified by the great increase which has of late years been made to the number of Boards.

If indeed, as I am now disposed to think advisable, the officers of control employed in the interior shall hereafter be placed on the footing of commissioners, acting under the general direction of a Presidency Board (and especially if the duty shall be combined with that of the judges of circuit), a modification of allowances would become necessary; and since to the General Board many details now thrown upon Government would naturally belong, the allowances of its members might very properly be rated higher than those assigned to the existing Boards.

A notion has occurred to me, which I may take this opportunity of mentioning, that in selecting persons for Boards and other offices of control, Government might derive much advantage from a distinct reference to the subordinate functionaries interested. Individuals would doubtless very often over-rate their own pretensions; but in regard to the relative merits and claims of others, I believe our service would be found to come to a very fair decision, with a just advertence both to seniority and to general qualifications. It seems to me that there would be found combined with a reasonable consideration for length of service, and a natural repugnance against subjection to the authority of a junior, a very decided desire that the higher offices of the service should be filled by superior men, really capable of directing and controlling, and influenced only by an honest zeal for the public good; and the votes of the judges or collectors of any division, relative to the selection of the individual to be placed over them, would, I am disposed to think, afford to the Governor-general better means of deciding on the claims of candidates than are now within his reach. The plan would have the obvious advantage of affording a complete answer to any complaint of supersession; and the more I reflect on the subject, and especially on the painful duty which, when vacancies in such offices occur, now devolves on the Governor-general and his confidential advisers, the more I am inclined to think that the scheme (though at first sight it may appear rather wild) would practically be found productive of many solid advantages. In such cases I can say positively that patronage, in the sense of personal favour to individuals, is never thought of; and as Government might still reserve not only a veto, but the actual appointments, I do not conceive that its authority would in any degree be weakened: at the same time the measure would, I conceive, be calculated to have very happy effects on the temper and character of the service, correcting especially the tendency which the existing system, when most mildly and impartially administered, has to produce waywardness or indolence in the discharge of our public duties.

The reference to the officers interested might be best made by a letter addressed to each individual, requesting him to send by return of post, for the consideration of the Governor-general, the names of those civil servants, to the number of , whom he might consider best qualified for the vacant office, arranged in the order in which he might consider them deserving of preference, and apprising him that he was at full liberty to insert his own name in any part of the list he might judge proper.

But to return to the matter in hand: the collectors of land revenue in the Western Provinces it appears to be clearly advisable to put on a footing with the judges and magistrates; for their duties can scarcely be regarded as less arduous or important. They are generally of the same standing, and in responsibility they stand pre-eminent.

In the Lower Provinces the functions of collectors are obviously much less responsible and difficult; and for them, therefore, when not charged with magisterial duties, I consider a salary of 12,000 rupees to be ample. The same I propose for collectors of customs in the interior: and it will be seen that, notwithstanding the limitation of official salary, the older collectors will, with the addition of the allowance of rank, obtain a very liberal income, considerably exceeding what is actually drawn by several mentioned in the list.

The only objection, indeed, that has occurred to me against the measure of placing the allowances of collectors in Bengal and Behar on a lower scale than those in the Western Provinces, is the risk thereby incurred of introducing into the latter officers insufficiently qualified. But this need not, I trust, be regarded as a very formidable objection, unless we suppose on the part of Government a very culpable degree of inattention; and in truth, the labour of a collector's life in the unsettled districts, superadded to the danger of disgrace in failing to discharge the duties of the office, will probably be found to counteract in a great measure the temptation of 6,000 rupees a year. Certainly if the Boards do their duty to the country, and if the Government peremptorily require as a part of that duty the honest development of ascertained disqualification, the risk will be speedily reduced to what is unavoidable under the construction of our service.

I have still, too, left for the senior revenue officers of the Lower Provinces a few offices in

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

Appendix (M.)

State of the
Civil Service.

some degree over-paid, for such I conceive the opium and salt agencies to be, though the pecuniary trust incident to the disbursement of large sums, but feebly checked, certainly requires special consideration; and in the case of most of the salt agencies the unhealthiness of climate should have its weight. These offices, though requiring activity and integrity, do not seem to demand the same qualifications as are necessary for judges and magistrates, or to collectors who have to make settlements, and might with advantage be considered open to collectors in the Lower Provinces, as well as to officers in the Customs, Salt and Opium departments. The provision made for seniors will enable Government much more decidedly to resist the claims of persons wanting the requisite qualifications, and the temptation to seek the appointments in question will be lessened: but I confess this is the part of the plan I am most dissatisfied with.

The Cuttack collectorship I have of course ranked with those best paid, and it has likewise appeared to be right to place in that class the collectorship of Benares; but in regard to these, and indeed almost all the remaining offices, it may be sufficient to refer to the Statement.

The chief assistants in the territories to which the Regulations do not extend, appear to have duties not less important and laborious than those of judges and collectors in the Western Provinces; for though the population and wealth of the tracts under their control is generally less, it must be remembered that they have the combined duties of all departments. Political residents I have left on their present footing as nearly as possible.

The Cuttack commissioner, and other mixed officers of that grade, it has appeared to be proper to place on the footing of the Boards of Revenue, in any permanent scheme; temporary exigencies should be met by special arrangements.

The Cumaon office stands on a level with that of a judge and magistrate; Ajmere and Bhopaul I have ranked higher, with reference to the existing salaries, rather than to any clear perception of the propriety of what I suggest; and it would indeed be preposterous to hope that in a matter turning so much on mere questions of degree, I should have in all or even in the majority of cases hit upon what will be approved; it will be enough if the whole scheme be not rejected, which I trust it will not be without serious consideration, merely because various detailed objections may occur.

The secretaries to Government I have placed on the same footing with the judges of the Sudder Court. In the highest class they will receive 56,400, or 1,400 rupees above what is now drawn by the chief secretary; in the lowest class in which they are likely to be found, rupees 46,400; the average in the list in question is rupees 50,300; the actual average is rupees 51,250. The arrangement now proposed providing for an increase of emolument with length of service, will afford a favourable opportunity of discontinuing the senseless and injurious distinction of chief secretary. Government will no longer be embarrassed in the selection of the persons best qualified for the several departments, by a consideration of the pecuniary interests of those immediately attached to it, or compelled to make special distinctions which cannot fail to be attended with more injurious consequences.

Your Lordship has frequently expressed your wish that the office of chief secretary did not exist, and the recent orders of the Honourable Court appear to me to render a change particularly desirable; for whilst there was a fixed rule the inconvenience was trifling. Under the rule in favour of seniority, no man worthy of the situation of secretary to Government would dream of objecting to the choice of a senior secretary, whose appointment was in his judgment calculated to strengthen the Government of which he formed a part: even on the score of mere personal comfort, the first consideration is to have colleagues whom the service and community respect. Under an absolute rule in favour of the oldest secretary, a senior servant might take office under him without any personal degradation; the conditions being fixed and general, there is no room for individual distinction, and none consequently for the reasonable indulgence of individual feeling: but under the present system there must be a constant struggle with the pride (the honest pride) both of the actual incumbents and of the candidates for office. Nor let it be thought that those who on principle avoid solicitation, and are silent under the decision of Government, are necessarily satisfied because they do not complain: on the contrary, they are probably those who will feel most deeply any implied slight; and there must be no ordinary exertion of virtue if the slight is not met by feelings which ought certainly to have no place in the breast of one holding so high and confidential an office.

I am tempted to take this opportunity of stating more distinctly than I have yet seen done, the essential change which the extension of our empire, and other circumstances, have wrought in the condition of the secretaries to Government; because I believe it is highly dangerous to trust any man with the powers they virtually possess without ayowed and well-defined responsibility, and because the form of conducting public business is calculated to induce very erroneous conceptions. But the subject would lead me into a long disquisition, from which I should probably find it difficult to escape without proposing some rather extensive alterations in the scheme of the Supreme Government itself; and I am afraid I shall already have exhausted patience, and gained for myself the character of an incorrigible schemer.

I shall only therefore remark generally, that the circumstances must be regarded as fully justifying the scale of allowances I have proposed, and might indeed suggest even a higher rate. I hope that I may be permitted to add, that I speak without scruple of a body to which I belong; not only because I do not propose that the plan, if adopted, should apply to personal incumbents, but because by the time the decision of the Honourable Court is likely to be obtained upon it, my connection with the country will be nearly drawing to a close.

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I shall not extend this Note by going into any further detail in regard to particular offices; I request that, in judging of the plan, distinct reference may be had not only to the general abstract, but to the detailed list, and that the effect of the gradual increase in the allowances of rank may be borne in mind, if it shall appear that the emoluments of any of the offices held by junior servants have been inexpediently curtailed.

I have not of course overlooked the objection that the proposed plan has not the advantage which is supposed to attend the system of remunerating by commission on certain branches of our receipts: in truth, I believe that the extent of that advantage has been over-rated; and it is certainly very imperfectly secured by the existing system, under which commission is assigned indifferently on the whole collections, whether the amount is to be traced to accidental circumstances, to general measures of the Government, to the exertions of former functionaries, or to the merits of the present incumbent.

In lieu of that system I would propose, that besides the fixed salary of office, all collectors and others employed in the Revenue department should be entitled to a commission at a liberal rate on all sums realized by them from the miscellaneous sources of revenue, in excess of the amount realized in the three years preceding their appointment, unless where Government shall see fit specially to order otherwise. By this means a further inducement will be held out to the continuance of officers in the same situations, and an active, zealous and able man, selected by Government to introduce reform where things may have been ill-managed, will reap the just reward of his exertions.

Further, it would, I think, be expedient to let it be generally known, that any one not being secretary to Government, or a member of a Board in the department to which the matter belongs, who may suggest to Government the means of introducing any general improvement in any branch of the revenue, or of making any saving of useless expense, shall, on his suggestion being adopted, be held to be entitled to a pecuniary remuneration equivalent to that assigned to officers by whom lands illicitly held free of assessment are resumed, viz. 25 per cent, or one year's receipt or saving.

I suggest the above-mentioned exception, because the functionaries in question should judge impartially of all schemes, with due consideration for the comforts of the people, and the general weal, not less than for the immediate profit of the fisc; and, if anything, it would be well to check the eagerness which a revenue secretary must have for increased collections. But in the case of inferior officers, or of persons not officially concerned, I should anticipate nothing but good from the stimulus in favour of that unpopular but most indispensable establishment, the Exchequer.

I have purposely excluded from consideration the offices in the Commercial department, not only because they do not form a charge on the territorial revenue, but because in other respects they are quite distinct; and I fear that in proposing any plan regarding them I should be particularly liable to error. The plan, however, if approved at all, can easily be extended; and certainly the present system, on which commercial servants are paid with reference to the sums disbursed by them, seems to me to be radically vicious: for the trade of the country depends upon the cheapness with which it can furnish its staple commodities; and when I reflect on the extraordinary enhancement which has occurred in the price of one important article, silk, I confess I cannot divest myself of the apprehension that the arrangements adopted have not been always those best calculated to secure that important object. In this case the manufacturers of England, not less than the commerce of India and the trade of the Honourable Company, are vitally interested.

It once occurred to me, that the commercial residents might advantageously be required to provide for sale in Calcutta a certain quantity of the same goods as are purchased by them for consignment to England, and that their commission on the whole investment might then very properly be adjusted with reference to the profit accruing on the Calcutta sales; but circumstances prevented me from prosecuting the subject, and in this remote region I can now only throw out the idea generally.

It cannot, I imagine, be denied that no trifling evils are inseparable from the existence of Government commercial establishments in the interior of the country; and that if the Company could purchase an equally good investment in Calcutta at the same cost, the country would gain greatly by such an arrangement. The above plan will have this additional advantage, therefore, that it will bring more distinctly to issue the extent of the advantages derived from the present system; and if the scheme succeeds to any considerable extent it will operate to reduce the cost of the investment, since the goods sold in Calcutta would of course bear their proportion of all fixed charges.

As to the financial result of the plan now submitted, I would observe that my immediate object has been to maintain the average emoluments of the service as nearly as possible on their present scale; and when it is observed that, after providing for gentlemen out of employment an income exceeding their present receipts in the sum of rupees the difference between the expense that would be incurred under the proposed plan, and the charges actually incurred, amounts only to rupees on a disbursement of rupees or less than one per mille, I may claim to have succeeded tolerably well in attaining that object.

Should the public exigencies unfortunately require a reduction in the emoluments assigned to the civil servants, which however, if all departments unite in proper efforts to secure the due realization and the economical use of the public resources, will not, I trust, be necessary, it seems to me that the measure could be carried much more equitably and less objectionably into effect after the system I have now submitted was established; but that is a purpose I have not immediately contemplated: the plan, if at all approved, must rest on its tendency to secure other and more important advantages.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

STATEMENT of the CIVIL SERVANTS of Bengal, under the Rank of Councillors, with the ALLOWANCES of such as are chargeable to the Territorial Revenue of the Presidency; according to the Civil Auditor's List of the 1st November 1825.

No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, exclusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance and Fees paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
5	Senior Judge Provincial Court of Benares -	45,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
6	Ditto Member Board of Trade -	—	—	—	—
7	Collector Government Customs Cawnpore -	35,871 including personal Allowances.	24,000	12,000	36,000
8	Senior Judge Provincial Court of Patna -	45,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
9	Commercial Resident Cossimbazar -	—	—	—	—
10	Ditto - - - - - Soonamooky -	—	—	—	—
11	Senior Judge Provincial Court Bareilly -	50,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
12	Ditto - Moorshedabad -	45,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
13	J. Money, out of employ (Commercial) -	—	—	—	—
14	Chief Judge Sudder Dewanny Adawlut -	60,000	24,000	36,000	60,000
15	Ditto - Court of Appeal Dacca -	45,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
16	Second Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Bareilly.	45,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
17	Senior Member Board of Revenue Ceded Provinces.	55,000	24,000	30,000	54,000
18	Postmaster-general - - - - -	61,385	24,000	24,000	48,000
19	Commercial Resident Etawah - - -	—	—	—	—
20	Senior Member Board Revenue Lower Provinces.	55,000	24,000	30,000	54,000
21	Commercial Resident Jungypoor - -	—	—	—	—
22	Puisne Judge of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	55,000	24,000	36,000	60,000
23	Mr. Williams, out of employ (Commercial)	—	—	—	—
24	Second Judge Court of Appeal Dacca -	40,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
25	Salt Agent at Bullooh and Chittagong, and Collector of Bullooh.	50,934	24,000	27,600	51,600
26	Second Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Patna.	40,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
27	Superintendent of Stamps - - - -	33,588	24,000	12,000	36,000
28	Opium Agent Malwa - - - - -	60,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
29	Collector Government Customs Allahabad -	22,556	24,000	12,000	36,000
30	Second Member Board of Revenue Ceded Provinces.	50,000	18,000	30,000	48,000
31	Collector of Backergunge - - - -	21,771	18,000	12,000	30,000
32	Ditto of Moorshedabad - - - -	26,243	18,000	12,000	30,000
33	Governor of Bombay - - - - -	—	—	—	—
34	Second Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Moorshedabad.	40,000	18,000	24,000	42,000
35	Mr. Paxton, out of employ - - - -	3,906	18,000	—	18,000
36	Salt Agent Cuttack South Division - -	30,384	18,000	25,200	43,200
37	Collector of Benares - - - - -	42,564	18,000	18,000	36,000
38	Officiating Puisne Judge of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.	42,000	18,000	24,000	42,000
39	Collector of Calcutta - - - - -	37,632	18,000	12,000	30,000
40	Commercial Resident Hurripaul - - -	—	—	—	—
41	Senior Member Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.	55,000	18,000	30,000	48,000
42	Puisne Judge Sudder Dewanny Adawlut -	55,000	18,000	36,000	54,000
43	Commercial Resident Commercolly - -	—	—	—	—
44	Collector of Cawnpore - - - - -	32,628	18,000	18,000	36,000
45	Second Judge Prov ^l Court Appeal Benares -	40,000	18,000	24,000	42,000
46	Commercial Resident at Radnagore, &c. -	—	—	—	—
47	First Judge Court of Appeal Calcutta -	45,000	18,000	24,000	42,000
48	Senior Member Board of Revenue Western Provinces.	60,000	18,000	30,000	48,000
49	Third Member of Board of Revenue Western Provinces.	40,000	18,000	30,000	48,000
50	Commercial Resident Beenares, &c. and Opium Agent.	24,214	9,000 other moiety charged to Civil Department.	24,000	33,000

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No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, exclusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance, and Fees paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
51	Opium Agent Behar - - - - -	Rs. 43,494	Rs. 18,000	Rs. 24,000	Rs. 42,000
52	Deputy Collector Government Customs Furruckabad.	15,000	18,000	30,000	48,000
53	Second Member Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.	50,000	18,000	30,000	48,000
54	First Commissioner Fort St. George - -	55,000	14,400	30,000	44,400
55	Commissioner in Cuttack - - - - -	96,633	14,400	81,600	96,000
56	Resident at Hyderabad - - - - -	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
57	Third Judge Provincial Court Appeal Patna	55,000	14,400	36,000	50,400
58	Chief Secretary to Government - - -	28,875	14,400	9,600	24,000
59	Superintendent Western Salt Chokies -	36,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
60	Sub-Treasurer - - - - -	35,000	14,400	24,000	26,400
61	Third Judge Provincial Court Appeal Benares	26,184	14,400	12,000	38,400
62	Collector of Burdwan - - - - -	35,000	14,400	24,000	50,400
63	Third Judge Provincial Court Appeal Dacca	50,000	14,400	36,000	—
64	Secretary to Government Judicial Department.	20,688	14,400	12,000	26,400
65	Collector of Dinagepoor - - - - -	1,08,633	14,400	93,600	1,08,000
66	Resident and Commissioner Delhi Territories	40,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
67	Second Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Calcutta.	45,000	14,400	30,000	44,400
68	Second Member Board of Revenue Lower Provinces.	26,000	14,400	18,000	32,400
69	Judge and Magistrate Mymensing - -	40,301	14,400	27,600	42,000
70	Salt Agent and Collector 24 Pargunnahs -	50,000	14,400	30,000	44,400
71	Second Member Board of Revenue Western Provinces.	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
72	Fourth Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Benares.	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
73	Fourth Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Patna	34,197	14,400	18,000	32,400
74	Collector of Government Customs Meerut and Collector of Land Revenue Delhi.	27,000	14,400	18,000	32,400
75	Collector of Inland Customs Calcutta -	40,000	14,400	30,000	44,400
76	Third Member Board of Revenue Western Provinces.	—	—	—	—
77	Sub-Export Warehousekeeper - - - -	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
78	Third Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Calcutta.	55,000	14,400	36,000	50,400
79	Puisne Judge of Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.	40,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
80	Third Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Bareilly	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
81	Fourth Judge - - ditto - - - Dacca	30,000	14,400	18,000	32,400
82	Judge and Magistrate Saharunpore - -	60,000	14,400	45,600	60,000
83	Resident at Nepal - - - - -	52,000	14,400	30,000	44,400
84	Agent Governor-general N. E. Frontier Bengal and Civil Commissioner Rungpoor.	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
85	Third Judge Provincial Court Appeal Moorshedabad.	40,000	14,400	30,000	44,400
86	Third Member Board Revenue Ceded Provinces.	6,000	14,400	36,000	50,400
87	Additional Allowance Secretary to Government Secret and Political Department.	50,000	14,400	12,000	26,400
88	Collector Government Customs Agra - -	47,870	14,400	18,000	32,400
89	Collector of Shahjehanpoor - - - -	27,408	14,400	66,000	80,400
90	Resident Lucknow - - - - -	80,377	14,400	18,000	32,400
91	Judge of Hooghly - - - - -	28,000	14,400	30,000	44,400
92	Superintendent Police of Benares and Bareilly	42,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
93	Fourth Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Bareilly	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
94	Ditto - ditto - - - Moorshedabad	40,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
95	Senior Member Mofussil Special Commission.	—	—	—	—
96	Commercial Resident at Surdah - - -	30,000	14,400	18,000	32,400
97	Judge and Magistrate Furruckabad - -	3,906	14,400	36,000	50,400
98	Mr. Gordon (out of employ) - - - -	55,000	14,400	—	—
99	Puisne Judge Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.	40,746	14,400	25,200	39,600
100	Salt Agent Tumlook - - - - -	19,381	14,400	9,600	24,000
101	Superintendent Salt Chokies Behar - -	—	—	—	—
102	Mr. Clarke (out of employ) - - - -	—	—	—	—

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No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, ex- clusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance, and Fees paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
103	Collector of Furruckabad - - -	29,388	14,400	18,000	32,400
	Special, as Superintendent Resources - -	6,000	-	-	6,000
	Ditto, as Collector of Customs - - -	3,600	-	3,600	3,600
104	Fourth Judge Provincial Court Appeal Calcutta - -	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
105	Judge and Magistrate Dacca - - -	28,000	12,000	18,000	20,000
106	Junior Member Mofussil Special Commission - -	40,000	12,000	24,000	36,000
107	Commercial Resident Bauleah - - -	-	-	-	-
108	Collector of Sea Customs Calcutta - - -	36,000	12,000	24,000	36,000
	personal.	10,000	-	-	-
109	Collector of Cuttack - - -	30,672	12,000	18,000	30,000
110	Judge of Chittagong - - -	24,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
111	Collector of Juanpore - - -	23,628	12,000	18,000	30,000
112	Ditto Tipperah - - -	19,608	12,000	12,000	24,000
113	Ditto Midnapore - - -	21,504	12,000	12,000	24,000
	Superintendent of Salt Chokies - - -	7,947	-	7,200	7,200
114	Superintendent of Police in Calcutta, Dacca, &c. - -	45,600	12,000	30,000	42,000
115	Accountant-general - - -	44,400	12,000	30,000	42,000
116	Collector of Saharanpoor - - -	25,452	12,000	18,000	30,000
117	Ditto Allyghur - - -	27,612	12,000	18,000	30,000
118	Judge and Magistrate of Sarun - - -	28,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
119	Collector of Etawah - - -	26,820	12,000	18,000	30,000
120	Ditto Allahabad - - -	40,608	12,000	18,000	30,000
121	Junior Member Board of Trade - - -	-	-	-	-
122	Collector of Sylhet - - -	21,360	12,000	12,000	24,000
	Special Duties - - -	10,200	-	10,200	18,000
123	Deputy to Opium Agent Behar - - -	16,407	12,000	6,000	30,000
124	Judge and Magistrate Moorshedabad - -	30,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
125	Ditto Tipperah - - -	28,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
126	Second Commissioner for settlement of Debts of late Nabobs of Carnatic. - -	-	-	-	-
	Charged to Madras.	-	-	-	-
127	Judge and Magistrate Ghazee pore - - -	28,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
128	Import Warehousekeeper - - -	-	-	-	-
129	Collector of Government Customs Mirzapoor - -	5,000	12,000	12,000	24,000
130	Commercial Resident Malda - - -	-	-	-	-
131	Judge and Magistrate Allahabad - - -	30,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
132	Salt Agent Jessore Division - - -	24,458	12,000	25,200	37,200
133	Judge and Magistrate Shahabad - - -	28,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
134	Collector of Ghazee pore - - -	26,940	12,000	18,000	30,000
135	Judge and Magistrate Bareilly - - -	30,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
136	Ditto Beerbhoom - - -	28,009	12,000	18,000	30,000
137	Third Member Board of Customs, Salt and Opium. - - -	40,000	12,000	30,000	42,000
138	Judge of the Jungle Mehals - - -	4,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
139	Agent Governor-general S. E. Frontier - -	6,000	12,000	30,000	42,000
140	Collector of Sarun - - -	4,228	12,000	12,000	24,000
	Deputy Opium Agent - - -	6,853	-	6,000	6,000
141	Judge and Magistrate of Bhagulpoor - - -	28,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
142	Judge of Zillah Nuddea - - -	28,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
143	Collector of Government Customs Moorshe- dabad. - - -	35,965	12,000	12,000	24,000
144	Secretary to Government Territorial Depart- ment. - - -	50,000	12,000	36,000	48,000
145	Judge and Magistrate Goruckpoor - - -	30,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
146	Deputy Accountant-general and Accountant Military Department. - - -	33,600	12,000	21,600	33,600
147	Collector of Land Revenue and Customs Hooghly. - - -	25,752	12,000	19,200	31,200
148	Judge and Magistrate Allyghur - - -	30,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
149	Superintendent of Eastern Salt Chokies, and Collector of Customs Dacca. - - -	28,077	12,000	19,200	31,200
150	Collector of Shahabad - - -	24,108	12,000	12,000	24,000
	Deputy Opium Agent - - -	4,785	-	6,000	6,000
151	Collector of Agra - - -	27,480	12,000	18,000	30,000
152	Judge of Rungpoor - - -	26,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
153	Agent Governor-general Moorshe- dabad - - -	-	-	-	-
154	Third Commissioner for settlement of Debts of late Nabobs of Carnatic. - -	-	-	-	-
	Charged to the Nizam's funds. Ditto to Madras.	-	-	-	-
155	Collector of Tirhoot - - -	24,984	8,400	12,000	20,400
	Deputy Opium Agent - - -	3,731	-	6,000	6,000

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(29.) Memorandum
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No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, ex- clusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance, and Fees paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
156	Secretary to the Board of Trade - - -	-	-	-	-
157	Resident Indore and Agent Governor-general Malwa. - - -	96,624	8,400	81,600	90,000
158	Collector of Moradabad - - -	27,792	8,400	18,000	26,400
159	Judge and Magistrate Cawnpore - - -	30,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
160	Secretary Board of Revenue Lower Provinces - -	25,992	8,400	14,400	22,800
161	Judge and Magistrate Cuttack - - -	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
162	Ditto Mirzapore - - -	30,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
163	Collector of Behar - - -	28,000	8,400	12,000	20,400
164	Ditto Jessore - - -	22,584	8,400	12,000	20,400
165	Judge of Zillah Court of Jessore - - -	26,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
166	Judge and Magistrate S. D. Bundelcund - -	30,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
167	Ditto Zillah Court Rajshahie - - -	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
168	Secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium. - - -	24,103	8,400	14,400	22,800
169	Superintendent Ajmere, and Political Agent Joudpore. - - -	36,000	8,400	24,000	32,400
170	Commercial Resident Golagore, Santipore, &c. - -	-	-	-	-
171	Judge and Magistrate N. D. Bundelcund - -	30,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
	Political Agent - - -	12,000	-	12,000	12,000
172	Collector of Nuddea - - -	22,236	8,400	12,000	20,400
173	Judge and Magistrate Midnapore - - -	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
174	Ditto Zillah Court of Agra - - -	30,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
	Special Duty - - -	6,000	-	6,000	6,000
175	Commissioner and Agent Governor-general in S. & N. Territories. - - -	50,000	8,400	30,000	38,400
176	Sub-Accountant-general and Accountant Re- venue and Judicial Department. - -	27,600	8,400	18,000	26,400
177	Collector of Meerut - - -	26,652	8,400	18,000	26,400
178	Commissioner Kemaon and Gurhwal - - -	30,240	8,400	12,000	20,400
179	Collector of Mymensing - - -	22,824	8,400	12,000	20,400
180	Judge and Magistrate Burdwan - - -	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
181	Collector of Bareilly - - -	28,872	8,400	18,000	26,400
182	Ditto Goruckpoor - - -	25,020	8,400	18,000	26,400
183	Judge of Dewanny Adawlut Zillah - - -	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
184	Judge and Magistrate Patna City Court - -	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
185	Judge of Dewanny Adawlut Tirhoot - - -	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
186	Collector of Saswan - - -	25,416	8,400	18,000	26,400
187	Mint Master at Calcutta - - -	36,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
188	Collector of Saidabad - - -	-	8,400	18,000	26,400
189	Ditto of Boolundsheher - - -	-	8,400	9,600	18,000
190	Deputy Collector Sea Customs Calcutta - -	-	8,400	18,000	26,400
191	Collector of Rungpoor - - -	23,772	-	-	-
	Magistrate ditto - - -	6,000	-	6,000	14,400
192	First Regt Zillah Court Meerut, and Joint Magistrate. - - -	12,000	8,400	-	-
193	Commercial Resident Rungpoor - - -	-	-	-	-
194	Mr. Hobhouse (out of employ) - - -	-	8,400	12,000	20,400
195	Collector of Patna - - -	24,600	8,400	18,000	26,400
196	Judge and Magistrate suburbs of Calcutta, and Superintendent of Gaol at Allipore. - -	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
197	Judge and Magistrate Zillah Behar - - -	12,000	8,400	6,000	14,400
198	Regt of Bareilly Zillah Court and Joint Magistrate Shajehanpoor. - - -	-	-	-	-
199	Mr. Sutherland (out of employ) - - -	-	8,400	18,000	26,400
200	Judge and Magistrate Dacca Jelalpoore - -	27,000	8,400	-	8,400
201	Mr. Millet (out of employ) - - -	3,906	8,400	6,000	14,400
202	Accountant Commercial and Marine De- partment, and Auditor Commercial Ac- counts. - - -	14,400	-	-	-
203	Judge of Dewanny Adawlut and Magistrate at Etawah. - - -	32,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
204	Collector of Purneah - - -	24,516	8,400	12,000	20,400
205	Collector of Government Customs and T. D. Patna. - - -	23,737	7,200	12,000	19,200
206	Judge and Magistrate of Juanpoor - - -	28,000	7,200	18,000	25,200
207	Collector of Beerbhoom - - -	12,749	7,200	12,000	19,200
208	Collector of Rajshahie - - -	21,203	7,200	-	7,200
209	Mr. Dick (out of employ) - - -	3,906	7,200	9,600	16,800
210	Superintendent Midland Salt Chokies - -	19,923	-	-	-

(continued)

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APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, exclusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance, and Fees paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
211	Collector of Banda - - - -	27,936	7,200	18,000	25,200
212	Judge and Magistrate City Court Moorshe- dabad.	28,000	ditto	ditto	25,200
213	Ditto - - ditto - - 24 Pergunnahs -	24,000	ditto	ditto	25,200
214	Political Agent Bhopaul - - - -	30,000	ditto	20,400	27,600
215	Deputy Collector Government Customs and T. D. Benares.	12,327	ditto	6,000	13,200
216	Judge and Magistrate Meerut - - - -	30,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
217	Collector of Bhagulpore - - - -	14,712	ditto	12,000	19,200
218	Principal Assistant Southern Division Delhi Territory.	18,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
219	Judge of Dewanny Adawlut and Magistrate Zillah Backergunj.	24,000	ditto	ditto	25,200
220	Collector of Dacca - - - -	23,358	ditto	12,000	19,200
221	Judge of Dewanny Adawlut and Magistrate Zillah Sylhet.	24,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
222	Secretary to Government Persian Department	48,000	ditto	24,000	31,200
223	Head Assistant Western Division Delhi Terr	18,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
224	Judge and Magistrate Dinagepoor - -	28,000	ditto	ditto	25,200
225	Sub-Secretary Board of Revenue Lower Provinces.	9,600	ditto	6,000	13,200
226	Magistrate of Hooghly - - - -	19,200	ditto	9,600	16,800
227	Registrar Civil Court and Assistant Magis- trate Southern Division Bundelcund.	8,400	ditto	2,400	9,600
228	Secretary Board of Revenue Western Pro- vinces.	24,000	ditto	14,400	21,600
229	Salt Agent Northern Division Cuttack -	24,468	ditto	18,000	25,200
230	Judge and Magistrate City Court Benares -	28,000	ditto	ditto	25,200
231	Magistrate Zillah Court Tirhoot - -	19,200	ditto	9,600	16,800
232	Superintendent of Law Suits and Remem- brancer Legal Affairs.	24,000	ditto	14,400	21,600
	Secretary to Special Commission -	3,600	-	3,600	3,600
233	Secretary Board of Revenue Central Pro- vinces.	24,000	7,200	14,400	21,600
234	Registrar City Court and Assistant Magis- trate Patna.	8,400	ditto	2,400	9,600
235	Judge and Magistrate Central Division Delhi Territory.	24,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
236	Sub-Secretary and Accountant Board of Revenue Western Provinces.	14,400	ditto	6,000	13,200
237	Collector of Khoorda and Joint Magistrate of Western Provinces.	24,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
238	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate Pillibheet	18,797	ditto	8,400	15,600
239	Magistrate and Collector Ramghur - -	22,748	ditto	18,000	25,200
240	Assistant Salt Agent for Jessore Division -	12,000	ditto	6,000	13,200
241	Head Assistant in the First Northern Divi- sion Delhi Territory.	18,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
242	Registrar Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.	24,000	ditto	14,400	21,600
243	Magistrate and Collector of Jungle Mehals -	22,848	ditto	18,000	25,200
244	Deputy Registrar Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.	15,600	ditto	7,200	16,800
245	Magistrate of Jessore - - - -	19,200	ditto	9,600	13,200
246	Assistant to Salt Agent Cuttack - - -	9,600	ditto	6,000	13,200
247	Sub-Secretary Board of Revenue Central Provinces.	9,600	ditto	6,000	13,200
248	Magistrate of Chittagong - - - -	19,200	ditto	9,600	16,800
249	Principal Assistant Agent Governor-general S. & N. Territories.	24,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
250	Mr. Millet (out of employ) - - - -	2,930	ditto	-	7,200
251	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate Mozuffur- nuggur.	18,168	ditto	8,400	15,600
252	Magistrate at Nuddea - - - -	19,200	ditto	9,600	16,800
253	Registrar Civil Court and Assistant Magis- trate Burdwan.	8,400	ditto	2,400	9,600
254	Deputy Collector Goruckpoor - - - -	12,000	ditto	6,000	13,200
255	Magistrate of Purnea - - - -	19,200	6,000	9,600	15,600
256	Mr. Wyatt (out of employ) - - - -	2,230	ditto	-	6,000
257	Deputy Collector Government Customs Ghazeeport.	13,185	ditto	6,000	12,000

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

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Appendix (M.)

(29.) Memorandum
by Holt Mackenzie,
Esq.

No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, exclusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance, and Fees paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
258	Registrar to the Zillah Court of Beerbhoom	8,400	6,000	6,000	12,000
259	Deputy Collector Government Customs and T. D. Meerut.	12,000	ditto	ditto	ditto
260	Registrar Allahabad and Joint Magistrate Tutteeport.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
261	Ditto of Bhagulpore and ditto of Moonghyr	ditto	ditto	18,000	24,000
262	Deputy Collector of Calpee - - - -	18,000	ditto	8,400	14,400
263	Head Assistant Central Division Delhi Terry	18,561	ditto	2,400	8,400
264	Sub-collector and Joint Magistrate at Etawah	8,400	ditto	-	-
265	Registrar of Civil Court and Assistant Ma- gistrate Cawnpore.	18,000	ditto	18,000	24,000
266	Principal Assistant A. G. G. S. & N. Territories.	12,000	ditto	6,000	12,000
267	Registrar Civil Court Rajshaye and Joint Magistrate Bugorah.	18,456	ditto	8,400	14,400
268	Sub-Collector of Sirpoor and Joint Magistrate	8,400	ditto	2,400	8,400
269	Registrar Zillah Court of Meerut - -	4,800	ditto	6,000	6,000
270	Assistant Collector Moradabad - - -	12,000	ditto	-	-
271	First Assistant Collector Sea Customs Cal- cutta.	16,800	ditto	ditto	ditto
272	Additional Registrar Tipperah Zillah Court and Joint Magistrate Noakhalee.	8,400	ditto	3,600	9,600
273	Registrar City Court of Dacca - - -	12,000	ditto	6,000	12,000
274	Deputy Collector Cawnpore - - - -	ditto	ditto	3,600	9,600
275	Joint Magistrate - - - -	9,000	ditto	3,600	ditto
276	First Assistant Resident Catmandhoo -	ditto	ditto	-	-
277	Head Assistant Board of Customs Salt and Opium and Superintendent Salt Golahs Sulkeea.	12,000	ditto	6,000	12,000
278	Registrar of Jounpore and Joint Magistrate Azimgurh.	12,000	ditto	ditto	12,000
279	Registrar of Civil Court and Joint Magis- trate Saharunpoor.	8,400	ditto	2,400	8,400
280	Registrar of Civil Court and Assistant Ma- gistrate Goruckpoor.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
281	Second Registrar of Civil Court and Assistant Magistrate Moradabad.	6,000	ditto	-	6,000
282	Extra Assistant Resident Hyderabad -	-	Commercial Department.	2,400	8,400
283	Assistant Commercial Resident Cossimbazar	8,400	ditto	-	6,000
284	Registrar Zillah Court and Assistant Magis- trate Etawah.	4,800	ditto	3,600	9,600
285	Assistant Judge and Magistrate Moradabad	9,600	ditto	6,000	12,000
286	First Assistant to Registrar Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.	12,000	ditto	-	6,000
287	Registrar of Dinagepoor and Joint Magis- trate Malda.	6,000	ditto	-	-
288	Second Assistant Secretary Board of Re- venue Lower Provinces.	18,000	ditto	7,200	13,200
289	Secretary to Civil Commissioner Delhi -	4,800	ditto	2,400	6,000
290	Assistant Centre Division Delhi - -	8,400	ditto	-	8,400
291	Assistant to Civil Court of Assistant Magis- trate of Jungle Mehals.	9,600	ditto	6,000	12,000
292	Assistant to Salt Agent 24 Pergunnahs -	12,000	ditto	ditto	ditto
293	Joint Magistrate Zillah Midnapoor - -	8,400	ditto	2,400	8,400
294	Registrar of Zillah Court at Behar - -	4,800	ditto	ditto	ditto
295	First Assistant to Secretary Board of Reve- nue Western Province.	8,400	ditto	-	6,000
296	Registrar of Zillah Court of Nuddea - -	4,800	ditto	-	-
297	Assistant Secretary Board of Revenue Western Province.	12,000	ditto	6,000	12,000
298	Assistant Salt Agent Tumlook - - - -	12,000	ditto	ditto	ditto
299	Registrar 24 Pergunnahs and Joint Magis- trate at Barrasut.	18,000	ditto	8,400	14,400
300	Deputy Collector and Joint Magistrate at Ballasore.	12,000	ditto	2,400	8,400
301	Registrar Civil Court and Assistant Magis- trate Agra.	7,200	-	3,600	3,600
302	Principal Assistant A. G. G. S. & N. Terri- tories.	18,000	6,000	18,000	24,000

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No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, exclusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance, and Fees paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
303	Secretary to Commissioner Pegue and Ava	25,000	6,000	14,400	20,400
304	Deputy Collector of Banda	12,000	ditto	6,000	9,600
305	Assistant Superintendent Police Division of Benares and Bareilly.	9,120	ditto	3,600	6,000
306	Assistant to Secretary Board of Revenue Western Provinces.	4,800	ditto	-	8,400
307	Registrar Zillah Court and Assistant Magistrate Tipperah.	7,200	ditto	2,400	ditto
308	Second Registrar City Court of Benares	8,400	ditto	2,400	-
309	Head Assistant Export Warehousekeeper	-	-	-	8,400
310	Registrar Zillah Court of Shahabad	8,400	ditto	2,400	12,000
311	Head Assistant to Accountant-general	12,000	ditto	6,000	8,400
312	Registrar Civil Court and Assistant Magistrate Ghazee-pore.	8,400	ditto	2,400	ditto
313	Registrar Zillah Court of Mirzapoor	ditto	ditto	ditto	6,000
314	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector Midnapore.	4,800	ditto	-	12,000
315	Sub-Collector Belah	12,497	ditto	6,000	8,400
316	Second Registrar Zillah Court and Assistant Magistrate Allahabad.	7,200	ditto	2,400	ditto
317	Registrar of Civil Court Tirhoot	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
318	Registrar of Civil Court Northern Division Bundelcund.	8,400	ditto	ditto	13,200
319	Deputy Secretary to Government Persian Department.	15,600	ditto	7,200	6,000
320	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Hooghly.	4,800	ditto	-	8,400
321	Second Registrar Zillah Court of Bhagulpoor	8,400	ditto	2,400	ditto
322	First Assistant Secretary Board of Revenue Central Provinces.	6,000	ditto	ditto	ditto
323	Registrar of City Court Moorshedabad	7,200	ditto	ditto	6,000
324	Second Assistant to Resident Malwa and Rajpootana.	6,000	ditto	-	ditto
325	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector Moorshedabad.	4,800	ditto	-	8,400
326	First Assistant Secretary to Government Secret and Political Department.	9,000	ditto	2,400	ditto
327	Registrar of Civil Court and Assistant to Magistrate of Suburbs of Calcutta.	7,200	ditto	ditto	ditto
328	Assistant to Sub-Treasurer	12,000	ditto	ditto	ditto
329	Second Assistant to Accountant-general	9,600	ditto	ditto	ditto
330	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector Mymensing.	4,800	4,800	-	ditto
331	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector Nuddea.	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
332	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector Jessore.	ditto	ditto	-	7,200
333	Second Assistant to Registrar of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.	8,400	ditto	2,400	ditto
334	Second Judge of City Court of Benares	7,200	ditto	2,400	ditto
335	Second Registrar Sudder Station Joypore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
336	Second Assistant to Export Warehousekeeper	-	Commercial.	-	4,800
337	Assistant to Registrar Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.	4,800	4,804	-	7,200
338	Assistant to Secretary to Government Persian Department.	7,200	ditto	2,400	4,800
339	Assistant to Collector of Hidjeelee	4,800	ditto	-	ditto
340	Ditto - to Secretary to Board of Revenue Central Provinces.	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
341	Assistant to Magistrate 24 Pergunnahs	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
342	Ditto - ditto - and to Collector Goruckpore.	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
343	Assistant to Magistrate of Dacca Jellal-pore	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
344	Ditto - to Political Agent and Superintendent Ajmere.	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
345	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector Burdwan.	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
346	Assistant to Secretary to Civil Commissioner Delhi.	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
347	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Behar.	ditto	ditto	-	ditto

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.					765
No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, exclusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance, and Fees Paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
348	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Shahabad.	4,800	4,800	-	4,800
349	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Bareilly.	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
350	Attached to the College	3,600	3,600	-	3,600
351	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Furruckabad.	4,800	4,800	-	4,800
352	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of City Court of Patna.	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
353	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Alligurrh.	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
354	Assistant to Secretary Board of Revenue Central Provinces.	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
355	Junior Assistant to Commissioner and to A. G. G. S. and N. Territories.	ditto	ditto	-	3,600
356	Attached to the College	3,600	3,600	-	4,800
357	Assistant to Magistrate at Burdwan	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
358	Assistant to Collector of Bhagulpoor	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
359	Assistant to Collector and to Magistrate Moradabad.	4,800	4,800	-	ditto
360	Extra Assistant to Registrar Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
361	Extra Assistant to Resident Hyderabad	ditto	ditto	-	3,600
362	Attached to the College	3,600	3,600	-	ditto
363	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
364	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
365	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
366	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
367	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
368	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
369	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
370	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
371	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
372	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
373	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
374	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
375	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
376	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
377	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto
378	Ditto	ditto	ditto	-	ditto

I.
PUBLIC.
Appendix (M.)
(29.) Memorandum
by Holt Mackenzie,
Esq.

(30.)—MINUTE of W. Blunt, Esq., dated 15th December 1831.

1. THE Right Honourable the Governor-general having recorded a Minute in the General Department, dated the 10th ultimo, some parts of which have reference to measures which have been adopted, or which are now in progress in the Judicial Department, and his Lordship having desired that the Minute in question, and certain correspondence connected therewith, be brought to the early notice of the Honourable Court of Directors, I am desirous of offering, at the same time, some observations, which I request may accompany that despatch.
2. The scheme projected by the late Financial Secretary, during the government of Lord Amherst, for assimilating the salaries of civil servants to those of military officers employed on the staff, which has now, by his Lordship's orders, been recorded, and which forms one of the subjects referred by his Lordship's direction for the consideration and report of a Committee of senior civil servants, appointed under date the 7th of March last, may more appropriately be considered in the department in which it has been recorded.
3. But there are other parts of his Lordship's Minute in which some opinions I had the honour to offer, under date the 13th of April last are adverted to, and likewise other important judicial questions, on which the opinions of the Committee have been required, which, I think, it would be a dereliction of duty to omit to notice.
4. I conclude that the report of the Committee on the questions referred for their consideration, which is dated the 24th of May last, as well as the separate letter of the two dissenting members of that Committee, which is dated the 22d of June last, form a part of the correspondence which his Lordship has desired may be forwarded for the consideration of the Honourable Court, and I need not therefore specify the questions discussed in that correspondence.

(30.) Minute of
W. Blunt, Esq.;
15 December 1831.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

Appendix (M.)

State of the
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5. Paragraphs the 12th to 19th of his Lordship's Minute have reference to the case of the late judge and magistrate of the northern division of Bundelcund, and to the expediency of notifying in the public prints any instances of neglect or misconduct on the part of the civil servants of this Government, in like manner as is the practice in the army.
6. In advocating that measure, his Lordship has noticed with strong disapprobation the omission of the Commissioner of the division, as well as of the Provincial Court of Appeal, to report to Government the continued neglect of public duty.
7. Such instances of total incapacity or neglect it is to be hoped very rarely occur, and the best security against their occurrence, or against any evil consequences arising from incapacity or indolent persons being entrusted with offices requiring energy and talents, is by the exercise of the power which Government possess of removing such persons from office, and, if necessary, suspending them from employment; and by giving the Revenue and Circuit Commissioners, and the Judges of the Provincial Courts (so long as the latter may remain in existence) distinctly to understand that Government will hold them responsible for making known any instances of manifest incapacity or wilful neglect of duty on the part of any public functionary subject to their authority.
8. I cannot perceive that a necessity exists for any other measures for preventing the recurrence of any similar instance of continued neglect as that to which his Lordship has adverted. Nor can I anticipate any possible public benefit from menacing or inflicting the more severe penalty of public degradation and ignominy, except in cases of gross delinquency, such as are described in Regulation XVII, 1813, and which cannot of course be too strongly held up to public execration, provided the offender shall be convicted on a full investigation, conducted by officers duly appointed for the purpose, and according to the forms and observances prescribed by the Regulations.
9. In the case in question the inquiry instituted was of a more summary character. The defence subsequently called for, and furnished by the Commissioner, appeared to me very materially to exonerate him from blame; and although it was unquestionably the duty of the Benares Court of Appeal to notice to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut the neglect of the judge of Bundelcund to attend his civil court, the omission would, I think, have been visited with disproportionate severity by the proposed public notification, more especially with reference to the consideration due to the highly respectable character and long services of the individual who for nearly 30 years has presided over that court.
10. It should be remembered that neglect of duty, or other offence with which a military officer may be charged, is in no case promulgated until he has undergone a trial, and his defence has been heard by a competent tribunal, and the sentence confirmed by the highest military authority. Moreover, the maintenance of military subordination and discipline may perhaps require a resort to measures which are not equally necessary to provide for the due administration of civil government; and I earnestly hope therefore that a measure will not be resorted to which I am persuaded is unnecessary to the ends proposed, which would excite the strongest feelings of dissatisfaction throughout the service, and which would, in my opinion, be attended with the most baneful consequences to the character and respectability of that service, as well as to the public interests confided to their charge.
11. On the highly important question as to the best mode of employing the junior civil servants, and the expediency of withdrawing them from that branch of business which comprises the adjudication of civil suits, I concur entirely in the reasoning and opinions contained in paragraphs the 25th to 47th of the report of the Committee, dated the 24th of May last, and which appear to correspond with the sentiments which have been recorded by the majority of the judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.
12. The necessity of a more extended employment of native agency in the Judicial and Revenue administration of the country has been fully admitted, provided always they be so employed under sufficient checks and under European supervision and control. If this be withdrawn, generally speaking, every addition of power, in whatever department, which may be confided to natives will prove an additional source of abuse and of evil to the country; and I concur in opinion with the Committee that the principle to be followed should be "to do as much of this work for the people by the agency of European Government servants as possible, and to use natives and other subordinate instruments only for so much as the civil service cannot perform."
13. Against the employment of junior civil servants on the adjudication of civil suits, it is argued that they cannot possess the requisite qualifications and experience. It is assumed that their decrees are bad, and their sentences in criminal cases unjust, and that they acquire their judicial experience at the expense of the rights and sufferings of others.
14. These have not, however, been the sentiments of any preceding government, as the Regulations enacted during the last 40 years sufficiently evince; and had such incapacity and unfitness generally existed on the part of the junior civil servants, it is presumable that it must have been discovered during that period, and that each successive government since the time of Marquis Cornwallis would not have gone on extending from time to time the powers of registrars and assistant judges, if their judicial decrees or sentences were generally of the character described.
15. On this head the Committee observe, "Our experience does not lead us to the conclusion that the decisions of registrars under the system that has prevailed for near 40 years are more hasty or erroneous than those of the higher judicial officers;" and they consider the registrars' courts (now abolished) as popular institutions, which, if suitors had their choice whether to have their causes decided by those officers or by sudder ameens, they would, in the security at least of a conscientious judgment, prefer the European functionary. It cannot be doubted that if the junior servants were to succeed to judicial employments by

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Appendix

(30.) Minute
W. Bunt, Esq.
15 December

- seniority of service, many would be re-employed who are wholly unfit to be entrusted with the discharge of judicial functions; but so long as the individuals are selected by Government, with reference not to their standing in the service but to their qualifications, their exclusion from the exercise of judicial functions will deprive the junior branch of the service of the most powerful incentive to emulation and exertion in the attainment of the qualifications necessary for the discharge of higher judicial functions, and in which it is to be apprehended they may in consequence be found deficient when they may have attained a more advanced age and standing in the service.
16. It is to be observed that the qualifications of a junior servant for the exercise of judicial functions are easy to be ascertained by a perusal of the decrees he may pass; and if they should evince any defect of judgment, or other want of capacity, the mischief that might arise from the continued employment of such person might be obviated by requiring the judge to submit such decrees for the consideration of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and of the Government, who would of course be competent, on such proof of incapacity, to put back the individual to his former condition of an assistant, while the judge would of course correct any errors of his decrees.
17. As a better assurance of the qualifications of the junior servants previously to their appointment to the exercise of judicial functions, they might be required to undergo an examination as to the principles of law which have regulated the decisions of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in the printed reports of civil causes determined by that court.
18. In criminal cases, it has never been customary to allow inexperienced junior servants to pass sentences of punishment, unless revised and approved by the magistrate; there is little danger therefore of innocent persons being unjustly punished.
19. But allowing that the junior civil servants, as a body, are unfit for the judicial office on the score of their youth and inexperience (although, as observed by the Committee, they seldom obtain such employment before they are 24 years of age), and from want of the necessary preliminary probation, it remains to be seen what remedy has been applied to the evil, and what probability exists that the judicial functions will be more ably and satisfactorily discharged by those on whom they will henceforth devolve.
20. It was no doubt a wise and benevolent policy to employ natives more extensively in the civil administration of the country than has hitherto been the practice in offices for which they may be qualified; and it appeared but just to declare all natives of India, without distinction, eligible to such employment, including of course all those who are born in India, though descended from European parents.
21. As regards Hindoos or Mahomedans, no doubt many individuals may be found who may be possessed of much ability, who are well versed in the Hindoo or Mahomedan law, and who have a thorough knowledge of the languages in which the business of the courts is conducted, but few will be found to possess any practical experience in the business of those courts, or to have undergone that preliminary probation, the want of which is supposed to disqualify a civil servant. In general too they will be found ignorant of the Regulations of Government, and not very well acquainted with the general principles of jurisprudence on which those laws are founded: with regard to integrity, we have only to hope the best. The selection however of those officers will be a matter of much difficulty, and in confirming their nomination, Government would appear to have no alternative but to adopt the recommendations of the officers in whom that nomination is vested.
22. There seems reason to believe, however, that of the numerous candidates for the offices of Sudder Ameen and principal Sudder Ameen, a very large proportion are native-born descendants of Europeans. I should doubt whether these young men generally are possessed of the several qualifications of learning, patience, temper, judgment, penetration and experience, which the two dissenting members of the Committee consider indispensable; experience, indeed, they can have none; and the regulation does not declare what qualifications shall be requisite for the judicial office, or prescribe any limitation as to age for any class of native judges; and however respectable or useful generally, as a body, the descendants of Europeans may be, I cannot bring myself to regard them as a class of persons better qualified to exercise judicial functions than the junior civil servants of the Company, much less to be entrusted with more extended judicial powers than have hitherto been vested in those officers.
23. That persons of the class above adverted to, or indeed that any natives of India whose qualifications are confined chiefly to a knowledge of the native languages, should be deemed better fitted for the judicial office than European servants of the Company, educated with a view to their employment in the civil administration of our Indian territories, would appear to reflect but little credit on the institutions of Haileybury or the College of Fort William; still, however, I cannot but believe that those who possess the advantage of a liberal European education, and in strictly honourable principles, and who possess a competent knowledge both of the native languages and of the laws enacted for the guidance of our courts of justice, as well as of the general principles of jurisprudence, must be as well qualified for the discharge of judicial functions as any of those by whom they are about to be superseded and excluded from employment.
24. However this may be, it requires, I think, but little foresight to discern the necessity of guarding against the judicial office, to which all natives of India are now declared eligible, becoming ere long a provision for the illegitimate offspring of Europeans, which will not only occasion much dissatisfaction to the Hindoo and Mahomedan candidates for judicial employment, instead of tending to increase and confirm their attachment to the

British Government, but must in other respects wholly disappoint every expectation of advantage from the new judicial arrangements.

25. It has been argued that the maintenance of the registrars' courts, or the employment of junior civil servants in judicial offices, is incompatible with the extension of the powers of native judges. This I shall admit, if the registrars or other European judicial officers were necessarily to be employed with powers more limited and in situations subordinate to natives of any class; but if the descendants of Europeans, born and educated in this country, without experience and without judicial knowledge, are deemed fit to be entrusted with original jurisdiction in civil suits, I can discover no sufficient reason why similar or more extended powers should not be entrusted to the junior civil servants, either as assistant judges or under any other suitable denomination; and I cannot divest myself of the persuasion, that it will ere long be found necessary to re-establish European courts of original jurisdiction, and to reduce the powers now vested in the native tribunals.

26. A further most important objection to the exclusion of the junior servants from judicial employ is, that no other suitable means of employment have been suggested whereby they might either render useful service, or acquire that knowledge and experience necessary to qualify them for the higher judicial offices.

27. The most experienced judicial officers and majority of the judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut agree in opinion that the junior civil servants cannot be employed with any public advantage in any department of mere official routine, or in the ministerial duties of the courts, which may always more expeditiously and more satisfactorily be performed by mohurrers or other subordinate native officers of the courts. Various expedients have been suggested for the employment of their services or occupation of their time; such, for instance, as that of furnishing in English the substance of decrees passed by the native judges, stating their opinion on each case; but if this practice be useful as a means of instruction, as I should think it preferable to furnish them with decrees of the higher European courts, as being more likely to convey just notions of the principles of law than will probably be found (with very few exceptions) in the decisions of the native judges, a large proportion of which will, I have no doubt, at least for many years to come, be found erroneous, illegal or absurd: moreover, if this practice be useful as a means of instruction, there seems to be no reason why it should not form a part of those earlier exercises by which the junior servants are now required to prove their qualification for public employ. It has been suggested by the two members of the Committee who formed the minority, that the junior civil servants might be usefully employed in passing orders on the reports of the police darogahs; but every person who has held the office of a magistrate in any district of these provinces must know, that on the manner in which this part of the duty of the magistrate is performed, will materially depend the state of the police, and that so long as the magistrate is responsible for its efficiency and for the good order of the district committed to his charge, he could never entrust that branch of his duties to a subordinate officer.

28. It is proposed, indeed, to employ some of the junior civil servants under the revenue collectors and magistrates, in the capacity of deputy collectors and joint magistrates; this will only afford employment to a very few of the number thrown out of employ. Nor do I think that the deputy collectors or joint magistrates will afford much relief or render any effective aid to their superiors, unless they be permitted to exercise independent jurisdiction, subject only to an appeal from their acts or orders, or to a revision of those orders by their superiors when they may judge necessary. With exception of cases so appealed or revised, if the collector or magistrate shall be held responsible for the acts or orders passed by his subordinate officer, he will derive little aid from his services, as few persons having any regard for their official reputation would be disposed to transfer any duties of importance to their subordinates, while the responsibility for the manner in which those duties are discharged shall attach to himself; and the Committee have, I think, very justly remarked, "the principal must be able to transfer responsibility and be saved from the necessity of exercising his own judgment through the acts of his covenanted assistant, or he gets from him no relief, and the Government no adequate service."

29. It is at present a frequent cause of complaint by the juniors that they are not sufficiently employed by their superiors, and I am satisfied that with comparatively few exceptions, the junior branches of the service do not require to be "coaxed into obedience," but that for the most part they are anxious to be actively and usefully employed, and that instead of enjoining their superiors not to tolerate idleness, it may rather be necessary to guard them against excess of zeal and an over-anxious desire of employment which is generally manifested by the junior servants, and which should be tempered and restrained by the judgment and discretion of the superior until sufficient experience and knowledge of public business has been acquired.

30. I shall conclude these observations with the following extracts from the report of the Committee, concurring entirely in the sentiments therein expressed:

"In answer to the question put to us by your Lordship's orders, the majority of us join in declaring the opinion that the adjudication of civil suits is the fittest business upon which many of the supernumerary junior servants now in Bengal can be employed; that to take away this line of business from the service, in order to seek for others for them, is unnecessary, and cannot be desired by the people or advantageous to Government. We have said we do not think assistants can be usefully employed unless placed in situations or vested with powers enabling them to act on their own responsibility; the same objection has been stated to their deciding civil suits, and would hold against giving them any independent power. Thus by the abolition of the registrars' courts a large number of servants will be deprived of any employment, and habits of idleness will be encouraged or created at a time of life particularly

particularly open to influences of that description. Instead of fostering zeal and stimulating the active spirit which has heretofore distinguished the junior servants, and to which the Government has been indebted for the most important services in all departments, the change proposed will lead the junior servants to despair of their prospects, to look upon themselves as degraded and not trusted, and finding nothing to call forth their energies they will sink into indolence, dissipation, and (if any body will trust them) into debt."

31. The Committee conclude their interesting report by earnestly recommending that this branch of business be not taken away from the civil service.

32. I shall add only a few words on the subject of the employment of the junior civil servants in the Revenue branch of the service, especially in aiding the progress of the settlements in the Western Provinces.

33. The recent establishment of a Sudder Revenue Board, to be ordinarily stationed at Allahabad, in the Western Provinces, appears to present a favourable opportunity of affording to the junior servants in those provinces such preparatory instruction in the principles upon which the settlements of the land revenue ought to be conducted, as may qualify them to render essential service to the collectors in the prosecution of that branch of their duties. I have understood that in Goruckpore the assistants employed in revenue duties have acquired under the instructions of the late Commissioner, Mr. R. M. Bird (recently appointed a member of the Western Sudder Board), a sufficient knowledge of the business in which they are employed, to render their services highly valuable. It might be very beneficial to the public service if assistants intended for employment in the Revenue Department in the Western Provinces were, previously to entering upon their public duties, required to qualify themselves by serving for a time as assistants attached to the office of the Western Sudder Board, under whose instructions, and in the discharge of such duties as the Board might deem proper to assign to them, they might be expected sooner to acquire the requisite qualifications for employment in aid of the collectors in the duty of revising the settlements, and when sufficiently qualified they might be deputed, at the discretion of the Board, to those districts where their services might be most advantageously employed, some increased allowance being granted to them from the date that they may be so deputed, or may be reported by the Board qualified; and I would suggest the expediency of the Western Revenue Board being consulted (after Mr. Bird shall have joined the Board) as to the advantages which, in their opinion, would attend any arrangement of this nature, and as to the means of enabling the junior civil servants within the limits of their jurisdiction, to qualify themselves for employment in the Revenue Department.

34. Although I have recorded the foregoing observations and suggestions in the Judicial and Revenue Department, I have to request that a copy of this Minute may be sent to the General Department for transmission from thence, with the papers to which it has reference, to the Honourable Court of Directors.

(signed) W. Blunt.

(31.)—EXTRACT GENERAL MINUTE of Sir John Malcolm,
dated 16th Nov. 1830.

(31.) Extract
General Minute
of Sir J. Malcolm;
16 November 1830.

275. A GOVERNOR of Bombay cannot in my opinion perform his duty without frequently visiting the provinces. Those visits have been, for causes stated in my Minute of the 29th instant, attended with considerable expense. This has been much diminished however, and will be more so in future; but no cost that can be incurred will bear any comparison to the benefit produced by such circuits. They give life and animation to all classes; they are a check upon bad conduct, and an encouragement to good. The natives of India refer every thing to persons; they are slow to understand the abstract excellence of our system of government. They see in the Governor, when he visits the provinces, the head of the Government. The timid acquire confidence, and the turbulent are checked by his presence. Besides these impressions upon the native population, the Governor becomes acquainted with the European public officers of the provinces. Removed from the atmosphere and influence of a Presidency, he learns the character of those who administer the law or collect the revenue of the various districts, from the feeling and sentiments of the people: he sees and remedies abuses on the spot, and judges in person of the value of proposed improvements. It is by such visits also, that he can best determine on measures of economy, and prevent useless expenditure in every department. The extraordinary advances made in almost every branch of the government by my predecessor, Mr. Elphinstone, are much to be imputed to his having passed so much of his time in the provinces; and I am certain I may ascribe a great proportion of the reforms and reductions as well as improvements that have been effected since my arrival, to the same cause. But above all, it is of importance to remark, that in countries situated like many of those under Bombay, the public peace is often maintained or restored by the presence or vicinity of the Governor.

276. There are objections which have been often urged to a Governor being for any period absent from the seat of his government; and certainly, independent of the extra expense which (though greatly reduced) must attend the circuits of the Governor, there are other inconveniences, from the frame of the civil government, no member of which, except the President, can exercise his functions beyond the limits of Bombay. But there are many reasons, which it is not here necessary to state, that lead me to think this part of the constitution of the Indian Government must undergo some change; and inquiry into this part of the administration will prove, that we cannot, without many and serious evils, continue

on the present enlarged scale of our empire, forms of rule established when the extent of its power was comparatively circumscribed.

277. Economy has been and will be promoted and maintained by the high and supervising officers who have recently been appointed in the provinces. The visiting commissioners in the Judicial, and the revenue commissioner in the Territorial branches, have already shown that these offices are efficient and salutary checks upon extra disbursements. But it is in the secretariat, constituted as that department now is at Bombay, that I must look for most aid in this essential part of the civil administration. The Supreme Government, in the recommendation of the Finance Committee, proposed two secretaries and a deputy instead of three as at present, but giving an advance of pay to the second secretary, which added to that of the deputy, makes little or no saving. The reasons on which I was induced to propose to change the existing system are most fully shown in my Minute noted in the margin. I brought in it the state of the territory of this presidency to the notice of the Board, and particularly the fact that we had neither revenue, military, or marine boards, and that the greater part of the duties that would be allotted to such boards are done by the secretaries, and with an efficiency (particularly in the aid given to Government to control expenditure) that rendered them the most valuable of instruments to effect and maintain financial reforms.

278. Adverting to their situation as officers of Government, I observed, "that I am decidedly adverse to a deputy secretary; such a person, if merely subordinate, would not be better than an uncovenanted assistant upon 300 or 400 rupees a month. If raised higher and occasionally performing his principal's duties, his pretensions would rise, and he would adhere to the Presidency in the hopes of advancement: to promote such a person after five or six years in an office, might be a convenience for mere office work, but it would limit selection from those ranks whence under the presidency it is decidedly most advantageous to make it, and depress hopes of advancement from service in the provinces. Supposing the deputy was precluded from the prospect of promotion at the Presidency, he would of course go, when that offered, to the provinces, and this would occasion constant changes in an office where it is desirable these should not be frequent. It may also be stated, and with me the argument has great force, that the confidence and deference which I consider a Government should (for the benefit of the public interest) give to a secretary in the affairs of his department, can only be given with advantage to one of acknowledged experience as well as talent, responsibly situated, and in fact identified with the Government. He cannot transfer it to a youth filling a subordinate situation, whatever his ability; nor would it be decorous that such should exercise the duties (especially those of check and control) which are now beneficially vested in the secretariat of Bombay. If such deputy is not to aspire to the temporary performance of the duty, and to indulge hopes of promotion in the line, it will never be an object of ambition to a junior servant of superior talent; and to admit of his doing either is in my opinion, for reasons already stated, highly objectionable in the present condition of this presidency."

279. In concluding my remarks on this subject, I observed in the Minute to which I have before alluded, that the arrangement proposed by the Finance Committee rests chiefly upon its economy. "The two secretaries at rupees 45,000 per annum each, and the deputy at 18,000 rupees, aggregating rupees 1,08,000, while the present establishment amounts to 1,23,000 rupees*. The salaries of the secretaries, as they stand at present, were fixed on a plan which I think particularly suited to those offices, and so applicable to the civil service generally, that I shall shortly bring before the Board for transmission to the Honourable Court a proposition for fixing all civil allowances in the same manner." These salaries were part of a system according to which others were fixed, and the general result of which, as communicated in the despatch to the Supreme Government in the financial department of the 4th January last, was a saving of rupees 3,20,709, out of an expenditure of rupees 13,30,509, or more than 24 per cent. The office under consideration is that above all others in the regulation of which, for many reasons, the actual circumstances of each presidency and service must be considered, and the sentiments of the local Government cannot, I would hope, fail to be allowed peculiar weight. To the preceding detail of my opinion, I can only add that I came to my present duties with some experience and knowledge of their nature; circumstances have certainly combined to render them arduous, but though I have personally laboured more for the last three years than I ever did during any period of a long public life, I am confident I would not have fulfilled the work I have done, without the aid I have derived from the secretariat of this presidency; and I cannot refrain from repeating my opinion, that the success of the measures recently adopted, and above all, those which include a progressive reduction of expenditure, will depend much upon this

Chief Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 45,000
Mr. Bax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,500
Mr. Williamson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,500

Rs. 1,23,000
Proposed - - - 1,08,000

Difference - - - 15,000

this branch (as a part of the revised system of our civil administration) being kept upon its present footing. That, in my opinion, does not assign more of salary to the respective secretaries than it is just and expedient should be given them; but regard for the best interests of the presidency will reconcile me to a reduction of their salaries, to meet the amount required to be saved, rather than to hazard a change in the constitution of the department. I should, however, greatly regret such a reduction; the amount prescribed to be saved might be much better obtained in some other way. The present salaries are part of a system which was devised with care, and I must think with judgment, and which cannot be partially altered without in some way injuring its general operation."

280. The successful administration of this, as of every part of India, must greatly depend upon the condition and character of the civil service. The late revisions and reductions of this branch of the administration at Bombay have made changes that not only affect incumbents, but the future prospects of the juniors, in a degree that requires the immediate and the serious attention of the Court of Directors. In the Minute noted in the margin, I have brought this subject under their consideration, and have elucidated what I have proposed by a statement of a graduated scale of allowances, which would introduce a more just and equitable principle than now obtains of remunerating service, and be at the same time a saving of 9 per cent. upon the whole expenditure. The object of the proposed arrangement is to give to civil servants a fixed pay, graduated according to their standing in seniority, without reference to their employment, and the allowances for offices to be fixed with reference to their duties and responsibility. "The principle (I observe, in the Minute alluded to) is so fair that no reasonable objection can be made to it. It renders the employment of public officers, when junior, in situations for which they are particularly fitted, more easy and more economical than it now is; and it is assuredly proper, that while a fair remuneration is given for the duties of a station, it shall be graduated with reference to the claims from length of service of the person by whom it is filled. This system is further recommended to us by its being an approximation to the plan for giving a certain pay according to the seniority of civil servants, and fixing, independent of that, an allowance for the duties of the stations to which they are nominated."

281. The arguments used by Mr. Mackenzie, who brought this plan to the notice of the Supreme Government, are to my mind unanswerable; and he has shown by figured statements that it could be no increase of expense. Cases must daily happen when, from the nature of the duties committed to civil servants, the greatest embarrassment, and often much loss, must accrue from the incompetence or comparative unfitness of an individual to an office. Yet would it not be harsh, and indeed cruel, to remove a respectable man, against whose integrity there was no charge, from a station, on the ground of his not being equal to its duties, when the effect of that removal is a reduction from 2,000 or 3,000 per mensem to less than 300 rupees? The same difficulties occur when civil servants, after taking their furlough probably on account of bad health, return to India. Is it possible a Governor can fulfil without pain his duty of selecting according to his judgment, when by that selection he may leave several old public officers, not one of whom he may deem exactly fitted for the vacant station, on the petty allowance which the regulations now grant to a civil servant, whatever be his rank, who is out of employ, and which is less than what is given to the writer of six months standing in India, from the date of his passing in Hindoostanee and joining a station.

282. I am aware of the arguments that may be used, of this system enabling a Government to employ juniors with more facility, to the injury of the seniors; but in the present state of the service, which is daily becoming more one of supervision and control, and the duties consequently having more of responsibility attached to them, and requiring more of knowledge and talent than when they were upon a more limited scale, every facility to the latitude of selection must be an advantage. Considering the nature of the civil service and its duties, I have no fear of abuse of patronage ever producing evils equal to those which the system recommended would remedy.

283. I can only add that I can contemplate no plan for the civil administration of India, which combines economy with efficiency, that does not proceed upon the principle of concentrating high and supervising power in individuals. Such must be competent to their duties, and consequently selection must be made for such stations by rules which equally protect the fair pretensions of meritorious individuals and the interests of the public service: a period may be fixed before a civil servant could hold one of those high stations in the provinces. Another rule, which I deem the altered state of the service to demand, will make a more serious change in its construction. Under the operation of a system that diminishes the number of offices, and gives more arduous and responsible duties to individuals, a period must in my opinion be fixed (perhaps 22 years) when all claim to appointment must cease, though they must remain eligible for high and specific offices; the number and description of which would be fixed by the Court of Directors, as well as the period of service and qualification that constituted a claim to be selected. Individuals above 22 years, and not holding such offices, should vacate those that they held, on becoming entitled to a certain pension, or placed with a fixed pay in succession to such pensions; being allowed, however, to remain upon the pay in India for a period, if they expect promotion. I know of no service but that of the civil service where men have, from usage, a claim to continue for an indefinite period in office; and I know of no country in which the evils attendant upon such a system are more likely to injure the public interests. The unpopularity, and indeed harshness, of depriving a public servant of office for unfitness, when perhaps it is his exertions in the very station that have rendered him incompetent for its duties, need not be pointed out. Such acts will seldom be resorted to while the present system continues, and infirmity as

well as incompetence will be continued cause of injury to Government. Such evils will render recent reforms so much aggravated. These, by including a combination of the duties of several offices in one person, demand that those employed should possess talent and energy, otherwise there will be a loss from abuses, and in large establishments, that will destroy all the expected benefit from late reductions.

284. I know no medium between the plan I have suggested and restoring offices which have been lately abolished, and indeed constituting others which men of good character, though different in qualities required for the higher and more responsible stations in the service, might fill; but this would be a bad expedient; and if the rule I propose is not adopted, I see no remedy that will sufficiently protect the public interests, and these are in India singularly associated, as far as the employment of individuals is concerned, with the prosperity of our provinces and the happiness of the inhabitants. The change I have proposed should be gradually introduced. The claims of incumbents should be respected, and its operation might be limited to the future, and to affect those only of a certain standing, perhaps 10 or 12 years, otherwise it might press hard upon men who, from long usage, deemed themselves entitled to cling to an office while they existed, and who had in this expectation been improvident of the future. The several effects of the arrangement suggested would be excellent, as it affected junior civil servants. These, knowing that their claims would terminate at the expiration of 22 years, unless so qualified as to be required on high station, would either labour incessantly to obtain promotion, or if not possessed of superior talents they would be more careful than at present to provide the means of returning home at the period when their right to employment and their prospect of advancement ceased.

285. By this rule alone can the civil service of this presidency be placed upon a footing that will enable Government to introduce systems essential to combine an economical with an efficient administration. If it is adopted, still further reduction may be made without danger, in European agency; if not, we shall soon have to increase instead of diminishing expense; for if seniority in standing is to continue a claim, as at present, for high employ, that can hardly be set aside, duties which are now united must again be subdivided, that may be more suited to the abilities or impaired constitutions of those to whom they are allotted.

286. The greatest care and solicitude has been shown by the Court of Directors in the selection of youth for the civil servants, and I question if there is a service in the universe in which there is more of intelligence, of honourable feeling, or of high qualifications; but in which there is more of intelligence, of honourable feeling, or of high qualifications; but their duties, always arduous, have of late become much more so, for the numbers employed have been greatly reduced. The effect of late arrangements at this presidency, with the continued sending out of writers, has been such that we have now double the number of civil servants to stations in which they can be placed; and making every admission for special duties, casualties, or for furloughs, there still remains a load of supernumeraries from which the service must in some mode or other be relieved.

287. A plan for accomplishing this object has been given me by a sensible and well-informed civil servant, and accompanied my Minute of the 18th September 1830. If the calculations in it are correct, the object desired might be adopted with profit instead of loss to Government.

288. I have in the Minute already quoted observed, "It becomes my duty to bring to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors, that the late economical changes at this presidency threatened such consequences to the junior branches of the service, as to call for some remedy; for though it may be stated that the rise of the civil servants at this presidency for the last 12 years has been considerable, it only aggravates the bad consequences which must now be anticipated from the junior branches becoming hopeless and discontented; and if the actual state of the service can be shown to be such that this must be the inevitable result of measures of reductions recently adopted, it is of importance to devise a remedy against an evil that is calculated to impair or destroy that energy and public spirit in the principal agents of administration, without which no plan of reform can be permanent or successful. This subject has long occupied my attention: it is one of the most serious importance. I have no hesitation in stating it to be my opinion that all plans, the objects of which are to combine efficiency with economy in the administration of India, that have been adopted or are in progress, will fail, if the civil service remains clogged as at present with supernumeraries, and those who must be the instruments of the introduction as well as success of such plans, are not placed in a condition that gives them heart for their labours, and holds out, within a reasonable period, prospects of fortune and distinction to those whose performance of their arduous and responsible duties entitles them to look to such desirable and honourable rewards."

289. As intimately associated with success in the administration of India, I have given the utmost attention to the instruction and introduction into public business of the junior civil servants: none are allowed to remain at the Presidency, except for examination in the languages. Of the success which has attended these efforts, as well as of what remains to be done, I have given my sentiments in a very recent Minute: "I have much reason to be satisfied," I observe, "since my arrival, with the conduct and progress made in attaining the necessary qualifications for employment, of the junior civil servants. Many not above three years standing have made great progress in several native languages, and are most useful assistants. Few are in debt; but though there is in this particular and in their application to business a considerable reform, still much is wanted. There is not yet that discipline and sense of obligation to perform the duties to which they are nominated, which the actual condition of the civil service requires should be introduced. Duties are often deemed

25 November 1830.

optional, and not prescribed and enforced in that strict manner they ought. The prospect of a slight advancement, or disliking a station, leads many to seek a change that is injurious to the public service, and also to individuals becoming idle and unsettled. This and other evils must be corrected; many circumstances have combined to render the task of doing so not easy. From the rapid rise in this presidency some years ago, assistants were so near their principals in years and standing, that the latter could not be expected to exercise that authority which belonged to them in a rigid manner, even when it was necessary; but that impediment to due subordination is daily decreasing, and Government must insist upon every head of a department finding full employment for his assistants; and in the revenue line the assistants, when they are qualified, should be deputed with specific charge to the districts, and the collector obliged to transmit a quarterly return of the work done by every individual belonging to his establishment."

I proposed in this Minute a Government order, which has been published, and which, after giving due praise to those who had distinguished themselves in examinations during the year, and censuring those who had not, concluded with the following paragraph: "Government has fixed the period of two years as that within which any civil servant who does not pass an examination, and cannot produce most satisfactory proof of having been prevented by illness from study, will be reported to the Court of Directors, who will no doubt take effectual measures to prevent a service in which efficiency is so essentially required, being clogged with idle and unprofitable public servants."

290. I have dwelt at much length upon the civil service, because I am satisfied it must be elevated, and that every measure should be shunned that tends in any degree to lower or depress a local service upon which our successful administration of India must so materially depend; but I am at the same time persuaded it never can be so elevated and supported, unless the system be changed so far as to secure not merely competence, but zeal, activity, and talent in all its higher branches. The period is past when a mere routine system and almost exclusive attention to seniority in this service can be safe: there remain few if any stations in which the public interests must not suffer, if the persons filling them are not fully qualified to their duties. A wide field is opening to the ambition of the civil servants, by arrangements made and proposed, and indeed rendered necessary by the actual state of the empire. These fair prospects of the service can only be defeated by prejudice in favour of former usages, or mistrust of those who exercise supreme power in India; but there will be, I hope, sufficient evidence to prove that the changes are as essential to the mere interests and reputation of this branch of the local service of India, as they are to the general good and prosperity of our empire.

291. In concluding my observations upon the civil service of this presidency, it is just to those who belong to it, and will be satisfactory to the Board and to our superiors, to state, that in the three years I have presided over the Government, during which I have visited every province, have been accessible at all hours, and inquired personally into every complaint, I have had no charge preferred against any civil servant of want of integrity in the execution of his public duties; on the contrary, I have found the zeal, ability and kindness with which these duties were performed by European superiors, most generally recognized and appreciated by the natives. This service has preserved and cherished the high tone imparted during the administration of my predecessor, Mr. Elphinstone; they received in their several stations his confidence and support, as they have mine; and I know no body of men among whom there are more individuals, in proportion to their numbers, qualified for the discharge of high and responsible duties, than will be found among the civil servants at Bombay: nor will they I am confident disappoint any expectations that are formed of them, provided a system is established and maintained that gives fair rewards to long and approved service, and opens wide the field to the honourable ambition of those who are distinguished by zeal, public virtue, and superior knowledge.

(signed) John Malcolm.

(31.) Extract
General Minute
of Sir J. Malcolm;
16 November 1830.

Appendix (N.)

Mode of aiding the several Compassionate Funds.

I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (N.)

Letter to Bengal,
4 July 1832.

LETTER from the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, to the Governor-general in Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated 4th July 1832.

Para. 1. OUR attention has lately been directed to the mode adopted for aiding the several compassionate civil and military funds in India, by the grants of interest at eight per cent. per annum on their balances, and of high rates of exchange, principally at 2s. 4d. the rupee, in effecting their remittances.

2. From the statement annexed you will observe, that the aggregate amount expended by us in the support of these funds is 71,020*l.* per annum, of which only 14,365*l.* arises from direct contribution. The remaining sum of 56,655*l.* is expended in interest beyond the ordinary rate and in exchange.

3. The rates of interest and exchange were no doubt formerly justified by those actually in use in general transactions, but that has long ceased to be the case. The interest on the registered debt of India incurred of late years is five per cent.; and the sicca rupee remitted to England in bullion does not produce more than 1*s.* 11*d.*, whilst the average out-turn of all descriptions of remittances effected by the Company during the last three years has fallen below that rate of exchange.

4. Considering that the objects for which these institutions provide, are servants of the Company in straitened circumstances, and their destitute widows and orphans, we forbear from directing the adoption of any measure which would have the effect either of reducing the rate of pension and other allowances granted by the several funds, or of throwing on the trustees the charge and risk of effecting remittances.

5. Being also of opinion that the aid afforded by the Company should, as far as possible, be stated as direct contribution, we desire that the rate of interest upon the balances of all the civil, military and medical funds (excepting only the civil service annuity funds recently instituted) be reduced to five per cent. per annum from the 1st of May next, and that on the 30th of April in each following year, the several funds be granted as a donation from the Company a sum equivalent to the difference between the amount to which the grant of such interest, and of interest at the rate now allowed, would produce.

6. The advance from our home treasury to the institutions enumerated in the annexed statement, have of late years inconveniently and largely increased, and are still increasing. In the year 1816-17 they amounted to 25,360*l.*; but in 1830-31 to 152,400*l.*

7. We desire that you will inform the trustees of the several funds that we cannot engage to continue to an indefinite extent, either as to time or amount, a mode of assistance which has so far exceeded what we contemplated when it was first granted. For the present, however, we have resolved that from and after the date of this dispatch the sums required in England for the use of the several funds shall be advanced, repayable in India at twelve months date, and at 1*s.* 11*d.* the sicca rupee, that being full as high as could be realized by a consignment of bullion; and we desire that the difference between the number of rupees reimbursed to you under this arrangement, and that which would have been reimbursed if the present rates of exchange had continued to be observed, be annually credited to the funds as a further donation from the Company.

We are, your affectionate friends,
(signed) J. G. Ravenshaw. J. P. Muspratt.
C. Marjoribanks. J. Forbes.
G. Smith. H. Shank.
W. Wigram. J. L. Lushington.
H. Lindsay. J. Muspratt.
J. Morris. J. Stuart.
J. Loch. R. Campbell.

London,
4th July 1832.

STATEMENT showing the Aid which the several Funds in India derive from the East India Company.

Bengal Civil Fund, instituted in 1804.

THE direct aid from the Company to this fund, is a donation of 2,500*l.* per annum, paid in England; and the indirect aids are, a high rate of interest (eight per cent.) upon the balance, and the advantage of a remittance from India by bills upon the Court, to the extent of 12,000*l.* per annum. at the favourable rate of exchange.

Letter to Bengal,
4 July 1832.

In addition to these drafts, the Court in June 1828 advanced 10,000*l.* to the agents of the fund, "to prevent severe disappointment to the claimants in this country," but this sum has recently been repaid here with interest at four per cent.

The Court's aid directly and indirectly to the Bengal civil fund may be thus stated; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Direct donation in England - - - - -	2,500	-	-
Additional interest of three per cent., beyond the rate paid on sums borrowed by the Company upon the balance, which in 1826 was about 6½ lacs, and calculating the sicca rupee at 2 <i>s.</i> 0½ <i>d.</i> - - - - -	1,914	-	-
Estimated gain on the annual drafts upon the Court of 12,000 <i>l.</i> , which are granted at 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> the sicca rupee, at twelve months date, deducting the interest, the rate is reduced to 1 <i>s.</i> 11½ <i>d.</i> , whereas the produce of the sicca rupee, on the average out turn of all descriptions of remittances during the last three years, has been no more than 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> 07., being a difference of 2 <i>d.</i> 68. per rupee, or 11-29. per cent. - - - - -	1,355	-	-
Total Aid per Annum - - - - -	5,769	-	-

Bengal Military Fund, instituted in 1806.

THE direct aid to this fund is a donation of 24,000 sonaut rupees per annum in India. The indirect aids are, interest at three per cent. beyond the value of money upon the balance, which in 1827 was about 17 lacs, and advances in England to the extent of 19,000*l.* per annum.

	£.	s.	d.
The direct grant of 24,000 or 22,965, at 2 <i>s.</i> 0½ <i>d.</i> is - - -	2,344	-	-
Surplus interest of three per. cent upon 17 lacs - - -	5,206	-	-
The advances are made at 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> the sicca rupee, but interest is payable in India on the advance made here; therefore deduct for six months' interest 7-10ths of a penny, which leaves the rate of advances at 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> 3. the sicca rupee, but as the out-turn of the rupee in remittances home produces only 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> 07., there is a consequent loss to the Company of 22-82. per cent., or upon 19,000 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	4,336	-	-
Per Annum - - - - -	11,886	-	-

Bengal Military Orphan Fund, instituted in 1782.

THIS society is divided into two branches; viz.

The Lower School and the Upper School. The lower school is appropriated for the education of soldiers' children, and is supported by the Company. The upper school derives no direct donation from the Company, but receives indirect aid in having all the printing business to do for the Bengal Government, and an appropriation of a part of unclaimed shares of Rohilla prize money. This fund also receives eight per cent. interest upon its balance, and advances in England of 9,000*l.* per annum at the same rate of exchange as is granted to the military fund, which produces a loss to the Company of - - - - -

	£.	s.	d.
Surplus interest of three per cent. upon a balance of R ^s 4,65,300 - - -	2,054	-	-
- - - - -	1,425	-	-
Per Annum - - - - -	3,479	-	-

Madras Civil Fund, instituted originally in 1787.

THE Company's direct aid to this fund is an annual donation of R^s 47,950. The indirect aids are, the usual high rate of interest of eight per cent., and the advantages resulting from a remittance through the Company of 36,000*l.* per annum at a high rate of exchange of 25-76.* per cent., beyond the out-turn of the rupee remitted home to cover the advances.

	£.	s.	d.
Direct donation of R ^s 47,950 at 1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> the rupee - - - - -	4,595	-	-
Surplus interest of three per cent. upon the balance on 30th April 1828, of R ^s 16,75,863 - - - - -	4,817	-	-
Aid by medium of remittance of 36,000 <i>l.</i> per annum, at 25-76. per cent. - - -	9,274	-	-
Per Annum - - - - -	18,686	-	-

Madras

* The advances on account of the Madras and Bombay funds are made at 2*s.* 3*d.* the rupee, or deducting interest, 2*s.* 2*d.* 325; but as the intrinsic value of these rupees is less than the sicca by 1*d.* 526 it follows that the advances to those funds at 2*s.* 3*d.* the rupee, are more favourable than the advances made to the Bengal funds.

Appendix (N.)

Mode of aiding the
several Compas-
sionate Funds.*Madras Military Fund, established in 1808.*

Direct contribution to this fund of Rs 17,500 per annum, at 1s. 11d. the rupee	£.	s.	d.
Surplus interest of three per cent. upon the balance of Rs 14,24,478, 30th April 1828	1,677	-	-
Aid in remittance of about 25,000 <i>l.</i> per annum, upon the same principle as is adopted in making advances to the civil fund	4,095	-	-
	6,440	-	-
Per Annum	£.	12,212	-

Madras Medical Fund, established in 1807.

Direct contribution to this fund, Rs 3,500 per annum, at 1s. 11d. the rupee	£.	s.	d.
Surplus interest of three per cent. upon Rs 6,76,317, the balance on 30th April 1828	335	-	-
Aid by remittance of about 8,600 <i>l.</i> per annum upon the principle stated above	1,943	-	-
	2,215	-	-
Per Annum	£.	4,493	-

Bombay Civil Fund, established in 1804.

Direct contribution to this fund, Rs 22,400 per annum, at 1s. 11d. the rupee	£.	s.	d.
Surplus interest of three per cent. upon the balances of Rs 5,33,333	2,147	-	-
Aid by remittance of 18,250 <i>l.</i> per annum upon the principle stated in respect to the remittances on account of the Madras funds	1,534	-	-
	4,701	-	-
Per Annum	£.	8,382	-

Bombay Military Fund, established in 1816.

Direct donation to this fund, Rs 8,000 per annum at 1s. 11d. the rupee	£.	s.	d.
Surplus interest of three per cent. upon Rs 10,53,093 the balance on the 30th April 1828	767	-	-
Aid by remittance of about 9,000 <i>l.</i> per annum upon the above principle	3,028	-	-
	2,318	-	-
Per Annum	£.	6,113	-

STATEMENT, exhibiting the AID rendered by the Company, directly and indirectly, towards the Support of the several Funds noticed in the foregoing Memorandum.

	DIRECT AID.	AID by a high Rate of Interest on the Balances.	AID by a high Rate of Exchange in Remittances.	TOTAL.
BENGAL:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Civil Fund - - - - -	2,500	1,914	1,355	5,769
Military ditto - - - - -	2,344	5,206	4,336	11,886
Military Orphan ditto - - - - -	-	1,425	2,054	3,479
MADRAS:				
Civil Fund - - - - -	4,595	4,817	9,274	18,686
Military ditto - - - - -	1,677	4,095	6,440	12,212
Medical ditto - - - - -	335	1,943	2,215	4,493
BOMBAY:				
Civil Fund - - - - -	2,157	1,534	4,701	8,382
Military ditto - - - - -	767	3,028	2,318	6,113
TOTAL per Annum - - £.	14,365	23,962	32,693	71,020

Appendix (N.)

Leter to Bengal,
4 July 1832.

STATEMENT of the ADVANCES in England by the East India Company for each of the several Civil and Military Funds in India during the last Four Years (1825-26 to 1828-29,) and Rate at which those Advances are re-payable in India.

Y E A R S.	C I V I L FUND DONATION.	B E N G A L.		M A D R A S.		B O M B A Y.		TOTAL.
		Repayable at 2s. 4d. per Rs Rupee, and Interest at 5 per Cent. from Date of Advance to Day of Repayment.	Military Widows' Fund.	Repayable at 2s. 4d. per Rs Rupee, and Interest at 5 per Cent. from Date of Advance to Day of Repayment.	Military Fund.	Repayable at 2s. 3d. per Bombay Rupee, and Interest at 5 per Cent. from Date of Advance to Day of Repayment.	Military Fund.	
1825-26	£. 2,500	£. 15,000	£. 7,600	£. 36,500	£. 22,000	£. 10,000	£. 22,000	£. 123,200
1826-27	-	16,500	8,800	37,500	24,000	8,700	12,000	119,500
1827-28	-	19,500	11,500	35,100	26,000	6,000	24,000	133,100
1828-29	-	25,000	8,100	35,000	27,000	11,500	15,000	132,800
	£. 10,000	76,000	36,000	144,100	99,000	36,200	73,000	508,600

The Court also advanced the Bengal Civil Fund £. 10,000 in June 1828, which was repaid with interest on 16th November 1829.

DRAFTS from India on the Court in favour of the Bengal Civil Fund in the following Years, at 2s. 1*d.* per sicca rupee, and 12 months after date.

Paid - - - 1825-26	-	-	-	£. 16,418	-	7
- - - 1826-27	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
- - - 1827-28	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
- - - 1828-29	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
				£. 48,418	-	7

Appendix (O.)

Government of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

(1.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bengal* Government,
dated 7th April 1829.

(1.) Letter to
Bengal,
7 April 1829.

2. Our serious attention having been given to the charge of maintaining the incorporated settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, we proceed to communicate to you the opinions which we have formed of the practicability and expediency of effecting an important reduction in that branch of expenditure.
3. When it was determined, many years since, to constitute Prince of Wales' Island a separate presidency, it was in contemplation not only to form that island into a marine station for the rendezvous, refitting and supply of His Majesty's squadron in the Eastern Seas, but also to make it a naval arsenal for the building of ships for the royal navy. These objects may now be considered as abandoned; and with regard to political or commercial benefits resulting either to Great Britain or to India from the tenure by us of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, we consider that those benefits may be effectually secured by an administration of the settlements upon a very reduced scale, and that such an alteration need not interfere with the sources or amount of revenue now collected.
4. We have, therefore, come to the resolution of putting these three settlements on the footing of residencies subject to your government, and we desire that you take immediate measures for that purpose.
5. We presume that the facility and quickness of communication by means of steam will enable you to exercise a direct control over the proceedings of the several residents. If, however, upon reflection, you should consider that it would be a preferable arrangement to combine the administration of the three settlements in one chief resident with a suitable number of assistants, you have our authority to do so.
6. In carrying into effect so extensive an arrangement, we deem it expedient to leave you full latitude to act at your discretion as circumstances and local information may suggest. But whilst, for this reason, we shall abstain from issuing specific instructions upon points of detail connected with the reduction, we nevertheless think it important to put you in possession of our views of the mode in which that reduction may be effected.
7. It will, we think, be desirable at once to name a date (and the 1st May 1830 appears to be a suitable period), at which the Government as now constituted shall cease to exercise its functions, and when the local authority of each of the three settlements shall vest in a resident to be appointed by the government of Bengal, to whom the residents are to be subject.
8. The collection of the revenue, as far as respects Malacca and Singapore, may certainly be performed by the residents or their assistants. This might also be the arrangement for Prince of Wales' Island, unless you should find that the performance of other duties will not allow the resident there, or his assistant, sufficient time to attend to the collection of the revenue, in which case only you will depute a separate officer as collector.
9. As Prince of Wales' Island will continue to be the residence of criminals transported from India, the office of superintendant of convicts must remain; the superintendant to continue, as heretofore, police magistrate. It will not, however, be necessary to retain any store-keeper's or other establishment for the management of the subsistence of the convicts; that may be provided for by contract with persons resident either at Penang or in Bengal, the contractor being subject to the supervision and control of the resident and of the superintendant of convicts.
10. One surgeon and three assistant surgeons will, in addition to those attached to the military force, be an ample supply of medical officers for the three settlements.
11. It will probably be necessary to allow to each of the residents a covenanted assistant and a few native writers.
12. The following is a statement of the salaries which, we think, it would be proper to affix to the several offices of the reduced establishment; viz.

	Rupees.
Resident at Prince of Wales' Island	30,000 per annum.
Ditto - at Malacca	30,000
Ditto - at Singapore	30,000
Three assistants, each 10,000	30,000
Collector, if necessary	20,000
Superintendant of convicts and police magistrate, and establishment	15,000
Surgeon	9,600
Assistant	7,200
Ditto	7,200
Ditto	7,200
Chaplains	20,000
Resident's office establishments	12,000

13. The revenues of the settlements appear to yield about five lacs of rupees; so that after providing for the charge of the establishment above suggested, there will remain sufficient to defray the charge of maintaining convicts, which appears to amount to about 80,000 rupees annually, and the charge of the judicial department, amounting to about 1,20,000 rupees, in the latter of which we trust hereafter to make an important reduction; in which case a portion of the local revenues will be available in aid of the expense which must still be incurred in the maintenance of an adequate military force.
 14. Having thus explained our views generally with respect to the new establishment, we will state what occurs to us regarding the disposal of the existing establishment.
 15. Mr. Fullerton, the Governor, will have held that office five years on the 20th of August next, and we should therefore have probably made arrangements for relieving him at that period by appointing a successor. This, of course, under the directions which we have now given, we shall abstain from doing. Considering, however, that you are at liberty to commit the local administration to residents at the period which we have already suggested, viz. the 1st May 1830, we need scarcely add an expression of our wish that your arrangements may be framed so as to consult, as far as practicable, the feelings and convenience of Mr. Fullerton, who may moreover be of important aid to you in bringing the new plan into operation.
 16. It will be desirable, as a measure of economy, that you select the functionaries for the reduced establishment from among the existing civil servants.
 17. With respect to the remainder, we are disposed to think that the plan most likely to relieve us from the charge of retaining them in the service, will be for the Company to make such an augmentation to their annual grant to the Prince of Wales' Island Annuity Fund as will be sufficient to enable it to grant annuities at once to the supernumerary civil servants upon the following scale, and without requiring from them any further contribution than they may have made to the fund in the shape of per centage on official allowances; viz.
- | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| To such as have actually served 22 years | 500 | — | — |
| To such as have actually served more than 17 and less than 22 years | 400 | — | — |
| To such as have actually served more than 12 and less than 17 years | 300 | — | — |
| To such as have served less than 12 years | 250 | — | — |
18. The utmost charge entailed by this arrangement would not exceed 60,000 rupees per annum, against which we should have such portion of the capital of the Annuity Fund and of our subscription of 20,000 rupees per annum, as might be applicable to the servants who retire; so that the net charge incurred by the immediate pensioning of the civil servants would probably scarcely amount to 40,000 rupees per annum, and that only temporary, whilst we should save the present heavy charge of salaries.
 19. You may offer to the superintending surgeon the privilege of retiring at once on the allowance of 300*l.* per annum. The assistant surgeons, who may remain supernumerary to the new establishment may be transferred to your medical service, taking rank at the bottom of the list at the time of transfer.
 20. The uncovenanted servants, and others who may lose their employment in consequence of the reduction of the Government, will fall within the operation of your regulations for the grant of pensions to that class of persons as was done upon the cession of Bencoolen.
 21. You will observe, that we have not provided for the offices of masters attendant. We consider such offices unnecessary; we are, however, disposed to permit the present master attendant and his assistants to continue to hold these offices upon salaries reduced by one-third, and which, having the privilege of trade and private business, they may, for the most part, be disposed to do. As vacancies occur we shall not fill them up, nor is any promotion to take place.
 22. If hereafter it should be found absolutely necessary to provide for the due regulation of the several ports, we shall appoint suitable persons for that purpose, under the designation of 'Harbour Masters;' but no such necessity will, of course, exist so long as any of the members of the present master attendant's establishment remain in our employ at the three settlements.
 23. The alterations which we have desired, will not affect the amount of military force maintained at the settlements in question. But we trust that you will bestow immediate attention upon that point, with a view of considering whether some diminution might not be effected in the number of troops, without incurring improper risk. The fortifications must be kept up, but the ordnance establishment might, we think, be curtailed; whilst of course the whole of the staff of the present Government must be abolished. A reduction in the troops may be rendered the most practicable by the stationing of a steam vessel at Prince of Wales' Island as was directed by our despatch to you, dated 3d December last, para. 20, which will afford the means of rapid communication with Bengal in the event of any sudden emergency.
 24. Upon the termination of the official functions of the existing Government, you will use a complete valuation to be made of all articles of dead and quick stock belonging to the Company. Such buildings, &c. as you may think inapplicable to the reduced establishment, you will direct to be sold to the best advantage.
 25. The resident must be required to render his accounts to your Government periodically in the same manner.

(1.) Letter to
Bengal,
7 April 1829.

(2.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the *Bengal* Government,
dated 25th May 1830.

2. THE scale of the establishments of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and of the expenditure of those settlements, compared with their income, has, for a long time, occupied much of our attention. Our proceedings on the subject have however been heretofore recorded in the financial department, and will have been brought to the notice of your honourable Court in that department. We beg to refer your honourable Court to those proceedings and despatches, and particularly to a minute of the Governor-general, dated 6th June last, recording his observations and sentiments on the subject upon his return from a visit to that quarter made in the early part of the past year.

3. The despatch of your honourable Court in the public department, dated the 7th April 1829, reached us in August of that year, and we had the gratification to find that the sentiments of your honourable Court were in accordance with our own as to the necessity of making extensive changes in the form of government, and establishments of these eastern settlements, with a view to the reduction of the heavy charge imposed on the finances of this presidency for their maintenance.

4. Your honourable Court, in the dispatch referred to, communicated your resolution to put the settlements on the footing of residencies under the Bengal government, and we were ordered to take immediate steps to carry this resolution into execution.

5. A discretion was left to us, either to constitute the three settlements separate residencies, or to establish them on the footing of a single residency with subordinates. The 1st of May was, however, named as the date at which the government, as then constituted, was to cease to exercise its functions, and from which the new form of residencies was to take effect.

6. Your honourable Court prescribed the course to be followed towards the existing establishments, and ordered various subsidiary arrangements.

7. We lost no time, after the receipt of this important dispatch, in forwarding a copy to the governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, in order that we might have the benefit of Mr. Fullerton's observations and advice in determining the points left to our discretion.

8. We received in reply a body of proceedings and minutes, chiefly explanatory of the system of revenue management pursued at the settlements, but amongst them was a minute of Mr. Fullerton on the subject of the dispatch of your honourable Court, explaining his views as to the future, with lists appended of the establishments deemed by him indispensable.

9. The Governor-general submitted his sentiments and propositions in a minute dated the 22d ultimo. With the concurrence annexed of the other members of council, instructions corresponding with its substance have been issued to the government of Prince of Wales' Island.

13. It will be seen that the Government of the eastern settlements is ordered to cease on the arrival of our despatch, and from thenceforward the administration is to be conducted by the same individuals for the most part as are now at the head of affairs in the respective settlements, but on the footing of residencies subject to our direct control.

14. We have adopted the plan of appointing a single resident with subordinates or deputies in charge of the other stations, and we have ordered Singapore to be the future principal station. We have constituted Mr. Fullerton chief resident, while he may remain in those parts, allotting to him the salary of 30,000, which is fixed for the entire emolument of the situation. We shall be glad to learn that your honourable Court, in indicating as matter of importance the retaining of Mr. Fullerton's services, to put the new scheme in operation, intended to allow him the full allowances he drew as governor. Under your order, however, that the government should cease to exist, we have not felt that we had the power of continuing to him those allowances, or could offer him more than the first place under the new scheme; while Mr. Fullerton remains, there will be an extra deputy (Mr. Murchison) on a salary of 30,000, besides the ordinary assistant at Singapore (Mr. Bonham,) to whom we have allotted 24,000; but on Mr. Fullerton's departure, the civil establishment will stand as follows:

Chief Resident at Singapore, Mr. Ibbetson	-	-	-	30,000
First Assistant, Mr. Bonham	-	-	-	24,000
Second ditto - Mr. Wingrove	-	-	-	7,200
Deputy Resident at Malacca, Mr. Garling	-	-	-	24,000
Assistant, Mr. Lewis	-	-	-	7,200
Deputy Resident, Prince of Wales Island, Mr. Murchison	-	-	-	30,000
Assistant, Mr. Nairne	-	-	-	7,200
28 Assistants, Province Wellesley, Captain Low	-	-	-	3,600
(exclusive of military pay.)				
One Surgeon 9,600, and three Assistant Surgeons at 4,800,	-	-	-	14,400
Two Chaptains at 8,500 each, and one Missionary 2,500	-	-	-	20,000
Office Establishment, as fixed by your honourable Court	-	-	-	12,000
	-	-	-	1,95,200

your honourable Court, and after carefully weighing the matter, we are induced to recommend to your honourable Court that they be allowed the option of a transfer to the similar establishments of other provinces as the most convenient, the most equitable, and the most economical arrangement that can be made for their disposal. The retiring pension that has been allowed by your honourable Court to civil servants is not a provision that all can avail themselves of, and it seems to us doubtful how the rule is intended to be applied to those retained by us in employ, and on what footing they are to stand while filling the situations they will hold under our Government.

17. By dividing among the other presidencies the whole existing establishments, civil, medical and ecclesiastical, assigning to them either their existing rank from service and residence, or placing them at the bottom of the grade to which they will be introduced, every difficulty of this description will be removed. Each individual will then know his place and privileges, and until the opportunity is found of giving him active employment, he will remain drawing the allowances of his rank, or be disposed of according to the known rules of the service to which he becomes attached.

18. We do not conceive that any serious objection to such an arrangement can exist on the part of those with whom the discharged individuals will become associated, for if they lose a step or two in the scale of promotion, they have the corresponding advantage of the new field for employ; and the number of Penang servants to be so distributed is so small as scarcely to deserve attention. It will only be necessary for your honourable Court to make so many fewer nominations in the year to the services to which they are introduced. Pending a reference to your honourable Court on this point, we at first expressed the intention of allowing the Penang civil servants, thrown out of employ by the arrangement made, to draw their actual allowances, if not exceeding 400 rupees, in case of their preferring to remain instead of immediately retiring on the pensions offered by your honourable Court. Subsequently, however, upon reconsideration of the point, we resolved to give them the option of taking the pension offered by your honourable Court, or of remaining on the footing of Penang civil servants out of employ, until your final orders should be received. We annex copy of the further letter addressed to the Government of Prince of Wales' Island on this subject, and we solicit at the same time the attention of your honourable Court to the observations contained in the Governor-general's minute upon the scale of graduated pensions fixed for servants of different standings by your orders of 7th April 1829.

19. Whatever may be your honourable Court's decision in respect to the discharged servants, we would submit that those retained in employ should be at once annexed to the establishment of Bengal, or of the other presidencies, in supersession altogether of the separate service of the Penang presidency, which under the cessation of that Government scarcely require to be maintained.

20. Your honourable Court has yet issued no orders in respect to the military establishments of the settlements, and the army from which they are to be furnished; this matter should be arranged at the period of making the reliefs, but its consideration is foreign to our present purpose.

21. We have refrained from entering into the questions regarding the revenue of the settlements which form the subject of a large part of the minutes and proceedings forwarded from Prince of Wales' Island. The matter contained in them will have been separately submitted to your honourable Court directly by the Governor in Council; and we perceive, that in passing the code of Regulations, copy of which has been recently forwarded to us, the subject has received your honourable Court's full consideration.

22. We presume that all future Regulations for Penang, Singapore and Malacca, will have to be made at this presidency under the rules established for that purpose by Regulation XLI. 1793.

(3.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors, to the Governor-general in
Council at *Fort William*, in *Bengal*, dated 23d February 1831.

1. WE approve of your having effected the reduction of the government of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to a residency, administered by a chief resident at Singapore, with a deputy resident at each of the other stations of Prince of Wales' Island and Malacca. (3.) Letter to *Bengal*, 23 Feb. 1831.

2. The salaries which you have fixed for these stations, viz. 36,000 rupees per annum for the chief resident, and 24,000 rupees per annum for the deputies respectively, have our approbation.

5. We perceive with satisfaction, that you have been enabled to dispense with the offices of collector of revenue and superintendent of convicts, our Governor-general having recorded his opinion (in which we concur) that the revenue may be collected by the resident and deputy residents, and that the duty of superintending the convicts may be efficiently performed by a conductor.

6. At each of the stations there is to be a covenanted assistant, to whom you have assigned a salary of 7,200 rupees per annum, instead of 10,000 rupees per annum, as suggested in the 12th para. of our despatch, dated the 7th of April 1829.

7. We do not approve of this reduction. Considering the nature of the duty and the extent of the responsibility which must devolve upon the assistants, and considering, also, the disappointment in the ultimate prospects of the servants upon the civil establishment of the incorporated settlements, we cannot think that the salaries ought to be less than

Appendix (O.)

Government of
Prince of Wales'
Island, Singapore
and Malacca.

10,000 rupees each, and at that amount we therefore desire that they be fixed, subject, however, to the restrictions imposed by the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155, sec. 82, upon the salaries of servants not having served certain periods therein prescribed.

8. We do not concur in your proposition for transferring all the civil servants, or any of them, to the establishments of the other presidencies.

9. Our intention, however, is, that the persons holding offices at Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, shall to all intents and purposes be subordinate to your Government, and act only under your orders. No further appointments will be made by us to the civil service of the incorporated settlements, the servants for which will ultimately, and so soon as all the supernumeraries be absorbed, be chosen from among your civil servants.

10. We are aware that several of the servants are supernumerary. This difficulty will, however, we trust, in a great measure be removed by the operation of the scale of pensions upon which we have authorized you to permit such servants to retire.

11. We do not deem it expedient to make any alteration in the amount of these pensions, but as a further inducement to the servants to retire, we authorize you, in conformity with the suggestion contained in Mr. Fullerton's minute of the 11th January 1830, to grant to the servants who may retire an allowance of passage money, in the event of their returning to Europe. We desire, however, that this in no case exceed 2,000 rupees.

12. We observe that the civil servants' contributions to the annuity fund had been returned to them, with interest, previously to the receipt of our orders for granting pensions to servants upon relinquishing their right to such contributions. We shall not, however, require any refund on this account.

13. Supernumeraries who may decline to retire, are to draw the allowances of servants out of employ, viz. 325 rupees a month if of the rank of a senior merchant, and 244 rupees a month if under that rank, whether junior merchant, factor or writer; and such supernumeraries will be eligible to fill the offices of resident, deputy and assistant, as vacancies occur, if deemed eligible by you.

14. Supernumeraries so circumstanced, may at any time retire upon the pension which we have fixed, reckoning, however, for that purpose, their period of service only up to the time when they ceased to hold office. The subsequent tenure of office is, of course, to bar the grant of any pension, unless upon the terms and conditions prescribed by us for the institution of an annuity fund at the incorporated settlement.

15. The number of the servants upon the reduced establishment, is obviously too limited to allow of or to require the machinery of a separate fund.

16. The principle of it may be equally acted upon, by requiring those servants to submit to a deduction of four per cent. per annum from their official emoluments, and allowing them after completing 22 years actual residence, to retire upon pensions of 500 l. per annum each, upon payment of such sum as, when added to the accumulated amount of the deductions, with interest, will equal half the value of such an annuity, according to the tables annexed to the regulations of the several civil service annuity funds.

17. With respect to the uncovenanted assistants and clerks who may have become supernumerary under the new arrangements, to such of them as fall within the scope of the regulations under which provision is made for persons of a corresponding class at your presidency, we shall not object to the grant of a similar advantage. To all others we authorize the grant of a gratuity equal to three months pay, upon allowing which they are to be given to understand that they have no further claim upon us.

18. In fixing 20,000 rupees per annum as the expense of chaplains, we did not contemplate the employment of more than two; we observe, however, that you have arranged for the employment of a missionary at one of the stations, at an expense of 2,500 rupees per annum.

19. We admit the desirableness of making some provision to ensure the presence of a clergyman at each of the three stations, and we therefore approve of the employment of a missionary at one of them; but we do not think that on that account the salaries of the regular chaplains should be reduced.

20. As, however, the allowance of the chief medical officer under the new arrangement is limited to 9,600 rupees per annum, we desire that the income of each of the chaplains be also fixed at that amount.

21. As vacancies occur, we shall fill them up by appointments to your ecclesiastical establishment, leaving it to you to make the selection from among your chaplains.

22. With respect to the medical establishment, we have to acquaint you that Dr. Alexander, who was the superintending surgeon at the period when we issued our orders of the 7th of April 1829, has been permitted by us to retire on a pension.

23. Mr. Whittaker, the only full surgeon, will continue to act in that capacity, with the reduced allowance of 9,600 rupees per annum. The four assistant surgeons are to be transferred to the bottom of the list of your medical establishment, from which you will appoint an assistant surgeon for each of the three stations, who is to receive in that capacity the allowance of 4,800 rupees per annum, as proposed by you. You cannot, we conceive, better than appoint to these stations three of the four now to be transferred.

24. The military force will continue to be supplied as at present. We entirely agree in the opinion of our Governor-general, that the extent of it, viz. 1,200 men, is fully sufficient.

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to the Ecclesiastical Establishment.

(1.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the Bengal Government,
dated 9th January 1797.

Para. 63. We beg leave to observe, that to give efficacy to the important objects of the (1.) Letter from appointment of chaplains to those situations where there is the greatest resort of Europeans, Bengal, it will be necessary that proper chapels should be erected for the performance of divine 9 Jan. 1797. service at the different stations of the army; as this would be attended with considerable expense, supposing the buildings to be all erected at once, notwithstanding every attention to economy, we would recommend that they should be progressively undertaken; that in the first instance a chapel should be erected in Fort William, where it is most required; at the field stations afterwards, and progressively at the other stations of the army, where there are the greatest number of Europeans and soldiers.

(2.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the Bengal Government,
dated 25th May 1798.

CONCEIVING it a duty incumbent upon us, to afford our civil and military servants, and (2.) Letter to all Christians living under our protection professing the Protestant religion, the means of Bengal, attending divine service, in which we trust those in superior stations will set the example, we 25 May 1798. most cheerfully acquiesce in your proposal for erecting chapels in the progressive manner pointed out in the 63d paragraph of the letter to which we are now replying, such edifices to be as plain and simple as possible, that all unnecessary expense may be avoided.

(3.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the Bengal Government,
dated 5th June 1805.

Para 5. WE have taken into consideration the state of the establishment of chaplains (3.) Letter to under your presidency, and have attended to the 62d paragraph of the letter from the Bengal, Governor-general in Council of the 9th January 1797, recommending additional appointments of chaplains for the civil stations of Patna, Dacca and Cossimbazar. We have also adverted to the proceedings in the public department of the 5th May 1803, on the subject of the Rev. Mr. Limerick's application for an increase of salary, and observing that instead of two civil chaplains at Calcutta, as directed in our letter of the 22d April 1796, the number has been increased to three since the institution of the college at Fort William, two of whom, Messrs. Brown and Buchanan, who are provost and vice-provost of the college, are permitted to draw in addition to the allowances of these offices, those of the civil and military stations of chaplains, (a measure that cannot be approved by us, and on which we shall more fully express our sentiments hereafter,) considering also the extension of territory by the ceded provinces in Oude, and being anxious for the due performance of religious duties in the settlements under the British administration in India, we have resolved to augment the establishment of chaplains for your presidency, which is therefore to be as follows:

At Calcutta, allowing for the present occupations of the provost and vice-provost of the college, and supposing that they may be all occasionally able to attend to the higher duties of their clerical functions	3
For the Garrison of Fort William	1
For two out of the three civil stations recommended in the letter of 9th January 1797 above mentioned	2
For military stations within the provinces, as formerly	4
Ditto - ditto in Oude, as formerly	2
For the Ceded Provinces	1

TOTAL - - - 13

In making the addition for the subordinate civil stations, we have not been inattentive to the observations contained in your letter of the 9th January 1797, as to the want of churches or chapels there; but we conceive that buildings may be rented for the present for the performance of religious worship at no considerable expense; hereafter, when the state of our finances will more conveniently admit of the disbursement for those purposes, suitable edifices may be built, the expense of which we should hope would in part be defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the British inhabitants.

We have for the present resolved to appoint chaplains to two only of the three subordinate stations recommended, leaving the selection of the places to your discretion, as also the station for the additional chaplaincy for the Ceded Provinces.

We have also revised our orders of the 22d April 1796, respecting the allowances to the chaplains, and have attended to the circumstances alluded to above, of the salaries of several stations being drawn by one person. On these points we shall now communicate our directions.

On due consideration of all the circumstances connected with the situation of the two chaplains, who are provost and vice-provost of the college, we have resolved, that the salary to the provost as such, and as senior civil chaplain, shall be fixed at C^t Rs 40,000 per annum, and that to the vice-provost as such, and as civil chaplain, at C^t Rs 34,000 per annum; the above to be in full of all emoluments from the Company; and we consider they will afford ample remuneration for their services.

As it is our intention, as already noticed, that the chaplain to Fort William garrison shall be a separate appointment, his salary as civil chaplain at Calcutta is to be C^t Rs 15,000 per annum.

Whenever the chaplains shall cease to hold the offices of provost and vice-provost of the college, the former establishment of civil chaplains at Calcutta is to be reverted to, viz. two; the salary to the senior is then to be C^t Rs 16,000 per annum, and that to the junior, C^t Rs 15,000 per annum; which will be an increase of the former allowances annexed to those stations of nearly C^t Rs 4,000 to the first, and 3,000 to the latter.

We have further resolved, that the following salaries be annexed to the chaplaincies at the other stations:

To the chaplain to the garrison of Fort William, and to each of the chaplains at the four military stations within the provinces, C^t Rs 10,000 per annum.

To the chaplains at the military stations in Oude, C^t Rs 12,000 each. The above, as you will perceive, are higher than the salaries formerly annexed to those stations.

The chaplains at the two subordinate factories are to have a salary of C^t Rs 8,000 per annum each.

(4.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bengal* Government,
dated 26th April 1809.

(4.) Letter to
Bengal,
26 April 1809.

6. WHEN, in our letter of the 5th of June 1805, we communicated our instructions respecting the establishment of chaplains under your presidency, we omitted to make provision for the performance of the clerical duties in those provinces which had at that time been, or might thereafter be added to the Company's possessions, in consequence of hostilities with the Mahratta states, from the uncertainty in which we then were as to the ultimate termination of those hostilities.

7. Tranquillity being now restored, it becomes our duty to provide for the due performance of religious worship throughout the territories subject to the British Government in their present extended state. We proceed, therefore, to give you our directions upon this point; and shall also state such other observations as have occurred to us upon the clerical establishment for your presidency in general.

8. By the acquisitions consequent to the war with the Mahrattas, Agra, Muttra and Delhi have been made important military stations at which European troops are posted; the provinces of Cuttack and Bundelcund have also been added to the Company's territories; therefore, as well as on account of the distance of the places above-mentioned from any station to which a chaplain now stands appointed, it becomes absolutely necessary to augment the clerical establishment, that the duties of religion may not be neglected or insufficiently performed.

9. In replying to the directions contained in our despatch of the 5th June 1805, above-mentioned, you have stated that "the continuance of a separate chaplain for the performance of clerical duties at Barrackpore appeared to be unnecessary; the troops at Barrackpore being considered to constitute a part of the garrison of Fort William, such occasional clerical duties as were required at Barrackpore might be performed by the chaplain of the garrison of Fort William," and in consequence you determined not to appoint any chaplain to that station.

10. The propriety of this resolution may be questioned. Barrackpore is nearly twenty miles distant from Calcutta, and travelling to and from it must therefore be attended with great inconvenience and risk of health; for this reason, and as Europeans are constantly stationed there, it appears to us that Barrackpore requires the permanent residence of a chaplain.

11. In our letter of the 5th June 1805, we provided for the appointment of chaplains to two out of the three subordinate residencies, at which it was recommended, by the Governor-general in Council in 1797, a clerical establishment should be fixed; and you have according signified your intention of nominating chaplains to Patna and Dacca. As Cossimbazar, the third residency alluded to above, is the resort of a considerable number of Europeans, it seems requisite that in future it should be supplied with a chaplain.

12. From this view of the subject, we are of opinion, it is absolutely necessary to increase the establishment of chaplains for Bengal, directed in our letter of the 5th June 1805; and the remarks here made would lead to an augmentation of six of the number then ordered. For the present, however, we shall confine the whole establishment to sixteen, leaving it to you to nominate the additional number to such of the stations mentioned in the preceding paragraphs as you may think fit.

13. It is not, however, without reluctance that we sanction this or any other measure that may add to our expenses in India.

of its absolute necessity would have induced us to agree to augment the clerical establishment. The salaries to the chaplains at the additional stations must be regulated by the orders contained in our letter of the 5th June 1805.

14. Although in that letter an improvement was made in the emoluments to the clergy under your Government, we are aware that they have not the advantages enjoyed in the other lines of the service, of rising progressively to various improving stations and emoluments; the limits both of their preferment and income are upon a moderate scale, the highest salary now allowed to a chaplain, C^t Rs 16,000, being much below the allowances annexed to other branches of the service; and from the augmentation in numbers now to be made, the attainment of even this proportionably moderate income is placed at a greater distance. We cannot, however, consent to any present addition to the allowances to the chaplains, from the rigid economy which our financial difficulties call upon us to practice every where.

(5.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bengal* Government,
dated 12th November 1813.

Para. 2. IN order to show our desire to encourage, by every prudent means in our power, the extension of the principles of the Christian religion in India, we have unanimously resolved that an addition be made to the present clerical establishment maintained by the Company at each of our presidencies, at Bengal, Madras and Bombay, of one minister of the Church of Scotland, with the same salary as is granted to the junior chaplain at each of the presidencies; and we direct that a suitable place of worship be provided or erected at each of our principal settlements of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, for the ministers of the church of Scotland whom we may permit to proceed to India to act as chaplains at either of those places.

(4.) Letter to
Bengal,
26 April 1809.

(5.) Letter to
Bengal,
12 Nov. 1813.

(6.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Earl of *Moir*, Governor-general, to the
Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Court of Directors, dated 3d Feb. 1814.

I BEG leave to represent to you, in the hope that you will be pleased to move the honourable Court on the subject, the necessity for an addition to the existing number of chaplains on this establishment. The aid of more chaplains is become requisite, not merely from the multiplication of your military stations, but from a circumstance of considerable importance to the regularity of society under your Government. From peculiar considerations it has been thought necessary to restrict the magistrates from performing the ceremony of marriage, as they were heretofore empowered. The paucity of chaplains to fulfil this duty in the provinces causes much embarrassment. The addition of three to the present establishment would be a material relief, and it would enable us to send one to Penang which, though much solicited by the Government, we have not been able to accomplish.

(6.) Letter from
Lord Moira,
3 Feb. 1814.

(7.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bengal* Government,
dated 29th April 1814.

3. IN our letter to you of the 26th April 1809, we took a view of the state of the clerical establishment at Bengal, and on comparing it with the scale to which our territories had been extended by the then recent wars with the Mahrattas, we gave it as our opinion that six chaplains ought to be added to the number of thirteen, at which we had fixed the establishment in 1805, making the whole number nineteen. But we contented ourselves at that time, with carrying our actual appointments of chaplains to sixteen, leaving to you the distribution, in the way that might appear most requisite, of this number among the nineteen stations, military and civil, particularized in our letters of the 5th June 1805 and 26th April 1809, which were as follows:

(7.) Letter to
Bengal,
29 April 1814.

Civil:		
Calcutta (one of which now appointed to the second church)	-	3
Cossimbazar, Patna and Dacca	-	3
		6
Military:		
Fort William Garrison	-	1
For Military Stations within the Provinces	-	4
For ditto in Oude	-	2
For the Ceded Provinces in ditto	-	1
		8
		14
And we mentioned in our letter last quoted the acquisitions obtained by the war with the Mahrattas, viz. Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Cuttack and Bundelcund, where if chaplains were stationed, the total would be	-	19

4. We observe, by your books of military establishments, of 30th April 1812, that no more than seven military stations out of the thirteen specified above, were provided with chaplains,

It may be proper to observe, that in this list I have not adverted to the vacancy recently occasioned at Cawnpore, where two chaplains are allowed.

(signed) T. F. Calcutta.

13th July 1818.

6. The distribution of chaplains to the different stations is left to your discretion. In making this distribution, you will consult the Bishop, and you will consider in general whether, from the proximity of some stations to others, every one will require a separate chaplain. We observe by your books of establishments of 1st May 1820, the last received, that two chaplains are on duty at Cawnpore, the necessity for which is not apparent. We have some doubts of the absolute necessity of a separate chaplain for Barrackpore; and from the short distance of Dinapore from Patna, it seems that a separate chaplain for each may be dispensed with; it will be proper therefore that you should revise the whole establishment, and inform us of your opinion as to the number of stations, either civil or military, at which it is desirable that chaplains should be stationed.

7. In the appointments already made, or those we are about to make, we are aware that no provision is made for absentees or casualties. In the 5th para. of our letter of 29th April 1814, we adverted to this point; but until we receive your opinion upon the revision now directed, we shall not be able to determine on the necessity for further augmentation.

8. You will also, in consultation with the Bishop, take into consideration the propriety of altering the designation from station to district chaplains, by which their services, when required to perform baptisms and marriages, may be extended to the adjacent zillahs and outposts in the respective districts; for if the chaplains at stations consider themselves restricted from leaving those stations where occasion requires, for the duties above mentioned, or others, great inconvenience may arise to individuals and the public. You will at the same time endeavour to provide for the case of the illness of a chaplain by giving him assistance from an adjacent district.

9. We consider it proper to direct that the junior chaplains beyond the number of 20, be restricted to 666 current rupees per month, as the allowance to each, to be paid by the Government; the number of Europeans in the several districts no doubt differs materially and the clerical duties are of course more or less in proportion; the distribution of the junior chaplains may therefore be regulated accordingly.

10. The junior chaplains we shall proceed to appoint at an early period, and they will of course succeed in due order of seniority to the designation of senior chaplains, and to the income of the higher class, according to the regulations now in force.

11. With respect to what is called the Old Church at Calcutta, we appointed, in May 1808 the Rev. Thomas Thomason for that church. We understand that the religious duties there are extremely laborious, and that in consequence the chaplain requires an assistant; we shall therefore be willing to add one to the number we have before mentioned for this special purpose.

(14.)—EXTRACT LETTER to the Bengal Government, dated 10th April 1822.

(14.) Letter to
Bengal,
10 April 1822.

WE have received the memorial addressed to us by the members of the Church of Scotland in Calcutta, (inclosed in your secretary's letter of the 24th of September 1819) representing the inadequacy of one chaplain to perform the clerical duties of St. Andrew's church, and praying for the appointment of an additional clergyman.

Being satisfied of the reasonableness of the prayer of the petitioners, and considering their representation to be equally applicable to the circumstances of the Scotch churches at Madras and Bombay, we have resolved that one additional minister of the Church of Scotland be appointed to each of the three presidencies, with the following salaries:

At Bengal,	-	-	-	Current Rupees, 666.	10.	8.	per month.
Fort St. George,	-	-	-	Madras Rupees, 583.	5.	4.	"
Bombay,	-	-	-	Bombay Rupees, 518 ½.			"

We have further resolved that the junior ministers thus appointed shall succeed to the situations of the senior ministers, as vacancies occur at the respective presidencies where they are stationed.

(15.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the Bengal Government, dated 1st January 1823.

(15.) Letter from
Bengal,
1 Jan. 1823.
Court's Letter,
20 March 1822.
Cons. 25 July. N° 4.
Cons. 27 Aug.

Para. 4. HAVING on the receipt of this letter transmitted a copy of it for information to the late Archdeacon of Calcutta, with a request that he would state his sentiments on the several arrangements alluded to in it, for the consideration of Government, we received from Dr. Loring the reply recorded on the annexed date, to which we beg leave to refer your honourable Court.

5. We entirely concurred in the opinion of the archdeacon, that the full additional number of nine chaplains originally proposed by the late Lord Bishop, is requisite to place the ecclesiastical establishment at this presidency on a footing of complete efficiency. With reference to your honourable Court's conjecture, that there was no necessity for two chaplains at Cawnpore, the archdeacon remarked, that it had been found by experience, that the military lines were so extensive and the Christian society so numerous at that station, that a single chaplain would not suffice for the necessary duties. Your honourable Court will have observed from the 11th paragraph of our letter of the 1st of January last, that acting on this conviction, we have taken measures with a view to the construction of two churches at the last mentioned station. Barrackpore being 16 miles from Fort William, the archdeacon stated the impossibility of its duty being included in that of the Fort, as alluded to by your honourable Court, especially when it is considered that in addition to the ordinary

6. With regard to Patna and Dinapore, which are distant from each other about seven or eight miles, the archdeacon recommended that Patna should remain as at present a separate station; though upon emergencies the two chaplaincies might be temporarily joined.

7. With regard to a provision for absentees and casualties, the archdeacon observed, that one supernumerary should be added to every ten chaplains, which would, generally speaking, have the effect of guarding against any inconvenient diminution of the number of chaplains, arising from the above causes.

8. In the 7th paragraph of his letter, the archdeacon has stated his sentiments on the plan proposed by your honourable Court, of altering the designation from "station" to "district" chaplains, and in the concluding part of his address expressed his opinion regarding the allowances to be assigned to chaplains supernumerary to the fixed number of 20.

9. Having taken into our consideration the various points comprised in Dr. Loring's letter, we recorded the resolutions which your honourable Court will find inserted on the consultation of the annexed date.

10. Your honourable Court will observe, that the diminished list of chaplains occasioned by absence and death, had prevented the Government from assigning clergymen to the stations of Cuttack, Muttra, Delhi and Bareilly as supposed by you.

11. The Christian population of Cawnpore, may on an average be estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 souls, and the European corps stationed there, are quartered at different extremities of the cantonments, the local circumstances of which rendered it inconvenient to erect a single church to contain the whole of the Christians at Cawnpore, and induced the Government according to late resolutions, to authorize the erection of two churches at opposite ends of the cantonment. These considerations will show the necessity which exists, of appointing a second chaplain to Cawnpore.

12. We entertain no doubt that when the explanation afforded by the archdeacon regarding the inability of the chaplain of Fort William, to whose office is annexed the clerical charge of the general hospital, to perform likewise the duties of his ministry at Barrackpore, a station nearly 17 miles from Fort William, shall be under the consideration of your honourable Court, you will acquiesce in the obvious necessity of allotting a separate chaplain to Barrackpore.

13. It did not appear to us indispensable that a chaplain should be appointed solely for the civil station of Patna, the military cantonment of Dinapore, where a chaplain is stationed, being only eight miles distant. We did not object to its being continued on its present footing, as recommended by the archdeacon.

14. Muttra being no longer an extensive military station, the urgency for assigning a chaplain to that post seemed to have ceased. Neither did the establishment of chaplaincies at Lucknow and Bhaugulpore appear so urgent as was supposed, though the presence of a clergyman at those places might be attended with convenience.

15. The present plan not providing for the troops stationed in Malwa and Rajpootana, we proposed that one of the additional chaplains should be stationed at Neemuch, to perform the duties of that cantonment and those of Mhow and Nusseerabad. As Chittagong was sufficiently provided by the periodical deputations of the chaplain at Dacca, the above arrangements would be effected without any increase of establishment, by transferring to Neemuch the chaplain intended for Chittagong.

16. The following were the actual stations of chaplains at the period of our passing the Resolutions in question.

At the Presidency—Senior chaplain, junior chaplain, chaplain of the old church, chaplain of the garrison of Fort William, chaplain of Barrackpore, chaplain of Dum Dum;—Cawnpore, two chaplains; Berhampore, Meerut, Futtyghur, Dinapore and Patna, Agra, Benares, Dacca and Chittagong, Ghazepore.

The additional stations proposed were Nagpore, Cuttack, Nerbuddah district, Howrah, Allahabad, Neemuch, Kurmaul, Bareilly, Delhi; to which will be added an additional chaplain at the Presidency for the duties of St. James's church, as reported in a subsequent paragraph.

17. We entirely concurred in the recommendation of the archdeacon, that one supernumerary for every ten chaplains should be appointed, to provide for cases of absence and casualty; and we accordingly request the favourable attention of your honourable Court to this proposition.

18. With reference to the archdeacon's observations, on the suggestion of your honourable Court that chaplains should henceforward be nominated to districts instead of to stations, in order to secure their more extended services, we are of opinion, that the designation pointed out should be adopted; but it will rest with the Bishop, who may be appointed to the vacant station, to suggest for the sanction of Government, the precise mode of carrying the arrangement proposed by the archdeacon into execution.

19. We concurred with the archdeacon in opinion, that the allowance of Rs 666 per mensem, which your honourable Court state should be assigned to all chaplains on the list above the number of 20, was not adequate to enable them to meet the necessary expenses of their station, especially when they might have a family to support, and to maintain that degree of respectability in society, which should be inseparable from their sacred office. We therefore request your honourable Court to reconsider your resolution on this subject, and to authorize some augmentation to the allowances which you have prescribed for the junior chaplains. The salaries of the chaplaincies at Patna and Dacca are fixed at Rs 574. 11. 5. The clergyman at the latter station has been vacant.

(15.) Letter from
Bengal,
1 Jan. 1823.

Cons. 27 Aug.
N° 2.

be obliged, in order to avoid the contraction of debts, to relinquish his appointment. The annexation of an allowance of R^s 200 per mensem, for performing the clerical duties at Chittagong, alone enabled the Rev. Mr. Taylor to retain his situation at Dacca.

(16).—LETTER from the Archdeacon of Calcutta to C. Lushington, Esq.
Secretary to Government, dated 10th August 1822.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 25th July last, together with a duplicate despatch from the honourable Court of Directors, dated 20th March 1822, and superscribed, "Ecclesiastical Department." In your letter you request me, under the direction of the most noble the Governor-general in Council, to state, for the information of Government, my sentiments on certain ecclesiastical matters, bearing reference to a revision of the establishment in this archdeaconry. In ready compliance with that request, Sir, I endeavour to offer such remarks as may be useful to the revision contemplated; following the order of the paragraphs in the despatch from the honourable Court.

And first I would express the pleasure that must be generally felt on observing the disposition with which the despatch opens, "to afford all due means for the efficient performance of the services of the church." May the Almighty ever fill the honourable Court with a sense of the blessings of our most holy faith, and specially induce them to support and protect exercises of religion, which tend to the essential happiness of their servants in a foreign land.

The addition of nine (9) chaplains, as recommended to the honourable Court by the current advice of the Governor-general in Council, and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in the year 1818, appears to have been approved by the honourable Court, and to have met their own desire of evincing a regard for the spiritual welfare of their several settlements in India. But the honourable Court conceive that they had previously sent four (4) out of the nine (9) chaplains recommended. In this they seem to be under some mistake. The allowed number of chaplains to which the addition was intended, was nineteen (19), exclusive of the Bishop's domestic chaplain; and $19 + 9 = 28$; whereas the honourable Court make $19 + 5 = 24$. The ground upon which the reduction stands, of (9) nine to five (5) is, that four stations mentioned by the honourable Court (Cuttack, Muttra, Delhi and Bareilly) were already supplied, but they were then all destitute of clerical services; and as far as I can learn, there has never been a sufficient number of chaplains to allow one to any of those stations. I apprehend, therefore, that the honourable Court have only half provided for their own good intentions of adopting the measure of 1818, and that upon a better understanding of the real state of things, they will be anxious to extend the number five (5), as promised in their despatch, to the number nine (9), as requisite to the views which they have sanctioned.

With respect to the Bishop's domestic chaplain, his occasional assistance is certainly of considerable value to stations within his reach. This was the idea of our great and lamented prelate; and Mr. Hawtayne is now employed during the illness of the chaplain of Fort William. But as the cares of the diocese advance, the Bishop's chaplain will be more occupied in attendance upon episcopal work, and therefore the honourable Court have judged correctly in not considering him as an increase of numerical strength, though his usefulness will always be at the command and direction of the Bishop.

The honourable Court propose to send out the additional chaplains at an early opportunity, and direct the distribution of them by Government in consultation with the Bishop, remarking, however, upon Cawnpore, Barrackpore, and Dinapore with Patna. They observe that there is no apparent necessity for two (2) chaplains at Cawnpore; but it has been found by experience that the military lines are so extensive, and the Christian society so numerous, that one chaplain cannot do the whole duties. He can only leave one part undone to do another. They also observe "no absolute necessity for a separate chaplain at Barrackpore." I understand this expression to mean that Barrackpore is theoretically included in the duties of Fort William; but the distance makes it quite impossible for the chaplain of the Fort to attend to both places, or for the people of one place to attend his ministry at the other; besides which, the duties of the Fort are in themselves large, and most important, and afford a clergyman the fullest occupation, having also the serious appendage of the general hospital. The reason, therefore, for a separate chaplain at Barrackpore is, that Barrackpore must be entirely neglected without one. Upon the remark of the honourable Court as to the union of the duties of Dinapore and Patna, I cannot speak so confidently. The distance, I am informed, is about eight (8) miles; I have consulted a chaplain of the best experience, who knows the places well, and he considers two chaplains requisite, though the one stationed at Patna would have a quiet employment, which may be very acceptable to a gentleman whose health has been injured by the climate, and is not equal to the severer labours of the larger stations; I should therefore recommend that Patna remain as it is, a separate station, though upon emergencies, when the clerical force may be decreased by death or otherwise, the two charges might be temporarily joined.

and it appears to me that there are some means of their payment in the saving of the difference between the allowance of chaplains in this country and when absent in Europe.

Taking the lowest allowance in this country, i. e. 666 current	S ^a R ^s
about 560 sicca rupees per mensem, making	6,720 per annum.
And deduct the allowance on leave, about 300 l. at the present exchange	3,000 „
	3,720 „

There remains a saving of - - -

on each absent chaplain; therefore the saving upon three absentees (S^a R^s 11,150) would almost pay for two supernumeraries, (13,400), and I think it is not too much to suppose that three would be generally so absent from the present number of nineteen. There are now five absent. Under this impression, I humbly suggest one supernumerary for every ten chaplains, as a moderate provision for absentees and casualties, and as almost paid for by the saving which I have ventured to detail. But perhaps the honourable Court may not consider this sufficient; I have stated it as the least which my judgment could fix upon.

The last point to which the honourable Court have directed their attention for the improvement of religious advantages to Christians under this presidency, is a plan of altering the designation from station to district chaplains, and extending the care of each clergyman to "the zillah and out-posts," to be included within his district. A division might be made into wide parochial districts, with a corresponding extension of care to be carried into effect, as far as may be, without prejudice to the clergyman's proper station of residence, where a large body of Christians is assembled. But as (the division being made) particulars of such extended care must be matter of experiment, they should, I think, be placed at the discretion of the Bishop, and subject to his amendment upon experience. It would be highly objectionable that a chaplain should voluntarily, for the sake of a marriage or baptism, so absent himself from the congregate body of his flock, as to leave them without public worship. An instance of the kind produced much complaint in one of the large stations, and incurred strong disapprobation. It would be still more objectionable that a chaplain should be placed under order or regulation to obey any distant summons; for this would not only produce the above effect, but a frequency of summons would engage him chiefly in travelling, to the neglect of meditation and study, and the preparative part of his duties, as well as of the main executive part. The best execution of clerical functions supposes the clergyman at his church in the midst of his charge, and the people to come to him for his offices, not only because much more can be done by the minister when numbers travel to him, than when he has to travel about to numbers, but because he should be always to be found; and this applies strongly where he would be summoned to great distances. It should be therefore kept in view as much as possible in all accommodations to difficulty; at the same time, I am fully aware that much good may arise in this country, from the clergyman's knowledge of the number and position of a Christian community, within any parochial district that may be entrusted to him, and from that occasional application of his ministry to out-posts, wherever practicable, which his diocesan shall sanction or direct. The parochial districts at first too great, could be afterwards sub-divided without any change of system, as the Government see fit, upon any future increase of chaplains.

Before I conclude, I think that I ought to remark upon the method of the intended pay for the new chaplains, as not quite consistent with established practice, for the clergy have ever been paid under this presidency according to local causes; and the difference of allowances is attached to the station rather than to the chaplain; at one station a chaplain receives 900, at another 750, and at a third 666, the juniors having the stations of lower pay, with the option of moving by gradation upon vacancies.

The most obvious and convenient method, therefore, would probably be, to fix allowances to new stations according to the scale and reasons that have already been acted upon. The new stations proposed by the Bishop in 1818, were Delhi, Lucknow, Muttra, Allahabad, Kurnaul, Baugleapore, Bareilly, Cuttack and Chittagong; to these I would suggest the addition of Nagpore, Mhow or the Nurbudda district, and Howrah; Chittagong has been partially provided for by an arrangement with the chaplain of Dacca, which might be allowed to stand till more important places are supplied. For the other new stations, excepting perhaps Baugleapore, the lowest allowance of R^s 666 will probably be considered by the Governor-general in Council to be very inadequate. My own persuasion is, that it may not be enough to save a clergyman with a family from inevitable embarrassments; and as such consequences, of a too restricted income must affect both the usefulness and respectability of the church in this country, as well as partly frustrate the benefits of its establishment to the Christian community in India, I feel that I ought to urge it upon the peculiar notice of the Government.

All remark upon the 12th clause of the honourable Court's despatch, I have purposely omitted, because the Government must be in full possession of the late Bishop's judgment of the matter.

I have, &c.

Calcutta, 10th Aug. 1822.

(signed) H. D. Loring, Archdⁿ.

(17).—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Bengal Government,
dated 21st January 1824.

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

3. The points for consideration are, first, the number of chaplains required for the Bengal establishment; and, secondly, the allowances to be drawn by the junior chaplains.

4. In our despatch dated the 20th March 1822, we communicated our determination to augment the number of chaplains upon your establishment to 26, including a domestic chaplain for the Lord Bishop of Calcutta; and we at the same time stated that we awaited the receipt of your opinion upon the subject generally, before we made any provision for absentees or casualties.

5. We observe that the number of 26, if actually present, would provide for the stations specified in the list contained in your despatch of the 1st of January last, excepting a second chaplain for Cawnpore, and a chaplain for the new church at Calcutta, designated "St. James's church."

6. Considering that in consequence of the extent of the European population at Cawnpore, you have deemed it necessary to construct two churches there, we can no longer hesitate in sanctioning the appointment of a second chaplain to that station, and with respect to St. James's church at the Presidency, having already sanctioned the erection of the building, it follows that we must provide for the due performance of divine service in it.

7. To accomplish these objects, the number of chaplains must be augmented to 28, and you in reference to our despatch of the 20th of March 1822, have stated your opinion that a further addition of one in ten is necessary to provide for cases of absence.

8. In this, as in all other branches of our service, it must be expected that a proportion of the servants will be constantly absent from India upon furlough, and we are very unwilling that any part of the European population resident within our jurisdiction, should, by such inevitable contingencies, be deprived of the presence of a chaplain.

9. Therefore we have determined, in concurrence with your suggestion, to add three supernumerary chaplains to your establishment. The total number of chaplains under these arrangements will be 31, and as the number at present fixed is as before stated 26, we shall proceed without delay to add five chaplains to it.

10. With respect to the second point, viz. the allowances to be drawn by the junior chaplains, the amount was fixed at C^t R^s 666. 10. 8. per month, by our despatch dated the 20th of March 1822; you are of opinion, "that this allowance is not adequate to enable the chaplains to meet the necessary expenses of their station, especially when they might have a family to support, and to maintain that degree of respectability in society, which should be inseparable from their sacred office."

11. Upon re-consideration, we are of opinion that the income of the chaplains should in part depend upon the stations to which they may be appointed, inasmuch as the duties are more laborious and the expenses greater in some stations than in others.

12. We therefore authorize the grant of an additional allowance, not exceeding C^t R^s 250 per month, in all cases of the appointment of junior chaplains to stations, in which you may be of opinion that increase of income is absolutely necessary for a respectable and comfortable maintenance.

13. The salary of the junior minister of the church of Scotland at your presidency was fixed by our despatch, dated the 10th April 1822, paragraph 2, at C^t R^s 666. 10. 8. per month, being the same amount as that which, in this despatch, we in respect to the junior chaplains of the church of England have revised.

14. We have therefore also revised the salary of the junior minister of the church of Scotland, and accordingly authorize you to grant to him such an additional allowance, not exceeding C^t R^s 250 per month, as you may deem absolutely necessary for a respectable and comfortable maintenance.

15. We trust that you will, on the arrival of the new Bishop at Calcutta, have proceeded to bring under his Lordship's consideration the suggestion contained in the 8th paragraph of our letter of 20th March 1822, to which in the 18th paragraph under reply you signify your assent.

16. For your information and that of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, we subjoin a statement of the numbers of chaplains resolved upon by us for the different parts of India.

Bengal 31 Chaplains of the church of England, as explained in the despatch, which provides for all stations recommended by you, and allows of three supernumerary to supply casual vacancies.

2 Ministers of the church of Scotland.

Total Bengal - 33

Madras 22 Chaplains of the church of England, which provides for all the stations recommended by the Government of Fort St. George, and allows of three supernumerary to supply casual vacancies.

2 Ministers of the church of Scotland.

Total Madras - 24

Bombay 13 Chaplains of the church of England, which provides for all the stations recommended by the Government of Bombay, and allows of one supernumerary to supply a casual vacancy.

2 Ministers of the church of Scotland.

Total Bombay - 15

Appendix (P.)

(18.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Bengal Government, dated 23d April 1824.

2. ADVERTING to the 5th section of the Act 4th Geo. 4th, c. 71, we authorize you to build a suitable house at Calcutta for the residence of the Bishop, at an expense not exceeding 60,000 rupees. We conceive that, besides containing proper accommodation for the Bishop, the building should also include suitable offices for the custody of the acts and registers of the diocese of Calcutta.

3. Should it, however, be deemed more expedient to rent, instead of building, a house for his Lordship's accommodation, we authorize you to do so, at an expense not exceeding 600 rupees per month.

4. By the same section, the expenses of the Bishop's visitations are in future to be defrayed by the Company. Considering that the late Bishop of Calcutta deemed it to be his duty to include in his visitations, in addition to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, that of Prince of Wales' Island, we have determined that instead of the allowance of 10,000 rupees, which by our instructions of the 20th September 1815, you were authorized to make to the Bishop (triennially) for each separate visitation to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, a sum of 1,000 rupees shall in future be monthly paid to his Lordship, during his absence from Calcutta in the discharge of his visitatorial functions, either within the limits of your presidency or on the occasion of his visits to Madras, Bombay or Prince of Wales' Island respectively. We likewise authorize you to furnish lascars and tents for the Bishop's use when he shall proceed on his visitations by land, and to hire a vessel for his conveyance when he shall proceed by sea, in the event of its not proving convenient to assign one of our cruisers for his Lordship's use on such occasions.

5. We conclude that the Bishop's visitations will, as heretofore, not be oftener than once in three years.

(19.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the Bengal Government, dated 23d July 1824.

68. WE cannot quit the subject without again conveying to you our positive directions that no considerable advances of public money for any purposes be authorized in future without our permission being previously obtained.

69. As we are desirous of ascertaining the total expense incurred by Government in the ecclesiastical department in the territories subject to your superintendence, we direct that you transmit, for the future, an annual statement, exhibiting, 1st, the salaries and allowances granted to the Bishop, archdeacon, chaplains and others employed in that department; and, 2d, all disbursements authorized for the construction and repair of churches and chapels, and for every other object whatever of an ecclesiastical nature.

(20.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Bengal Government, dated 23d July 1824.

3. WE are informed in these paras. of the measures which you have adopted for providing churches at the principal stations of the army in Bengal under the general authority conveyed to you in our despatch in the public department of the 25th May 1798. It is to be regretted that an earlier attention has not been paid to those instructions, by which the inconvenience stated to have been experienced at several of the army stations from the want of churches, might have been avoided.

4. In considering the measures now in progress for giving effect to our instructions, we approve of your resolution to build churches progressively at the several stations at which they are required, and also of your having, in the directions in which you called for plans and estimates of the proposed buildings, evinced a due regard to our injunction that such edifices as might be erected should be constructed in as plain and simple a style as possible, in order that all unnecessary expense should be avoided.

6. In our public letter of 25th May 1798, we expressed our willingness to afford the means to all our civil and military servants of attending divine worship; but, as we then told you, we shall consider those intentions to be fulfilled by the provision of commodious edifices built in a plain and unexpensive manner.

7. We acquiesce in the reasons you have assigned for authorizing the construction of two churches at the station of Cawnpore, capable of holding about 1,000 persons each, instead of one capable of holding 2,000 persons, viz. the great extent of the station, the detached position of the different barracks, and the circumstance of their being already two chaplains attached to the station of Cawnpore. As these edifices are intended for the joint accommodation of the European troops and inhabitants at Cawnpore, we conclude that part of the expense of their construction will, as in the instances of Futtygurh and other places, be defrayed by private subscriptions on the part of the European residents.

36. Having perused the representation made to you by the late Bishop of Calcutta, after an inquiry on the part of his Lordship respecting the Protestant population of that capital, stating the urgent necessity which existed for supplying additional means of attendance on divine worship, we approve of your determination to erect an additional church near the Durrum tollah loll bazaar, at an estimated expense of 26,033 rupees. It will be satisfactory to us, however, to be informed whether the additional accommodation that will be thereby afforded will be equal to, or will materially exceed, the actual want of the Protestant population of Calcutta in communion with the Established Church.

(18.) Letter to
Bengal,
23 April 1824.

(19.) Letter to
Bengal,
23 July 1824.

(20.) Letter to
Bengal,
23 July 1824.

48. We cannot admit the right of our chaplains to demand fees from persons in His Majesty's or the Company's service belonging to the station to which they are attached, for the performance of services connected with the administration of their sacred functions, but on the other hand we do not intend to restrict them from the acceptance of such fees in cases where they may be freely and gratuitously given.

(21.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Bengal Government, dated 23d February 1825.

9. WHATEVER disbursements are really necessary to the due performance of divine service in the churches of India, and to the convenience of the congregations attending them, we are always disposed to allow; but you are perfectly aware of our determination to sanction such disbursements only of the public money as fairly come within that description.

(22.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Bengal Government, dated 9th June 1825.

1. WE have the honour to transmit, for the information of your honourable Court, copies of correspondence which has passed between this Government and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on the occasion of his lordship's termination of his visitation of the principal civil and military stations under the presidency of Fort William, and of his arrival at Bombay after a long and arduous journey.

2. Your honourable Court will perceive that the Bishop has furnished very useful information regarding the stations at which chaplains are actually located, and offered suggestions with regard to other stations which in his Lordship's judgment urgently demand the appointment of chaplains, and where he deems it desirable that churches should be constructed.

3. The places selected by his Lordship for chaplains are the following:—Chittagong, Monghyr, Dinapore (2d chaplain), Chunar, Allahabad, Lucknow, Futtehgurh, Bareilly, Meerut (2d chaplain), Kurnaul, Delhi, Neemuch, Saugor, Cuttack.

4. Of these, the stations of Delhi and Saugor have already been provided with chaplains; a second chaplain has been allotted to Cawnpore; and, in addition, we shall be enabled to avail ourselves of the services of the Rev. T. Robertson, who has just returned to this presidency from furlough. Eleven stations will, however, remain to be supplied, of the number indicated by the Lord Bishop.

6. With respect to the Lord Bishop's recommendation that churches should be built at Berhampore, Dinapore, Agra and Nusseerabad, we intimated to his Lordship our hope that we should shortly have it in our power to comply with his suggestions on that subject. Arrangements had been made for the construction of churches at Dinapore and Agra, and also for the erection of two churches at Cawnpore; but under the general resolution which has already been communicated to your honourable Court to suspend the execution of all works not absolutely necessary during present circumstances, the construction of the edifices above referred to has been suspended.

7. We request the attention of your honourable Court to the measures which have been adopted for rendering the services of the district chaplains more widely useful by extending their professional labours to contiguous stations.

(23.)—LETTER from the Bishop of Calcutta to the Governor-general in Council, dated Camp near Pittand (Guzerat), April 5th, 1825.

My Lord,

HAVING now finished, for the present, my visitation of the principal civil and military stations in the presidency of Fort William, I have the honour to submit to your Lordship in Council a few observations connected with the object of my journey, and with the circumstances of the Anglo-Indian church in some of her most recent and secluded scenes of action. I cannot, however, commence my Report, without expressing to your Lordship in Council my deep and grateful sense of the liberal and judicious kindness which you have exhibited towards me, both in the allowance provisionally made for my expenses, and in the assistance and countenance which by your direction I have received in every part of my long journey, from the civil and military servants of the honourable Company, nor can I avoid observing, that without this continued and watchful kindness on the part of Government, and the uniform and friendly attention which I have experienced in all the European stations, I should have hardly been able to accomplish a journey longer and more arduous than usually fall to the lot of men of my profession and previous habits of life, and which was begun and has been prosecuted under circumstances of a private nature sufficiently dispiriting and painful.

2. With the wants of Dacca I have already had occasion to trouble your Lordship, and am truly obliged by the readiness with which the requisites which I mentioned have been granted to that station; I will here only repeat the hope which I have lately expressed, that it may be found practicable and expedient to afford separate chaplains to that city and to Chittagong. Both stations are important already, and likely to become more so. The distance between them is too great for them to be conveniently served by the same clergyman on any other system than that which deprives both the one and the other of the ordinances of religion for six months every year. Nor will it escape your Lordship's notice, that there are other important stations in that part of Bengal which must now remain without even the occasional visits of a clergyman.

perform divine service at Mymensing four Sundays in every year, and Backergunge might receive the same attendance from the chaplain at Chittagong, so as to extend to two important and at present almost inaccessible stations those spiritual advantages which the liberality of the honourable Company has endeavoured to secure to all its servants.

3. Berhampore I was unhappily prevented from visiting, by the long illness and death of my chaplain, and my consequent detention at Dacca till it was too late to diverge from my direct course up the Ganges without endangering the loss of the monsoon. From the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, as well as from the personal observations of Archdeacon Corrie, I have received a gratifying account of the punctuality and propriety with which divine service is performed and attended there, but at the same time a strong representation of the necessity of a larger place of worship, the present being extremely insufficient to accommodate the civil and military stations. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of erecting a church or church bungalow more capable than the present to contain the numerous European inhabitants both of Berhampore and Moorshedabad.

4. At Monghyr I found a numerous European society, consisting partly of the honourable Company's civil and military servants, and partly of a class of persons whose spiritual welfare is peculiarly interesting and important, the pensioners and invalid soldiers of the honourable Company's European regiments, together with their wives and families. Most of the invalids are old and infirm; all have much time on their hands; and though few of them are actually ignorant of writing and reading, and the general truths of christianity, they are all exposed to many temptations to vice and drunkenness, for which the best remedies will be found in religious instruction, and in the means of innocent recreation and improvement. The first may be best afforded by a resident chaplain, the second by a station library. As a proof that the former of these favours could not be granted in vain, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that I have recently received a petition, signed by 71 persons (members of the church of England), who in earnest and moving terms solicit from me the continued residence of one of the missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, whose services, unfortunately, I am unable to spare them any longer. And I have also to observe, that the old pensioners which whom I conversed at Monghyr were unanimous in declaring, that the privilege of having a few books within their reach would be one for which they would never cease to be grateful, and, as one of their number expressed himself, a privilege which "would keep them out of harm, and preserve their body and soul." Some assistance of this kind they have on a small scale received already from the stores of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. But the accession of a few books of general information and entertainment, such as the libraries sent by the honourable Company supply, is yet required to meet their wishes, and I trust that their wants in this respect will not be made known in vain to a wise and beneficent Government. If it should be found possible to station a chaplain at Monghyr, it might be expedient to direct him to do duty, during three Sundays in the year, at each of the neighbouring stations of Bhogulpore and Purneah.

5. At Dinapore and Bankipore I was made very strongly sensible of (what I beg leave respectfully to represent to your Lordship in Council) the want of a proper place of worship and the inadequacy of a single chaplain to the wants of the military and civil stations. The room in which divine service is at present performed and for which (as I understand) Government has a considerable monthly rent to pay, is extremely inconvenient, hot and unsightly, as well as too small to accommodate more than one-third the numbers who may be expected to attend from the military station alone. The civil station of Bankipore is so far distant, and in a country during several months in the year so nearly impassable, that its residents could hardly attend divine service at Dinapore, even were there room for them, and the number of European troops and officers with their families is usually so great at the military station, and the sickness and mortality which occur among them are in average years so great that it is hardly possible for a single clergyman during any length of time to perform his duty satisfactorily. But, if a second chaplain were granted to Dinapore, not only would the weekly services of the cantonment be within the scope of their joint exertions, but one of them might attend on alternate Sundays at Bankipore, and the almost equally important station of Chuprah, on the other side of the Ganges. At both these places, if I am rightly informed, the cutcherries would be found sufficiently spacious to accommodate their respective congregations.

6. To the garrison of Buxar, the observations which I have offered with regard to Monghyr apply with nearly equal force. Though I was there on a Sunday, I found the offer of performing divine service received with tokens of great gratitude, and have seldom had a more attentive congregation, or one more interesting from the appearance, age and infirmities of many among their number. Should the chaplain of Ghazee-pore be directed to visit them monthly, the wishes and best interests of these poor old soldiers and their families might be served as far as can be expected; and I would suggest that the usual allowance of books for one station library might be divided between Buxar and Monghyr.

7. At Ghazee-pore the want of a church is very severely felt. The riding-school, which had been previously used for this purpose, I found in so ruinous a state that, on giving notice of my intention to perform divine service there (there being no chaplain), I was assured that no body would venture to attend me, and was compelled to borrow the sale room of a shop-keeper, which, had the usual European troops been there at the time, would have been quite insufficient to hold the congregation.

8. At Benares, I rejoice to say, I found nothing wanting. The church is a very elegant and commodious little structure, and the manner in which service is performed and attended is of the most exemplary description.

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Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
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APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

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9. At Chunar is a numerous European garrison for whom the honourable Company has as yet provided no religious instruction or opportunities of worship, though the number of the officers and their families, the peculiar circumstances of temptation to which the private are exposed, and the sickness of the place, perhaps consequent to those temptations, make it very desirable that these instructions and opportunities should be afforded. Divine service has hitherto been performed by a clergyman of the church of England in the pay of the Church Missionary Society, but who is now likely to be removed to another station. A large and very handsome church was some short time since built by subscription, of which Government, I should apprehend, by undertaking its support and repairs might easily obtain the property; and, till (which I can hardly hope) your Lordship in Council is enabled to assign a distinct chaplain to Chunar, I would respectfully suggest that the chaplain of Benares may be directed to officiate there one Sunday in every month.

10. The numerous civil and military residents at Allahabad have great need of and are very earnest for the grant of a resident chaplain. There is an apartment in the fort which might, as I apprehend, be sufficient for the present as a place of worship, and the chaplain might be directed to visit on one Sunday in the month alternately Jaunpore and Mirzapore.

11. At Cawnpore I was gratified by the information that your Lordship in Council had already munificently ordered the erection of two churches; and two chaplains being already allowed, I need only say that, in my opinion, both these measures are no more than is necessary for the wants of that immense cantonment.

12. At Lucknow is a numerous Christian society, consisting of the honourable Company's civil and military servants; and the dependent cantonments of Seetapore, Secroa and Pertaubghur, very loudly call for the occasional visits of a chaplain, or that at least a clergyman should be placed within a more accessible distance of their inhabitants. I have no reason to suppose that the presence of one of the honourable Company's chaplains would excite any jealousy in the mind of His Majesty the King of Oude, who at no distant period, as I was assured by some of his European servants, himself contributed to the erection of a Roman Catholic chapel in Lucknow. For the celebration of divine service the entrance hall of the residency is at present abundantly sufficient.

13. Futteghur has an elegant and spacious church, and a numerous Christian population, but no chaplain; should one be allowed, (which is on every account very desirable) he might, with great advantage, attend one Sunday in the month alternately at Coel and Mynpooree.

14. Bareilly, Moradabad and Shahjehnpore are all in great need of a chaplain; but the two last might be supplied from Bareilly, in the same way as Coel and Mynpooree from Futteghur. In Bareilly I collected, at a very short notice, an attentive congregation of about 100 Europeans who now are dependent for all the offices of religion on the occasional help which they can obtain from the stations of Cawnpore and Meerut, the first at the distance of 160 miles, the other of 135.

15. The military and civil stations of Almorah and Havelbaugh, from their remote situation and the belt of dangerous and pestilential forests which divide them from the plain, are liable to much inconvenience from the want of a resident clergyman. Nevertheless as the coolness of its mountains may make Kumaoon a desirable retreat for some of the honourable Company's clerical servants whose health may require a change of climate, it is possible that this want may be supplied in a tolerable degree by such occasional visitors, especially when the excellence of the air of Almorah and the accommodations which the liberality of Government has provided there for invalids shall be more generally known.

16. I have already expressed to your Lordship in Council, the gratification which I received from all which I saw at Meerut, both with regard to the size and beauty of the church, the number of the congregation who regularly attend it, and the orderly and edifying manner in which Mr. Fisher performs his duties, as well as his earnest request that a coadjutor may be allowed him; and as soon as the more crying and urgent wants of other congregations have been in some degree supplied, I shall sincerely rejoice, should your Lordship find it expedient to grant the favour. Omitting all mention of different voluntary services which Mr. Fisher has undertaken in the course of the week, the regular and necessary duties of Meerut, the Sunday's service, the attendance in the hospitals, and on the schools; the baptisms, marriages, and above all, the funerals, are really more than most men would have strength, even in a more favourable climate, to perform single handed; and Meerut, like Cawnpore, is a place by far too considerable to be left (as it must now be in case of the death or sickness of the chaplain) for several months together, without a resident and efficient minister.

17. I was not able myself to visit either Kurnaul or Lodeanah, but from the information which I could collect, these stations experience a scarcely less urgent want of clerical aid, than that which I mentioned as existing at Bareilly. Kurnaul is 90, and Lodeanah 100 miles from the nearest clergyman, and the number of Europeans at each station is represented as considerable. A chaplain stationed at Kurnaul, might visit Lodeanah and Saharunpore each four Sundays in the year, and the residents at these places would, during the rest of the year be at a less appalling distance from a christian minister, as well as from the opportunity of obtaining marriage, &c.

18. For the appointment of a chaplain at Delhi, where I confirmed above 40 persons, and had a congregation of 200, many urgent motives plead. It is a circumstance not overlooked by the natives of Hindoostan, nor does it by any means raise our character in their estimation, that in the ancient imperial city, the ruling nation should be the only one without the exterior sign or visible opportunity of worship. And till the church is completed, the erection of which by Lieutenant-colonel Skinner, I rejoiced to hear had met

venient place of assembly for the purpose of worship. From Delhi to Hanse may also be found a distance not too great for the occasional visits of a chaplain.

19. At Agra, where the congregation is numerous, a church is much wanted. The present building is small, inconvenient, and situated very disadvantageously for the European soldiers. It is private property, and rented by Government. In conformity with the plan which I have in other instances suggested, the chaplain of Agra might in addition to his present duties, pay monthly visits alternately to Etawah and to Muttra, where the number of Europeans is too great to be left without the occasional attendance of a clergyman.

20. Nusseerabad affords a very numerous congregation, and I had every reason to be satisfied with their attentive demeanor, and the manner in which the chaplain, Mr. Palmer, performed divine service. As yet, however, there are none of the external decencies or usual means of devotion. The only convenient place which can be obtained for public worship is a moderately sized room, private property and used as a ball-room. There is neither surplice, altar, communion plate, reading desk, nor any prayer-book or bible but what are private property; there are no seats but what the congregation bring with them, and as chairs are not numerous in Nusseerabad, a great proportion of the soldiers and their families are obliged to stand, or sit on the ground, during the whole of divine service. It is my respectful request to your Lordship in Council, that you will be pleased to authorize the proper officer to supply these immediate and urgent wants, as also that you will take measures for the erection of a proper place of worship at this important and increasing station. As timber is the chief article of expense to the west of the Jumna, it is probable that by substituting an arched roof of stone for the usual terrace of beams and pukka work, not only a greater degree of durability will be attainable, but a very moderate expense would be sufficient to raise a building suitable for the purpose and the situation.

21. Dependent naturally on Nusseerabad, is the important station of Neemuch. This is unfortunately too far removed from the former to admit of a monthly visit, and I have no hope that, with the present strength of our ecclesiastical establishment, your Lordship will be able to assign it a separate chaplain. Your Lordship, however, may possibly find it expedient to direct the chaplain of Nusseerabad to preach here four Sundays in the year, two in the spring and two after the conclusion of the rains; and on four other Sundays (to be determined by the convenience of the brigadier at Nusseerabad and the political agency at Ajmere,) to attend for the same purpose at the last named city.

22. Of Saugor and Cuttack I can as yet speak from no personal knowledge. But I cannot but respectfully represent to your Lordship in Council, the great and undiminished necessity of appointing chaplains to both those stations, founded not only on the number of Europeans at each of them, but on their extremely remote and inaccessible situation, and the inconvenience and distress which this distance frequently occasions to individuals. I would also suggest, that the chaplain of Saugor be directed, on four Sundays in the year, to officiate at Ilhambulpore, and that the chaplain of Cuttack attend eight Sundays in the year at Pooree.

23. In suggesting, which I do with much deference, the above location of chaplains, I am not aware that I have over-rated the importance of any station; and I am sure that I have passed over many where I could have ardently desired to see a resident clergyman. It is not indeed easy to witness the lamentable effects of a long and total seclusion from the preaching of the Gospel and the sacraments: it is not easy to hear the complaint of officers high in the service, that for twenty years together they have never had an opportunity of public worship; to receive letters from various parts of the country, from persons desirous of contracting marriages, and deprived of the means of obtaining a lawful and regular union; to remark the gradual forgetfulness not only of the Christian religion, but of the English language, which sometimes occurs in boys who, having been well brought up in the Military Orphan School, lose all which they had learned when attached as drummers to Native corps, and sent to distant stations: it is not easy to witness these unfortunate circumstances, without earnestly desiring that (so far as the evils will admit of a remedy) they may obtain one. Your Lordship will however, observe, that in the proposed allotment of chaplains, I have kept within the number already granted to the presidency of Fort William, by the munificence of the honourable Company. It is unfortunately but too true, that in a climate like that of India, it can rarely happen that out of that establishment the whole can be effective and resident. But the observations which I have offered, may possibly assist your Lordship in Council, in distributing the clergy at your disposal in the places where they are most wanted; and may prove also, that (liberal as the number of chaplains assigned to this presidency undoubtedly is), it is no more than barely adequate to the vast extent and increasing spiritual wants of the territory over which they are to be scattered.

24. Of these increasing wants, indeed, there is one cause which is sufficiently apparent almost every where, and which cannot be contemplated without the liveliest gratitude to Almighty God, to whose blessing only such a happy event can be ascribed; I mean the increased and increasing attention, which both at home and in these Colonies, is paid to religious subjects. Great as has been the increase in the European and Indo-British population of Calcutta, this increase is not alone sufficient to account for the fact that, where thirty years ago, even a single congregation could scarcely be collected on a Sunday morning, three spacious edifices, with double duty in two of them, and exclusive of the chapels of Hourah and Bishop's College, should at present be found inadequate to the wants and wishes of the members of the Episcopal church alone; nor have I been able to witness the general anxiety displayed in every part of these Provinces, to obtain a more numerous clergy, and an easier access to the external means of religion, without remarking how completely the zeal refutes the prejudice which once prevailed against us in England, as if British subjects in the East were forgetful of the truths, and indifferent to the duties which, like the rest of their country-

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(23.) Letter from
the Bishop of
Calcutta to the
Bengal Govern-
ment, 5 April 1825.

men, they had been taught in early life to revere and cherish. But the more conspicuously this slander is refuted by the high feelings of duty and religion displayed in the lives and conduct of, I am happy to say, a majority of the civil and military servants of the honourable Company, the more and stronger obligations are imposed, even politically speaking, on the governors of this empire, to supply with wholesome food, and direct into a safe and salutary channel, those principles which require only this food and this direction, to secure the renown, the prosperity, and the continuance of one of the noblest sovereignties which the world has seen.

25. With regard to the new churches, of which I have suggested the propriety, I have less apprehension of being thought unreasonable, inasmuch as I have recommended none of which the necessity was not conspicuous, and inasmuch as I believe that the wants of most of the stations which I have named have already occupied the attention of your Lordship in Council; but I would beg leave to observe, that in the majority of instances in which churches are required, so a solid and convenient building is obtained for divine service, I should feel very little anxiety that it should be adorned with the usual and costly appendages of an European church. I conceive indeed that by supplying the edifices in question with verandahs and omitting the lofty steeple, much comfort and convenience would, in such a climate as ours, be gained, with the loss of what is ornamental only, while perhaps four churches might thus be raised at little more than the expense of *three* on the customary and ancient model. Designs for Ghazee-pore by Captain Carter, and for Agra by Captain Taylor, will, I believe, ere this, have been laid before your Lordship in Council, which appeared to me to unite in a remarkable degree the requisites of space, convenience and shelter from the peculiarities of our Indian climate, with a moderate expense and an exterior far from inelegant. At Nusseerabad, however, from the reasons which I have already hinted, it should seem that a different style of building is desirable, and it may be worth consideration whether the solid and stately architecture of the Mussulmans and Hindoos may not be advantageously copied for the purposes of a purer religion.

26. In suggesting to your Lordship in Council the propriety of enjoining the different chaplains to visit occasionally the smaller stations within the districts to which they are appointed, I have been actuated by an anxiety to render the services of a small number as widely useful as possible, and to obviate, so far as the nature of the case will admit, the great and crying evils which arise from a total disuse of public worship and preaching in any Christian society. Such a measure as I have recommended has been adopted with the best effects in the presidency of Bombay, though from the greater number of chaplains allowed to that establishment (in proportion to the number of stations to be supplied) the measure was less necessary than in the vast provinces which I have now been traversing. Of course it cannot be done without some moderate allowance for the additional expense thus imposed on the chaplains, an allowance which has in Bombay been settled at the ordinary rate of dâk hire for their journeys and a small surplus for contingent charges. And when it is considered that by this arrangement one chaplain may do the work of several, and that some arrangement of the kind seems implied in the name of district chaplains, by which the honourable Company's clerical servants throughout the Mofussil are distinguished, I trust that I shall not be thought unreasonable in recommending some measure of this nature to the adoption of your Lordship in Council.

27. Of the characters and conduct of the honourable Company's clerical servants in this presidency, it gives me sincere pleasure to be able to report most favourably; so far as I have observed or have been able to learn from others, they are all decent and regular in their lives, all show a becoming attention to the business and duties of their profession, and there are some among them whose zeal, abilities and acquirements would have attracted notice in the most conspicuous spheres of their profession and in the best periods of English ecclesiastical history.

28. Of the other clergymen of the English church not in the service of the honourable Company, but under its license and permission residing in these Colonies, I may be permitted to observe from my personal acquaintance with most of them, and my diligent inquiries respecting all, that they well merit the protection and indulgence which they have thus far received from Government. In their intercourse with the natives and their management of the schools instituted for the benefit of Hindoo and Mussulman children, I have been careful to caution these pious and benevolent men against giving a needless offence to the prejudices of the people, or becoming by their manner of preaching unnecessarily and injuriously conspicuous; but I have no reason to believe that this caution was made necessary by any part of their previous conduct, and I have had reason to believe that the conservation of many of them has been sought after, and their character held in great reverence and esteem, both by Mussulmans and the different sects of Hindoos.

29. I lastly beg leave to offer my congratulations to your Lordship in Council on the internal peace and the appearance of general prosperity and content which, notwithstanding a protracted drought and other unfavourable circumstances, have attracted my attention in every part of the honourable Company's territories which I have visited. It is my earnest prayer to that good Providence who has already made the mild, and just and stable Government of British functionaries, productive of so much advantage to Hindoostan, that He would preserve and prosper an influence which has been hitherto so well employed, that He would eventually make our nation the dispenser of still greater blessings to our Asiatic brethren, and in His own good time, and by such gentle and peaceable means as only are well pleasing

in His sight, unite to us in a community of faith, of morals, of science and political institutions, the brave, the mild, the civilized and highly intelligent race, who only in the above respects can be said to fall short of Britons.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Reginald Calcutta.*

(23.) Letter from the Bishop of Calcutta to the Bengal Government, 5 April 1825.

(24.)—LETTER from the Bishop of Calcutta to the Governor-general in Council, dated Bombay, April 26th, 1825.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge to your Lordship in Council, the receipt, since my arrival in this presidency, of Mr. Secretary Lushington's letter of March 17th. It happened by a singular coincidence that some short time previous I had despatched a letter, in which I had taken the liberty of calling the attention of your Lordship in Council to many of the leading topics mentioned there, and it was with no common gratification that I found that on points of so much importance your Lordship in Council was already prepared to adopt measures in unison with those which I was most anxious respectfully to suggest to you.

This circumstance will render it unnecessary for me to intrude at present on your Lordship any further than to express my obligation for the ready attention which you have paid to the wants of the ecclesiastical service at Meerut, and the requests of the same kind which I have previously laid before you, as well as to acknowledge with gratitude, the humane and enlightened solicitude with which your Lordship's Government ever since my arrival in India, has continued to watch over the comfort and welfare of the honourable Company's clerical servants, and the religious instructions of the European inhabitants of this great empire.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Reginald Calcutta.*

(24.) Letter from the Bishop of Calcutta to the Bengal Government, 26 April 1825.

(25.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated 19th May 1825.

Para. 3. THE principle by which Government has usually been guided in the allotment of chaplains, is the number of Europeans at a station. Very considerable distance from the residence of a clergyman, provided there be an adequate congregation, may be considered to have weight; and the circumstance of the actual existence of a church, affords a ground for preference when the claims proceeding from number and isolated position are satisfied. For these reasons the Governor-general in Council, aided by your Lordship's suggestions, has recently appointed chaplains to Saugor and Delhi, and it appears consistent with those principles and your Lordship's views, that the selection of Bareilly, Cuttack, Futtehgurh and Chunar as stations for chaplains, be primarily contemplated. It will be understood, however, that a second chaplain at Cawnpore must first be provided, which, in fact, will only be supplying a vacancy of an original appointment, and remedying a want admitted to be very urgent, at one of the most laborious cures under this presidency, your Lordship's representation with regard to Meerut will also be borne in recollection.

(25.) Letter from the Bengal Government to the Bishop of Calcutta, 19 May 1825.

4. In order, however, to fulfil the wishes of your Lordship, it will be necessary for the Government to apply to the honourable Court of Directors to augment the number of their clerical servants by the appointment of new chaplains; and the approaching return of chaplains on furlough announced from home, will not suffice to meet the demands of 14 which your proposed arrangements embrace. Until the ecclesiastical establishment shall be enlarged, it will not be necessary to consider the less pressing calls for the location of chaplains adverted to by your Lordship.

5. His Lordship in Council hopes that Government may shortly be enabled to comply with your Lordship's recommendation, regarding the erection of churches at Berhampore, Dinapore, Agra and Nusseerabad. Arrangements had been made for the construction of churches at Dinapore and Agra, which circumstances have since rendered it expedient to suspend.

6. No time will be lost in providing a small quantity of suitable books for the use of the Europeans at Monghyr and Buxar as suggested by your Lordship.

7. In addition to the communication conveyed to your Lordship in my letter of the 17th March, relative to the new duties imposed upon district chaplains, any further observations in this address appear to be unnecessary. Your Lordship's concurrence in the proposed measure being so unqualified, you will, of course, consider yourself at liberty to instruct any district chaplain to extend his professional labours in the manner alluded to, to stations contiguous to his own, without reference to Government. Your Lordship's report of the conduct of the chaplains in the interior is extremely satisfactory.

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(26.) Letter from
the Bishop of
Bengal,
25 Aug. 1825.(26.)—ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bengal Government*,
dated 25 August 1825.

IN continuation of our despatch dated the 9th June last, relative to the augmentation of the clerical establishment at this presidency, we have the honour to transmit to your honourable Court the enclosed copy of a letter under date the 23d of June last, from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, together with the memorial referred to in it.

(27.)—LETTER from the Bishop of *Calcutta* to the Governor-general in Council,
dated *Bombay*, June 23, 1825.(27.) Letter from
the Bishop of
Calcutta to the
Bengal Govern-
ment, 23 June 1825.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordship in Council, a petition which I have just received, with the request that your Lordship will be pleased to forward the same to the honourable Court of Directors, with so much of your Lordship's powerful recommendation as you may think it worthy of. It is signed by about 300 of the honourable Company's civil and military servants in the Mofussil stations of the presidency of Fort William, as well as no inconsiderable number of the officers of His Majesty's regiments serving in that presidency.

The petitioners acknowledge with gratitude the munificent attention which the honourable Company have already exhibited towards their spiritual wants, in the recent augmentation of the number of chaplains; but they solicit a yet further supply, to make up the deficiencies which death and sickness must continually occasion in the establishment, and to enable your Lordship in Council to assign a clergyman to each considerable station.

As this is a subject on which I have recently had the honour to address your Lordship, I will not trespass on your Lordship's time by any observations of my own, except it be to assure you that the petition arose from no suggestions of mine, but has its origin, to the best of my knowledge and belief, exclusively in the feelings and wants of the highly respectable individuals whose names are subscribed to it.

It is indeed with a degree of pleasure that I transmit this document to your Lordship in Council, both as it vindicates me from all suspicion of having exaggerated or misrepresented the necessities and desires of the honourable Company's servants in the Mofussil, and because I recognise with feelings of sincere respect and gratitude (in the measures already taken by your Lordship's Government, and the obliging answer which my own application has received) a parental anxiety to meet, so far as circumstances allow, the prayer of the petitioners, and to provide in the most effectual and least questionable manner for the efficiency and respectability of the Christian church in India.

I am happy to observe that the recent arrivals from Europe have already enabled your Lordship in Council to add, in some degree, to the small number of chaplains whose services at the date of the petition were available; but it is, unfortunately, but too evident that the supply has as yet been by no means equal to the wants of the European Christians within the bounds of the presidency.

I have, &c.

Bombay, June 23, 1825.

(signed) *Reginald Calcutta.*(28.)—PETITION to the Court of Directors of the *East India Company*,
dated August 25, 1824.(28.) Petition to the
Court of Directors,
25 Aug. 1824.

Honourable Sirs,

WE, the undersigned European inhabitants of that portion of British India which is subject to the presidency of Fort William, deem it incumbent on us to submit to your honourable Court the urgent necessity that appears to us to exist for a considerable increase of the ecclesiastical establishment.

2. We desire to acknowledge with gratitude the late resolution of your honourable Court to augment the number of chaplains at this presidency to 31; but of that number 16 only are actually present. Indeed the establishment can never, for obvious reasons, be complete; and if complete, would on its present scale be scarcely sufficient to supply the religious wants of the European community, divided as that community is into small stations, at considerable distances from each other, and scattered over a surface of country extending in one direction from Neemuch to Chittagong, and in another from Nepal to Nagpore, and comprising no less than 300,000 square miles.

3. With the exception of a few of the principal of those stations, the European inhabitants dispersed throughout that vast extent of country, are for the most part denied those offices of religion common to all other Christian people. Many come out to India before their minds are sufficiently matured to resist the influence of native licentiousness, and they are left exposed to it, unchecked by those restraints which are imposed by the presence of religious establishments and the prevalence of religious example. In some places not a single English clergyman can be found to perform any of the ordinances of our church, not even the rite of baptism, and the Christian is left even in the last expiring struggle deprived of that support which only religion can administer.

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(28.) Petition to
Court of Directors
25 Aug. 1824.

4. In former times the residence of Europeans in India was comparatively short, and if during that period they were cut off from the opportunity of attending public worship, they returned before much of life had elapsed, to the enjoyment of that blessing in their native country; but now nine-tenths of those who come out can have little hope to return; and from the causes we have stated, many of them must be necessitated to go down to the grave without the possibility of profiting by those means which the institutions of our country hold forth to all;—those means which experience proves to be alone made effectual for rescuing men from that moral and mental deterioration to which the seducing effect of heathen example, the propensities of ungoverned youth, and the long disuse of religious observances have reduced them.

5. But it is not to Europeans alone that the ill effects of the absence of Christian ordinances extend. The natives of all classes, who, as is well known, are strongly attached to religious institutions, are by no means more favourably disposed towards us for paying so little attention to public worship. Education, in all its branches, is making rapid progress among them, but without a corresponding diffusion of religious principle, the extension of knowledge is by no means without its dangers.

6. The necessary consequence of that intellectual improvement which has already taken place, must be the overthrow of the Hindoo system, the tenets of which are incompatible with the first principles of reason and science. This effect is even now in steady though silent operation. It becomes then a question of no light importance, whether on the breaking up of his prejudices the Hindoo shall have no alternative but the adoption of Mahomedanism, or whether the opportunity shall be permitted to such as may desire it, of attaching themselves to our national church. But for this purpose every effort must be made to establish, in the first instance, our own religion amongst ourselves. It will be difficult even when the Native has lost all confidence in his own tenets, to dispose him to the adoption of ours, while he perceives little traces of Christianity as a national institution, and little reluctance on our part to act openly and habitually in direct opposition to its declared precepts.

7. Under these impressions we earnestly solicit the honourable Court to strengthen the ecclesiastical establishment of this presidency so as to admit of the appointment of a chaplain at every station where the number of Christian inhabitants may, in the opinion of the Governor-general in Council, be sufficient to require it; and that arrangements be made for the erection of suitable places of public worship at all such stations.

8. We will only further add, that in submitting this Memorial our object is to see generally established here those Christian observances and religious restraints which are the happy distinctions of our native country. Many of us have passed the best part of our lives in your service, suffering the privations which we have attempted to describe; and we are convinced that the remedy proposed, by its effect on the principles and practice of all classes of your servants, will confer a lasting benefit on the country, and secure upon the firmest basis the interests of Government.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(29.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal Government*,
dated 5th April 1826.

Presidency including Domestic Chaplain.	- 8
Cawnpore	- 2
Berhampore	- 1
Meerut	- 1
Futtyghur	- 1
Dinapore and Patna	1
Agra	- 2
Benares	- 1
Dacca and Chittagong	- 1
Ghazepore	- 1
Nagpore	- 1
Cuttack	- 1
Nerbuddah	- 1
Howrah	- 1
Allahabad	- 1
Mhow and Nusseerabad	- 1
Kurnaul	- 1
Bareilly	- 1
Calpee	- 1

2. We have taken into consideration your despatch in this department, dated the 9th of June last, conveying a representation which the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has made of the inadequacy of the number of chaplains upon your establishment.

3. The number already fixed is 31, (of whom 11 are "junior chaplains") which provides for 27 stations, as per margin, and allows four for casualties and cases of absence.

4. The stations not provided for in that number, and for which the Bishop wishes provision to be made, are,—Chittagong, a separate chaplain, instead of being dependent upon the chaplain of Dacca; Monghyr; Dinapore, a separate chaplain, instead of being dependent upon the chaplain of Patna; Chunar; Lucknow; Meerut, a second chaplain, as at Cawnpore; Neemuch, a separate chaplain, instead of being dependent upon the chaplain of Nusseerabad; Saugor.

5. Being desirous as far as possible adequately to provide for the spiritual wants of our servants, and considering that with regard to most of the stations the Bishop has advanced ample arguments to show the necessity of an augmentation, we have resolved to add six chaplains to your ecclesiastical establishment.

6. This will augment the total establishment to 37 (of whom 13 are to be "junior chaplains,") which number we trust and expect will be found fully sufficient, the more especially as two of the stations till lately provided with chaplains of your establishment, viz. Mhow and Nagpore, are now supplied, the former from Bombay and the latter from Madras.

7. We have already added a chaplain to the Bombay establishment to meet the supply of Mhow, and it is our intention to add one to the Madras establishment for the supply of Nagpore.

8. The emoluments of the chaplains whom we may appoint under this arrangement will be regulated by our orders affecting the salaries of "junior chaplains," dated the 20th of March 1822 and 21st of January 1824.

Appendix (P.)

(30.) Letter to
Bengal,
2 Nov. 1826.(30.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Bengal Government,
dated 22d November 1826.

2. WE have lately directed our attention to the regulations under which chaplains are permitted to retire from the service; and from an anxious desire to promote the respectability and comfort of that class of our servants, we have resolved that the retiring pay of chaplains, after a service of eighteen years, including three years furlough, be augmented from 292*l.* per annum, the pay of major, to 365*l.* per annum, the pay of lieutenant-colonel; and that in cases of bad health, certified in conformity with the existing regulations, chaplains shall be allowed to retire after ten years actual service, upon 200*l.* 15*s.*, the half-pay of lieutenant-colonel, instead of 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, the half-pay of major; and upon the production of similar certificates, after seven years actual service, upon 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, the half-pay of major, instead of 127*l.* 15*s.*, the half-pay of captain.

3. We have further to acquaint you that we have determined to abolish the designation of junior chaplains, and we desire that the chaplains be hereafter distinguished only by the title applicable to the stations at which they are placed, such as chaplains at the Presidency, and district chaplains.

(31.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Bengal Government,
dated October 17, 1827.(31.) Letter to
Bengal,
17 Oct. 1827.

11. WE take this opportunity of reiterating our often repeated observation, that we are unwilling to expend the public money on unnecessary ornament, and that in all public buildings, and churches among the rest, architectural ornament is with us a secondary consideration to suitable convenience or accommodation and economy.

52. We trust that it will very rarely occur that chaplains belonging to your establishment in India are unattached to any station or church. In such cases, however, and for the short period of their continuance, we approve of your resolution fixing the chaplains' allowances at S*a* R*s* 574. 11. 5. per month.

(32.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Bengal Government,
dated 14th October 1829.(32.) Letter to
Bengal,
14 Oct. 1829.Letter from Bengal,
March 21, 1827, paras.
19 & 26 to 43, also
8 to 12, and 14 to 20
of Letter of 28 Feb.
1828.

5. WE desire that you take care not to allow chaplains to be unnecessarily absent from the establishment to which they belong; the number which we have fixed for each being only adequate to the supply of the respective stations.

8. From the documents referred to in these paragraphs, and from your consultations to September 1828, inclusive, we have prepared the Table, No. 1,* from which it appears that the

* TABLE No. 1.

	NAME or STATION of EDIFICE.	Amount of Outlay.		Per Month.	
		Occasional Outlay.	S <i>a</i> R <i>s</i>		
1	Old or Mission Church - -	6,000 - -	- -	- -	* Exclusive of commission at 10 per cent. to the officer superintending the finishing of the interior and the fittings up, R <i>s</i> 2,210.
2	St. James - - - -	4,680 5 2½	- -	- -	
3	St. Peter's - - - -	11,370 6 6	173 - -	- -	
4	Houma - - - -	500 - -	113 4 - -	- -	
5	Dum Dum - - - -	8,038 - 7	218 - -	- -	- - Exclusive of an allowance of 50 rupees per annum for oil.
6	Cawnpore - S <i>a</i> R <i>s</i> 287 - -	274 10 - -	- -	- -	
7	Ghazee pore and Dinapore - 25,385 13 5½	24,291 1 2	61 - -	- -	
8	Saugor - - - -	28,000 - -	- -	- -	
9	Dacca - - - -	† 2,319 7 - -	- -	- -	† The sum originally authorized to be expended amounted to R <i>s</i> 49,837. 1. 3½.
10	Meerut - - 1,816 5 - -	7,882 4 9	34 - -	- -	
11	Futtyghur - - 1,053 4 4	1,737 15 9	- -	- -	
12	Agra - - - 21,931 6 11½	1,007 13 7	- -	- -	
13	Allahabad - - 1,416 - -	20,989 1 9	- -	- -	† Congregation apparently over-rated at 500 persons.
14	Benares or Secrole - -	1,354 15 - -	62 - -	- -	
15	Room in General Hospital - -	9,601 9 7	- -	- -	
16	Cuttack - - - -	6,425 11 4½	- -	- -	
17	Chunar - - - -	5,000 - -	14 - -	- -	§ Congregation about 150 or 200 persons.
18	Goruckpore - - - -	- - - -	343 - -	- -	
19	Berhampore - - - -	- - - -	40 - -	- -	
20	Nusseerabad - - 63 12 6	- - - -	120 - -	- -	
21	Chinaurah - - - -	61 - 6	- -	- -	Congregation about 30 persons.
22	Bareilly - - - -	2,281 3 1	- -	- -	
23	Kurnaul - - - -	- - - -	- -	- -	
24	Neemuch - - 151 7 - -	68 6 8	132 - -	- -	
25	St. John's Cathedral - -	144 14 6	60 - -	- -	
Total Expense - - S <i>a</i> R <i>s</i>		1,42,028 15 -½	1,370 4 - -	- -	

the total expense for buildings and repairs in this department from the 31st August 1826 to the 4th September 1828, is S*a* R*s* 1,42,028, and of the additions to establishments sanctioned within the same period, S*a* R*s* 1,370. 4. per mensem. We find in one or two instances, a statement of the numbers of the congregation, we desire that a similar statement may be furnished in every instance.

9. With respect to the details of these disbursements, we can form no judgment of their propriety or economy in the majority of cases.

28. The aggregate expenses of this department were S*a* R*s* 3,57,111 in 1824-25, S*a* R*s* 4,39,614 in 1825-26, and S*a* R*s* 4,14,516. 9. 4. in 1826-27. It is so far satisfactory, that the expenses of the third of these years are somewhat less than those of the second; but the expenses of both are considerably above those of the first.

29. The Table, No. 2,* which we have drawn from the books of establishments, although it does not in later years when compared with the statements referred to in the preceding paragraph, exhibit the whole expenses of the department, sufficiently indicates their magnitude and progressive increase.

30. We notice among the disbursements for the year 1825-26, a charge of 6,909 rupees for the salary of a surgeon to the Lord Bishop.

31. We desire to be informed by what authority this unusual expense was incurred.

41. As we authorized you to provide the Bishop with a house at an expense not exceeding R*s* 600 per mensem, which was to include allowance for repairs and all expenses whatever, and as you informed us that you had done so, we are surprised to find ourselves liable to an additional charge on that account.

(33.)—LETTER from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Secretary to Government,
dated Calcutta, May 18th, 1830.

Sir,

In reference to your public letter of the date of March 30th, 1830, I have now the honour to enclose a return†, &c. as required by the honourable Court of Directors, which I beg may be submitted to the right honourable the Governor-general in Council.

I cannot forward this document without availing myself of the opportunity the occasion affords, of inviting the attention of his Lordship in Council to the actual state of the ecclesiastical establishments, as respects the number of the chaplains. Of 36 allowed by the honourable Court for this presidency, only 24 are now in India, and of these one is under inhibition. The necessary consequence of this deficient provision is that several very important stations are altogether deprived of the benefit of clerical ministrations.

With respect to that increasing body of Europeans, which under the wise protection of the Government is rapidly diffusing itself throughout the presidency, I trust that some general measure will, at no distant period, be adopted for placing within their reach the means of the religious instruction and sound and useful education. I request that you will have the goodness to convey to the Supreme Government the expression of my earnest desire to aid in the advancement of any measure by which this important object may be secured. The right honourable the Governor-general in Council may command my best services in furtherance of any plan it may be deemed expedient to pursue for the accomplishment of a design so interesting and important.

I have, &c. &c.

(signed) J. M. Calcutta.

* TABLE No. 2.

Y E A R.	Ordinary Expenditure.		Contingent Expenditure.		Total Expenditure.	
	Per Month.	Per Month.	Per Month.	Per Month.	Per Annum.	Per Annum.
1815	11,626 13 6	248 - -	11,874 13 6	1,42,498 2 -		
1816	20,339 3 6	556 - -	20,895 3 6	2,50,742 10 -		
1817	22,178 5 -	388 - -	22,566 5 -	2,70,795 12 -		
1818	22,838 2 11	459 - -	23,297 2 11	2,79,566 3 -		
1819	22,729 15 4	922 - -	23,651 15 4	2,83,823 8 -		
1820	22,463 5 4	857 - -	23,320 5 4	2,79,844 - -		
1821	21,378 12 3	1,721 - -	23,099 12 3	2,77,197 3 -		
1822	22,446 3 7	1,117 - -	23,563 3 7	2,82,758 11 -		
1823	19,963 14 10	1,205 - -	21,168 14 10	2,54,027 2 -		
1824	24,971 14 6	3,152 - -	28,123 14 6	3,37,486 14 -		
1825	26,962 10 5	1,798 - -	28,760 10 5	3,45,127 13 -		
1826	29,675 7 2	1,395 - -	31,070 7 2	3,72,845 6 -		
1827	30,999 12 7	2,379 - -	33,378 12 7	4,00,545 7 -		

Letter from 7 July 1829.
 Sicca Rupees 1,000 per mensem
 (the amount fixed by Court) and
 camp equipage, assigned to the
 Bishop on his visitation of the
 churches of the archdeaconry of
 Calcutta. Sicca Rupees 400 per
 mensem fixed salary, and 6 Rupees
 per diem, travelling charges, allowed
 to an assistant surgeon nominated to
 attend the Bishop during his
 visitation.
 • 400 Rupees.
 Rs. 6 per day } 180
 30 days }
 580 per mensem.

(34.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal Government*,
 dated 6th October 1830.

THE allowance of 1,000 rupees per mensem, with camp equipage and the proper establishment for its care and removal, is in conformity with our orders, and of course receives our sanction. The allowance for an assistant surgeon (about 580 rupees * per mensem) is an additional expense, which we do not think it necessary to incur, as the Bishop on his visitation, proceeding from station to station, can never be far from medical advice, and in the event of his being indisposed, a surgeon from one station could attend his Lordship to the next. By the terms of the Act of Parliament, 4 Geo. 4, c. 71, sec. 5, you were not justified in granting that or any addition without our previous sanction.

(35.)—ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal Government*,
 dated 4th May 1831.

(35.) Letter to
Bengal,
 4 May 1831.

IN consequence of a reference which has been made to us by the Government of Bombay, we think it right to desire that the allowances of chaplains, whether of the English or the Scotch church, absent within the limits of the charter, including the Cape of Good Hope, be subject to deductions in the same proportion as those of our civil servants; and that a chaplain officiating for an absentee receive the allowances stopped under this order when the stoppage does not exceed 200 rupees a month; but in all cases where the deductions exceed that sum, we direct the surplus to be credited to the account of civil charges.

(36.)—ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal Government*,
 dated 15th June 1831.

Letter from, dated
 23 Nov. 1830.
 † See App. O. 3.

YOU will have observed by our despatch to you in the public department, of February last †, paragraphs 18 to 21, that we have fixed the allowances of the chaplains of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca at 9,800 rupees per annum each.
 Mr. Jones will have the benefit of that arrangement; but we must decline to grant him any salary in excess of that amount.

(37.)—ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal Government*,
 dated 20th July 1831.

(37.) Letter to
Bengal,
 20 July 1831.

THE practice of periodical visitations by district chaplains is, we think, judicious, being calculated to make the services of our ecclesiastical functionaries more extensively useful than they would otherwise be. But, whilst, for this reason, we sanction the grant of an extra allowance to each chaplain for the period of such visits, we are of opinion that 360 rupees per mensem, the amount paid by you, is excessive, and we desire that it be immediately reduced to 200 rupees per mensem, which we think amply sufficient.

We are, &c.
 (signed) R. Campbell,
 J. G. Ravenshaw, &c. &c.

(38.)—ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal Government* (No. 1.),
 dated 1st February 1832.

Letter from
 3 Aug. 1830.
 Paras. 14, 65, 66,
 and Letter, 7 June 1831.
 Pay - - - 60
 Gratuity - - - 24
 Tentage - - - 50
 Full Rations - - 120
 Salary - - - 165
 Rup. per mensem - 410

WE think satisfactory reasons have been assigned for the appointment of an assistant-surgeon to attend the Bishop of Calcutta during his episcopal visitations, and we authorize you to grant to the individual who may from time to time be selected for that duty, the allowances usually drawn by assistant-surgeons in charge of a battalion of native infantry when in the field, as stated in the margin.

We are, &c. &c.

(39.)—LETTER from the *Calcutta Civil Finance Committee* to the Governor-general in Council at *Bengal*, dated 30th April 1830.

(39.) Letter from
Calcutta Civil
Finance Committee
 to Governor-general,
 30 April 1830.

My Lord,
 1. WE propose in this address to bring the ecclesiastical establishments to the notice of your Lordship in Council. In our letter of the 3d December we pointed out that the expense on that account, which in 1813-14 amounted to Rs 1,22,391 had risen in 1823-24 to Rs 6,57,563, and in 1827-28 to Rs 8,80,992. We apprehend that, unless checked, it has not yet by any means attained its full limits, as we are aware that, in the opinion of those authorities who may be considered most competent to form a correct judgment, the establishment is still inadequate to the performance of the duties with which it is charged. In this view of the matter, and especially in the present state of financial difficulty, it may deserve serious consideration on what principles the ecclesiastical establishment of India ought to be constituted and its extent determined.

2. In the first place, we believe that there is a general concurrence of sentiment that the constitution assigned to it by the first Charter Act ought not to be disturbed. Except on grounds

of expense, the control of a Bishop for India and an archdeacon for each of the three presidencies must be admitted to be every way advantageous. Those grounds will, however, under present circumstances, be probably deemed sufficient to preclude the scheme of dividing India into more than one diocese from being entertained. The establishment will still stand on a footing of high respectability, being constituted on principles similar to a diocese in England. Such an arrangement for the discipline and government of the ecclesiastical establishment unavoidably raises the public charge much above its former amount, but the advantage of the change in securing increased efficiency and respectability, will we presume, as above intimated, be recognized as amply justifying the increased expense.

3. We have stated, however, that we apprehend that the increase of expense, unless checked, has not yet attained its full limits, and being of opinion that it may be checked without any sacrifice of the principles on which the establishment should rest, we proceed to submit the suggestions that have occurred to us with the view of fixing a limit to the charge, and in some degree reducing it. We conceive that it would be out of all reason to regard our Indian empire as a portion of Christendom for the spiritual wants of every part of which it is incumbent on the ruling authority to provide a regularly ordained priesthood, even supposing the British Government to admit such an obligation in possessions wherein Christianity is the prevailing religion: there is no district in which a few Christians do not reside, and in some the native Christians are numerous; but it has never, we believe, been thought reasonable that the native Christian community should fall under the pastoral care of the Government establishment of chaplains, who have rarely, if ever, undertaken the charge or qualified themselves for doing so, by a knowledge of native languages. It comes then to be merely a question of degree, for what number of Christians in the public service the Government are to supply a clergyman of the Established Church. In the decision of this question the respectability of the church establishment is no wise concerned; constituted as the establishment is, its respectability would be as great, although its usefulness would not be equally extensive, whether it were confined to the three presidencies or were spread from Cape Comorin to Thibet; we feel ourselves, therefore, to be entitled to treat this as a question over which the present state of the public finances, and the great increase of expense already incurred, ought properly to exercise predominant influence.

4. Under the view of the subject just taken, we beg leave to express our opinion that every reasonable demand upon the Government would be satisfied by its maintaining such an establishment of clergymen of the church of England as would suffice for the following purposes:

First. Public worship ought of course to be celebrated without interruption at the several churches of the three presidencies, which are supported by Government; and the other ordinances of religion performed as required by those who attend them.

Secondly. At each station at which one or more European regiments are ordinarily quartered, such provision should be made for the spiritual wants of the soldiers and other European servants of the Government as may obviate the risk of their being deprived of public worship and religious advice and consolation for a lengthened period.

Thirdly. All the other stations at which there may be two or more public establishments under the authority of European officers should be visited by one of the established clergymen at least once in each year; and in the intervals of such visitations all European Government officers should have the opportunity of obtaining the services of a clergyman for the celebration of the rites of marriage or baptism at a moderate expense.

5. We conceive that the ecclesiastical establishment, if calculated to provide for the above objects, would stand on the highest scale to which in the present circumstances of India it ought to be allowed to rise; and in coming to this conclusion, we have carefully adverted to the several representations which have led to the successive additions made to the number of the Company's clerical servants.

6. We consider this to be the utmost scale of establishment which could be required, and we do not deem it essential that this scale should invariably be maintained. There are now so many missionaries in India (some of them ordained as ministers of the Established Church), that it is easy at many stations to supply the want of a regular chaplain; and referring to the interesting report in which the late Bishop Heber detailed the result of his tour through the provinces subordinate to this presidency, dated the 5th April 1825, we observe that that lamented prelate speaks in the strongest terms of the character and usefulness of the class of clergymen to whom we allude; and he obviously was of opinion that of Monghyr, Chunar and some other stations the spiritual charge might be very advantageously entrusted to them. His remarks indeed have reference immediately to missionaries of the church of England; but it may be presumed that, if the occasion had required it, he would not have failed to give them a wider scope; and although the measure of employing missionaries may not be desirable, except from motives of economy, and by some persons may be thought not free from objection; yet it is an argument in its favour that a large proportion of the Christians for whom the Government have to provide pastoral aid, are Presbyterians, or dissenters, or Roman Catholics, or persons who, though belonging to the church of England, would have no objection to join in worship and communion with any body equally professing the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. We propose accordingly that pecuniary provision should be made for the occasional employment of such number of missionaries as the limitation of the fixed establishment may render it desirable to employ.

Appendix (F.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

7. We conceive that it forms no part of the obligation of Government, to maintain a clerical establishment for the purpose of giving exclusive sway to the church of England, but merely for that of providing for the spiritual wants of the civil and military servants of the state and of their families, so that in our view, the presence of respectable missionaries at a place, instead of being an argument (as it may sometimes have been used) for the appointment of a clergyman of the Established Church to the station, ought to weigh against the measure, where not otherwise indispensable.

8. By the principle which we should wish to have laid down, there would be effected some reduction of the expense actually incurred for district chaplains; but our main object is to put a stop to its progressive increase, and we would add moreover, to raise the comparative respectability and usefulness of the established clergy, by restricting them to those stations where there is most scope for their influence. On this last point, indeed, our persuasion is, that the established clergy would gain by being restricted to the Presidencies, and not more than two or three of the principal stations in the interior of the country; but other considerations discourage us from carrying our recommendation to that extent.

Presidencies.	Number of Chaplains.	Aggregate Salaries.
Bengal -	8	Rs. 61,680
Madras -	4	26,700
Bombay -	2	16,800
Total -	14	1,05,180

9. We enclose a comparative statement of the number of chaplains now employed, and the number to which we think they might be limited. This modification of the ecclesiastical establishment would effect a reduction of 14 chaplains, and a reduction of expense after an allowance is made for the occasional employment of missionaries, to the extent of R^s 1,05,180 per annum.

10. We do not imagine that it can be necessary or proper for us to enter into a detailed explanation of the mode in which the visits of the clergy to their several subordinate stations should be regulated. But it may be right to explain, that our schedule is framed on the supposition that those chaplains who are stationed at places where there is no European regiment, will be engaged in visitations during the largest part of the fair season, and that all may accomplish what the late Bishop Heber appears to have contemplated in constituting district cures.

11. We have already recommended, in our letter of the 3d December 1829, that a vacancy which has occurred in the establishment of Scotch chaplains at Madras should not be filled up; and we take this opportunity of suggesting for consideration, whether it might not be advisable that the Scotch establishment should be entirely withdrawn. It has generally proved at best a sort of surplusage; as owing to intermarriages and other bonds of connection with the church of England, there are few natives of Scotland in India who belong exclusively to the Scottish communion. It is only at the Presidencies that they have the opportunity of attending public worship according to the forms of the established church of their native country, and from the limited number of Scotch chaplains, the performance of service even at the Presidencies must be liable to occasional interruption. Finally, as under the constitution of the church of Scotland, no ecclesiastical control can be exercised in this country over Scotch chaplains, they must in fact stand as free from control as the other chaplains were before the appointment of a bishop, and even more so, for the authority of the church courts at home must be nugatory. The personal character of the clergymen is therefore the sole security for the correct discharge of the duties of their sacred office, a security, which, to their great credit, has hitherto proved sufficient. Under these considerations, we do not regard the church of Scotland as fitted for colonization in India, and are of opinion that it would forfeit none of the respect to which it is eminently entitled, by relinquishing this field of usefulness to the established church of the sister country. We therefore recommend, that it should be proposed to the Court of Directors, not to fill up vacancies as they occur in the Scotch establishment, and to give the immediate option to all present incumbents to retire upon the usual pension, as if they had served the full period of 15 years. Should this suggestion be adopted, there will result a further saving of R^s 62,418, making an aggregate reduction of charge to the extent of R^s 1,67,598.

Presidencies.	Number of Chaplains.	Aggregate Salaries.
Bengal -	2	Rs. 22,413
Madras -	2	19,635
Bombay -	2	20,370
Total -	6	62,418

12. We have to add, that the Scotch churches of Madras and Bombay are the property of Government, and might be applied to the use of congregations of members of the church of England.

13. In conclusion, we would submit as a question which may be deemed worthy of the consideration of the home authorities, how far it might be practicable to provide for the retirement of chaplains by means of church patronage in England, more economically for the Government and advantageously for the individuals, than by the system of pensions now established.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *D. Hill.*
Holt Mackenzie.
John Bar.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT of the THREE PRESIDENCIES, according to the Scale authorized by the Honourable COURT of DIRECTORS.

BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
The Lord Bishop, Archdeacon, and 37 Chaplains, Of whom 29 are now present, and 8 absent on furlough, &c. &c.	Archdeacon, and 23 Chaplains, Of whom 19 are now present, and 4 absent on furlough, &c. &c.	Archdeacon, and 14 Chaplains, Of whom 11 are now present, and 3 absent on furlough, &c. &c.

SCALE of ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED by the CIVIL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
Presidency: The Lord Bishop. Archdeacon. 1 Chaplain to the Lord Bishop. 5 - ditto of the Presidency. 1 - ditto at Barrackpore. 1 - ditto at Dum Dum. Subordinate Stations: 1 Chaplain at Berhampore. 1 - ditto at Dacca. 1 - ditto at Bhaugulpore. 1 - ditto at Dinapore. 1 - ditto at Ghazee-pore. 1 - ditto at Benares. 1 - ditto at Allahabad. 2 - ditto at Cawnpore. 1 - ditto at Furruckabad, or Bareilly. 1 - ditto at Agra. 2 - ditto at Meerut. 1 - ditto for Malwa and Rajpootana. 1 - ditto at Saugor. 23 Chaplains. 6 { ditto allowed for furlough and contingencies. 29 Total number of Chaplains. Number at present 37 Chaplains. Ditto proposed 29 - ditto. Proposed reduction 8 - ditto. Each receiving R^s 8,610 per annum - - - R^s 68,880 Deduct allowance to Missionaries, 6 receiving each R^s 1,200 per annum 7,200 61,680 Add Scotch Kirk— Senior Minister R^s 12,931 Junior - ditto - 9,482 22,413 TOTAL saving, R^s 84,093	Presidency: Archdeacon. 1 senior Chaplain. 1 junior - ditto. 1 Chaplain. 1 - ditto at Fort St. George. 1 - ditto at Black Town. 1 - ditto at St. Thomas's Mount and Poonamallee. Subordinate Stations: 1 Chaplain at Bangalore. 1 - ditto at Trichinopoly. 1 - ditto at Bellary. 1 - ditto at Masulipatam. 1 - ditto for Cannore and Mangalore. 1 - ditto at Nagpore. 1 - ditto for Vizigapatam and Ganjam. 1 - ditto for Nellore, Arcot, and Cuddalore. 1 - ditto for the Neigherries, Tellicherry and Calicut. 15 Chaplains. 4 { - ditto allowed for furlough and contingencies. 19 Total number of Chaplains. Number at present 23 Chaplains. Ditto proposed 19 - ditto. Proposed reduction 4 Each receiving R^s 7,875 per annum - - - R^s 31,500 Deduct allowance to Missionaries, 4 receiving each R^s 1,200 per annum 4,800 26,700 Add Scotch Kirk— Senior Minister - 11,760 Junior - ditto - 7,875 19,635 TOTAL saving, R^s 46,335	Presidency: Archdeacon. 1 senior Chaplain. 1 junior ditto. 1 Chaplain for Colabah, Tan-nah and the Harbour of Bombay. Subordinate Stations: 2 Chaplains for Poonah and Kirkee. 1 - ditto for Surat, Broach and Baroda. 1 - ditto for Deesa, Ahmednugger and Kaira. 1 - ditto for Belgaum, Danwar and the Southern Concan. 1 - ditto for Rajcote and Cutch. 1 - ditto for Ahmednugger and Mulligaum in Candesh. 10 Chaplains. 2 { allowed for furlough and contingencies. 12 Total number of Chaplains. Number at present 14 Chaplains. Ditto proposed 12 - ditto. Proposed reduction 2 - ditto. Receiving per annum - R^s 19,200 Deduct allowance to Missionaries, 2 receiving each R^s 1,200 per annum 2,400 16,800 Add Scotch Kirk— Senior Minister - 11,760 Junior - ditto - 8,610 20,370 TOTAL saving, R^s 37,170

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(40.) Letter to the
Bishop of Calcutta,
18 May 1830.(40.)—LETTER from the *Bengal Government* to the Bishop of *Calcutta*,
dated the 18th May 1830.

My Lord,

WE do ourselves the honour of submitting, for your Lordship's perusal, the accompanying copy of a letter to our address, from the committee appointed to investigate the finances of British India, proposing reductions in the ecclesiastical establishments of the three presidencies, showing a saving of R¹ 1,67,590 which would result therefrom, together with copy of its subjoined scale, of the establishment authorized by the Court of Directors, and that proposed by the committee.

We need hardly inform your Lordship of the indispensable necessity which exists for introducing arrangements of economy into every department. The financial difficulties of the state are indeed at the present period of so urgent and pressing a nature, that retrenchment of expenditure is a paramount duty, and one which we deem ourselves imperatively obliged to perform, whenever it may appear practicable, consistently with the preservation of all that may be requisite to ensure efficiency in the different departments of public service.

Assured of your Lordship's cordial disposition to concur with us in this and every other measure of public advantage, we should esteem it an obligation if your Lordship would favour us with such observations as a perusal of the accompanying report may suggest, and we may venture to assure your Lordship, that those suggestions will receive both from ourselves and from the authorities at home, every consideration which is due, no less to the importance of the subject than to the dignity of the station which you occupy.

We have, &c.

Fort William, }
18th May 1830. }

(signed)

W. C. Bentinck.
W. B. Bayley.
C. T. Metcalfe.(41.)—LETTER from the Lord Bishop of *Calcutta* to the Governor-general in Council
of *Bengal*, dated 16th June 1830.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter to my address, bearing date Fort William, May 18th, 1830, under the signature of your Lordship, together with those of two members of the Supreme Council.

It gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity of offering to your Lordship in Council the expression of my best thanks for this communication, and for the obliging assurance that I am considered by your Lordship in Council to entertain a cordial disposition to concur in every measure of public advantage.

The observations I shall have to offer on the report transmitted for my perusal, are of such a nature that they will not easily admit of conciseness in statement; the vast importance of the subject, however, and the peculiarly interesting conjuncture of circumstances under which my opinion is called for, must plead my excuse, if I appear to press unduly on the attention of your Lordship in Council. In discussing the several points which a careful perusal of the committee's communication forces on the attention, I feel persuaded that I shall but meet the wishes of your Lordship in Council, by stating explicitly what my views are, and the grounds upon which I conceive them to rest. As I shall not fail to intimate my concurrence with the committee on all those points in which I can honestly concur, so I shall not withhold the declaration of my dissent, in reference to those much more numerous points upon which the conclusions they have adopted are at variance with what I conceive ought to be the principle of any arrangement to be proposed for the ecclesiastical establishment in India.

My objections to the plan laid down (for I lament to say the remarks I have to offer will assume the form of objections) are these:

1st. That it will not accomplish the objects proposed, (viz. a reduction and limitation of expenditure) without more than a commensurate diminution of the desired efficiency.

2d. That if adopted, it would prove in its operation altogether unmanageable; on the one side embarrassing the Government, by placing it in a new and false position with respect to its native subjects; on the other defying every thing like efficient superintendence and control on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities.

3d. That the principle upon which, as a foundation, the whole measure avowedly stands, is one that cannot be maintained without contravening all sound theories of legislation, and all the dictates of experience, and breaking through an original and fundamental regulation of the East India Company's government.

I feel deeply the responsibility that must attach to the obligation of sustaining by argument assertions like these, but I am much encouraged by the certainty that the views I am prepared to urge are identical with those maintained by a large class of persons at home, who by numbers, weight of character, knowledge of affairs and station, must be regarded as forming a very influential portion of the community.

1st. That the plan laid down will not accomplish its objects.

On that part of the proposed reduction which affects the ministers of the Scottish church, I abstain from offering to your Lordship in Council any opinion further than to observe that the measure will be very unacceptable at home to a large body of Christians, who will not lightly abandon what they are warranted to consider their just claims; and that here in India, where the want is so severely felt of individuals of character, who can command leisure to superintend the various benevolent institutions, the removal of these functionaries from each

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(41.) Letter from
the Bishop of
Calcutta.
16 June 1830.

Presidency, so peculiarly fitted for the duty, must be felt as a great inconvenience. These I am aware are not the highest grounds upon which this specific reduction may and will be opposed; I advert to them only, because they come within my personal experience.

The proposed retrenchment of the provision for the church establishment will, as a measure of economy, be found in a certain degree illusory, as the estimated saving results from a comparison with the *authorized* and not with the *actual* expenditure in this department. The real strength of the establishment in Bengal will appear from the annexed list, which falls short by five names of the number assumed to be allowed.

But the objections to the arrangement proposed go further than this; I would entreat your Lordship in Council to consider that it is the purpose of the committee to fix the number of chaplains absolutely, without reference to the changes which may hereafter occur in the several presidencies, or the wants which may require to be provided for. Surely it is one of the greatest practical errors in legislation, to endeavour to meet by a fixed rule an unascertained contingency. I am not anxious to press an immediate extension of the church establishment in either presidency, but I would respectfully submit to your Lordship in Council that the principle upon which any arrangement can permanently be effected must be an expansive principle, capable of adjusting itself to the wants of the community as their wants arise.

The 2d position I undertook to maintain was, "that the plan, if adopted, would prove in its operation altogether unmanageable."

It is proposed, if I understand this clause of the committee's recommendation aright, that the Government shall avail itself at discretion of the services of such individuals as may from time to time be found in India under the character of missionaries. To such persons it is advised that recourse should be had, when inconvenience is felt in consequence of the inadequacy of the means provided for the performance of ministerial duties at the several stations. It is not necessary to enter at large upon the objections which, as the members of the committee anticipate, might be raised against this recommendation; I will observe only, that by it the Government would be embarrassed at once with all the difficulties of the missionary question: they would become identified with all that is doing or attempted for this object, so soon as they had given a public charge to individuals having no ostensible existence in India, except as engaged in the conversion of the Heathen, and of whose competency in an ecclesiastical sense of the term to exercise the functions referred to them the Government could have no knowledge, and as their appointment must have been made in the first instance without reference to the authority of Government, and derived from sources of which there would be no cognizance, the strange anomaly would not unfrequently occur, that Government might be supporting an individual after he had been separated from or disowned by the only authority which gave him even the shadow of a claim to exercise these functions, for which he is to receive a salary. These observations must be understood to apply to that class of missionaries to whom reference is made by the committee, as not being in communion with the Church of England. But in respect to all missionaries, both of our own and other churches, it may be further observed, that no one who wishes well to their cause could refrain from feeling strong objection to a measure which, if extensively acted upon, could not fail to divert the minds of many of those useful and devoted men from that singleness of purpose which should be, and I rejoice to say often is, the characteristic of their peculiar calling.

Some remarks seem to be called for by certain expressions in this clause of the committee's letter, respecting the *sway* exercised by the church in India, and the mode of increasing and securing the respectability of its clergy. For myself and my brethren, I would disclaim all desire that the Established Church should possess or exercise any sway, except for the maintenance of public order, nor can I form an idea of respectability attaching to the clergy apart from the consideration of their general and acknowledged usefulness.

In proceeding to speak to the points of the 3d head of objection, I would take leave to submit to your Lordship in Council, that the principle so broadly stated by the committee, viz. "That it is not incumbent upon the ruling authorities in British India to make provision for the spiritual wants of their Christian subjects," appears to be at variance with every received theory of government: a wise system of rule will always be a system of discipline rather than of punishment, but there can be no discipline without sound morals, no sound morals without the sanction of religion. I need not surely add, that to a Government calling itself Christian, there is but one religion which can be regarded as affording a sure foundation for the edifice of civil polity, that which claims, and which beyond all gainsaying may be proved to possess, divine authority. I say this without the least fear of being misunderstood as though I would desire to narrow the limits of the most extended toleration.

The Government of India has hitherto wisely refrained from any direct interference with the religious prejudices of the natives. But though precluded from giving positive aid to the cause of the truth, it cannot be altogether indifferent to the progress that truth has effected; yet surely it must be something more than indifference which would deny to Christians a participation in those advantages so largely enjoyed by Hindoos and Mussulmans. A very different view was taken of this matter by the earlier framers of the Indian establishments; they held it an indispensable duty to make provision for the religious wants of *all* their native dependents; and it is clear that they intended this provision to be commensurate with the extent of their authority and influence. From this principle the Indian Government has never swerved; the application of it may have been modified from time to time in reference to existing circumstances, but as a principle it has never been controverted. If, therefore, it must now be abandoned, the burthen of proof will be on those who would urge considerations of a very questionable economy against deductions of the most comprehensive theory, and the uniform to

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Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

they lead to a conclusion nothing short of this, that the *Christian* Government of India must make adequate provision for the *Christian* instruction of its *Christian* subjects.

I hope I shall not be considered to go beyond the limits of that propriety it is my anxious wish to maintain, if I proceed to submit in a separate letter to your Lordship in Council an outline of a plan by which provision might be made for the ecclesiastical establishment of this presidency, with due regard both to economy in its endowment and efficiency in its operation.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. M. Calcutta.

Rev. William Eales,	Rev. Robert Ewing,	Now actually in Bengal.
- Thomas Robertson,	- T. Proctor,	
- Henry Fisher,	- J. J. Tucker,	
- Will. Palmer,	- A. Macpherson,	
- H. Parish,	- D. Garrow,	
- G. W. Crawford,	- A. Hammond,	
- R. Arnold,	- J. D. Wintle,	
- W. Parish,	- R. Prickett,	
- H. R. Shepherd,	- W. O. Ruspine,	
- H. S. Fisher,	- John Bell,	
- J. C. Proby,	- Thomas Dealtry,	
- T. N. Stevens,	- Everest,	
- James Whiting,		
- J. R. Henderson	- Returned to Europe with permission to resign.	
- J. Irving	-	
- W. Burkett	-	
- J. Young	-	Absent on sick certificate.
- F. Goode	-	
- C. Wimberley	-	
- J. Jackson	-	

The Bishop's chaplain, Mr. Carter, is borne on the Madras establishment.

(42.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the Governor-general in Council of Bengal, to the Court of Directors, dated 16th February 1831.

Cons. 28 Sept. 1830. 3. On the proceedings of the date cited in the margin, your honourable Court will find recorded a letter from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the papers which accompanied it, containing the outline of an arrangement for the church establishment of India referred to in his letter of the 16th June 1830, a copy of which was forwarded to Mr. Secretary Auber, with the letter from the Financial Department of the 29th June following.

(43.)—LETTER from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Governor-general in Council, dated 26th September 1830.

(43.) Letter from
the Bishop of
Calcutta,
26 Sept. 1830.

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour to submit for the consideration of your Lordship in Council the outlines of an arrangement for the Church Establishment in India referred to in my letter of June 16. I have endeavoured to observe conciseness in drawing up the statements, but I trust the several provisions will be found to be laid down distinctly, and that they will be considered as combining the two great objects of economy and efficiency. My own conviction is strong, that if these measures, or something closely allied to them in principle, be adopted, the Supreme Government will obtain from the clergy services more important and more extensively useful than any which have hitherto been experienced, and this at a cost not exceeding the sum now allowed by the honourable Court of Directors for the salaries of the ecclesiastical department.

I have abstained from offering any detailed plan for Madras and Bombay, but I have no reason to suppose that any essential difference will be found to exist which would render a similar provision inapplicable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) J. M. Calcutta.

Chowringhee, September 26th, 1830.

1.—SKETCH of a PLAN for the Ecclesiastical Government of *British India*, and of certain Colonial Possessions of the Crown of *Great Britain*.

BRITISH INDIA to be divided into two dioceses; Calcutta and Madras. The diocese of Calcutta to comprise the presidency of Bengal and its dependencies, viz. the settlements on the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, Prince of Wales' Island, Malacca, &c.

The diocese of Madras, the two presidencies of Madras and Bombay

Appendix

(43.) Letter from
the Bishop of
Calcutta,
26 Sept. 1830

The diocese of Calcutta to be divided into two archdeaconries, Calcutta and Agra. The archdeaconry of Agra to extend from the extreme north of the British possessions to Allahabad inclusive, and from the western limits of the presidency to the River Goggre; all the rest of the diocese to be considered as appertaining to the archdeaconry of Calcutta.

The diocese of Madras to retain the two archdeaconries of Madras and Bombay as they stand at present.

For the establishment and number of chaplains in the diocese of Calcutta, see Sketch No. 2.

The colonial possessions of the Crown as here enumerated, viz. The Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of France, Ceylon, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, and the detached settlements established, or which may hereafter be established, on the coast of New Holland, to be placed under the joint superintendence and authority of the two Indian bishops in matters purely ecclesiastical; who shall be empowered to perform all the functions attaching to the office of a bishop within the several colonies abovementioned, the civil governors retaining and continuing to exercise all the powers and privileges conferred upon them by their letters patent.

Each colony to be visited once in three years, at least, by one or other of the bishops; the time and manner of holding the visitation being arranged between the prelates themselves in concert with the respective colonial governments.

The Bishop of Calcutta to receive from the Indian Government 4,000*l.* sterling by the year paid in full as salary:

Sicca rupees 500 per mensem for house rent, and an extra allowance of Sa R^s 1,000 per mensem while actually engaged on visitation, but the time employed in such visitation never to exceed four months in one year.

The amount of salary and allowances for the Bishop of Madras to be determined hereafter.

Each Bishop to receive 1,000*l.* sterling per annum from the King, with an allowance from the territorial revenues of each colony visited, sufficient to cover his passage money and travelling expenses actually on visitation.

The salary of the archdeacons to be fixed at Sa R^s 1,200 per mensem, with Sa R^s 300 for house rent.

All salaries to be paid in full according to the plan now pursued in respect to the judicial appointments.

2.—SKETCH of a PLAN for the Appointment and Maintenance of Chaplains in the Presidency of Bengal.

1. TWENTY-ONE principal chaplains to be allowed for the presidency of Bengal, with as many assistant chaplains as circumstances may require.

2. The principal chaplains to receive Sa R^s 700 per mensem, with the exception of the five chaplains holding appointments in Calcutta, whose monthly salary and allowances shall be as stated in the schedule subjoined. The assistant chaplains to receive Sa R^s 400 per mensem.

3. In case of the death of a chaplain while actually engaged in the duties of his station or absent on sick leave, a sum equal to a half-year's salary shall be payable to his legal representatives over and above what may be due to him at the time of his death. This regulation to include the archdeacons also. See Stat. 6, Geo. 4, c. 85, sec. 5.

4. The principal chaplains to discharge the functions now assigned to district chaplains; the assistants to be engaged in aid of the due performance of ministerial duties under special circumstances of local or temporary necessity. Of such necessity the chief ecclesiastical authority shall be the judge, but his instructions shall not be authoritative until they have received the sanction of the Governor-general in Council.

5. A principal chaplain travelling in the discharge of his stated duties shall receive the allowances of a major; an assistant, that of a captain.

6. The mode of nomination to be hereafter determined on; it being understood that assistant chaplains who have served three years shall not be precluded under certain circumstances from obtaining appointments as principal.

SCHEDULE of Salaries and Allowances of the Chaplains in Calcutta.

Senior Presidency Chaplain, Salary per annum, Sa R ^s 11,400; House Rent, Sa R ^s 3,600.	
Junior ditto - - - ditto - 11,400; ditto 3,600.	
Old Church Chaplain - - - ditto - 9,600; ditto 2,400.	
St. James - - - ditto - 9,600; ditto 2,400.	
Fort William - - - ditto - 9,600; ditto none.	

3.—SKETCH of a PLAN for the formation of an Ecclesiastical Board for the Management of the Secular Concerns of the Church in India.

1. THE Board to consist of the chief justice, the bishop, the archdeacon and four members to be named by Government, and removeable at pleasure.

2. A secretary to be appointed by Government, and to be a permanent officer.

3. All stated salaries, all allowances, permanent or occasional, all expenditure for the erection, repair or enlargement of churches, all salaries to church officers and expenditure included under the head of establishment, to be assigned, authorized and defrayed by this Board.

4. The Board to lay before the Governor-general in Council, at least a month before the expiration of each quarter, an estimate of the probable amount of expenditure under the several heads of appropriation for the quarter next ensuing; and if approved, a credit to be granted on their account to the extent of the estimate with the public treasury. A statement of the accounts, in the form of a balance sheet, to be transmitted to the civil auditor within one week after the close of each quarter.

4.—SKETCH of a PLAN to provide the Means of Retirement for Chaplains.

1. THAT S^{a} R^s 100 per mensem shall be received from the stipend of each principal chaplain, and S^{a} R^s 50 per mensem from that of each assistant, and paid on his account into the bank of Bengal; interest to be allowed thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and the accruing interest to be added to the principal at the close of each year.
2. If an individual, after five years' service, determines to resign his appointment, and his resignation is accepted and approved, he may claim the whole amount of the fund thus reserved for his benefit; or in case of urgent need arising from his own sickness or that of his wife or child, he may at any time claim such portion of it as the case requires.
3. The sum standing on account of a chaplain in the bank of Bengal may, upon his suggestion, be converted into a Government annuity for his own life or that of his wife, at the rate to be determined by the tables published on the authority of the Government at home.

Memorandum.—The chaplains to be relieved from the necessity of becoming subscribers to the Bengal military fund, but to be allowed the privilege of doing so if they desire it. The retiring pension and allowances, in case of sickness, to continue on the present footing. The surplus accruing on account of chaplains who have not completed five years' service to be formed into a compassionate fund.

The following Table will exhibit an approximate statement of the progressive increase of the reserved fund.

At the end of 5 years, about	S^{a} R ^s 8,000
Ditto 7 „ „ about	9,500
Ditto 10 „ „ above	14,000
Ditto 15 „ „ about	24,000
Ditto 18 „ „ about	30,000
Ditto 20 „ „ nearly	36,500

(44.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 11th January 1809.

(44.) Letter to
Madras,
11 Jan. 1809.

153. It is obvious to remark that, according to the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, in his letter of 19 November 1807, chapels should be erected (upon the same cheap plan as that at Masulipatam) at all permanent military stations to which a chaplain is attached, and where no convenient place exists for the celebration of public worship.

(45.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 26th April 1809.

(45.) Letter to
Madras,
26 April 1809.

Para. 3. IN the letter from this department of the 5th June 1805, we communicated our directions respecting the establishment of chaplains at your presidency and its subordinate stations.

4. We have since had under our serious consideration, the letter from your late senior chaplain (Dr. Kerr) of the 23d July 1807. In that letter the number of chaplains fixed by our orders above mentioned is represented as inadequate to the performance of the clerical duties at the several stations for European troops, and at places where Europeans of other descriptions, in any considerable number, reside, and the necessity of an augmentation to the establishment of chaplains is pointed out. The want of churches or other places for religious worship is also mentioned.

5. Your military letter of the 14th December 1807, paras. 49 to 52, and the letter from the Commander-in-chief of the 19th November preceding, therein referred to, have likewise attracted our attention to both these points. General Macdowall has expressed himself in the following terms:

“ In making the above remark on the indifference which is manifested on the adoration of the Supreme Being, I must add in justice to the military character, that it chiefly proceeds from a want of places (and at several stations, of clergymen) exclusively appropriated for divine service, and I trust I shall be excused, if I suggest the propriety of having convenient chapels of moderate price, constructed in all situations within the Company's territories where European troops are likely to be quartered: whatever may be urged to the contrary, I am convinced that such an improvement, independent of the obvious advantages, would render the British character more respected by the natives, and be attended by no evil consequences.”

6. As in our letter of the 11th January last, in the public department, para. 153, we have authorized the erection of chapels at all permanent military stations to which a chaplain is attached, it is here only necessary to consider the representations above noticed, of the inadequate number of your present clerical establishment.

7. In fixing the establishment in June 1805, we certainly acted with that regard to economy so indispensably necessary in the existing state of our finances, for it did not escape our attention that one chaplain only was allowed for the Northern Circars. notwithstanding the

nor for that part of the Carnatic lying between Fort St. George and the Northern Circars. We may here further remark, that one chaplain only was allowed for the districts to the southward of Arcot, and that no clerical appointment was made for the Coimbatore province.

8. It is by no means our intention to depart from the just principles of economy still so urgently required, but under the impression made on us by the remarks of the late Dr. Kerr on the deficiency of the present establishment of chaplains, and those of General Macdowall, (in which the Governor and Council have concurred,) upon the same point, it is impossible for us, consistently with that regard to the interests of religion, which we feel as an indispensable obligation imposed on us, not to adopt the measures necessary for the performance of religious worship throughout the territories subject to the British Government in their present extended state, and for removing the alleged causes for the indifference to the adoration of the Supreme Being, which are represented as chiefly proceeding from the very limited number of clergymen and the want of places exclusively appropriated to divine service.

9. We therefore now proceed to examine the representations of the late Dr. Kerr upon the deficiency of the present clerical establishment.

10. The number of chaplains considered necessary by the late Dr. Kerr was 16, and the following was the proposed distribution of that number:

Civil chaplains at the presidency to officiate in a church to be built on Choultry Plain	2
Military chaplain at the presidency to officiate in St. Mary's Church, where the whole garrison might then assemble, instead of only 100 men as at present	1
For the Black Town	1
For St. Thomas's Mount and Poonamallee as at present	1
For Vellore and Arcot, to reside at the latter place as at present	1
For Seringapatam, Trichinopoly, Ceded Districts, Cannanore, Masulipatam and Vizagapatam, one each	6
For the Cadet Company	1
For Hyderabad, Mangalore and Bangalore, one each	3
Total	16

11. In order to provide for the occasional absence from ill health, or by their proceeding to Europe on furlough, of any of the above, it was further suggested by Dr. Kerr, that four additional chaplains should be appointed, who might be employed at Negapatam, Tanjore, Quilon, Madura and other places, until their services were required at larger garrisons or cantonments.

12. The establishment directed in our letter of the 5th June 1805 was nine; you have since nominated a chaplain to St. Thomas's and Poonamallee, which has been approved by us in the letter of the 9th April 1806; the number proposed by Dr. Kerr exceeds therefore by six that which has hitherto received our sanction. The stations for this additional number are,

The Presidency	1
The Black Town	1
Cuddalore, for the Cadets	1
Vizagapatam	1
Hydrabad	1
Bangalore	1
Total	6

Cannanore and Mangalore answering to Malabar and Canara in the establishment directed by us, the excess (6) is exclusive of the four additional chaplains for Negapatam, &c. &c. mentioned by Dr. Kerr.

13. The appointment of a clergyman to the chapel in the Black Town in 1806 appears to have been a temporary measure, but from the circumstances of situation, we are induced to authorize a separate establishment for the clerical duties of that place.

14. The extent of the Circars and the number of Europeans usually resident in those districts, appear to require an additional chaplain, whose residence may be either at Vizagapatam, as proposed by Dr. Kerr, or at some place more to the northward.

15. Hyderabad was not formerly considered a station for European troops, with the exception of the small corps of artillery attached to the subsidiary force composed otherwise of natives. Occasionally, however, we observe a regiment of European infantry has been added to the force there; but, unless it is intended as a fixed station for Europeans, there appears no necessity for nominating a chaplain to Hyderabad.

16. At Bangalore, or in its vicinity, two European regiments are stationed, which renders the appointment of a chaplain there evidently necessary, more particularly as it is at a considerable distance from Seringapatam, the nearest station to which a chaplain is attached by our orders of June 1805.

17. It is stated, in a letter from Dr. Kerr, that there is an excellent church at Negapatam, and that it is the residence of a considerable number of Europeans, but that there is no clergyman at the place.

18. With regard to the appointment of a chaplain to the New Town at Cuddalore, where the cadet institution is fixed, and from which circumstance alone such an appointment seems necessary, we have for some time past had under our consideration the expediency of discontinuing that establishment, on account of the repeated instances of misconduct in the cadets that you have lately brought to our notice.

four additional chaplains for Negapatam, &c. &c. But from the foregoing observation regarding Negapatam, we think the appointment of a chaplain to that place would be highly expedient.

20. Having thus made such observations as have occurred upon the various suggestions contained in the letter of the late Dr. Kerr, relative to the augmentation of the clerical establishment, and having maturely deliberated on the whole that has been brought before us in that letter, and in the letter from the Commander-in-chief of the 19th November 1807, we have no hesitation in declaring it to be our decided opinion that an increase in the number of chaplains at present constituting the clerical establishment of your presidency and its dependencies, is absolutely required, and we shall proceed, without further delay than what may be occasioned by the selection of clergymen of irreproachable character, to make such appointments as will augment the establishment to 15.

21. It is not, however, without reluctance that we sanction this or any other measure that may add to our expenses in India, already so burthensome, and nothing short of a conviction of its absolute necessity would have induced us to agree to augment the clerical establishment. The salaries to the chaplains at the additional stations must be confined to the lowest scale contained in our letter of 5th June 1805, viz. 2,250 pagodas per annum.

22. Although in that letter an improvement was made in the emoluments to the clergy under your present government, and it has been admitted by the late Dr. Kerr that the allowances to chaplains are respectable, we are aware that they have not the advantages enjoyed in the other lines of the service, of rising progressively to various improving stations and emoluments; the limits, both of their preferment and income, are upon a moderate scale, the highest salary now allowed to a chaplain, 3,500 pagodas, being much below the allowances annexed to other branches of the service; and from the augmentation in numbers now to be made, the attainment of even this proportionably moderate income is placed at a greater distance. We cannot, however, consent to any present addition to the allowances to the chaplains from the rigid economy which our financial difficulties call upon us to practice every where.

(46.)—EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER to the Madras Government, dated 3d November 1815.

Letter from Madras, 5 March 1813, pages 165-166.

Para. 125. FINDING, on a reference to the letter of your senior chaplain, mentioned in this paragraph, that he proposed an increase in the number of chaplains employed under your presidency, we have been led into a review of your ecclesiastical establishment, upon which we communicated our instructions to you in our public letter of 26th April 1809, according to the circumstances of that time; and we shall now state the sentiments which have resulted from the inquiry suggested by the reference before us.

126. Dr. Kerr, in his letter to your Government of the 23d July 1807, stated, that 16 chaplains were then necessary for the adequate performance of religious duties at your presidency. He also stated, that there were four other places, besides those then occupied, at which chaplains might be properly stationed, namely, Negapatam, Tanjore, Quilon and Madura, which would have increased the number of

Stations for chaplains to	18
And with the allowance for casualties of	4
Would have made the total number required for the establishment	22

127. On considerations of economy, however, and for other reasons which were stated in our public letter of the 26th April 1809, we limited the number of stations to 15; viz.

Presidency, (Military 1, Civil 2)	3
Black Town	1
St. Thomas' Mount and Poonamallee	1
Vellore, Arcot and Wallajahabad	1
Seringapatam	1
Bangalore	1
Cannamore	1
Mangalore	1
Masulipatam	1
Vizagapatam	1
Ceded Districts	1
Trichinopoly	1
Negapatam	1
Total	15
To which is to be added an allowance for casualties of	3
Altogether	18

By your senior chaplain's letter of 26th February 1813, it appears, that there were then actually doing duty, under your presidency, chaplains only

And to supply casualties arising from sickness, furlough, &c. he allowed

Making the total number to supply only 12 stations

Poonamallee was united with St. Thomas's Mount, but by your returns it appears, that there were separate chaplains stationed at each of those places.

129. It also appears that the chaplain allowed by us for Mangalore is now stationed at Quilon.

130. Admitting, as we are inclined to do, the necessity of stationing one chaplain at Poonamallee, one at Secunderabad, and one at Jaulnah, the number of stations for chaplains will be, as allowed by our orders of 26th April 1809

And for new stations	3
We also are of opinion, that with reference to the distance of the three places, Vellore, Arcot and Wallajahabad from each other, two chaplains will be necessary to perform the duties of those places, for which one only was allowed by our orders of April 1809, this will make a further addition of	1

And the number of stations to be permanently occupied by chaplains will be	19
To which must be added an allowance for casualties and absentees of one-fifth, or say only	3
Which will increase the total number of chaplains on your establishment to	22

131. Although we are extremely unwilling, in the present state of our finances, to increase any of our establishments, yet, being convinced of the necessity there is for making due provision for the performance of divine worship, and the other sacred ordinances of our religion, at the several posts and stations above enumerated, we shall take measures, as proper persons shall present themselves for our choice, to increase the number of chaplains at your presidency, from the present scale of 18 to 22, a number which we trust will be found to be sufficient to insure the due performance of religious duties at all stations where any considerable community of Europeans or native Christians are collected, after making some allowance for such deficiencies as sickness or other causes will generally produce.

(47.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Madras Government, dated 22d October 1817.

29. WE consider the suggestion of the Bishop for giving to churches in India a more distinct and appropriate character, by attaching to such as require it a cupola for containing a bell, and encompassing the churches with a fence, to be entitled to mature consideration; and if the measure his Lordship has proposed can be accomplished at a reasonable expense, it appears to us desirable.

(48.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the Madras Government, dated 6th July 1821.

39. WITH the design that we should recommend to your honourable Court to increase the number of chaplains on this establishment, the Bishop brought to our notice that, owing to the smallness of the number of those actually serving under this presidency, there were some considerable stations without a clergyman; and we avail ourselves of the present opportunity to request the attention of your honourable Court to his Lordship's suggestions.

(49.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Madras Government, dated 6th January 1824.

4. THE regular performance of divine service at all the clerical stations in India, is a point to which we attach great importance, and we are of opinion that particular care should be taken to guard against any suspension of it at the Presidency, where the necessity for its uninterrupted discharge is most urgent.

5. It is under this conviction that two chaplains are authorized for the Presidency church. Whenever, through sickness or other cause, one of those chaplains is unavoidably absent, we expect that the other will cheerfully undertake and duly perform the whole duty.

(50.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Madras Government, dated 4th February 1824.

2. IN our despatch in this department, dated the 10th April 1822, we fixed the salary of the junior minister of the church of Scotland at your presidency at Rs 583. 5. 4. per month.

3. In consequence of representations transmitted to us by the Governments of Fort William and Bombay, we have been led to revise the salaries of the junior ministers of the church of Scotland at those presidencies. We have, therefore, done the same in respect to Madras, and we authorize you to grant to the junior minister of the Scotch church at your presidency such an augmentation of salary as you may deem absolutely necessary to provide him a respectable and comfortable maintenance; taking care that in the aggregate it do not exceed 656. 4. Madras rupees per month, that being the salary under ordinary circumstances, of your military chaplains.

(51.) Letter to
Madras,
28 July 1824.

(51.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government,
dated 28th July 1824.

33. WE approve the injunction which you issued in 1818, that no place of Christian worship should hereafter be erected without the permission of Government previously obtained.

(52.) Letter to
Madras,
5 April 1826.

(52.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government,
dated 5th April 1826.

2. WE have to acquaint you, that in consequence of Nagpore being now supplied with a chaplain from Madras, instead of as formerly from Bengal, we have determined to add one chaplain to your ecclesiastical establishment.

(53.) Letter to
Madras,
3 Sept. 1828.

(53.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government,
dated 3d September 1828.

2. BEING of opinion that the salaries of the Presidency chaplains of the churches both of England and Scotland upon your establishment should be of equal amount with those enjoyed by the Presidency chaplains of Bombay, we direct that the salary of your senior Presidency chaplain be increased from one thousand and twenty (1,020) to twelve hundred (1,200) rupees per month, and that the salary of your junior Presidency chaplain, and of the senior chaplain of the church of Scotland, be respectively increased from eight hundred and seventy-five (875) to nine hundred and eighty (980) rupees per month.

Secretary's Letter,
dated 18 May 1830.

(54.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government,
dated 22d December 1830.

Para. 1. THE Act of 3 Geo. 3, c. 155, sect. 49, fixed the salary of the archdeacon of your presidency at 2,000*l.* per annum at an exchange of 8*s.* the pagoda; but subsequently to the passing of that Act, the pagoda has been withdrawn from circulation, and gold and silver rupees substituted as the money of account, by proclamation of your Government, under date 7th January 1818. We nevertheless consider that the archdeacon is entitled to be paid the bullion equivalent for the gold comprised in 5,000 star pagodas, calculating, however, the weight of the pagoda at 42 grains, as fixed by the mint regulations of your Government of 22d December 1807, instead of 42 grains 20 carats, as computed by Mr. Robinson. We therefore direct that you issue to the Rev. Mr. Robinson and his successors the monthly salary of Madras R^y 1,590. 14. 6. or Madras R^y 19,090. 14. per annum.

Letter from
16 June 1814.

Military Department.

(55.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bombay* Government,
dated 8th April 1816.

7. THESE paras. after stating that from the absence of two of your chaplains on furlough, there remained only two for the performance of clerical duties, refer us to what you had before written in your letters of the 21st December 1813, (para. 75) and 16 April 1814, (para. 100) on the inadequacy of your ecclesiastical establishment. You will have found by our letters of the 22d July 1814 and 19 May 1815, that we had made some additions to the number of your chaplains; but in consequence of the several representations now noticed, we have taken this subject into our further consideration. In the first of the above-mentioned letters you have remarked that Broach, Baroda, Kaira, Seroor and Colaba are without Protestant religious aid, by which you appear to indicate your opinion that clergymen should be stationed at each of those places.

8. We find by your returns that the European forces are stationed principally at Bombay, Surat, Seroor and Kaira. One of the European regiments appointed to the garrison at Bombay being generally in barracks at Colaba, religious duties may be performed to that regiment by the garrison chaplain, some allowance being made him for the necessary expense of conveyance there. There is probably an European population at Broach. The European diplomatic residency is stationed at Baroda.

9. From the information before us, we think the following places may require chaplains to be stationed at them:

Bombay, civil	-	-	1	Surat	-	-	-	1
Baroda	-	-	1	Kaira	-	-	-	1
For the Garrison	-	-	1	Broach	-	-	-	1
Seroor	-	-	1					7

And, to allow for furloughs, which it is indispensable to provide for, an addition of two, making the permanent establishment nine; and we shall take the necessary measures for completing the establishment.

(56.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government,
dated 9th April 1823.

(56.) Letter to
Bombay,
3 April 1823.

2. WE have taken into consideration that part of your despatch dated the 14th August last, in which you have brought under our notice the state of the ecclesiastical establishment at your presidency.

3. In our despatch in the public department, dated the 8th April 1816, paras. 7 to 9, we communicated to you our determination to fix the number of chaplains upon your establishment at nine.

4. Since that arrangement was made, you have derived a large accession of territory, which has rendered necessary a considerable addition to the number of our civil and military servants.

5. We are satisfied therefore that an increase of the number of chaplains is also necessary; and having referred to the number of civil and military stations subordinate to your presidency, we have determined, in compliance with your recommendation, that the number of chaplains shall in future be twelve, being an addition of three to the present establishment.

6. We direct that the allowances of the chaplains to be appointed by us under this arrangement, be restricted to Rs 518½ per month. They will of course succeed in due order of seniority to the incomes of the other chaplains, according to the regulations now in force.

7. We have not thought it expedient to issue any directions with respect to the distribution of chaplains, being of opinion that our object of providing efficiently for the due performance of divine worship within the territory subject to your government will be most effectually accomplished by leaving the distribution to your discretion.

8. You will therefore, in concert with the archdeacon, revise the establishment upon the receipt of this despatch, and inform us of the stations at which you may determine to fix the several chaplains.

(57.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay* Government,
dated 24th September 1823, Reply to 9th April 1823.

4. WE have the honour to inform your honourable Court that we propose at present to dispose of the chaplains on this establishment in the following manner; although, for the reasons urged by the venerable the archdeacon, in his letter of the 10th of September, to which we beg to refer, we have not as yet fixed any thing definitively on the subject:

Saint Thomas's Church	-	2	Kaira with Ahmedabad	-	1
Colabah	-	1	Baroda	-	1
Matoonga with Taunah	-	1	Southern Concan	-	1
Poona with Sattara	-	2	Cutch	-	1
Surat with Broach	-	1	Candeish	-	1

5. We beg to draw your honourable Court's attention to the representation of the archdeacon in regard to the rate at which the allowances of the new chaplains have been fixed, and to his suggestion for a progressive increase of the salaries of the chaplains generally on this establishment; and we take the liberty of recommending, if it be considered too much to expect an increase to the former allowances, that the salaries of the new chaplains may at least be made equal to those enjoyed by the old.

(58.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government,
dated 21st January 1824.

2. IN your despatch in this department, dated the 31 May of 1823, para. 5, you urged upon our attention the recommendation for an augmentation of the number of chaplains upon your establishment, which was contained in your despatch dated the 14th of August 1822, paras. 12 and 13.

3. You will have been informed by our despatch, dated the 9th April 1823, that in compliance with your recommendation, we had resolved to augment the number of chaplains from nine to twelve, that being the number which you deemed necessary for the due performance of divine worship within the limits of your presidency; and we have now to acquaint you that in order to provide for cases of furlough, we have determined to add one more chaplain, making the total number of chaplains upon the Bombay establishment 13.

4. In the 6th para. of our despatch, dated the 9th April 1823, we directed that the salary of the three junior chaplains should be restricted to 518½ rupees a month.

5. Upon reconsideration, we are of opinion that the income of the chaplains should in fact depend upon the stations to which they may be appointed, inasmuch as the duties are more laborious and the expenses greater in some stations than in others.

6. We therefore authorize the grant of an additional allowance not exceeding 100 rupees per month, in all cases of the appointment of either of the junior chaplains to stations in which you may be of opinion that increase of income is absolutely necessary for a respectable and comfortable maintenance.

7. In this arrangement you will include the additional chaplain, which, as you are already apprized, it is our intention to appoint.

8. We have had under consideration the memorial of the Rev. Joseph Laurie, junior minister of the church of Scotland at your presidency, praying an increase of salary.

9. The salary of Mr. Laurie was fixed at 518½ rupees per month, by our despatch, dated the 10th April 1822, para. 3; and he has now represented the inadequacy of that allowance for the support of himself and family.

10. Upon this application, we observed that it is our wish that the junior minister of the church of Scotland should be placed on as respectable a footing as the junior English chaplains; and it was with this view that the salaries fixed by us were the same in both cases.

11. Therefore, and as we have thought it necessary to revise the orders regarding junior chaplains of the church of England, and accordingly authorize you to the salary of the junior minister of the Scotch church, such increase of income, not exceeding 100 rupees a month, as you may deem absolutely necessary to provide for a respectable and comfortable maintenance.

(57.) Letter from
Bombay,
24 Sept. 1823.

Letter from
31 May 1823.
Para. 5.

(59.) Letter from
Bombay,
22 May 1824.

Gen. Cons. 1824,
31 March, folio.

(59.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay Government*,
dated 22d May 1824.

2. IN our despatch of the 14th August 1822, we had the honour of informing your honourable Court that we had allowed the archdeacon the expenses incidental to his spiritual tour throughout the archdeaconry of Bombay in one instance, but that we had resolved not to sanction any allowance on that account in future on the ground of the practice at the other presidencies.

3. We have now received a further letter from Dr. Barnes, representing the general propriety of such visits, the importance of which is greatly increased in this country from the circumstance of the clergy being scattered through an extensive territory, without the means of being brought together, and from the greater part of the stations being at present newly formed, and soliciting the usual deputation allowance made to civil servants being granted to him while proceeding on visitations, or that a specific allowance of (2,500) two thousand and five hundred rupees be assigned to him for every year in which any visitation may be made by him.

4. We entirely concur in the reasonableness of the application, but under our former proceedings, and in the absence of any intimation of the wishes of your honourable Court, we have felt ourselves under the necessity of declining to comply with it, we beg leave, however, strongly to recommend to your honourable Court that an allowance may be made to the archdeacon to meet the expense of his spiritual tours, according to either of the scales suggested, which we consider moderate; should your honourable Court be pleased to accede to the recommendation, we trust that you will allow Dr. Barnes the benefit of it with reference to the tours he has performed.

(60.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay Government*,
dated 16th June 1824.

Letter from
14 Aug. 1822.
Paras. 7 to 10.

23. THE 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, sec. 50, of which you have long been in possession, and to which reference was made in our public despatch of 6th June 1814, para. 3, is decisive on the subject brought before us in these paragraphs; and after you had ascertained that no allowances are made on similar occasions to the archdeacons at Calcutta and Madras, you did perfectly right in apprizing Dr. Barnes that you could not authorize the expense of any future journey to be defrayed by Government.

(61.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay Government*,
dated 1st November 1824.

Letter to dated
21 Jan. 1824.

Gen. Cons.
1824, 16 June.

5. WE beg to refer your honourable Court to the 11th and 12th paragraphs of this despatch, in which we have submitted the archdeacon's recommendation for a further increase of the chaplains' allowances, and of their number on this establishment.

11. We have the honour to lay before your honourable Court a letter from the venerable the archdeacon of this presidency, renewing the recommendation laid before you in a former despatch, for fixing a graduated scale of improved salaries for the chaplains, suggesting that the salary of the chaplain of Colaba, should be rupees (800) eight hundred per month, and pointing out that the complement of chaplains to provide fully for all the stations and for absentees, should not be less than fifteen.

12. Your honourable Court will observe, that upon the question of adding to the present number of chaplains, we have required the opinion of the archdeacon on the necessity of a second chaplain at Poona, not considering it absolutely requisite, unless when the establishment of chaplains may be complete, and all present for duty.

(62.)—LETTER from the Venerable Archdeacon *Barnes* to *J. Farish, Esq.* Secretary to
the *Bombay Government*, dated 2d June 1824.

Sir,
(62.) Letter from
Archdeacon Barnes,
2 June 1824.

I DESIRE to acknowledge my obligations to the honourable the Governor in Council for your communication of the directions of the honourable Court, relative to the additional chaplains and their salaries.

2. By a reference to my letter of 10th September 1823, the honourable Board will perceive that, on the grounds there mentioned, I conceive the present salaries of the chaplains not to be in proportion with the salaries and emoluments of the other servants of the honourable Company, and that considering the necessary expenses of an university education in England, the time of life at which a candidate can be admitted into orders and appointed to India, the exclusion from any increase in the salary until a chaplain succeeds to either the senior or junior chaplaincies at St. Thomas's church, and the great and acknowledged diminution in the exchange of the rupee, I respectfully, yet earnestly, recommended to the Governor in Council a graduated scale of improved salaries for the chaplains; by which each on his arrival would have 8,000 rupees per annum for five years, 10,000 from five to eight years, 12,000 after that standing, and 14,400 to be enjoyed by the two chaplains of the Presidency church. This proposal, the honourable the Governor in Council has, I am informed, been pleased to recommend to the Court of Directors; and I cannot but hope that the honourable Court will feel inclined to adopt and sanction so reasonable a measure in order to secure a respectable and

(62.) Letter fr
Archdeacon B
2 June 1824.

absolutely necessary to the respectable and comfortable maintenance of a clergyman at every station.

3. And here, as the honourable Court have themselves pointed out the propriety of larger salary at some stations, I would bring to the notice of the honourable the Governor in Council the peculiar and strong claims of the chaplaincy of Colaba in this respect. Colaba may with justice be said to be a large military station, comprizing not only an European regiment, but the depôt of all the King's regiments on this establishment, and an increasing body of respectable Protestant inhabitants. The clergyman has no advantage whatever beyond his salary, while the necessary expenses of living there are acknowledged to be greater than at any out station, and the article of house rent alone must exceed, for a family, 100 rupees per month. The honourable Board is aware that the salary at present of the senior chaplain at the Presidency is 1,200 rupees per month, exclusive of other emoluments; that of the garrison chaplain 980, and the others 666. I would therefore put it to the consideration of the honourable the Governor in Council, whether the salary of the chaplain of Colaba, under the circumstances I have stated, should not be made up for the future to (800) eight hundred rupees per month.

4. I observe with much satisfaction the increase which the honourable Court have been pleased to make in the number of chaplains for this archdeaconry, and it is a great gratification to me that the Court approve of appointing additional chaplains, in order to supply the vacancies that may be occasioned by furlough or death. I would, however, solicit the favour of the honourable the Governor in Council to notice to the Court of Directors, that twelve large stations have been already fixed on for the residence of clergymen, besides several minor stations, which are at present attached to some of the former, and each of which, particularly Tannah, would afford duty to a clergyman of itself. It is also probable that a clergyman from this archdeaconry will be required to be stationed at Mhow. There is, therefore, already in point of fact, occasion for more than the prescribed number of thirteen chaplains to be resident in the country at the fixed stations; and I apprehend the honourable Court could not have understood the great and increasing want of clergy in India, when they supposed by the appointment of a thirteenth chaplain, they provided for occasional vacancies by death or furlough.

5. It appears that even now the full number of thirteen will be required to fill the larger stations in this archdeaconry, leaving, as at present, some minor ones to be visited only occasionally; and entirely concurring in the wishes and opinion of the honourable Court, that there should be beyond this an additional number to supply vacancies in the country by death or furlough, as well as to fill, if occasion require, some of the minor stations, I venture to solicit of the honourable the Governor in Council that he will be pleased to communicate this statement to the honourable Court of Directors, and to inform them that in order to complete their intentions, the number of their chaplains should be made not less than fifteen.

I have, &c.

Bombay, 2d June 1824.

(signed) *G. Barnes*, Archdeacon.

(63.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay Government*,
dated 30th November 1825.

2. WHEN by our despatches, dated the 9th April 1823 and 21st January 1824, we fixed the number of chaplains of the church of England upon your establishment at 13, there were 12 stations for chaplains. (63.) Letter to
Bombay,
30 Nov. 1825.

3. The number of stations has been since increased to thirteen by the annexation of Mhow to Bombay. This occasions a necessity for adding one chaplain to the establishment, and we concur in the opinion expressed by Archdeacon Barnes, that to provide adequately for cases of absence, two chaplains are required instead of one as fixed by our former orders.

4. We have therefore resolved to augment the number of chaplains upon your establishment from 13 to 15.

5. With regard to the allowances of chaplains generally, we are of opinion that it would be unnecessary and inexpedient to adopt the augmented rates recommended by Archdeacon Barnes.

6. So far, however, as respects the chaplain of Colabah, for whom a special addition of income is solicited, upon the ground that the expense of living there is greater, and that the duties are more extensive than at other stations, in accordance with the opinion expressed in our despatch, dated the 21st of January 1824, viz. "That the income of the chaplains should in part depend upon the stations to which they may be appointed, inasmuch as the duties are more laborious and the expenses greater in some stations than in others," we authorize you, if you shall deem it necessary, to make an addition to the salary of the chaplain of Colabah not exceeding Rs 100 a month.

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.Letter from
18 Nov. 1825.
Para. 5.

6. We consider the former income of R^s 1,200 a month an ample allowance for the senior chaplain at your presidency, and if his other duties admit of his attending to the gaol, he ought to continue to render that service without further remuneration.

7. We therefore direct that immediately upon receiving this despatch, you reduce the income of the senior chaplain to R^s 1,200 a month.

11. We are of opinion that the garrison chaplain is entitled to an extra allowance for his services at the Presidency church, but that the sum of R^s 400 a month, which you have assigned to him is excessive.

12. We accordingly desire that it be reduced to R^s 200 a month from the date of the receipt of this despatch.

(65.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay Government*,
dated 24th November 1826.

2. ON a review of the allowances of the several chaplains, we are of opinion that those allowances are sufficient to provide a respectable and comfortable maintenance. An admission to this effect is contained in the memorial which you have submitted to us, in which it is stated, "that for the reasonable expenses of any ordinary family while in India, the present allowance of a chaplain is sufficient."

3. But the memorialists represent (and we think that the representation is well founded) that the allowances of chaplains in India are not sufficient to enable them to accumulate a fund, in view to eventual retirement from the service. Admitting that to be the fact, we are not disposed on that account to grant augmentation of salary. In the majority of cases increased salary would, we apprehend, be expended in India, and thus the object of granting it would not be secured.

4. We have, however, directed our attention to the regulations under which chaplains are permitted to retire from the service, and from an anxious desire to promote the respectability and comfort of that class of our servants, we have resolved that the retiring pay of chaplains after a service of 18 years, including three years furlough, be augmented from 292*l.* per annum the pay of major, to 365*l.* per annum the pay of lieutenant-colonel; and that in cases of bad health, certified in conformity with the existing regulations, chaplains shall be allowed to retire, after ten years actual service, upon 200*l.* 15*s.* the half pay of lieutenant-colonel, instead of 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* the half pay of major, and upon the production of similar certificates after seven years actual service, upon 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* the half pay of major, instead of 127*l.* 15*s.* the half pay of captain.

5. We have further to acquaint you, that we have determined to abolish the designation of junior chaplains, and we desire that the chaplains be hereafter distinguished only by the title applicable to the stations at which they are placed, such as chaplains at the Presidency and district chaplains.

(66.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay Government*,
dated 27th August 1828.Letter from
25 Sept. 1827.
Paras. 7, 10 to 14.

2. THE ground of this recommendation is the supposed necessity of affording an adequate inducement to the senior Presidency chaplain to retire previously to the decay of his energies.

3. We are by no means satisfied that the prospect of a large increased pension after a prescribed period of service in the office of senior chaplain, would not have a counter effect to that which you propose, by inducing individuals to procrastinate their retirement; independently of which we must remark, that the office of Presidency chaplain is not, as your proposition would seem to imply, necessarily filled by the senior chaplain; and further that if the person filling it, of whatever rank he might be, should fail in his competency adequately to fulfil its functions, it would become your bounden duty to remove him. As to the supposed hardship of such a procedure, we cannot admit that any exists after the liberal provision which we have made for enabling every chaplain, after 18 years service, to retire upon a pension of 365*l.* per annum.

4. We therefore decline to sanction your recommendation.

(67.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay Government*,
dated 17th October 1828.(67.) Letter from
Bombay,
17 Oct. 1828

7. WE beg to bring to your honourable Court's notice, a letter from the venerable the archdeacon, recommending that the vacancies in the chaplaincies under this presidency may be supplied as early as practicable, and stating that the spiritual wants of the archdeaconry afford a wide field of labour for an addition of at least two chaplains to the establishment.

4. The archdeacon having again brought his claims to our notice, on the ground of the depreciation of the Bombay rupee in reference to the payment of his salary, which is thus (he represents) rendered inadequate to his appointment, the duties of which are very extended, as appears from the responsibility laid on the archdeacon in the commission given to him by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, we beg leave to bring the same to the notice of your honourable Court for your favourable consideration.

5. We have the honour of transmitting a memorial which we have received since the preparation of the preceding paragraph from the venerable the archdeacon to the address of your honourable Court regarding his allowances.

6. In forwarding this document, we beg to refer your honourable Court to our former correspondence on the subject, and to draw your honourable Court's attention to the instances on which both the former and present archdeacons have adverted to the parsonage house, which has always been occupied by the senior chaplains, rent free. Letter to Hon. Court. 14 Aug. 1822
Ditto, ditto, 22 May 1824; Ditto from ditto, 16 June 1824; Ditto to ditto, 19 Sept. 1825; Ditto from ditto, 12 Sept. 1827.

7. On the occasion of the first vacancy occurring in the situation of senior chaplain after the appointment of Archdeacon Barnes, he observed that he could not allow it to be filled up without requesting the attention of the Government to the tenure by which the person holding that situation enjoyed the parsonage house; that on receiving his appointment in London, he was informed that he would also obtain a house in Bombay, attached to the senior clergyman, but that on his arrival in India, having found the late Mr. Wade in possession of it, he forebore to prefer any claim for himself until a vacancy should occur. Gen. Cons. 10 July 1822. No. 1113.

8. In reply, Archdeacon Barnes was informed, that although Government admitted the entire fairness of his asserting whatever claims he might consider the archdeaconry entitled, yet that he would find on reference to the records in the Secretary's office, to which he was allowed access, that the parsonage house was purchased for the accommodation of the senior chaplain, and appertained as an appendage to the senior minister of Saint Thomas's church, without the Governor in Council having a right of interference in its occupancy, and that it must therefore, continue as the residence of the senior chaplain of Saint Thomas's church. Gen. Cons. 10 July 1822. No. 1122.

9. The present archdeacon, in applying for an allowance for house-rent, observed that his situation was much inferior to that of the senior chaplain, who has a salary to a nearly equal amount in addition to the advantages derived from the enjoyment of a good house, rent free, as well as from very considerable emoluments, while the demands on his income were by no means proportioned to those of his archdeacon, who being placed at a distance from the episcopal seat, became in a more than ordinary degree the representative of the bishop. Gen. Cons. 28 March 1827. No. 24.

10. In reply, we informed the archdeacon, that it was with regret we felt ourselves precluded from acceding to his request, by the terms of the orders from your honourable Court, under date the 6th June 1814 and 16th of June 1824. Gen. Cons. 28 March 1827. No. 25 & 31.

(69.)—MEMORIAL from Archdeacon *Hawtayne*, dated 10th March 1829,
to the Court of Directors.

Honourable Gentlemen,

With all due submission, I most respectfully beg leave to submit to the favourable consideration of the honourable Board the following Memorial, relating to the depreciated value of the Bombay rupee, in reference to the payment of the archdeacon's salary. (69.) Memorial from Archdeacon *Hawtayne*, 10 March 1829.

1. The case having been respectfully submitted both by my predecessor and myself to the Government of this presidency, which does not consider itself competent to afford any redress, the urgent necessity of an appeal to the honourable Board is considerably enhanced by the heavy responsibility laid on the archdeacon in the recent extension of the commission given by the late bishop of this diocese, as his commissary, together with the charge and use of the episcopal seal, with a view of relieving the heavy burthen, under which three bishops have already fallen within the period allotted for the service of the first appointed bishop. I would therefore most respectfully beg permission to submit a copy of my address to the honourable the Governor in Council at Bombay, and their reply, together with such statements as the urgency of the case with regard to future efficiency of the archdeacon's appointment seems to require.

2. Independent of other considerations of a more private nature, I would beg leave to represent the obstacles placed in the way of the most important and imperious duty of this archdeacon; viz. his visitations, in a parochial form, to every church establishment under this presidency, a principle universally acknowledged to be essential to the maintenance, and even to the existence of the order and discipline, on which the Established Church of England and Ireland is founded. An adequate allowance for such a purpose can hardly be considered in the light of emolument, being nothing more than what is actually required for the mere expenses of the archdeacon's journey. Urged too as the due discharge of this duty has recently been by the late Bishop of Calcutta, as incumbent on his archdeacons, and by the incompleteness wholly precluded from it by the depreciated amount of my salary, and by the incompetency of the local Government to afford any pecuniary assistance to the archdeacon in his spiritual tours to the more remote Christian communities committed to his charge.

3. With respect to a becoming residence for the archdeacon, it might seem but just and reasonable, that the house appropriated to and occupied by the senior chaplain, one of the best houses in Bombay, should after the foundation of the episcopal see, and the establishment of the Church in India on its present footing, have been transferred, on the first vacancy, to the archdeacon, as the representative of the bishop, in a large portion of his diocese, and whose income as now paid, does not admit of incurring the expense of any suitable residence, under the

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Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

the Bombay marine on a pension, by the appointment of Sir Charles Malcolm, and the establishment of the marine department on a more honourable foundation, might seem by parity of reasoning to exhibit a precedent in the case of the archdeacon and the senior chaplain.

4. I would humbly submit, that the intent of the framers of the statute to give to the archdeacon of Bombay 2,000*l.* sterling per annum, appears to be fully manifest, it having expressly mentioned the sum of two thousand pounds by the year. And if by the laws of equitable construction of such statutes, the honourable Board of Control should consider the archdeacon to be entitled to receive so much a-year, in such case I would humbly petition that the deficiency may be made up to me by the payment of the sum due, being the difference between 2,000*l.* sterling by the year, and what has been actually paid to me in each year for salary, at 2*s.* 3*d.* the Bombay rupee, which is now, in case of remittance at six months after sight, depreciated to 1*s.* 9½*d.* since my appointment to this archdeaconry.

5. But if, because of any words of the statute it was not thought admissible to give it such a construction as to entitle the archdeacon of right to be paid 2,000*l.* sterling per annum, yet I would most respectfully submit to the consideration of the honourable Board, whether the intent of the powers of the statute, so expressed, ought not to be the measure of his right; and to be so construed as to entitle him to obtain through their justice, an amendment of the statute to declare the archdeacon entitled to the yearly sum of 2,000*l.* sterling, payable by such means as should not allow its amount to decrease.

6. I would beg further to submit, whether the words of the statute, "out of the revenues of the presidency and island of Bombay to the archdeacon of the said presidency and island," 2,000*l.* sterling by the year, were not intended to express the measure of his right, and the words which follow them, to specify a mode of payment, but not to exclude any other mode that should give 2,000*l.* sterling per annum; whether, if the exchange for the rupee should have risen, it would not still have been paid to me at 2*s.* 3*d.*; and whether the construction which should limit the archdeacon on a rise, ought not by parity of reasoning to recompense him upon its fall. If the words of the statute do not bear this construction, yet there seems to be authority for viewing statutes by an equitable construction in various cases, where the object and intent of the framers of them is clear, and in the construction of Acts of Parliament there appears to be the same authority as to the admission of contemporaneous usage, as a means of better understanding them in after times.

7. All these circumstances may, I humbly hope and trust, serve to recommend this Memorial to the indulgent and favourable consideration of the honourable Board, so as to protect the archdeacon in future from any further decrease, and that the arrears of my salary may be paid up to secure me from the loss which I have already sustained.

Bombay, 10th March 1829.

I have the honour to be,

(signed) *J. Hawtayne*, Archdeacon of Bombay.

(70.)—EXTRACT MINUTE of the Hon. *Mounstuart Elphinstone*, Governor of Bombay.

(70.) Minute by
the Honourable
M. Elphinstone.

I AM so well convinced of the inadequacy of the archdeacon's income, and so satisfied that the Court of Directors will ultimately afford him relief, that I would readily concur in any mode that may be thought effectual for granting him an addition until their pleasure is known.

(71.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Bombay Government,
dated 15th December 1829.

(71.) Letter to
Bombay.
15 Dec. 1829.

2. WE see no reason for applying to the legislature for an alteration of the Act under which the Archdeacon of Bombay now receives 2,000*l.* a year at the exchange of 2*s.* 3*d.* for the Bombay rupee.

(72.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Bombay Government,
dated 13th January 1830.

Letter from
17 Oct. 1828.
Para. 7.

2. WE will take care to prevent all avoidable delay in filling up vacancies in your ecclesiastical establishment, but we cannot sanction any increase in the number of chaplains which by our dispatch dated the 30th November 1825, para. 2 to 4, was augmented to fifteen, which then appeared ample for the supply of all the stations, including Mhow since transferred to Bengal.

(73.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Bombay Government,
dated 28th April 1830.

(73.) Letter to
Bombay,
28 April 1830.

4. THE Table, No. 1.* in the margin which we have drawn from your statements transmitted in pursuance of our orders of 16th June 1824, exhibits the aggregate annual charge in this department from 1824-25 to 1827-28, both inclusive. It is so far satisfactory that the expenses of the last three years are materially less than those of the first year, but the aggregate is still very large; by far the greater portion of this aggregate charge is for salaries and establishments.

5. The

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

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(73.) Letter to
Bombay,
28 April 1830.

5. THE Table, No. 2.* which we have drawn from the books of establishments, exhibits the annual amount of charges under the latter heads from 1815 to 1827, and indicates in a striking manner their progressive increase. The inspection of this statement sufficiently demonstrates the necessity of a revision and rigid control over this branch of expenditure.

10. You have shewn a due regard to economy in having declined to sanction at present the erection of a chapel at Byculla, as well as in having substituted the measure of purchasing and fitting up a mess room at Bhooj, which may be applicable to the purposes of divine worship, for the more costly one of constructing a church at that station. We are inclined to believe that a similar plan might have been adopted in many cases, and the objects in view thereby attained at a comparatively trifling charge. We are strengthened in this opinion by Mr. Warden's minute of 23d January 1828, in which he says, "We have built a church at Kaira at a charge of about 70,000 rupees which is not now required; we have built another at Tannah, estimated at 20,000, but which has cost 40,000: it is opened once a month, and not half a dozen people attend. It is full time that we should adapt our buildings to the wants of the community."

11. THE Table, No. 3.† in the margin which we have compiled from your correspondence and consultations, shews the principal disbursements in this branch of ecclesiastical expenditure

* TABLE, No. 2.

STATEMENT of CHARGES in the ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT under the Heads of Salaries and Establishments from 1815 to 1827.

YEAR.	Salaries.		Establishments.		TOTAL.	
	Per Annum.		Per Annum.		Per Annum.	
1815	-	-	43,937	1 4	4,263	3 -
1816	-	-	68,577	- 80	4,263	3 -
1817	-	-	84,777	- 64	4,611	3 -
1818	-	-	88,965	- 64	4,755	- -
1819	-	-	96,665	2 56	5,979	3 -
1820	-	-	101,867	2 56	6,603	3 -
1821	-	-	112,830	2 84	8,667	3 -
1822	-	-	108,103	2 48	14,727	3 -
1823	-	-	92,611	2 72	20,757	3 -
1824	-	-	123,433	2 48	17,781	3 -
1825	-	-	148,479	3 4	30,152	3 -
1826	-	-	139,853	2 64	36,069	3 -
1827	-	-	161,571	2 48	41,352	- -

† TABLE, No. 3.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES incurred in the Construction and Repairs of CHURCHES,
from 1818 to 1827.

Name of Church.	When finished.	Expense of Erection.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Surat	-	Rupers.	Rupers.	Rupers.	Excess above Estimate, R' 28,328.
Scotch Church	1823	58,328	-	58,328	
Kaira	1818	56,582	-	56,582	Excess above Estimate, R' 34,169, exclusive of Plate, R' 1,400.
	1824	74,756	-	74,756	- This includes repairs to 1819 only, from which period R' 7,200 appear to have been allowed for repairs and establishments, against which the receipts from pews are to be set off, the amount of which is not ascertainable here.
St. Thomas Church	-	-	30,669	30,669	
Poona	1824	42,509	446	42,955	
Tannah	1826	45,553	-	45,553	
			R'	3,08,843	
CHURCHES erected which are unnoticed either in the Public or Ecclesiastical Correspondence.					
N. Concan	1825	14,348	-	-	
Daporee	-	9,012	-	-	
New Church E.	1826	9,091	-	-	
Zillah, North of the Myhee	-	-	-	-	
Baroda	1825	11,591	-	-	
Mhow	1826	8,200	-	-	
Koorkee	1827	3,760	-	-	
				56,002	
Roman Catholic Church at Co-	1826	-	-	-	
			Total - - - R'	3,64,845	
				17,421	

diture from 1818 to 1827. It does not exhibit the whole expense, particularly under the heads of repairs and incidents; but the aggregate amount even as it now stands, is considerable, especially as more than sixth-sevenths of the entire expenses were incurred in the last five years of the statement from 1823 to 1827.

12. Of the amount of this expenditure more than a lac and a half has been expended without having been reported in the correspondence, and consequently without our sanction; there is no branch of our service in which the neglect of our orders, enjoining previous reference to us in all similar cases, is more inexcusable.

24. You refer us to the minutes recorded on your consultations of 14th May 1828 respecting the plan to be adopted in building churches, and you request that we will deliberately decide upon the principles by which you are hereafter to be guided in their construction.

25. In these minutes Mr. Warden was of opinion that judgment in the selection of stations and economy in the construction of churches had both been hitherto wanting, and that these points should be carefully attended to in future. Your President, in a minute to which Sir T. Bradford and Mr. Goodwin subscribed, recorded the following sentiments: "However adverse to every unnecessary expense, my mind is not satisfied that when we do erect a place of worship we should reject either solidity or architectural ornament on the mere ground of saving some additional expenditure. There are associations with this question to which I cannot refuse attention. Every people in the universe, from the most barbarous to the most civilized, have concurred in giving solidity as well as beauty (according to their different tastes,) to the temple or churches which they have dedicated to their Creator. This ever has been, and continues the usage of England, and it is perhaps more necessary in a foreign possession like India, where men judge much by external appearances. The impression it is (were there no higher grounds) to make upon the inhabitants of this country of our enjoining a firm belief in the truth of our religion, is not likely to be improved by our neglect of providing suitable places for its exercise. These should be built when necessary on the same plan as the cantonments or quarters of the troops at Matunga, where all the buildings are temporary; nothing can be more appropriate than the neat and convenient, though temporary church but how ill suited such a building would be to the more permanent public and private edifices at Poona."

26. We agree in principle with your President; at the same time we are satisfied that Mr. Warden is correct in saying that there has been a want of care and attention in the selection of stations for churches, and of economy in their construction. You must confine yourselves to providing for the real wants of the Christian community.

1st. When new churches or chapels are absolutely necessary (and we do not suppose that many can now be required) you must take particular care that the plan of their construction be adapted to the intended situation. The churches at Kaira and Tannah are strong instances of excess in this point. Small and neat edifices were all that would have been required in those positions. At a great station such as Poona, which must be permanently occupied by us, and where there will always be a considerable number of Europeans, we admit that both beauty and durability should be considered in the construction of a church, but both these objects may be accomplished without the use of much ornament which is always costly and by no means always in good taste. Beauty in architecture depends not upon ornament but upon form and proportion, and these in no respect interfere with economy. The estimates must be carefully examined to see that every thing essential is included; it is very important to have estimates that can be relied on, and we think, with reasonable attention, this point may be secured; and we especially direct that no new edifice of this class be commenced without our previous sanction, and that the plan be sent to us with the estimate.

2dly. At out-stations and wherever regularly constructed churches are not absolutely required, you will, wherever it is practicable, convert to that purpose any suitable unoccupied buildings.

(74.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay Government*, dated 20th January 1830.

(74.) Letter from
Bombay,
20 Jan. 1830.

2. In the 7th paragraph of our despatch of the 17th of October 1828, we brought to your honourable Court's notice, the vacancies occasioned in the chaplaincies under this presidency, by the death of the Rev. Edmund Denham and the promotion of the Rev. Thomas Robinson to the archdeaconry of Madras; and stated, at the same time, that the spiritual wants of this archdeaconry afforded a wide field of labour for an addition of at least two chaplains to the establishment.

3. The acting archdeacon has again adverted to this subject, stating, that out of the number of 15 chaplains for this presidency, as fixed in your honourable Court's letter of the 30th of November 1825, there are two chaplains absent on sick certificate, besides the two vacancies above noticed, while there are only 11 present performing their duties, in consequence of which some stations are without the services of a chaplain, such as Malligaum and Sholapore; and others are only occasionally visited by chaplains who are stationed in the same district, as in the case of Baroda and Ahmednuggur.

4. In the reduced number of chaplains, the acting archdeacon observes, should any individual now performing duty be obliged to be absent on account of sickness, or should any chaplain who may be entitled to his furlough, which is the case with several, be allowed to take it, then some large station would be left without the opportunity of attending the ordinances of religion.

present vacancies, and of so increasing the number of chaplains on this establishment as to meet the casualties which may naturally be expected to occur.

6. In recommending these suggestions to the attention of your honourable Court, we beg to inform you that the Southern Mahratta country being placed under this Government, has occasioned a call for another clergyman.

(75.)—LETTER from Rev. *Thomas Carr*, acting Archdeacon of *Bombay*, to the Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c., dated November 10th, 1831, (enclosed in Letter from the *Bombay Governor*, dated January 4th, 1832.)

My Lord,

THE insufficiency of the present number of chaplains upon this establishment, has been already submitted to the attention of Government, and the recommendation of an increase to our number has been favourably received; on a late occasion your Lordship in Council was pleased to inform me, that the subject should be brought to the notice of the honourable the Court of Directors; as the honourable Court may wish, before making any alteration, to have a statement of the present disposition of our establishment, and to have the deficiency pointed out, I trust that I shall be excused in bringing the subject before your Lordship at length.

2. The number of chaplains allowed to the Bombay establishment is 15; it was of course supposed that if all were in India this was not a greater number than was required to perform ecclesiastical ministrations for the European population dispersed throughout this presidency; from the above number, however, those who are absent from sickness and on furlough, independent of the vacancies caused by death, must necessarily be deducted. At present five must be deducted on account of casualties; two (Rev. J. Gray and Rev. A. Campbell) have been removed by death; two (Rev. F. Webber and Rev. C. W. North) are absent on sick certificate; and one, the Rev. E. Mainwaring, is absent on furlough; hence the number actually performing duty is only ten.

3. The number of stations under this presidency at which it is desirable a clergyman should be resident is 20, viz.

STATIONS.	CLERGYMEN.	NUMBER of Europeans.	REMARKS.
1. St. Thomas's church, Bombay.	Rev. H. Davies	-	-- The congregation consists of the society, civil, military, mercantile and other residents of Bombay.
2. Bombay Garrison -	Rev. H. Jeffreys	-	-- The garrison chaplain is also junior Presidency chaplain.
3. Colabah, with Bombay harbour.	Rev. T. Carr	-	-- The station of a King's regiment, together with a numerous European society.
4. Bycullah (New church.)	Vacant	-	-- The residence of a large portion of the European society, and three miles from St. Thomas's church.
5. Poona	Rev. R. Ward	1,860	} Three chaplains have hitherto been assigned to these stations.
6. Kirkee	Rev. D. Young	667	
7. Ahmednuggur	Rev. A. Goode	754	
8. Malcolm Peth	Rev. S. Payne	70 to 100	-- The chaplain is resident at this station from October to June.
9. Dapooree	- ditto -	22	-- The chaplain is resident here from June to October, and at other times visits the station from Malcolm Peth.
10. Deesah	-	-	-
11. Ahmedabad	Rev. C. Jackson	1,014	-
12. Baroda	Rev. R. Y. Keays (appointed.)	40	-
13. Tannah	- ditto -	38	-- The chaplain visits this station once in two months.
14. Belgaum	Rev. H. Jeffreys	60	-- The chaplain visits this station once a month.
15. Darwar	Rev. M. Davies	843	-
16. Surat	- ditto -	30	-- The chaplain of Belgaum visits this station once a month.
17. Sholapore	Vacant	30	-
18. Bhooj	Vacant	138	-
19. Malligaum	Vacant	117	-
	Rev. A. Goode	54	-- The chaplain of Ahmednuggur visits this station once in two months, a distance of 115 miles.
20. Rajcote	Vacant	30	-

In the above statement, four chaplains are assigned to the islands of Bombay and Colaba, in conformity with the following resolution of the Court of Directors, 1735—

4. I beg leave to submit for the consideration of your Lordship in Council, that it is most desirable that at each of the above stations a clergyman should always be resident, not merely that the sabbath may be observed by the regular performance of divine service, that the sacraments may be duly administered and the sick be visited, but that he may promote and superintend, as far as may be practicable, measures for the instruction and moral improvement of the youth and natives of the place, and that his influence may be felt in the European society of the station.

5. To the above stations I ought to add the following minor stations which would fall within the district of some one of the resident chaplains above proposed, and which thus render them more important.

Severndroog and Rutnahgherie can be attached to Dapooree; Seroor can be attached to the chaplain of Poona or Ahmednuggur; Sattarah can be attached to Malcolm Peth; Broach can be attached to Surat; Kulladghee can be attached to Belgaum or Darwar; Hirsol can be attached to Ahmedabad; Dhoolia can be attached to Malligaum; Bhewndy can be attached to Tannah; Phoolshire can be attached to Kirkee.

6. The number of Europeans mentioned in the statement, consists merely of those who are in the regular civil and military service, with their families, but it is necessary in speaking of those for whom religious instruction is to be provided, to add several persons, Indo-Britons and others who are employed as draftsman, writers, apothecaries, and as their assistants, with the families of such persons; many of these are Protestants, and it is very important to provide them with religious instruction, for upon this provision must necessarily depend their character and habits; it cannot be necessary to press upon the attention of Government, that this class of persons is becoming every year both more numerous, and of more serious interest in India.

7. It is highly gratifying in calling the attention of your Lordship in Council to our ecclesiastical establishment, to notice the increase of religion among Europeans of all classes; our late much lamented diocesan observed that in his visitation of this extensive diocese, he had been agreeably surprised to find at nearly every station where there were Europeans, some who, alive to the importance of religion, were most anxious for the regular opportunities of attending public worship and desirous of promoting the education and improvement of those about them; your Lordship in Council will be gratified to learn, that under this Government there is a full proportion of such persons, particularly in the younger branches of the community. The circumstances of such persons, afford an additional reason for making an increase to the number of those who shall afford religious instruction; for without a wish to interfere with the particular tenets of any one, I submit that the appointment is desirable of a sufficient number of ministers to secure the regular performance of public worship on the Sunday, and to exercise their influence in regulating principles, which in young persons when left to their own operation, often lead to schisms of very great importance.

8. In order to afford to the European community of this presidency the regular means of religious instruction, the administration of the sacraments, and to assist in conducting the charitable and other institutions which exist, I beg to submit to the consideration of your Lordship in Council, that at least 20 chaplains should always be within this presidency, able to take their duties; and as a reference to the experience of past years will show, that one-fourth of the number of chaplains fixed for the establishment, has usually been absent from sickness or other causes, I submit that provision should be made to meet exigencies, and therefore, that not less than 25 chaplains should be allowed for this presidency.

Bombay, 10 Nov. 1831.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

(signed) *Thos Carr*, acting Archdeacon.

(76.)—MINUTE of the Right honourable the Governor.

(76.) Minutes of
Lord Clare
and the Members
of Council.

(76).—MINUTE of the Right honourable the Governor.

It has always been to me a subject of great pain since my arrival in India, when the insufficiency of the present number of chaplains in this presidency has been brought to my notice, and no time should be lost in calling the attention of the honourable the Court to it and this simple and clear statement of the acting archdeacon's in which I entirely concur, will explain far better than I can do, the want of chaplains of which the Christian community in this presidency has so much reason to complain.

It is lamentable to think that at this moment there are upwards of 300 Christians at Surra Sholapore, Bhooj and Rajcote, who are altogether deprived of even an occasional visit from a minister of the gospel, independent of the number at the minor stations, who at long intervals may sometimes hear divine service performed by a clergyman. I am well aware, on financial grounds, of the inexpediency of adding one rupee unnecessarily to the public expenditure, but when the spiritual wants of the Christian community are brought before me so forcibly, I feel that I should be wanting in duty, if I did not most earnestly call the attention of the honourable Court to this important subject, and express my decided opinion that even setting aside all higher considerations, it is bad policy in any country, and more particularly in India, where our influence is altogether derived from an opinion of our superior worth and excellence, to let the natives who are so scrupulous in their own religious observances, see that so many of their masters have no opportunity given them of attending even to the outward form of the religion they profess.

(signed) *Clare.*

MINUTE of Mr. *Romer*.

I most fully and cordially agree in these sentiments; a misplaced frugality in our ecclesiastical establishments should be as carefully avoided as improvident expenditure in other branches of the public service.

(signed) *J. Romer.*

MINUTE of Mr. *Newnham*.

I BEG to express my entire concurrence in the remarks recorded on this occasion by our President and Mr. Rouer.

(signed) *W. Newnham.*

MINUTE of Mr. *Sutherland*.

I ENTIRELY agree in all that has been proposed, and can bear testimony to the benefits conferred on the community by a proper church establishment in India, from my own experience; the number of ministers of the gospel were few in early times, and during the course of my service they have been much increased, with the very best effect in a moral and religious point of view.

(signed) *J. Sutherland.*

(77).--STATEMENT of EXPENSES incurred in building, &c. CHURCHES in *India*, and of the Number of some of the CONGREGATIONS.

No. 1.—BENGAL.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES incurred under the Orders of the Supreme Government (subsequent to the Institution in 1814 of a Bishop's See at *Calcutta*) for the Construction, Repair and Alteration, and for the Establishments for maintaining BUILDINGS appropriated to DIVINE SERVICE, according to the Form of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND, to February 1831 inclusive.

(77.) Statement of expenses incurred in building, &c. Churches in *India*.

NAME or STATION of CHURCH, &c.	Expenditure for Construction, &c. to Feb. 1831.	Monthly Allowance of Establishment to Oct. 1828.
RESIDENCY :		
St. John's, the Cathedral - - - -	2,345 - -	60 - -
The Old or Mission church - - - -	6,000 - -	- -
St. Peter's church - - - -	1,15,149 14 7	1, 1 - -
St. James's church - - - -	63,005 14 1	275 - -
Room in general hospital - - - -	12,038 14 -	- -
European barracks, Fort William - - - -	175 - -	- -
OUT STATIONS :		
Church at Cawnpore - - - -	60,409 5 9	- -
Benares - - - -	11,601 9 7	5 - -
Dacca - - - -	14,824 14 11	56 - -
Dum Dum - - - -	58,444 3 4	218 - -
Agra - - - -	28,793 12 11	- -
Meerut - - - -	54,697 3 10	114 - -
Nomillah - - - -	24,255 6 8	- -
Howrah - - - -	4,585 - -	167 4 -
Mhow - - - -	592 13 6	- -
Nagpore - - - -	99 10 4	- -
Futtyghur - - - -	3,430 2 7	16 - -
Burdwan - - - -	2,181 14 1	- -
Goruckpore - - - -	1,200 - -	40 - -
Ghazeepore - - - -	26,478 8 5	61 - -
Dinapore - - - -	29,913 5 4	- -
Saugor - - - -	31,414 7 1	- -
Allahabad - - - -	1,910 - -	62 - -
Cuttack - - - -	5,444 7 -	14 - -
Chunar - - - -	- - -	343 - -
Berhampore - - - -	- - -	120 - -
Nusseerabad - - - -	1,406 13 8	- -
Ditto, New Church - - - -	5,153 - -	- -
Chinsurah - - - -	4,654 13 1	- -
Kurnaul - - - -	1,354 - 4	132 - -
Neemuch - - - -	302 14 -	- -
Moradabad - - - -	1,088 - -	- -
Boglepore - - - -	200 - -	- -
Hanse - - - -	21 5 -	- -
Muttra - - - -	78 - -	- -
Allyghur - - - -	16 9 3	- -
Total - -	5,73,176 15 4	1,829 4 -

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.
Pa
Ec
EsMEMORANDA.—EXPENSES incurred at *Bengal*, on account of the SCOTCH KIRK, since the Institution of a Bishopric at *Calcutta* in 1814 to 1828.

- On account of the Church:
 - Grant of a piece of ground for building the church on, valued at R^s 30,000.
 - Grant in aid of the subscriptions of individuals towards building the church, R^s 100,000.
 - Further grant in aid of building the church, R^s 1,064. 7. 6.
 - Allowance of R^s 250 per month, for a temporary place of worship during the building of the church.
 - Temporary allowance of R^s 234 per month for establishment for the church.
 - Loan granted to the Kirk Session R^s 80,000, at 6 per cent, (Recovered. See Letter from 28 February 1828.)
- On account of Ministers:
 - Senior appointment, salary S^a R^s 1,077. 9. 5. per month.
 - Additional appointment, salary S^a R^s 790. 3. 6. per month.

IN a RETURN from the Bishop of *Calcutta* dated the 18th May 1830, (recorded on the *Bengal Ecclesiastical Consultations* of 25th May 1830, No. 2.) the following are stated to be the CONGREGATIONS of the following CHURCHES under the *Bengal Presidency*.

STATIONS.		CIVIL.	MILITARY.
Two Chaplains	Cathedral, varying from 1,047 to 357	650	—
	Old Church	400	—
	St. James's	260	210
	Fort Church	84	700
	Dum Dum	—	90
The Archdeacon, acting,	Barrackpore	12	310
	Chinsurah	144	275
	Berhampore	—	—
	Dacca	20	—
Under one Chaplain	Chittagong	12	uncertain
	Jalalpoore	8	—
	Mymensing	8	—
	Tipperah or Barrisal	15	35
	Benares or Secrole	100	—
Ditto	Chunar	250	—
	Merzapore	30	—
	Jaunpore	40	—
Ditto	Patna	50	—
	Muzzufferpoore	24	—
	Gyah	12	320
Ditto	Dinapore	uncertain	80
	Allahabad	20	380
	Ghazeepoore	uncertain	75
	Buxar	15	116
	Saugor	40	750
Ditto	Agra	—	100
	Muttra	—	60
	Allyghur	—	20
	Etawah	—	60
	Bareilly	—	35
Ditto	Almorah	—	15
	Havilbaugh	—	30
	Moradabad	—	30
	Shajehanpore	—	34
	Delhi	22	88
Ditto	Rajapore	—	1,530
	Meerut	108	60
	Nusseerabad	—	1,667
	Cawnpore	377	160
	Kurnaul	—	50
Ditto	Loodianah	—	30
	Hanse	—	210
	Mhow	—	—
Ditto	Cuttack	—	—

The returns of the congregations attending the churches at *Nemuch*, *Boglepore*, *Cuttack*, *Futtyghur*, *Saugor*, *Hourah*, and the chapel at the *European Barracks* are not given. Memorandum. From the ecclesiastical consultations of the 25th May 1830, it appears that St. Peter's church (included in the former statement) has cost R^s 1,20,000. The church is now in a ruinous state. The expense of repairing the roof has been estimated at R^s 4,332. of which R^s 1,000 have been advanced. Another estimate is however to be prepared.

No. 2.—MADRAS.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES incurred in the Construction, Alteration, Repair, and Fitting-up of Edifices used as PLACES of PUBLIC WORSHIP, as they appear in or are connected with the correspondence from 1813 to June 1832.

Appendix (P)
(77.) Statement
expenses incurred
in building, &c.
Churches in *Ind*

NAME OF CHURCH AND EXPENSES.	TOTAL.
St. George's, Choultry Plain:	R ^s
Construction, including steeple and additions to original plan	R 1,45,981 2 6
Engineer's commission	11,676 — —
Ground for site	21,000 — —
Contingencies for 12 months	4,512 — —
Clock for the church	2,780 — —
Repairs	1,327 14 6
Scotch Church:	1,86,277 1 —
Temporary accommodation for	5,250 — —
Expense of site	16,443 — —
Expense of construction, including Major De Havilland's commission	1,92,794 3 3
Purchase of a piece of ground contiguous	2,406 — —
Altering ceiling	4,500 — —
Leaden pipes and other charges	367 14 8
Repairs	2,101 8 —
Church for Native Christians in Black Town:	2,23,862 9 11
Estimate	17,100 15 —
Indemnification to the Missionary Society for their expenses on account of the supposed building	7,934 6 10
Additional estimate	4,161 15 10
Repairs and additions	697 4 —
Alterations	1,611 15 —
Church at St. Thomas's Mount:	31,506 8 8
Expense limited by Court to	35,000 — —
Excess, as sanctioned by Court	10,000 — —
Church at Viper:	15,000 — —
Advance in aid and engineer's commission	22,900 — —
Repairs	730 — —
Church built by Mr. Spring at Tellicherry:	23,630 — —
Expense, including a wall round the burying-ground	4,000 — —
Masulipatam Chapel, the gift of Major Pater:	4,000 — —
Major Cotgrave's claim	3,080 5 —
Trichinopoly Church:	8,080 5 —
Repairs	8,707 7 4
In further	2,711 — —
Enlargement in the burial-ground and improvements in the church	2,940 17 11
Gallery for an organ	1,158 2 3
Dr. Swartz Mission Church at Trichinopoly:	15,517 11 6
Repairs	7,080 4 6
St. Mary's Church:	7,080 4 6
Accommodation for the Governor and family	319 — —
Improvements and additions	9,544 — —
Secunderabad Church:	9,863 — 8
Enlargement of	13,774 10 7
Furniture, Lamps, &c.	1,997 5 9
Kamptee (built for 800 souls) New Church	15,772 — 4
Quilon New Church	38,234 13 2
Palaveram ditto	9,097 1 8
	1,329 3 9

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

NAME OF CHURCH AND EXPENSES.	TOTAL.
	Rupees.
Brought forward - - -	6,20,250 12 2
Vellore (to accommodate 390), by the appropriation of the hos- pital to a place of worship, and increase rendered thereby } necessary to the Cantonment Hospital - - - - -	865 - 9
Tripassore New Church - - - - -	1,987 2 4
Poonamallee - ditto - - - - -	494 10 8
Pulicat - ditto - - - - -	958 7 5
Cuddalore Mission Church Repairs - - - - -	582 2 4
Ditto - Roman Catholic - ditto - - - - -	430 1 -
Neelgherry Hills, (exclusive of furniture and repairs required) subsequently to the completion of the building) - - - - -	20,190 - -
Total - - - - -	6,45,753 4 8

(No. 3.)—BOMBAY, from 1813 to June 1832.

NAME OF CHURCH AND EXPENSES.	TOTAL EXPENSE.
	Rupees.
Surat :	
First estimate - - - - - R 20,000 - -	
Second ditto - - - - - 30,000 - -	
Amount of executive engineer's account - - - 50,952 - 59	
Ditto of collector's account, exhibiting the entire } charge- - - - - - - - - - -	58,328 - 16
Scotch Church :	
Completion mentioned at an expense of - - - 45,354 - -	
Erection of a steeple - - - - - 7,618 2 32	
Iron railing, and Bibles sent from England - - 4,311 - -	
Repairs - - - - - 4,869 2 90	62,153 1 22
Colaba :	
First estimate - - - - - 28,151 2 22	
Second ditto - - - - - 51,814 - 50	
Expense limited by Court to about - - - 30,000 - -	say 30,000 - -
Kaira :	
First estimate - - - - - 25,000 - -	
Second ditto - - - - - 40,587 - -	
Actual expense - - - - - - - - -	71,756 1 83
Plate for the church - - - - - - - - -	1,403 3 82
St. Thomas's Church :	
Lead roofing sent from England - - - - - 13,031 - -	
Chandeliers from ditto - - - - - 3,451 - -	
Repairs for three years from Sept. 1816 to } Sept. 1819 - - - - - - - - -	6,137 - -
Annual allowance for repairs and establish- ment from 1819, fixed at Rs 7,200 per annum, averaging about Rs 2,000 per annum for the former, against which expense the receipts from private pews is to be set - - - - -	
For the erection of pews - - - - - 8,000 - -	30,669 - -
Poona :	
Erection sanctioned at - - - - - 41,990 2 60	
Actual expense - - - - - - - - -	42,509 - -
Repairs - - - - - - - - -	446 - -
Tannah :	
Proposal to convert an unoccupied barrack into a } chapel, at the charge of - - - - -	6,500 - -
Chapel since erected, at an expense of - - - - -	45,553 - -

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Appendix (P.)

(77.) Statement of
expenses incurred
in building, &c.
Churches in India.

NAME OF CHURCH AND EXPENSES.	TOTAL EXPENSE.
	Rupees.
Brought forward - - -	3,45,818 3 33
The following Churches have been erected without advising the Court :	
In the N. Concan - - - - - 14,348 - -	
At Dapoorree, at a charge of - - - - - 9,012 - -	
New church E. Zillah, North of the Meyhee - - 9,091 2 41	
Church at Baroda - - - - - 11,591 3 85	
At Mhow - - - - - 8,200 - -	
Kirkee - - - - - 3,760 - -	
	56,003 2 26
ADDITIONAL.	4,01,822 1 59
Roman Catholic Chapel at Colaba, estimated expense - - -	17,421 - -
N. E. de Esperanca at Bombay: repairs - - - - - 4,000 - -	
N. S. dos Remedios at Bassein - ditto - - - - - 300 - -	
Malligaum church - - - - - ditto - - - - - 10 3 7	
Bhooj new church - - - - - - - - - 7,000 - -	
Appropriation of the Aurora as a floating church, value at - - 5,500 - -	
Byculla (exclusive of 17,000 subscribed by the inhabitants, and 10,000 by the Education Committee) in shares of R 500 each, calculated to pay interest at four per cent. per annum - - -	10,000 - -
Belgaum new church - - - - - - - - - 5,000 - -	
Total - - - - -	4,51,054 - 66

I N D E X

TO

I.—Public.

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Singapore. Number of newspapers published at, *Sutherland* 1063—Advantage to the Company of European residents, *App.* p. 320.
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Smith, Courtney. Minute by Courtney Smith, esq. president of the Calcutta College dated 11 February 1822, showing the disadvantages of rustication, and that students being removed from the college should be removed for ever; period of study within which they should qualify; college of no real benefit but to those who derive pay from it, *App.* p. 604.

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Stirling, Mr. Minute by Mr. Stirling relative to Calcutta college, stating improvements that have taken place since superintendence of the visitor in enforcing collegiate duties by rustication; desirable to do away with rustication if other means could be resorted to; duty of the college officers in preventing extravagance; disadvantage of making study of regulations, and papers relating to courts of justice, and revenue matters, take place of present course of reading; disadvantage of abolishing pecuniary rewards; period within which students should qualify, *App. p. 624-626.*

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but it is so delicate an article that it is difficult to bring it into a proper state for exportation; the whole imports of tobacco from Bengal and Bombay together have proved failures, *Warden, App.* p. 284, par. 81—Soil of Guzeratte capable of producing tobacco, which only requires great experience and care in its cultivation and cure, or the introduction of the seed of the Virginia tobacco, to render it a valuable article of export from India; tobacco is extensively cultivated in Guzeratte, and the quality might by great attention be improved, and produced equal to that from the West Indies, *Warden, App.* p. 285, par. 83.

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annually, whence they are procurable in the first perfection, supplies of vegetable seeds, to be distributed among the natives, *App.* p. 332—Experiments tried in the Deccan in the cultivation of European vegetables, and more especially at Sircar, by Major-general Sir Lionel Smith, are extremely satisfactory; every thing can be raised which the colonists of Australia have been able to produce, though not in the same perfection; considerable advances may be made in this department, considering how easily the defects of soil and climate may be counteracted in the Deccan, and how little has hitherto been done for that purpose, *App.* p. 334.

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