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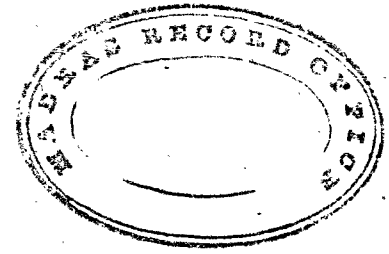
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No. XLI.



REPORT

ON

APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS-IN-AID

OF

SCHOOLS

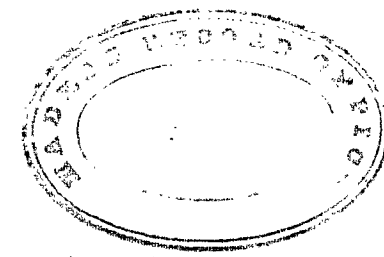
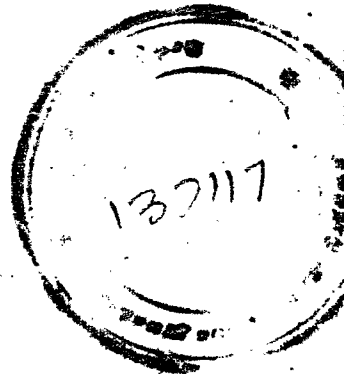
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1857.

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PART II.

4
MADRAS, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1857.

No. 156.

FROM A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

Director of Public Instruction,

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort Saint George.

SIR,

In my letter of the 10th July last, reporting on the applications for Grants-in-aid of Schools supported by private individuals and Societies, which had been received by me up to that date, I mentioned twenty applications which were then under reference to the Inspectors of Schools, or respecting which, for other reasons, I was prevented from submitting any specific recommendation. From this list two applications, one preferred on behalf of a Mission School at Rajahmundry, which was entered in the list of applications included in Appendix A, and another on behalf of the School at Ramiapatam, which had been partially, but not entirely, disposed of in my letter of the 19th of May, were inadvertently omitted. Twenty-two applications therefore remained to be disposed of at the period to which I refer.

2. Sixteen applications have been since received, some shortly after my last report was submitted, others more recently, and of the entire number, thirty-eight, twenty-three have been reported on by the Inspectors, while in regard to the remainder, with a few exceptions, I am able to submit such recommendations as will admit of their being disposed of, without further reference to Government, so soon as the necessary inspection shall have been made.

3. I have deemed it advisable to include in this letter all the applications which have come before me, inasmuch as the aggregate amount applied for is considerably in excess of that named in my former report, and it seems desirable that some definite rule should be laid down as to the proportion which the Government Grant shall bear to

the amount raised from local sources, supposing it to be shown by the reports of the Inspectors that such Grant can be advantageously expended. The principle of the rules at present in force is, that Grants may be given to any amount not exceeding the amount raised from local sources, but in practice this is impossible, the sum at the disposal of the Madras Government for expenditure in the shape of Grants-in-aid being little more than one-sixth of the sum at present expended by those Societies and Committees by whom the applications referred to in this and my former reports have been preferred. In most cases, therefore, the sums applied for are very much in excess of what, on the most favorable consideration of the applications, it is possible to grant; and there is, consequently, much difficulty in deciding between conflicting claims, inasmuch as there is no broad principle which can be followed in the apportionment of the sum available, the amount to be assigned in each case being dependant, in a great measure, on the reports of the different Inspectors, who may judge by very different standards, or may be guided by very different considerations as to the relative claims of different institutions or localities. The circumstances of this country, moreover, and especially of this Presidency, where so large a portion of the education of the people is at present in the hands of Christian Missionaries, render it in the highest degree desirable that every possible ground for suspicion as to the impartial distribution of the Grants should be removed. With this view, it seems to me essential that each School Committee applying for Government aid shall have a reasonable expectation of receiving, sooner or later, some fixed sum, bearing a definite proportion to the amount they are able to contribute.

4. I do not, of course, mean to propose that when the proportion the Government Grants are to bear to private contributions shall have been laid down, such proportionate sums shall be given in all cases, irrespectively of the merits or demerits of the Schools for which the Grants are sought. I merely recommend that the main principle to be looked to in the assignment of the funds at the disposal of Government should be their allotment, as far as possible, in a definite proportion to the local contributions, due care being taken to prevent their being appropriated to unworthy objects, whether it be in augmentation of the salaries of teachers, who are considered undeserving of the salaries it is proposed to assign to them, or in the provision of unsuitable buildings, or for the promotion of any course of instruction which the Government, having regard to the advancement and extension of sound education, may not think fit to encourage.

5. Another important advantage which may be expected from the practical adoption of this principle in the apportionment of the Government Grants is, that it will give a much greater stimulus to private efforts than is afforded by the arrangements at present in force. Under these arrangements, Committees and Managers of Private Schools are aware that to expect a Grant to the amount permitted by the rules is almost hopeless, and they have no guarantee that, supposing the reports on their schools to be satisfactory, the Grant will bear any definite proportion to the sum raised by them. They have, consequently, no incentive to increase their contributions; and although the vigilance of the Inspectors may prevent the public Grants being made to supersede what has hitherto been accomplished by private efforts, there is the risk, in this state of things, of its preventing future efforts, inasmuch as Committees will naturally feel that so long as the Grant falls short of the amount which, under the rules, may be given, there is no need of further exertions on their part to procure contributions. If, for instance, the local funds of a School amount to Rupees 1,200 per annum, and the Government Grant is Rupees 400, while the rules admit of a grant of Rupees 1,200, it is scarcely to be expected that the Managers will exert themselves to raise their receipts from local sources, but rather that they will endeavour, on other grounds, to make out a case for an addition to the Government Grant. But if, on the other hand, the Grant bear a definite proportion to the local subscriptions, say one-half of the amount so raised, or, in the case instanced, Rupees 600, and that, on the Committee's raising their subscriptions to Rupees 1,500, they may reasonably look for a proportionate addition to the Government Grant, it is not too much to expect that the amount of private contributions for the promotion of education throughout the Country will gradually increase, instead of diminishing or remaining stationary, as is to be apprehended under the operation of the existing rules.

6. If then the principle for which I have contended in the foregoing remarks be adopted, the next question for decision is, what proportion the Government Grant shall bear to the amount of Local Funds. For the determination of this point, it is necessary to consider what is the amount at present expended on education in those Schools on behalf of which applications have been or are likely to be received, and what sum will be required from the Government Treasury in order to augment these private contributions in such proportion as may be resolved on, and to admit of the extension of the grant in a similar proportion on an increase in the amount of private expenditure.

Memorandum of Sums expended on Education by the various Societies and Committees from which applications for Grants have been received.

Name of Society or Committee.	Amount expended.	ex-
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.....	23,000	...
Church Missionary Society.....	47,426	...
Scotch Free Church Mission.....	20,000	...
Other Committees whose applications have been included in the former report.....	41,188	...
Total..	1,31,614	...

7. It will be seen, from the annexed memorandum, that the sums at present expended on education by those Societies and individuals from whom applications have been received, do not fall short of Rupees 1,30,000.—The returns

from which this Memorandum has been framed are not quite so accurate as could be desired, and it is probable that the sum specified falls rather below than above the amount actually expended. Perhaps, however, it will be sufficient, for my present purpose, to assume Rupees 1,30,000, as the amount that is now contributed by those Societies and individuals who have expressed a desire to place their Schools under inspection, with the view of extending their operations by means of a Government Grant. The scale which I would propose to lay down as the maximum proportion which, under ordinary circumstances, the Grants should bear to the Local Funds is one-half, and if this proportion be adopted, it will be necessary that the Government should have at its disposal a sum of not less than Rupees 65,000 per annum for current expenditure in Grants-in-aid. There are two cases, however, in which I would suggest that the Grant should bear a higher proportion to the sum subscribed.

1st. Where the annual income of a School is derived from a permanent endowment.

2nd. Where the application is for a Grant-in-aid of the erection of a building.

In both these cases I would recommend the retention of the present rule, under which any sum not exceeding the amount derived from local sources may be assigned. I have acted on the foregoing rules in making my recommendations on the applications I am now about to review, and which I propose noticing with reference to the Geographical position of the several Districts from which they proceed, commencing with Ganjam.

Onslow Institution at Chetterpore.

8. The only application that has proceeded from the Ganjam District is that preferred on behalf of a School at Chetterpore, designated as the Onslow Institution. This School, which is principally maintained

from the rent of a house and lands left for the purpose by Mr. A. P. Onslow, late Collector and Agent to the Governor of Port St. George in Ganjam, was opened on the 20th February 1855. In May last it was inspected by Lieutenant Macdonald, whose report, owing to a delay which occurred in furnishing him with certain papers connected with the School expenditure, was not received until after the submission of my letter of the 10th July last. At the time of the Inspector's visit, it contained sixty-three pupils. The Local Funds amounted to Rupees 98-14-8 per mensem. The course of Secular instruction includes English Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Elementary History, Arithmetic, Euclid, and the elements of Natural Philosophy. No instruction is given in either of the Vernacular languages of the District, the funds available not having been considered sufficient to provide a Vernacular teacher. Lieutenant Macdonald's report is, on the whole, favorable. Considerable progress appears to have been made in Geography, as well as in Arithmetic and Euclid. Grammar, however, had not been sufficiently attended to, and the writing was defective. The conclusion at which he arrived was that, considering the low attainments of most of the pupils when they entered the institution, and the short time it had been in existence, the progress made in the different classes, and especially in the first, was very creditable to the Head Master, Mr. Margenout.

9. The Trustees apply for a Grant of Rupees 80 per mensem to enable them to increase the salary of the Head Master, who at present receives Rupees 60 per mensem and a third of the fees, and to employ a Telugu Teacher. They also apply for a special Grant of Rupees 1,000 to enable them to complete the School-house, the building of which has been already commenced. Its cost is estimated at Rupees 2,500. The sum already expended on it at the date of the Inspector's visit was Rupees 1,073-7-8.

10. Lieutenant Macdonald has recommended a grant of Rupees 70 per mensem; Rupees 40 in augmentation of the salary of the Head Master, Mr. Margenout, and Rupees 30 to provide a Telugu Master. He has also recommended that the application for a building Grant of Rupees 1,000 should be complied with.

11. Shortly after the School was inspected, it was suggested by the Acting Collector, Mr. Knox, who is one of the Local Trustees, with reference to the projected establishment of a Zillah School in the Ganjam District, that it should be engrafted on the Onslow Institution. I found, however, on reference to Lieutenant Macdonald, that this arrangement, even if it had not been precluded by the rules of the

Onslow Institution as provided for in the Trust Deed, was not by any means calculated to meet the educational wants of the District. Chetterpore is an insignificant hamlet, which derives its importance entirely from having been for some years the head quarters of the Collector, and which, even with this advantage in its favor, still continues a mere village. Berhampore, on the other hand, is a populous town, containing 30,000 inhabitants; and, in every respect, was considered by Lieutenant Macdonald a more desirable situation for the establishment of a large School.

12. An Anglo Vernacular School, designed to be eventually raised into a Zillah School, was accordingly opened at Berhampore. The establishment of this School has been found to interfere materially with the progress of the Onslow Institution, and a representation on the subject has lately been made to me by the Venerable the Archdeacon (who, with the Bishop, is one of the Official Trustees named by Mr. Onslow), with a suggestion that the Zillah School should be moved to some other station, and the Onslow Institution transferred to Berhampore. Lieutenant Macdonald's reply to a reference I made to him on receiving the Archdeacon's letter only reached me a few days ago. It is favorable to the proposed transfer, and he suggests that the Zillah School should be established at Chicacole, and the School now in operation at Berhampore retained as a Talook School, but connected with the Onslow Institution. He considers that although in the event of the proposed transfer being carried out, a Zillah School will not be required at Berhampore, still the Onslow Institution alone will not be sufficient to meet the wants of so large a town, and that there will be ample room for an Ooriya as well as for a Telooogo Talook School.

13. I have thought it right to advert to these proposals, which render the question of the Grant-in-aid applied for somewhat complicated, the greater part, if not the whole, of the local subscriptions raised for the new School house having been already expended in laying the foundation, and in the erection of portions of the building at Chetterpore.

14. But whatever may be the ultimate arrangement, I have no hesitation in supporting Lieutenant Macdonald's recommendation that a Grant should be sanctioned in aid of Mr. Onslow's very liberal endowment. The income of the School is estimated at about 95 Rupees per mensem, of which Rupees 70 is the proceeds of the endowment. I beg to recommend that a grant of Rupees 80 per mensem be sanctioned, of which Rupees 40 shall be given in augmentation of the salary of Mr. Margenout, or any other Head Master the Committee may be able to procure, who may be considered deserving of a salary of Rupees 100

per mensem, and the remainder to be applied, in such proportions as the Committee may think most expedient, to providing a Vernacular Teacher, and augmenting the salary of the Assistant English Teacher. I also recommend that a special Grant of Rupees 1,000 be made to enable the Trustees to provide a building, on the understanding that if the projected transfer be carried out, an equal sum shall be raised by them, with the view to the provision of a new building at Berhampore.

Vizagapatam.

15. In para: 88 of my Annual Report on Public Instruction for 1855-56, I stated that Lieutenant Macdonald had not been able to procure the information necessary to enable him to report in detail on the particulars of the application prepared by the Reverend Mr. Griffiths, Chaplain of Vizagapatam, on behalf of certain Orphan Schools under his charge at Vizagapatam. No further report has since reached me, and all I am able to say regarding these Schools is, that they were visited by Lieutenant Macdonald in July last, when he found them in a most unsatisfactory condition. At present, therefore, I am unable to recommend that any grant should be assigned to them.

Rajahmundry Mission School.

16. The Mission School at Rajahmundry has been inspected by Lieutenant Macdonald since my last report was submitted. It is stated to have been established many years ago, but appears to have been conducted in a very irregular and desultory sort of way until about eighteen months ago, when the present Missionary took charge of it. With his original application, the Missionary forwarded testimonials from some of the principal Officers of the District, calculated to convey a very favorable impression of the condition of the School, which, however, has been scarcely borne out by the results of Lieutenant Macdonald's inspection. At the date of Lieutenant Macdonald's visit the School contained seventy pupils, divided into six classes, the first of which is taught by the Missionary, Mr. Heyer, who is aided in the management of the other classes by three Native Assistants and two pupil teachers. The course of secular instruction comprises English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Elementary History, and Mensuration. Its present condition may be gathered from the account given by Lieutenant Macdonald of the 1st class, which is as follows: "The first class consists of eleven lads, between fourteen and nineteen years of age. They all read English very fairly, and write tolerably well. In Arithmetic seven of them have gone as far as decimal fractions, but have

"not learned vulgar fractions; the others are in reduction. Of the
 "more advanced boys two did four sums which I set them correctly,
 "one failed in the rule of three, and the other four placed the decimal
 "point wrong in a division sum which was among those given to them.
 "Of the proficiency of the pupil teacher, M. P. Gopolem, who is in this
 "class, I was unable to form any opinion, as he admitted that he had
 "copied all his sums from another boy's paper. The other three pupils
 "all failed in one or more sums. In Geography, Joseph and B. Nagaya
 "answered very fairly, and L. Sathaya tolerably well, but all the others
 "made some very bad mistakes. The worst was P. Gopolem, the
 "pupil teacher; he had not been reading with the class, but pro-
 "fessed to know the Geography of Asia. He was unable to point
 "out the chief river in Scinde, could not name a single province
 "in Bengal, and when questioned about the three Presidencies,
 "replied by naming the Dekhan and Hindoostan as two of them.
 "N. Sathaya said that Germany was a part of Sardinia, and could not
 "point out Austria, Italy, Turkey, or Poland on the Map. Balaprasaud
 "did not recollect the name of a single Island in Europe, did not
 "know where the Baltic was, and thought that the Red Sea was in
 "Europe, and the Sea of Marmora in the western portion of Persia.
 "P. Lutchmiah, who is the best Map drawer in the School, did not
 "know the name of a single mountain or peninsula in Europe, thought
 "that Paris stood on the Elbe, pointed out Turkey when he was asked
 "where France was, and said that the Tigris was a river in Europe.
 "P. Ramaya named Madrid and Portugal as the chief town of France,
 "said that Constantinople was in Great Britain, and made some other
 "mistakes of a similar kind. Notwithstanding the very poor exami-
 "nation passed by this class in Geography, considerable attention
 "seems to have been paid by the pupils to Map drawing; many of the
 "Maps drawn by them were very well done, and there was not one which
 "was not at least neatly executed. The History read in this class is a
 "meagre epitome of the History of England, and owing to the want of
 "books the pupils all have it in manuscript. They have as yet read
 "only a few pages of it, and many of them have learned what they know
 "by heart, without attaching any meaning to several of the phrases
 "used by the historian. Hardly any one in the class had any idea
 "what a castle was, though they all stated the fact that certain castles
 "were erected in the reign of William the Conqueror. 'Mutual hatred'
 "'Outlawed robber,' 'Offices of power,' were among the phrases which
 "had been mechanically committed to memory in this way, but which
 "hardly any one understood. Still, all of them, with the exception of

"Balaprasaud and N. Suthaya answered on the whole very fairly, and
 "two boys made no mistakes. Gopolem, the pupil teacher, has not
 "learned any history. In Grammar, Gopolem, Joseph, and the two
 "Nayagas answered very well; L. Sathaya extremely badly, and all the
 "others very indifferently. Balaprasaud gave 'He went away' as an
 "example of an imperative, 'he gone' as the future of the verb to go,
 "and 'flows' as the past tense of fly. Ramaya gave 'better' as the
 "comparative of bad; and when desired to put the sentence 'the sun
 "shines,' into the past and future tense, gave 'The sun does not shine'
 "as an example of the former, and 'shall shines' as an illustration of the
 "latter. N. Suthaya gave 'a good boy' as an example of an abstract
 "noun; and with the three exceptions above mentioned, all the others
 "made blunders of a similar kind to those just quoted. In Mensuration,
 "this class has read the first twenty pages of Mr. Newill's book. Joseph
 "evidently understood what he had been reading. Enoch and Ramaya
 "were the two next best, but they both stated that eighty-one was the
 "square root of nine, and made one or two other mistakes, which may
 "in some measure be attributed to the fact that in Arithmetic
 "the class has not got so far as the extraction of roots. Gopolem,
 "the pupil teacher, had not learned any Mensuration, and the
 "other six boys did not seem to understand what they had
 "been studying at all. B. Nagaya drew an acute angle on the
 "black board, as an example of an obtuse angle; he did not know
 "whether there were any right angles in the School room, could not tell
 "what the length of a chain was, and thought that an acre was divided
 "into 100 links. N. Suthaya did not know how to draw a right
 "angled triangle on the black board, was equally ignorant of the length
 "of a chain, was not aware that there was any difference between a
 "square and an oblong, and could not tell what the sign of subtraction
 "was. C. Jagganaikloo did not know the name of the sign either, and
 "could not tell how many square links there are in a square chain.
 "Balaprasaud could not answer this last question, and failed to explain
 "what the signs of proportion are, or how they should be used.
 "L. Suthayah thought that the signs in question consisted of eight
 "dots :::: placed in close juxtaposition; said that a square chain
 "consisted of twenty-two square links, and did not know how many square
 "yards are contained in 600 square feet. Not one of these five boys
 "could tell what the area of the black board was, supposing it to be
 "a square, each of the sides of which measured two feet six inches.
 "B. Nagaya and Balaprasaud gave seven feet as the answer; Jagganaikloo

five, and L. Sathiah 172. N. Sathiah did not know how to arrive at any result. The simple question, after going through nearly the whole class, was at last answered by P. Lutchmaya, but in other respects he was not better than the rest. Except with regard to the three boys first mentioned, the time spent by the class in the study of Mensuration seemed to all intents and purposes to have been entirely wasted. There is no Shastree attached to this School, nor is there in reality any Vernacular department properly so called; but on Wednesday afternoon all the boys read religious Teloogoo books, and Ballard's Natural History; and occasionally some of the elder boys are practised in translation. All the boys in the first class read easy Teloogoo, of the kind to which they have been accustomed, without any hesitation, but little or no proficiency has as yet been attained in translation. Two papers of the easiest kind were given for translation, from and into English from Morris' Selections, but the whole of them are so badly done that, with the exception of one paper, I am unable, in my table of marks, to assign any value to any of them. In translation from English, into Teloogoo only five papers were filed, half the class having been unable to do the exercise. Enoch has totally misunderstood the meaning of the English; the other four papers are all incomplete, and the versions given are as incorrect as it is possible for them to be. The best is perhaps Joseph's, and he has misunderstood even the simple phrase 'the robbers in question,' and supposes it to mean that the robbers are to be questioned. In translation into English only five papers were filed. The best paper (Joseph's) contains the following sentence—'The answer of the Formers (meaning farmers) and Curnums of Majakura about the robbers did.' What the others are may be inferred from the pupil teacher's paper, the original of which I enclose."

17. Lieutenant Macdonald's account of the lower classes is very much what might be expected from that given of the highest.

18. I have stated that the classes are taught by the Missionary, with three Native Assistant Teachers and two pupil teachers. The three Assistant teachers receive, respectively, Rs 15, 6, and 5 per mensem. Their qualifications, as might be expected, are very low.

19. The expenditure at present amounts to about Rupees 140 a month; which is met partly by a grant from the Society to which the School belongs, partly by local subscriptions. The application is for a grant of "Rupees 150 per mensem to secure the services of an efficient Teacher from England or America; or, if that is considered too much, of Rupees 50 or 60 for an East Indian Teacher."

20. On this application Lieutenant Macdonald remarks: "Mr. Heyer himself is an old man and a foreigner; he does not generally spend more than four hours in the School, and I have explained what sort of Native Teachers he has to assist him. With a School so constituted, any great result cannot be expected in a short time, but I have no doubt that a higher standard will be attained by degrees, and if the Provincial School is ever to become what it is intended to be—viz: a College for the higher branches of Literature and Science, I think it is an object to improve an institution which, in addition to whatever other good it may effect, is, to a certain extent, calculated to answer the purpose of a preparatory School. Rupees 150 a month is perhaps rather a large sum for this object, when the limited amount available for Grants-in-aid is taken into consideration, but Rupees 100 for a European or East Indian Teacher might, I think, be given. If the Missionary were a young man, the most beneficial mode of expending the Rupees 100 would perhaps be to secure the services of one East Indian and one or two Native Teachers, but under existing circumstances I am inclined to think that one good Master would be more useful than two or three inferior teachers, and I therefore recommend that a grant to the amount above stated be given for the object mentioned by Mr. Heyer."

21. After an attentive consideration of the report which has been made on this School, I do not feel justified in recommending that a grant should be assigned to it. The greater portion of the local funds is expended on the salary of the Missionary in charge of the School, who has other duties to attend to, and who is evidently unable to give the School that attention which it requires. No doubt the efficiency of the School might be materially enhanced by the appointment of a competent Assistant, on such a salary as Lieutenant Macdonald recommends, but in this case the aid rendered by Government would be much greater in proportion to the amount received from local sources than could properly be assigned, with reference to the claims of other Schools. At Rajahmundry, moreover, a considerable sum is expended by Government in supporting a Provincial School, and from the information I have received from time to time, with reference to the latter institution, I should be disposed to question whether two English Schools can be well filled by those classes for whom an English education is designed.

Masulipatam.

22. From the Masulipatam District five applications have been received, three on behalf of Schools supported by the Church Missionary

Society at Masulipatam and at Ellore; one for a School established by the leading members of the Native community of Masulipatam; and a fifth for the English School in the Fort of Masulipatam, for the children of Europeans and East Indians, to which reference was made in para: 5 of my letter of the 10th July last.

Anglo Vernacular Boys School, supported by the Church Missionary Society at Masulipatam.

23. The Anglo Vernacular Boys School supported by the Church Missionary Society at Masulipatam, has long had the reputation of being the best School in the Northern Circars. It was established in the year 1841 by the Rev. R. T. Noble, B. A. of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, under whose charge it still continues, and who is assisted by three East Indian and one Native under Master, one Native Writing Master, four Telugu Pundits, and one Hindustani Moonshee, the cost of the Establishment, including Scholarships, Prizes, &c., being upwards of Rupees 7,000 per annum.

24. The course of secular instruction, which is more extensive than in most schools of this class, embraces English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, the Elements of Algebra, Euclid, General and Physical Geography, Indian and English History, Drawing, Singing, and the Grammatical study of Telugu. A few of the pupils also learn Greek. The number of boys present at the examination held by Lieutenant Macdonald was 110, of whom 50 obtained more than half the marks assigned for perfect answers in the subjects studied in their respective classes. The result of the examination, therefore, may be considered on the whole satisfactory, though less so than might have been expected, considering the very high reputation which the School had previously enjoyed. Lieutenant Macdonald's report is so extremely minute that it is not easy to state in general terms the actual condition of the school. It may perhaps be sufficient to observe that, in all the classes and in most of the subjects, some of the pupils answered remarkably well, others very much the reverse, and that the 2nd class, which, however, contained only three pupils, was altogether the most promising. Lieutenant Macdonald draws particular attention to the Vernacular department, which, he states, is conducted on far sounder principles than is the case in most Anglo Vernacular Schools. "The students read Telugu poems, the meaning of which is explained to them, they study the grammar of the language, they write Vernacular Essays, and are practised in translating from and into Telugu." Lieutenant Macdonald states that, independently of the opportunities which the inspection of the School

afforded him of forming an opinion on this point, he has had occasion, more than once, to compare the relative attainments of the persons who have been educated by Mr. Noble, and those brought up in the Mission School at Vizagapatam and elsewhere, and that in every instance there was no comparison between them in this particular.

25. The Church Missionary Society have applied for a grant of Rs. 140 per mensem, to enable them to augment the salaries of their East Indian and Native Teachers, and to establish additional Scholarships. They also apply for an annual grant of Rs. 100 for the purchase of Prize Books, &c.

26. Lieutenant Macdonald recommends the following grants.

Rupees 35 per mensem for the maintenance of six additional Scholarships.

Rupees 50 per mensem in augmentation of the salaries of two of the East Indian Teachers.

Rupees 35 per mensem in augmentation of the salaries of the Native Teachers: and

Rupees 100 per mensem for Prizes, in the event of such a grant being considered to come within the scope of the rules.

27. The only item applied for not recommended is the sum of Rupees 30, which was asked for as an augmentation of the salary of the Senior East Indian Teacher, Mr. Taylor, who has left the School. Lieutenant Macdonald proposes, however, that Rupees 10 per mensem of the sum proposed for Mr. Taylor should be added to the grant named for Mr. Hutton, the present Senior Assistant Teacher, of whose qualifications he speaks in high terms.

28. It will be observed that the grant applied for: viz, Rs. 1,780 per annum, the annual income of the school from other sources being upwards of Rs. 7,000, is considerably below the proportion I have suggested at the commencement of this letter, and, under the opinion expressed by Lieutenant Macdonald, I have no hesitation in recommending that the full amount named in the Society's application be sanctioned.

Hindoo School at Masulipatam.

29. This School was established at the beginning of last year, entirely by the exertions of the Native community of Masulipatam, who have raised a fund of Rs. 2,379 towards its support. It is maintained, at present, partly by the interest of this fund, partly by local subscriptions, and partly by the School fees. The present Expenditure is Rs. 124 per mensem, the rate of School fee charged being 4 annas for

each pupil. It contained, at the date of Lieutenant Macdonald's inspection, 128 pupils. The Head Master is an East Indian, who was educated partly in the late Vepery Grammar School, and partly in the Diocesan Institution at Madras. His salary is Rs. 70 per mensem. He is assisted by three Native Teachers, two of whom receive Rs. 10 each, and one Rupees 8 per mensem, in addition to whom two Pundits are employed, to teach Sanskrit and Telugu, on salaries of Rs. 9 and Rs. 5 per mensem. The School is at present in quite an elementary condition, but Lieutenant Macdonald considers that the progress made is as much as could have been expected in the time.

30. The Committee, in their application, urge the importance of the town of Masulipatam, as being the most populous town in the Northern Circars, and advert to the circumstance that when the establishment of Anglo Vernacular Provincial Schools was first taken into consideration in 1841, "the community of Masulipatam was one of the foremost to appreciate the benefits of education, and apply for a Seminary or a pecuniary grant for a School then existing, supported by subscriptions," and that they were then led to hope "that Masulipatam would be one of the first towns to receive the boon of a Provincial School." For these reasons they express their hope that they may receive such an amount of aid as may be sufficient, together with the subscriptions they have raised, to maintain an efficient School, "which may not differ essentially from a Government School, either as to the competency of the Masters employed, or the quality of the instruction imparted." They state that they "can calculate with safety upon a monthly income of Rs. 100 from subscriptions, interest of invested stock, and from School fees, and that, to maintain a respectable institution a sum of Rs. 350, or, at the least, Rs. 250 per mensem will be absolutely required." In a subsequent communication addressed to Lieutenant Macdonald they name Rs. 296 per mensem as the sum requisite for the support of the School, of which they request Rs. 170 per mensem may be contributed by Government.

31. They also apply for a grant of Rs. 3733-15-6 for a building for the School, and for the public Library, which has been commenced at Masulipatam. For the purpose for which this latter Grant is requested, they do not propose to furnish any local contributions.

32. On this application Lieutenant Macdonald has recorded the following remarks. "The mode in which this School was established is fully detailed by its founders in the enclosure herewith returned, but

"a few remarks will probably be expected from me on the subject. "It is almost superfluous to observe that a far better School, with much larger resources at its disposal, with a more efficient Staff of Teachers, and affording an education in every respect superior to that obtainable in this institution, already exists at Masulipatam. But Mr. Noble makes converts, and the Hindoo community became alarmed. The Hindoo School of Masulipatam, though of course on a much smaller scale, arose much in the same way as the Hindoo College in Bengal. The chief Originator of the movement was A. Sashiah, the Head Sheristadar of Masulipatam, a proficient of the Madras University, who is still the President of the Committee of the School, and to whose influence the institution owes, in a great measure, not only its origin, but its continued existence. The feeling which called it into being prevails in many other places in my division, perhaps in none more so than at Vizagapatam; but Masulipatam is the only place in which the Native community have combined to have a School of their own, and in this respect, therefore, the School is a remarkable one. It is also an interesting one, because the young men with whom it is filled, are, as regards wealth, respectability, and connections, the élite of the town."

33. He accordingly recommends a grant of Rupees 157 per mensem, or, if it be deemed inexpedient to break through the existing rules, one of Rupees 126 per mensem, the full amount which these rules will admit of. In regard to the application for a building grant, he recommends that, if any exceptions are to be made to the rules, the full amount asked should be granted, as a recognition of the earnestness and liberality which the Natives of Masulipatam have shown in the cause of Education.

34. In both cases the Grants recommended are considerably in excess of the sums that will be available, if the alteration in the existing rules which I have suggested at the commencement of this letter, is approved. I am sensible that much credit is due to the Native community of Masulipatam for what has been done by them towards the establishment of the School under notice, and that they have established a claim to the highest amount of aid which the Government can give, consistently with the general rules framed for the administration of the Grant-in-aid system. I am also prepared to admit that, if any exceptions are to be allowed, the present case may very properly be treated as an exceptional one, but I foresee the greatest difficulty in the administration of these rules if exceptions are to be permitted, and

I am satisfied that a rigid adherence to the main principle that the Government Grant shall not exceed a certain proportion of the Local Funds, even though it may bear hardly in a few instances, is essential to the success of the system. It is, no doubt, somewhat hard upon the Native community of Masulipatam that, notwithstanding the efforts they have made to provide a secular education for their children, the sum granted them for this purpose from the public funds should be much less than what is spent on other less important towns, where it has been found expedient to establish Government Schools. But this is a hardship inseparable from the introduction simultaneously of the two systems, and is liable to happen whenever the establishment of a Missionary School may prevent any particular town being selected for the establishment of a Government School.

35. With these views I do not consider myself at liberty to support the Inspector's recommendation in regard to this School, but have no hesitation in recommending that the largest amount that can be granted, upon the principle I have before suggested, should be allowed. The Committee having named Rupees 296 per mensem as the sum requisite for the efficient support of the School, I beg to recommend a monthly Grant of Rupees 98-10-8, or such sum not exceeding that amount as may be equal to one half of the Local Funds. I also recommend a special Grant of Rs. 1,866-15-9 for a building, provided that an equal sum be contributed by the community for that purpose.

English School in the Fort at Masulipatam.

36. One of the Schools entered in the list appended to para : 44 of my former letter, is the English School for East Indians in the Fort at Masulipatam, which had then been temporarily discontinued, and in regard to which I observed that it was not probable that a Grant would be required for its re-establishment, the School established by the Hindoo community being intended to include all classes. It appears, however, from Lieutenant Macdonald's report, that the distance of the Hindoo School from the Fort, where the persons reside for whose benefit the School now under notice was established, is too great to admit of the latter taking advantage of the Hindoo School. There is another objection, founded on the absence of all Christian instruction in the Hindoo School, which naturally renders the supporters of the Fort School desirous that their institution should be maintained and aided by Government. Moreover, the children who resort to this School, are not admissible into Mr. Noble's School, which is confined to Natives.

37. The Fort School, with the exception of a short interval last year, when it was closed in consequence of the resignation of the late Master, has been in operation since 1844, the average expenditure having been about Rupees 60 per mensem, which has been met partly by local subscriptions and partly by the fees of the Scholars. The School is at present under the management of a lad of seventeen, one of the former pupils, the Committee having been unable to secure a competent Master for the salary available. Many of the pupils had consequently left, and when Lieutenant Macdonald visited it, only seventeen pupils were present, fourteen boys and three girls. The Committee, however, expected an accession of some thirty pupils whenever a competent Master should be appointed. The course of instruction embraces those subjects usually taught in an Elementary English School.

38. The Committee apply for a monthly Grant of Rupees 60—to enable them to employ a Master on a salary of Rupees 80, and a Mistress on Rupees 20 (the School being a mixed School.) The house rent and other charges amount to Rupees 21. Their application is supported by Lieutenant Macdonald.

39. I beg to recommend that a Grant not exceeding Rupees 40 per mensem be authorized, on condition that double that amount be contributed by the supporters of the School.

Native Female School, supported by the Church Missionary Society at Masulipatam.

40. This School was opened on the 10th June 1847. It is under the management of Mrs. Sharkey, wife of a Missionary employed by the Church Missionary Society at Masulipatam. At the date of Lieut. Macdonald's visit, sixty-six girls were under instruction, all of them, with one exception, boarders, of ages varying from three years to eighteen. "Some of them are foundlings; some are orphans; others have been voluntarily placed under Mrs. Sharkey's care by their parents. Twenty-seven are converts, and, of the others, thirty-one are Pariahs, five are Sudras, one is a Brahmin, one a Mussulman, and one a Roman Catholic."

41. "The object of the School," Lieutenant Macdonald states, "is to give the girls a plain, useful, Vernacular education, based on the Scriptures." A large proportion of the time allotted to study is therefore devoted to religious instruction. The secular part of the education embraces Reading and Writing, Telugu, Elementary Arithmetic, Geography, and History. The pupil teachers (of whom five are employed

In the School) are taught a little English, and they have also just commenced Telugu Grammar. The girls learn to sew, mark, knit, net, and spin, and to do-crochet work.*

* Note.—Extract from Lieutenant Macdonald's Report.

"The 1st Class consists of seven girls, all of whom are pupil teachers. They read Telooogo with ease and correctness; their hand writing is neat, and they wrote out a Telooogo story which I dictated to them, with hardly a mistake. In Geography one girl, Saya, was not able to answer a question which I put to her about the Annamallay forests, but with this exception, not one of them made a single blunder. I did not examine them in Grammar, because Mr. Sharkey stated that in this and the next class they were not yet prepared to undergo an examination in this subject, having only recently commenced the study of Grammar. Secular History is not studied in this class. In Arithmetic there are two divisions. The four eldest girls have commenced the Rule of Three. I gave each of them three problems to solve. One question was correctly answered; they failed in the other two, which were much more difficult, and I believe beyond the standard attained by the class. The three girls in the second division had not gone beyond Simple Division. Saya, who is the youngest girl in the class, failed in two sums out of three; the other two did their's correctly. As already mentioned, all the pupil teachers have commenced learning English. Lutchee being one of them, reads English with the first class, although she is in the second class. None of them have, as yet, made much progress in speaking or writing English, but they read much better than I should have expected, judging from the difficulty they seemed to experience in expressing themselves. I gave each of them a passage to read which they had not previously seen; two of them made no mistakes, and the others made very few.

"In the second class there are six girls, the eldest of whom, Lutchee, is, as already explained, a pupil teacher. They read and write Telooogo nearly, if not quite, as well as the girls in the first class; in fact there was no perceptible difference with regard to most of them in this respect. The exercises in dictation, with two exceptions, were almost on a par with those in the first class. In Geography three of them made no mistakes; the other three did not answer quite so well. They were well acquainted with the subject matter of a little history which they had been reading, and pointed out on the map all the places alluded to in it. In Arithmetic they had gone as far as Simple Division, and worked the sums I set them very fairly.

"The third class consists of eight girls, one of whom, Adeo, was absent. Four of them read very well indeed; the others not quite so well. The girls in this class do not write as neatly as those in the second, and their exercises contained more mistakes in spelling. In Geography, with the exception of Jane, they all answered well, three of them making no mistakes. In Arithmetic they had gone as far as Simple Division. Two of them did the sums set them correctly; the others all failed in one sum.

"The fourth class consists of nine girls, four of whom read very well, and all the others very fairly. The hand writing in this class is very indifferent, and the mistakes in spelling were much more numerous than in the preceding class. In Geography, with three exceptions, the girls answered very well. In Arithmetic they had not gone beyond Addition, and one girl was still learning the Multiplication table. Many of them failed in Numeration.

"The six girls in the fifth class did not read by any means so well as those in the fourth, and they wrote very indifferently. One of the dictation exercises was full of mistakes from beginning to end, and the others were, of course, not better than those in the fourth class. In Geography the girls answered remarkably well. In Arithmetic they were learning their Multiplication table, but, with two exceptions, they seemed to have learned it very badly.

"The sixth class, which consists of seven girls, had not commenced Arithmetic, and the examination merely consisted in a little reading and writing, in both of which, as far as they had gone, they acquitted themselves very respectably. One girl was absent.

"The seventh class consists of eight girls, who are reading and writing easy words. There are five girls in the eighth, and ten girls in the ninth class, all of whom are learning the Alphabet. One of the girls in the latter class was absent.

"All the girls are taught to sing.

"The chief excellence of a School of this description consists, of course, more in the moral training which the pupils receive than in the amount of mere learning acquired by

42. The Secretary to the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society, by whom the application for aid was made, applied for a Grant for the stipend of an efficient East Indian School Mistress to help Mrs. Sharkey. Mr. Sharkey, however, represented to Lieutenant Macdonald that the aid of Government might be most usefully bestowed by augmenting the stipends of five of the pupil teachers, who already receive monthly stipends of Rupees 2-8 each, and providing stipends for the other three, who at present are not paid. He also requested that the salary of a respectable Native woman who superintends the Spinning Department, and receives Rupees 3-8 per mensem for this duty, might be doubled.

43. This application is supported by Lieutenant Macdonald, who recommends that a grant of Rupees 37 per mensem should be sanctioned for the purpose; Rupees 33-8 to be given in augmentation of the stipends of the pupil teachers, and Rupees 3-8 in augmenting the salary of the Superintendent of the Spinning Department.

44. Since Lieutenant Macdonald's report was submitted, the Committee of the Society have again addressed me on the subject, and have requested that the grant originally applied for, for the stipend of an East Indian School Mistress, may be given in addition to those named by Mr. Sharkey.

45. I beg to recommend that Rupees 40 per mensem be granted, for this purpose, and Rupees 37 in augmentation of the stipends of the pupil teachers and of the female Superintendent of the Spinning Department, as proposed by the Inspector. The expenses of the School, according to the returns for 1855-56, amounted to Rupees 3,000, or Rupees 250 per mensem, so that the grant recommended will not be in excess of the proportion I have suggested.

"them. I am precluded from noticing the religious instruction, to which the attention of the pupils is chiefly directed; but it may not be improper to mention that the care and attention which Mrs. Sharkey devotes to forming the character of her pupils are highly spoken of by every person with whom I have conversed, likely to be able to form an opinion on the subject; and that, as far as I was capable of judging from what I saw, the School has left a very favorable impression on my mind. In many institutions of this kind the Missionary and his wife engage a schoolmistress, and see but little of the girls under their charge, except for two or three hours a day. Mrs. Sharkey, who has no family of her own, almost lives among these girls, and devotes her whole time to them. Even to a casual visitor, the motherly care which is taken of the pupils is evident in every detail connected with the domestic arrangements of the School. In many points, such as the neatness and cleanliness of the dormitories, and others which it would be superfluous to mention, the mode in which these Hindoo girls are brought up, presented a marked and very favorable contrast to the arrangements of a School which I lately inspected at Vizagapatam, designed for the education of the orphan daughters of European Soldiers."

46. The grants recommended for the four Schools last mentioned will entail an expenditure, for educational purposes, in the town of Masulipatam, of Rupees 362-5-4 per mensem (not including the building grant of Rupees 1,866-15-9 recommended for the Hindoo-English and Telugu School), a sum considerably less than is expended at those stations where the Government have found it necessary to establish Schools of their own.

Anglo Vernacular School supported by the Church Missionary Society at Ellore.

47. This School, which opened on the 4th December 1854, contains seventy-four pupils, divided into six Hindoo and six Mahomedan classes. The course of instruction is, at present, quite elementary. The expenditure is Rupees 115 per mensem, in augmentation of which a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem has been applied for, by the Missionary in charge. Of the sum named, it is proposed to apply Rs. 30 to augmenting the salary of the Master, who at present receives Rs. 50 per mensem, and whose qualifications are favorably reported by the Inspector. Rs. 50 in providing two Native Teachers, and Rs. 20 for the establishment of Scholarships. Application is also made for the grant of a pair of globes.

48. The application is supported by Lieutenant Macdonald.

49. I beg to recommend a grant of Rs. 67-8-0 for the purposes above indicated, to be appropriated in such manner as the Missionary in charge may think most expedient, and may be approved of by the Inspector.

50. I should mention that a Vernacular Talook School has been established at Ellore. It is a large town, and there is ample room for two Schools of the description of those established.

51. From the *Guntoor District* no applications have been as yet received, but it is not improbable, as stated in para: 91 of my last Annual Report, that one will be preferred on behalf of a School supported by an American Mission in the town of Guntoor.

Anglo Vernacular School at Ramiapatam.—Nellore.

52. The Anglo Vernacular School established at Ramiapatam by the joint efforts of the Sub Collector, Mr. Minchin, and the Native Community, was noticed in my letter of the 19th May last, and a grant was sanctioned for the repair of the building. The School has since been inspected by Mr. Morris, with reference to that part of the original application which related to the augmentation of the salaries of the Teachers em-

ployed. When inspected by Mr. Morris, the School contained fifty-nine pupils, of whom twenty-seven belonged to the English and thirty-two to the Telugu Department. It is under the management of a Native Master, on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem, who teaches the English classes, and is assisted by two Telugu Teachers, on salaries of Rs. 7 and Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem, in the Telugu Department.

53. In the English Department, Mr. Morris considers the progress made to have been very satisfactory, and pronounces the Head Master, Devarapullu Rungiah, to be an intelligent and efficient teacher.

54. Of the Telugu Department his report is not favorable; the instruction being given according to the usual Native fashion, and consisting of little more than the recitation of passages of Telugu Poems, the meaning of which is not taught.

55. The application for a Grant is in general terms.

56. Mr Morris recommends a grant of Rupees 5 per mensem in augmentation of the salary of the Head Master, and a sum of Rs. 20 or 30 to enable the Head Master to procure certain School books, copy-books, slates, maps, a black board, &c., which are required.

57. The Grant recommended is considerably below the sum to which the School is entitled with reference to the amount of the monthly subscriptions (Rs. 47-8-per mensem), and I think it is desirable that the Committee should have the means of improving the condition of the Telugu Department and of re-organizing the School generally. If I understand the Inspector rightly, the division of the School into two departments, English and Telugu, is complete; the instruction in the one being confined entirely to English, and in the other entirely to Telugu. This arrangement, I think, is objectionable. In every Anglo Vernacular School the study of the Vernacular Languages should be prosecuted in the higher classes, as well as in the lower, and in Schools of the class of that at Ramiapatam, the Vernacular instruction should comprise not only the study of the languages, which should of course be taught grammatically, but of those elementary subjects, such as Arithmetic, Geography, &c., which enter into the lower classes of an English School.

58. I beg, therefore, to recommend that I may be authorized to make to the Managers of this School such monthly Grant, not exceeding Rs. 23-8-0 per mensem, as may be requisite to enable them to increase the salary of the Head Master, and to provide more efficiently for the Vernacular instruction.

59. In anticipation of the sanction of Government I have already supplied this School with books and maps to the value of Rs. 26-1-2, at half price, in accordance with the rules proposed in paras: 43, 44, and 45 of my letter of the 19th May last.

Anglo Vernacular School at Nellore, supported by the Scotch Free Church Mission.

60. This School was established several years ago, in what year is not stated in the papers before me, but I am aware that it was in existence so far back as 1844. The average number of pupils during the year 1855-56 was 256, of whom forty-one were girls. The Boys' School is divided into four Departments, English, Telugu, Hindustani, and Tamil; and the Girls' School into two, Telugu and Hindustani.

61. Mr. Morris states that "the School has been the means of imparting a sound and useful education to many of the inhabitants of Nellore," and that he has ascertained by examination that the "advancement of the pupils in knowledge is as real and great" as he had previously been led to expect. "The first class read English very well and understand what they read," they are far advanced in Mathematics, and answered the Inspector's questions in Geography with alacrity and correctness. The other classes, Mr. Morris adds, are equally advanced, for their age and position.

62. The labours of the two resident Missionaries are almost entirely devoted to the School. They are assisted by a Native Teacher in the English Department, on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem, and eleven other Teachers, on salaries varying from Rupees 22 to Rupees 3 per mensem. The present monthly expenditure is Rs. 140 per mensem, which is met by the rent of two houses, the property of the Mission, local subscriptions, and School fees.

63. The Managers apply for a Grant of Rs. 113 per mensem, with a view to the provision of additional Teachers in the English and Telugu Departments of the Boys' School, and in the Telugu Department of the Girls' School, on salaries of Rs. 40, 20, and 15 respectively, and to augment the salaries of the other Teachers.

64. They also apply for a Grant of Rs. 600 for repairs of the School buildings.

65. Mr. Morris recommends a Grant of Rs. 31 per mensem in augmentation of the salaries of the Teachers, and of Rs. 500 for the repair of the School house.

66. In this case also I am disposed to recommend a Grant somewhat higher than that named by the Inspector, who has been guided in his recommendation by a consideration of the small sum at present at the disposal of Government for disbursement in Grants-in-Aid.

67. I would suggest that a Grant of Rupees 70 per mensem should be made towards the provision of additional teachers and augmenting the salaries of those now employed, and one not exceeding Rupees 300 towards the repair of the building, provided that an equal sum be raised by the Mission for this purpose.

Nellore Sanscrit Andra Patasala.

68. This School was established, about four years ago, by some of the leading members of the Native Community at Nellore. The average number of pupils in attendance is about thirty-five. It is divided into three classes, in the highest of which Geography, English History, and Arithmetic are taught in Telugu, from books published by the Madras Upayucta Grandah Karuna Subha, also Sanscrit, Telugu Grammar, and Manu. Mr. Morris states that they answered his questions in Geography and Arithmetic pretty well, and that he was much pleased with their knowledge of Indian History, which they seemed to have read with great attention. The second and third classes study Arithmetic, Sanscrit, and Telugu Grammar, and learn to recite Telugu Poems.

69. The monthly income of the School, when Mr. Morris inspected it, was about Rs. 36 per mensem, and the current expenses Rs. 25-12-0, the salary of the Head Master being Rs. 10, and that of the second Rs. 7; but the Committee state, in their application, that as they have raised subscriptions to the amount of Rupees 60 per mensem, and have received donations to the amount of Rupees 1179, they are desirous to add English to the course of instruction, and apply for a Grant, the amount of which is not specified, to enable them to carry out this object.

70. Mr. Morris recommends a Grant of Rupees 8 per mensem in augmentation of the salaries of the present Teachers, and gives his opinion that the study of English, as a language, should be added to the present course of instruction, but adds that neither of the Masters are at present competent to teach it.

71. With reference to this application, and to the recommendation made on it by Mr. Morris, I have received an address from the Managers of the Free Church Mission School, remonstrating in strong terms against the Grant of Government Aid for the purpose of converting the School now under notice into an English, or rather an Anglo Vernacular

one. Under these circumstances I have thought it right to submit a copy of this address for the consideration of his Lordship in Council. It appears to me that there is much force in the arguments urged in it as to the probability of the Mission School suffering from the introduction of English into the Native School, but I do not see that the Government can reject the application made by the Managers of the latter on this ground, without exposing themselves to the charge of unduly favoring the one institution to the prejudice of the other. I beg, therefore, to recommend that a Grant of Rs. 30 per mensem be sanctioned for the Native School, provided it be shewn, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, that the Local Funds amount to Rupees 60 per mensem, and that the arrangements made by them for re-organizing the School are approved by him. I should mention that the writers of the address above adverted to, have alluded to remarks made by Mr. Morris in a private note, which they were scarcely justified in quoting in a document intended for official use.

Nellore District School.

72. This School was established in 1852, with the object of affording a suitable education to the children of the East Indian inhabitants of Nellore. At the date of Mr. Morris' last visit it contained twenty-one pupils. The average attendance, previously, had been much lower, owing, it is stated, to the inefficiency of the Master formerly employed. A new Master has been lately appointed, who is reported by the Inspector to be a tolerable Teacher, and to take pains with the children. The instruction is all in English, and is altogether elementary. The School is supported by local subscriptions amounting to Rs. 35 per mensem, and by the fees of the pupils. The Committee ask for a monthly Grant equal to the subscriptions and a small Grant for the purchase of Books, &c.

73. The Inspector recommends a Grant of Rs. 30 per mensem in augmentation of the salaries of the Master and Mistress, and one of Rs. 20 for the purchase of Books.

74. I beg to recommend that a Grant of Rs. 17-8-0 per mensem be sanctioned for this School, and a Grant towards the purchase of Books, according to the rules submitted in my letter of the 19th May.

Free Church Mission School at Goodoor.

75. This School was established by the Free Church Mission in 1855. It contains 104 pupils and is conducted by a Native Master, on a salary of Rupees 25 per mensem, with the aid of a Monitor, who teaches the Telugu Department, on a salary of Rupees 3.

76. The Inspector's report is as follows: "The first class consists of three Scholars, two of whom were absent; and, therefore, I placed the only boy of that class who was present, with the second class, which was tolerably numerous. I heard the pupils read part of the Holy Scriptures, and of the English Instructor, No. 3. They read clearly and distinctly, and seemed to understand the subjects they had learned in those books. They answered my questions on English Grammar, and on the Geography of Europe, in a very creditable manner, and they have, besides the abovementioned studies, learned as far as Compound Multiplication in Arithmetic."

"I examined the third and fourth classes in English reading and Arithmetic, and the third class in the Geography of Asia, of which they were, however, very ignorant. They knew less of that subject, than of any other of their studies."

"I afterwards heard the first Telugu class read, and work sums, in the Vernacular language, which they did very well. There is also an interesting and useful class, consisting of little girls, who learn to read and spell."

"I am very much pleased with my visit to this School, which is, in almost every particular, what I should like my Talook Schools to be; and I think that the establishment of branch Schools, like this and the one at Calligherry, is one of the most promising features in the system of the Free Church Mission."

77. The Managers apply for a Grant of Rs. 15 per mensem, to enable them to augment the Salary of the Head Master, and provide a more efficient Teacher for the Telugu Department.

78. Mr. Morris recommends a Grant of Rs. 5 per mensem for the purpose of augmenting the Head Master's salary.

79. I see no reason, however, why the full amount asked for should not be sanctioned, the Local Funds amounting to Rupees 35 per mensem, and I accordingly recommend a Grant of Rupees 15.

Free Church Mission School at Calligherry.

80. This School has been lately established, on a footing somewhat similar to that at Goodoor. The Head Master received Rupees 15 per mensem, which has lately been raised to Rupees 20, and, to meet this advance, the Managers ask for a monthly Grant of Rupees 5. They also apply for a Grant of Rupees 300 for the erection of a School house.

81. The application for a Grant of Rupees 5 is supported by Mr. Morris, and he recommends that Rupees 200 be sanctioned in aid of the erection of the School house.

82. The application for a monthly Grant to relieve the Managers from a portion of the expenses already borne by them is opposed to one of the main principles of the Grant-in-Aid rules, viz: that public grants shall in no case be permitted to supersede private efforts. I am unable, therefore, to support the application in its present shape. In addition to the Head Master, two Telugu Teachers are employed in this School, on salaries of Rupees 3-8-0 each, which, as the Managers represent, is by no means adequate remuneration, supposing them to be at all competent for their duties. I would suggest, therefore, that the monthly Grant applied for be sanctioned, on the understanding that it shall be applied to augmenting the salaries of the Telugu Teachers, or to providing others more competent.

83. The Grant asked for the building appears to be intended to cover the entire expense. I recommend that Rupees 150 be sanctioned, provided the Managers shall contribute an equal sum.

Boarding School for Boys & Girls, supported by the American Mission at Nellore.

84. On behalf of this School an application has been preferred for a Grant of Rs. 50 per mensem in aid of the general expenses of the Institution, which, until lately, amounting to about Rupees 75 per mensem, have been borne by the American Mission. Last year the usual remittances from America appear to have been discontinued, and the school has been since supported by local donations and subscriptions, but not, apparently, to the amount of its former income. No fees are exacted, and the Managers are unable to guarantee the continuance of the subscriptions by which it is at present supported.

85. Under these circumstances, although the school has been favorably reported on, I am precluded from recommending a Government grant.

Cuddapah.

86. No applications for Grants-in-Aid have been as yet received from this District.

The Revd. R. D. Johnston's School at Nundial—Kurnool.

87. This School was opened on the 1st December, 1855, and now contains twenty pupils, who are boarded by Mr. Johnston, and educated at

where a Grant to one School of Rupees 744 has already been sanctioned, "the application for a second Grant of Rupees 1200 for another institution must be carefully considered and reported on." I would submit, however, that the Grant now recommended will not involve the allotment of an unduly large share of the educational funds to the town of Mangalore. It is an important and populous town; the capital of one of the largest and most thriving Districts in the Presidency, yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 27,00,000 and upwards. The exertions, moreover, which have been made by the Roman Catholic community of Mangalore, a community remarkable for their energy and intelligence, to provide a suitable education for their children, in raising the fund to which I have already adverted, will, I have no doubt, be considered to render them deserving all the aid the Government can give.

A. Chinna Pillay's School.—North Arcot.

96. Among the applications entered in the list appended to para: 44 of my last report was one from one A. Chinna Pillay, Master of a Village School in the North Arcot District. This application, as well as one preferred on behalf of certain Pyal Schools at Karoor, in the Coimbatore District, will be treated under a separate arrangement for the improvement of the Village Schools; a subject on which I am about to address Government in a separate communication.

Anglo Vernacular School at Sydapett.—Chingleput.

97. This School, which was opened last year, is supported by the Tahsildar of the Talook and other Native officials. The application is for a Grant of Rupees 35 per mensem; the income derived from Subscriptions and School fees being estimated at Rupees 43 per mensem.

98. It is divided into three departments, English, Tamil, and Telugu, but, from the last report I have received on it from Mr. Thomson (his first report did not appear to me sufficiently complete to enable me to base any specific recommendation on it), I learn that the Vernacular departments have been temporarily closed, and the Head Master, under whom it commenced, has left it for a situation in a Government Office. It must therefore be entirely re-organized.

99. I beg to recommend that a Grant of Rs. 21-8 per mensem be sanctioned, to be given on my being satisfied of the competency of the Teachers engaged. I should mention that the Tahsildar of the Talook, C. Runga Charloo, a passed Proficient of the late High School, and one of the members of the School Committee, has all along evinced a great

interest in the School, constantly visiting it, and taking part in the instruction when present at Sydapett.

Hindu Assembly's Anglo Vernacular School at Chingleput.

100. This school was established on the 17th August 1855, and consists of three Departments, English, Tamil and Telugu. Mr. Thompson, who has inspected it, states that these three Departments are, in point of fact, distinct schools, under the superintendence of the same Committee. Mr. Thompson's report on the English Department is, on the whole, favorable—the progress of the boys in English, and their knowledge of the elementary Histories they had read, very creditable. The Tamil and Telugu Departments are described by Mr. Thompson as being no better than common Pyal schools, the only difference that he could perceive being that the boys in this School read translations of the Petitions addressed to Parliament by the Madras Native Association. The English School contained 79 boys at the date of Mr. Thompson's visit, the Tamil 52, and the Telugu School 51. The application is for a Grant of Rupees 60 per mensem, and a special Grant of Rupees 35 for the purchase of School furniture, Books, Maps, &c., the Committee engaging to subscribe equal sums in each case.

101. I recommend a Grant of Rupees 30 per mensem, on condition that the Committee shall contribute the sum named in their application, and that competent Teachers be provided in each Department. It appears, from Mr. Thompson's report, that the Head Master of the English Department, whose qualifications are favorably reported on, has left the School since it was inspected. I also recommend a Grant of Rupees 25 for the purchase of School furniture. The Grant of Books and Maps will be made on the usual conditions.

102. The Scotch Free Church Mission has recently applied for aid to Schools supported by them at Chingleput, Wallajahbad and Conjeveeram, but as these applications are included in one general application, embracing their Central Institution and other Schools at Madras, I will reserve my notice of them for the conclusion of this report.

Female School belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Cuddalore.—South Arcot.

103. In para: 13 of my letter of the 10th July last, I stated that I had addressed the Committee of the Gospel Society, with the view of ascertaining whether arrangements could not be made for placing the Girls' School, supported by the Society at Cuddalore, on a more efficient footing. Some of the arrangements of the present Girls' School were

considered by the Revd. Mr. Richards, the Inspector of the Division, to be objectionable; and he had suggested that it should be removed from Old Town, where it is at present located, and placed within the reach of the Civil Station in New Town, with the view of enabling the European ladies there resident to exercise some supervision over it, and that an efficient Female Superintendent should be appointed to it.

104. In communicating these recommendations to the Committee of the Gospel Society, I took the liberty of suggesting that the funds expended by them on education at Cuddalore would be more advantageously applied, if they were entirely devoted to the establishment of an efficient Female School. In reply they have informed me, that though they highly appreciate Mr. Richards' suggestion with reference to the establishment of a Girl's School in the New Town of Cuddalore, they cannot discover any practical method of accomplishing this object in connexion with the Mission.

Theological Seminaries at VEDIARPURAM and SAWYERPURAM.—Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely.

105. Among the applications made previous to the submission of my last report, respecting which I was unable to submit any specific recommendations, were two, preferred by the Committee of the Gospel Society on behalf of the Seminaries supported by them at VEDIARPURAM, in Tanjore, and SAWYERPURAM, in Tinnevely. These Seminaries are otherwise designated as Theological Institutions, and were established for the purpose of training Catechists and School masters for the service of the Mission. The amount of secular instruction, however, which is imparted in them, is quite as great as in most other Mission Schools, and as the students are under no restriction to enter upon Missionary duty, it seems to me that they may fairly be treated as training Institutions, and that, provided certain conditions, which I am about to mention, be fulfilled, they may be advantageously aided by Government Grants.

106. The VEDIARPURAM Seminary was established in 1854. It is supported by the two Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, at a monthly cost of Rupees 300, not including the salary of the Missionary in charge. Of this sum, however, Rupees 70, it appears, is derived from Government, being part of the monthly grant of Rupees 350 originally made to Schwartz, and which has been continued to the Gospel Society. The course of secular instruction includes the English and Tamil languages, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Geometry, and Logic. According to the last returns 55

students were under instruction. The students are all boarded, and twelve of them are supported by certain scholarships, designated as Monckton scholarships, in the gift of the Gospel Society.

107. The main feature of the institution is the attention which is paid in it to the study of the Tamil Classics. The Principal (the Revd. H. Bower) is an accomplished Tamil scholar, and this part of the instruction is most thoroughly and efficiently carried out.

108. Of the English Department, Mr Richards' report was, on the whole, favourable. "Both the first and second classes" he states, "were very fairly acquainted with the 1st Book of Euclid. They had been taught the principles of Geometry, and were able to work out the propositions which I required. I observed, however, that they had not been sufficiently taught to apprehend the practical applications of the subject. In Arithmetic they showed, as usual, an accurate acquaintance with the ordinary operations, and were, on the whole, well up in the principles. The first class had gone as far as Vulgar Fractions. In Geography they did not acquit themselves as creditably as, considering their ages, they ought. They did not understand the nature of latitude and longitude; in fact I could scarcely avoid the conclusion that this subject had been somewhat neglected. In English the only Reading book is the Bible. This they read well, and very intelligently. I found them also well able to parse, and acquainted with the structure of the English language."

"The Tamil Department," Mr. Richards adds, "is superintended and directed by the Principal himself, with the assistance of Moonshees. The English Department is left more under the control of two Masters, whom I examined, and am able to pronounce efficient. The first Master, Mr. A. T. Scott, was for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years pupil of the Madras Diocesan Training Institution, under the Revd. J. C. Irion. The second Master, Mr. T. Cantervischer, was originally a pupil of this institution. I am decidedly of opinion that their attainments are such as to entitle them to an augmentation of their present salaries.

109. The application was for a Grant of Rupees 100 per mensem, to be appropriated to augmenting the salaries of the two English Teachers, to providing a Sanscrit Teacher, and an additional Tamil Teacher, books and furniture.

110. Mr. Richards recommended a Grant of Rupees 40, of which Rupees 30 were to be applied to augmenting the salaries of the two English Teachers, and Rupees 10 to the payment of a Sanscrit Teacher. He suggested that in the case of the two English Teachers, the prospect

should be held out to them of a further augmentation of salary, on their passing a satisfactory examination in certain subjects to which he had directed their attention.

111. The Sawyerpooram Seminary was also established in 1844 with the same object as that at VEDIARPURAM. Like it, it is supported partly by the Gospel Society, and partly by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. Its monthly expenditure, exclusive of the salary of the Principal, is about Rupees 270 per mensem. It has not, hitherto, received any aid from Government. It is perhaps more essentially a training institution, than that at VEDIARPURAM, the senior pupils being instructed in the art of teaching by giving lessons to the Junior Department, under the Principal's supervision.

112. Mr. Richards' report on the condition of the Institution is as follows:—

"The Institution, at the time of my visit, contained 63 pupils, 56 of whom were boarders on the establishment, and the remainder day pupils from the neighbouring Villages. They were classified as follows:

Average age.

" 1st Division.....	18.....	18
" 2nd do.....	15.....	16
" 3rd do.....	A { 18.....	13
	B { 12.....	11

63

"The course of secular instruction pursued in the first division comprised the following subjects; viz. Arithmetic, as far as Vulgar Fractions; Algebra, as far as the greatest common measure; Euclid, the First Book; Geography; Indian History; and, in the Vernacular Department, the Kural, the Nunnool, and the Karigei were read and studied. A series of English Reading Books is also in use, containing selections of Prose and Poetry; which the pupils are taught carefully to analyze and paraphrase; they are also constantly practised in composition, so that the system is one which is calculated to give them a command of the English language. I was particularly satisfied with their examination in Arithmetic; they were acquainted not only with the best methods, but with the principles. They had right notions of the nature of Proportion, as well as of the nature of Fractions; they were making satisfactory progress both in Algebra and Geometry. They had not gone far in either of the latter subjects, not having completed the First Book of Euclid, but I was satisfied of the sound-

"ness of their acquirements. In Tamil they had read thirty Chapters of the Kural, the first part of the Nunnool, and a considerable portion of the Karigei, and shewed some ability to analyze words and sentences. They are also habitually practised in Tamil Composition.

"The course of study is uniform throughout the Institution, the same subjects, at different stages, being read in the different divisions.

"In the second division, Geometry has been commenced, but not Algebra.

"They have gone as far as Vulgar Fractions in Arithmetic, but have not mastered the principles, as in the first. The same Tamil subjects are read, so that the translation from the second to the first division is gradual, and such as to ensure a tolerably equal proficiency both in the English and Vernacular. In the third Division, both English and Tamil Grammar are carefully studied. Mr. Pope's Catechism of the latter being required to be mastered in the lower form (B).

"The boys in the lowest form are just acquainted with the simple rules of Arithmetic.

"The Principal has introduced the system of model lessons, and the Senior boys are taught to practise the Junior classes in them under his direction and superintendence. He is also in the habit of lecturing on useful subjects."

113. The Principal desires to increase the number of students, and to make a division of the School into a higher and lower department; the boys in the latter to be instructed in the more elementary branches of knowledge, under the care of a Master, assisted by Native Teachers. The higher division he proposes to make a training School for Masters, retaining it under his own care, with the assistance of an European Teacher of experience."

114. To enable him to carry out the above arrangement, he applied for a Grant towards the appointment of a trained Master, and for the provision of books, maps, &c.

115. The application was supported by Mr. Richards, who recommended that if the Gospel Propagation Society were prepared to procure a trained Master from England, to assist the Principal in the Normal Department, the Government should make a liberal Grant towards his support. He also recommended the establishment of the Government Scholarships, four of 5 Rs., and six of Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem, involving an aggregate cost of Rs. 41 per mensem, and a Grant of books, maps, and other School apparatus.

116. With reference to the proposed Grant-in-Aid of the salary of a Training Teacher, Mr. Richards suggested that a distinct pledge should be exacted from the Society, that no encouragement should be given to a Master to whose salary the Government might be disposed to contribute, to aspire to the Ministerial Office.

117. On receiving the foregoing report, which reached me shortly after the receipt of that relating to the VEDIARPURAM SEMINARY, it appeared to me that the plan proposed for improving the efficiency of the Institution at SAWYERPURAM, might, with advantage, be applied to both Institutions. I accordingly addressed the Committee on the subject, requesting them to inform me of their views on the proposal, and whether they would be willing to give the pledge suggested by Mr. Richards. I at the same time stated my opinion that a similar pledge would be necessary in the case of Students supported by Government Scholarships for the purpose of being trained as School Masters.

118. The Committee's reply, which did not reach me until after my report of the 10th July last had been laid before Government, appears to have been based on a misapprehension of the nature of the suggestions made by Mr. Richards and myself. They seem to have considered that it was our intention that the pledge referred to should be exacted from the Master and Students.

119. They accordingly declined to furnish the pledges proposed, on the following grounds.

1st. That "without violation of the principles which require them to facilitate and not to put a barrier in the way of men desiring to devote themselves to the ministry, they could not require of any Master or Scholar that they should not aspire to the sacred Office."

And, 2nd. That the proposed pledges were opposed to the rule laid down in the 53rd Section of the Honorable Court's Dispatch of the 19th July 1854, that "the system of Grants-in-Aid will be based on an entire abstinence from interference with religious instruction conveyed in the Schools assisted."

120. The first of these two objections, as I have already remarked, is based on a misconception of the nature of Mr. Richards' proposal. It was not intended that any pledge should be exacted from the Master who might be appointed with the aid of Government, not to aspire to the Ministerial Office, but merely that the Committee should pledge themselves not to hold out inducements to him to do so. The reasons which induced Mr. Richards to make the suggestion are more fully

stated in the subjoined Extract* from a letter which I received from him on the subject, after communicating to him the objections raised by the Committee.

* Note.—Extract from a letter from the Reverend J. Richards, M. A., to the Director of Public Instruction.

"During my visit to Tinnevely I was made aware of the existence of a system which had prevailed to a great extent throughout the Missions, the tendency of which appeared to me to be highly prejudicial to the interests of education, viz: the system of promoting Schoolmasters to the grade of Catechists; that is to say, whenever a Schoolmaster shewed indications of superior ability or zeal, it appears to have been the usual practice to raise him, not to a higher grade in the department in which his capabilities had been developed, but to an Office in another department; which being an Office of higher consideration and emolument, naturally became the great object of ambition. It might, no doubt, have been urged, that the Catechist's Office being of higher importance than that of the Schoolmaster, it was expedient to draft into the former all the intelligence and intellectual capacity that were found to be available; nevertheless such a practice could hardly fail to operate unfavorably to the improvement of the Schools. The Schoolmaster had no incentive to aim at efficiency in his calling, beyond what was likely to give him a claim to a higher. Moreover, I hope I may be permitted to give my opinion, that under the operation of this system (supposing it to have been general) an individual may often have been promoted to the rank of Catechist, whose qualifications, after all, better fitted him for usefulness as a Schoolmaster. I should not have ventured to express my sentiments so explicitly on this subject, but that, as far as the Church Missionary Society is concerned (to whose Schools my remarks more immediately apply), I am able to speak of this system as passed or passing away. I was informed by the Reverend Missionaries, that its disadvantages had been for some time detected by themselves, and that it was in the course of being changed.

"If, then, it be detrimental to the interests of education that the Native Schoolmaster should come to look upon his position merely as a step to the Catechist's Office, it must be equally so, I think, for the English Schoolmaster to regard his in the light of a step to the Ministerial Office; and the inducements to it are strong. I feel some hesitation in discussing this subject, lest I should seem to go beyond my province, but I may, I think, venture to point out that the demand for European Missionary Clergymen is great, the facilities for entering the Ministerial Office are greater, in this country than in England, and there are the examples, by no means unfrequent, of persons who have come out in subordinate positions (and the position of a Schoolmaster in connexion with a Missionary Society will of necessity be so regarded) being promoted into the ranks of the Clergy. I think it, then, not improbable or unnatural, that a young man coming out to this country as a Schoolmaster, even though he may not have been influenced by such considerations in coming, when here, and seeing how the case stands, should be led to aspire to a position of greater honor and emolument, which he finds to be within his reach. It must be admitted that there is a possibility of such considerations operating apart from others of a higher kind, and I am at a loss to see how any precautions which it may be found expedient to take against their operating to the prejudice of what the Committee admit to be an 'all-important branch of Missionary labour,' can be made out as tending to 'coerce the consciences and wills' of any. Much less am I able to understand how the Government, in seeking a guarantee that the Schoolmasters towards whose maintenance they contribute, shall not be encouraged to quit the field of duty for which they were engaged, can be said to interfere with the principle of religious neutrality laid down by the Court of Directors in their Dispatch.

"I may be permitted to observe, that the course which I have now recommended to the Government should, if I had still had the honor of being a member of the Committee of the Gospel Society, have certainly taken the liberty to recommend to them, as being, in my opinion, calculated to promote their special objects. It seems to be highly desirable that there should be a line of demarcation (not necessarily impassable) between the Scholastic and the purely Ecclesiastical departments; that those who are engaged simply as Schoolmasters (it being supposed that they are selected for their peculiar qualifications for such Office) should be given distinctly to understand that this is to be their sphere of duty, and that all the incentives which can be brought to bear upon them from without, should be applied with a view to their highest possible efficiency in that sphere.

"But there is another point, which I must not omit to notice. A young man is brought out to this country in the capacity of a Training Master of Native youths; before he can be thoroughly efficient as such, he must become Master of the Vernacular language, this is generally the work of years, and general experience shows, I apprehend, that if, superadded

121. On the 2nd ground of objection taken by the Committee, and based on the 53rd para: of the Honorable Court's Dispatch, it seems hardly necessary to remark, for in neither case do the pledges proposed

"to his professional work, is as much as any ordinary man can well accomplish; but if, in addition to this, he be induced to pursue an entirely different line of study, with a view to another profession, I think we have a right to assume that it will be to the prejudice of his efficiency in the work for which he was engaged. Moreover, supposing his hopes are realized, there is just the possibility of his quitting a sphere of duty for which he is fitted, for one which he is not, or not so well; but not to insist upon this point, with which it may be said we have no concern; supposing they are not realized, or not so soon as he may have been led to expect, the disappointment is likely to become prejudicial to his usefulness; he will become restless and dissatisfied, and thus his efficiency will be impaired. I may be permitted to observe, that this is by no means an imaginary case; I could point the attention of the Committee to instances among their own employes which have come under my observation. I think, then, the Government, when giving its aid to the Society in carrying out their plans of Education, is justified in seeking some guarantee that the disturbing influences to which I have alluded shall, as far as practicable, not be permitted to operate; and with all deference to the Committee, I submit that such a precautionary measure is not opposed to the spirit of the Honorable Court's Dispatch, nor do I see how it is opposed to the principles of the Gospel Society. In fact, the Committee, if I mistake not, have themselves adopted the very course which I recommend. I might remind them of Schoolmasters in their employ, to whom, if my information is correct) an intimation has been given that they are to consider their status to be that of Schoolmasters, and that they are not to form expectations of any other; I might remind them of others who, on this very ground, have quitted their service. It may perhaps be urged, that the persons to whom I allude have been judged unfit for the ministerial Office, and that there may sometimes be found among persons whose original calling is that of a Schoolmaster, who are well qualified for a higher calling. I submit, in reply, that the same may be predicated of any other profession; moreover we ought to assume that the person to be selected as a Training Master for Sawyerpuram, will be peculiarly fitted for his work, in which case it seems to me to be sound policy to guard against his usefulness in an important sphere of duty being disturbed by visions of a profession for which his fitness is, at least, problematical. I will only add that my recommendation was made with the full cognizance of the Principal of the Sawyerpuram Institution, whose opinions, I believe I may state, entirely concur with my own on the subject; and I would venture to refer the Committee to that gentleman in corroboration.

"The observations hitherto made apply mainly to the suggestion made by myself; you, I observe, are of opinion that a pledge similar to that which I have suggested should be required of the Committee in the case of the Master, should be required also in the case of the Scholars recommended by me. As you have invited the remarks of the Committee on this point, you will perhaps allow me to communicate what occurs to my mind.

"The arguments which I have used, whether valid or not, will not, I think, apply with equal force to the one case as to the other, nor do I think the same objections are to be urged. The scholars are not likely, while in this state of pupilage, to have their minds so directed to the studies required to the ministerial function as to interfere with their secular duties; the object of inspection is to guard against this. Moreover, their minds being only partially developed, it will be difficult to determine for what duties they will be fitted. Many, probably, will be found unfit for employment either by the Society or by the Government; there may be cases of scholars who shall be judged better qualified for the Office of a Christian Minister than for that of a Schoolmaster, such cases are not likely to be frequent; but when they occur, I do not think the Government will either have cause for regret, or be compromised thereby. On the whole, therefore, it seems to me, not knowing the reasons which have led you to the opinion you have expressed, to be unnecessary, and therefore undesirable, to hamper the Society on this point. I should think it sufficient to stipulate that the Scholars shall be at full liberty to enter the Service of Government if they see fit.

"I think it right, however, to express my opinion that your suggestion has no more tendency to interfere with the principle of religious neutrality laid down in the Court's Dispatch than mine.

"It simply amounts to this, I apprehend; that you think some security necessary, that no extraneous influences shall be employed to divert the minds of the scholars from that calling for which the Government is giving its aid to train them; and I confess my inability to discover what bearing this has either on the religious doctrine taught in the Institution, or on the religious impressions that may be produced on the minds of the boys."

involve any violation of the principles of religious neutrality laid down in that document. In neither case do they amount to any more than a guarantee that the persons towards whose maintenance the Government may contribute for a special purpose, shall not be encouraged to do any thing which might have the effect of alienating their services from the object for which they were engaged.

122. But although I am unable to admit the validity of the objections raised by the Committee of the Gospel Society against the enforcement of such pledges as those above adverted to, it appears to me that the object may be obtained by other means. It will be sufficient, I conceive, to stipulate, in the case of the Training Master, that the Society should refund the whole of the Grant made by Government in the event of his resigning his situation within a fixed period, unless compelled to do so by certified ill health; while it may be made a condition of any Scholarships that may be eventually established by Government, in connexion with this or other Training Institutions, that the Scholars shall serve as Schoolmasters for a fixed period, or, failing to do so, shall refund the amount of their Scholarships.

123. In the event of the above conditions being approved of and assented to by the Committee, I beg to recommend, that a Grant of Rupees 150 per mensem be made to the Society towards the salary of a trained Master, on the understanding that the Society shall contribute Rupees 30 per mensem for this purpose, and shall raise the expenditure of the Seminary to Rupees 300 per mensem. I do not think it necessary, at present, to recommend any Grant for additional Scholarships, as it appears, from the Principal's application, that the sum expended by the Society under this head was about to be reduced, and from what Mr. Richards says of the financial condition of the Society, it seems improbable that they would be able to contribute the proportion which, under the rule I have proposed, would be necessary to entitle them to any further monthly Grant for the Institution. A Grant for books, maps, &c., may be made on the usual terms.

124. I have stated my opinion that the efficiency of the Seminary at VEDIARPURAM also might be best promoted by a Grant for the appointment of a trained Master, no provision being at present made in the latter Seminary for instructing the Students in the Art of Teaching. In lieu, therefore, of the Grants proposed by Mr. Richards in augmentation of the salaries of the present teachers, I would recommend a Grant of Rupees 90 per mensem, on condition that the Society shall contribute an equal sum towards the salary of a trained Master.

The present monthly expenditure I have estimated at Rupees 300, of which 70 is derived from Government. Of the additional charge, therefore, of Rupees 180, the lowest sum that will be adequate to secure the services of an efficient Training Master, Rupees 90 is as much as the Government can give, in addition to their present contribution, without exceeding the proportion of one third of the entire expenditure of the School. Here, as at Sawyerpooram, I would suggest a grant for the purchase of books, maps, &c., on the terms specified in my letter of the 19th May last.

Present expenditure from	Rs.
local sources	230
Do. from Government ..	70
Proposed additional grant from Government	90
Sum required to make up the local funds to two thirds of the entire expenditure	90
	480

Anglo Vernacular School at Sheally.

125. At Sheally, in the Tanjore District, an elementary Anglo Vernacular School was established by the Revd. Mr. Johnston, a Missionary of the Gospel Society, towards the latter end of 1855. In December of that year it was inspected by Mr. Richards, who considered that as much progress had been made as could be expected. The situation of the School, however, the School-room being a Chuttrum in the centre of the bazar, was considered by Mr. Richards to be very objectionable, and on his recommendation I addressed the Committee of the Gospel Society, and enquired whether they were prepared to take measures for placing the School upon a more efficient footing, by providing a suitable building and an Assistant Teacher. I at the same time intimated, that if the Society were willing to improve the School by supplying the two wants in question, I should be prepared to recommend to Government that a moiety of the cost of both measures should be defrayed by Government, and that the salary of the present Master (Rupees 5 per mensem) should be doubled its present amount.

126. The Committee of the Society, in reply, informed me that they were prepared to adopt both the measures recommended by Mr. Richards, and that they would intimate the same to the Missionary in charge, in order that the necessary steps might be taken for the purpose.

127. I find, however, from a letter lately received from Mr. Richards, that nothing has as yet been done in the matter, and I must therefore confine myself to a conditional recommendation, viz. that a grant not exceeding Rupees 20 per mensem, for the current expenses of the School be sanctioned, provided that double that sum be contributed from local sources; and a building grant, not exceeding Rupees 200, provided that an equal sum be raised by the Society for this purpose.

Anglo Vernacular Schools supported by the Wesleyan Missionary Society at Manargoody and Negapatam.

128. In connexion with the Tanjore District, two applications have lately been received from the Wesleyan Mission, for aid to Schools supported by them at Manargoody and Negapatam. The first of these applications was elicited by a requisition made by me to the Wesleyan Mission for information regarding their school at Manargoody, Mr. Richards having recommended the establishment of a Talook School at that station. The course of secular instruction in the Wesleyan school includes English, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, and History. The Vernacular language is not taught at present, but the Managers propose to introduce it, and this is one of the objects with which they apply for a grant. The expenditure, which is provided for partly by a grant from the Society, and partly by the school fees, at present amounts to Rs. 110 per mensem, and the Managers engage to raise it to Rs. 120, provided that the Government will give them a grant of Rs. 65 per mensem, to enable them to engage an additional English Teacher, and a Tamil Moonshee. In this case, as in that of the Sheally School, I must confine myself to a conditional recommendation, to the effect that a grant of such sum as may be required, not exceeding Rs. 60, be sanctioned, provided it be shown that double that sum is expended by the Society, and is judiciously applied. In regard to the School supported by this Mission at Negapatam, I must defer making any recommendation until I receive Mr. Richards's report, a grant having already been sanctioned for a School of the same grade at Negapatam, and to an amount equal to the highest sum which would have been allotted, if this town had been selected as the site of a Government

* Masulipatam, Nellore, Mangalore.

Talook School. His Lordship in Council will observe, that in the instances* in which I have recommended grants to two or more Schools at the same station, the aggregate amount of public money which it is proposed to expend is not more than is justified by the importance of those places, and the educational wants of their communities as compared with those of other towns. It seems questionable whether the sum already

Rs. 50 per mensem.

sanctioned for Mr. Regel's school is not as much as can properly be assigned to Negapatam, with reference to the claims of other places. The schools on the Pulney Hills, referred to in para 44 of my last report, have not yet been reported on by Mr. Richards. They will probably be visited by him in the course of his present tour.

Saraswathie Patasala at Tuticorin.

129. This School was opened in 1852, and was last year inspected by Mr. Richards, in the course of his tour through the District of Tinnevely. The number of pupils under instruction was about 100, a considerable proportion of whom were learning English, "but there was little or no system pursued, the books used were of a very inferior kind," and "the masters," Mr. Richards states, "were but ill qualified to instruct in English". The vernacular instruction was not more satisfactory; there were both Tamil and Telugu classes, but there was no attempt to teach them the grammar of either language.

130. The school is supported partly by subscriptions and partly by school fees, the subscriptions amounting to Rupees 35 per mensem. The building in which it is held is described by Mr. Richards as being in a very dilapidated state, and insufficient in size for the number under instruction.

131. The Managers apply for a grant of Rs 35 per mensem to enable them to increase the salaries of their teachers, and of Rupees 500 in aid of the erection of a school house.

132. Mr. Richards recommended that a grant should be given for a building in proportion to the amount raised from local sources, and a monthly grant sufficient to raise the income of the School to that of a Talook School of the 1st Class, as also a grant for books, maps, &c.

133. In accordance with Mr. Richards' recommendation, I called upon the Managers for further information as to the amount available for a building, as well as regarding the salaries at present assigned to their teachers, and those proposed to be given in the event of a monthly grant being made by Government, and other particulars which had not been given either in the application or in the Inspector's report.

134. This reference is still unanswered, but as Mr. Richards will visit Tinnevely very shortly, and will have an opportunity of making arrangements for placing the School on a more efficient footing, I have thought it advisable to include the application in this report, and beg to recommend that a grant be sanctioned of such sum, not exceeding Rs. 25 per mensem, as may be equal to one half of the income of the school, to be applied in such manner as the Managers may think fit, subject to the approval of the Inspector; also a grant of such sum, not exceeding Rs. 500, in aid of the erection of a school house, on condition that an equal sum be raised from local sources; and a grant for the purchase of books, maps, &c., on the usual terms.

Anglo Vernacular School supported by the Gospel Society at Ramnad.

135. The application for a grant to this school has been received since my last report was submitted. It has been referred to Mr. Richards, who is now proceeding on a tour through Madura and Tinnevely. From the returns furnished last year it appears that Rs. 20 per mensem of the monthly grant of Rs. 350 per mensem enjoyed by the Gospel Society is assigned to this School. The application is for a further grant in augmentation of the salary of the Head Master, who now receives Rs. 80 per mensem, for school furniture, scholarships and books. Pending Mr. Richards' report I am unable to submit any definite recommendation.

European and East Indian School at Palamcottah.

136. This School, which appears to be under the charge of the Chaplain and Lay Trustees of the Church at Palamcottah, has been lately closed in consequence of the funds being insufficient for the support of a competent teacher. It has been, hitherto, supported by subscriptions, averaging about Rupees fifty per mensem. The Chaplain applies for a grant of Rupees forty per mensem for the salary of a Master, and states that, in the event of this grant being given, he and the Lay Trustees will guarantee an addition to the Master's salary of Rupees twenty-five per mensem, and will provide a school room and proper apparatus. This application in its present form I am unable to support. I beg to recommend, however, that in the event of the Chaplain and Lay Trustees being able to raise funds to the amount of Rupees fifty per mensem, a grant of Rupees twenty-five per mensem be sanctioned.

Schools connected with the Church at Cochin.

137. The application on behalf of these schools was preferred by the Revd. T. Whitehouse, the Minister employed by the Additional Clergy Society at Cochin, and Trustee of the Church at that station. It is stated in the application, that for many years past the Government has allowed the Clerk of the Government Church at Cochin the sum of Rupees 7-8-0 per mensem, in addition to his stipend as Clerk, on condition that he teaches such of the Protestant poor as need instruction; that the school thus supported was, a few years ago, amalgamated with another boys' school, also in connection with the Church, which was founded and partially endowed in 1817 by the Revd. W. Williams, a former Chaplain of Cochin. The Trustees represent that the local funds, amounting to about Rupees 40 per mensem, including school fees, are insufficient to enable them to obtain competent teachers, and they apply for a grant for

this purpose. The number of boys on the rolls is stated to be 150, of all creeds and castes.

138. There is also a girls' school, containing about 50 children, to which the Government give an allowance of Rupees 7 per mensem, but which is supported principally by voluntary subscriptions, to what amount is not stated. The Trustees ask for a grant in augmentation of the teachers' salaries. And, further, there is a Vernacular school, containing 63 boys and 28 girls, which is entirely supported by the Protestant Community of Cochin, for which there is at present no accommodation; the school rooms in which the other schools are held, being inconveniently crowded already. The Managers, therefore, apply for a grant to enable them to erect a large room, capable of holding 200 children, to which they propose to remove the boys' English school, and to appropriate the space thus made available to the Vernacular school.

139. In the absence of any report on these Schools (for pending the appointment of a Deputy Inspector for Malabar and Canara, as proposed in my letter of the 8th December last, I have been unable to provide for their being inspected), I have some difficulty in making any specific recommendation respecting them. I am unwilling, however, any longer to delay the disposal of the Trustees' application, for Cochin is a large and populous town, rapidly increasing in importance, and its educational wants are unquestionably deserving of the consideration of Government. I beg therefore to recommend that I may be authorized to assign to the three Schools above mentioned such monthly grant, not exceeding Rupees 100 as may be in the prescribed proportion to the sum raised from local sources, and a grant of such sum, not exceeding Rupees 1000, as may be required for the erection of a School room, provided that an equal sum be raised by the Trustees.

Preparatory School in Royapettah, Madras.

140. The School, which owes its origin to the exertions of Mr. R. S. Ellis, of the Civil Service, was established in December 1851, and has been since supported principally by the subscriptions of the Native community. It consists of four departments, English, Tamil, Telugu, and Persian and Hindustani; and when inspected by Mr. Thompson in August last (Mr. Thompson's report did not reach me till the 2nd ultimo), it contained 220 pupils on the rolls, with an average attendance of 200. It is designed, as its name implies, to be a preparatory School for the Presidency College and other institutions in which education of a superior order is given. The course of instruction includes the subjects usually taught in an elementary Anglo Vernacular School. The ex-

penditure, at present provided from local sources, is Rupees 130 per mensem, in aid of which the Managers ask for a grant of Rupees 81-8 per mensem to enable them to augment the salaries of their teachers. They also apply for a grant of Rupees 1,145 to enable them to purchase the ground on which the School house stands; and for a grant for the purchase of books and maps. The house, it appears, was purchased by them in 1852, for Rupees 1,200, subject to a monthly quit-rent of Rupees 7 for the ground. They have incurred a debt of Rupees 483 in the execution of repairs.

141. The Inspector's report* points out many deficiencies in the

* Extract from Mr. Thompson's Report.

"One of the chief objects in the inspection of a School being to ascertain the competency of the Masters, I shall, on this occasion, arrange my Report according to the division of the work between them. You will see, from the list of studies, that if I followed the order of the classes, it would be difficult to form a definite idea upon this point."

"Head Master.

"The Head Master, named in the application, Mr. Izaack, left the School, as you are aware, soon after the application was sent in. He was succeeded by A. Ruthnasawmy Pillay, whom I found at the School. As, however, he resigned his post while I was engaged in the examination, it will be sufficient for me to observe that he is an intelligent and active man, and anxious to bring his boys forward, though wanting in experience as a teacher; and that he tried to make his influence felt throughout the School. The appointment of two good Head Masters in succession shews that the Managers are aware of the value of good education, and desirous to afford it as far as they can."

"Another good feature in their system is, that the Head Master is required to take each of the classes in the English Department in some subject or other; so that he has an opportunity of ascertaining continually what progress each class is making. The lower rank of the 2nd Class appears to be an exception to this rule.

"It appeared to me, however, that the Head Master was too fussy to be a good teacher. Some of the subjects he taught were not well known; and he seemed to trouble the boys too much with minute details, before he had given them a good general idea of the subject. This, however, a fault which would have been remedied by further practice. He had been only four months at the school. He seemed anxious to lead the boys to think for themselves.

"The Acting 2nd Master. Mr. H. M. D'Rozaria.

"The Acting 2nd Master, I regret to say, appeared quite unfit for his post. Of his English, one specimen will be sufficient, "Talk aloud;" "I cannot hear what you tell." He seems to have but little idea of teaching or examining, makes great blunders himself, rejects correct answers, and appears quite contented with incomplete and wrong ones. He would not admit the existence of such an adjective as "crowded," and insisted that it should be "crowdy."

"In Arithmetic, he required the boys in the 2nd Class to learn tables of moidores and other foreign coins. Almost all the boys were wrong in the principles or practice of Reduction. The methods employed were bad, the arrangements slovenly, and the figures nearly illegible. The boys in the 3rd Class did better.

"The boys in the upper rank of the 2nd Class read so badly that I could not make out what they said, without a book. They had great difficulty in giving the meaning of what they read, partly because they did not understand it properly, and partly because they have been allowed to give the meanings of words one by one, literally, without much thought of the context. For instance, a "countryman" in the sense of a "rustic" was translated நாட்டுப்புறத்தான் instead of குடியானவர். Many out-of-the-way expressions were employed, which would have conveyed no meaning to an ordinary Native bystander and to which no definite meaning seemed to be attached in the mind of the speaker.

teachers and in the methods of instruction adopted in the School, but on the whole his opinion appears to be favorable, and he recommends that

12. "Scarcely any of them would attempt to give an intelligible connected version of the story they had read. They had not been accustomed to the exercise; though it is hard to see what good can be done without it.

13. "I think Mr. D'Rozario is sufficiently well paid.

14. "3rd Master G. Dustagheer Sahib.

"The 3rd Master is an intelligent and active man, and a good Teacher in the subjects which he is qualified to teach, such as Geography and Arithmetic. On these subjects his boys acquitted themselves fairly.

"But, absurdly enough, though acquainted with the correct pronunciation of Oriental names, he teaches the grossly corrupt English pronunciation of them; as in the cases of Afghanistan and Babelmandel. This ought not to be allowed.

15. "His knowledge of English is so limited that the reading and spelling of his boys were very bad. He ought not to have been employed to teach these subjects. He has been four years in the School, and it is not very creditable to the Managers that this was not observed.

16. "Still, I think, that in the present dearth of Teachers, Dustagheer Sahib is worthy of the salary the Managers propose to give him—viz. Rupees 17½.

17. "The book used is enough to defeat the efforts of a much better Scholar. It is an edition of Murray's Spelling Book, with Telugu meanings, by Késava Mudali. As a specimen of its accuracy, it will be sufficient to note that the word "hiccough" is spelled "lick-up."

"The meanings of the words are not properly explained to the boys.

18. "———Monitor.

"Arithmetic and Writing are taught in the 1st, or lowest, class by a Monitor.

"Addition was worked correctly by some of the boys: but others produced wrong results, and proved them to be right. They have been allowed to work and write their figures very carelessly.

19. "In the only copy book that could be found, the writing was very careless; and the copies were either no words at all or two words run one into the other.

Tamil Department.

20. "1st Master Roothracody Pillay.

"With the performances of the boys under the care of the 1st Master, I was very well pleased on the whole. They read well and sensibly; and passed very fair examinations in Grammar, Geography, and such Arithmetic as they have practised.

"But in some of the subjects, as Morals, there has been too much learning by heart, and too little of questioning.

21. "In this Department, Oriental names are given differently from their Oriental, as well as from their English, form.

"Thus, Madras is termed Chennama Nagarum, and Calcutta, Kalikatam. In the last instance கலிகატம் is changed into கலகம். This is the fault of the Madras Upayakta Grandha Karana Sabha, whose work on Geography is used.

22. "One of the Grammars used, the 'Bālabōdha vilakkanam' of Vishākka Perumal Ayyar, appears to me to enter too much into detail upon the quantities of letters, their classification, &c. However desirable an acquaintance with these matters may be, a child cannot possibly take an interest in them, and the study of them should be postponed to a later period.

23. "There is much need of a reform in the method of spelling:—the material sounds being rendered almost inaudible by the addition of the syllables "gāram," &c., which serve no purpose, except to conceal mistakes."

the grants asked for should be sanctioned. This School, supported, as it has been for five years, almost entirely by Native funds, appears to me to be highly deserving of the aid of Government. I beg to recommend, therefore, that I may be authorized to assign to it such a grant, not exceeding Rupees 70-8 per mensem, as may be equal to one half of the sum contributed from local sources. I would also recommend a grant of Rupees 57-2-8, being a moiety of the sum required for the purchase of the ground on which the School house stands, on condition that the permanent assignment of both house and ground for educational purposes shall be duly secured.

Mylapoor Primary School.

142. This is an application for a grant of Rupees 30 per mensem in aid of a School which has been recently established at Mylapoor, by the principal Native inhabitants of that neighbourhood. It is to consist of two departments, one for boys and the other for girls, and is to provide instruction up to the standard aimed in the Talook Schools, including Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and Indian History, in Tamil, with instruction in the rudiments of the English language for the more advanced pupils of the Boys' School. The Managers propose to employ three Masters in the Boys' School on salary of Rupees 25, 15, 10, respectively, and one Mistress in the girls' School on a salary of Rupees 10; and a moiety of these salaries, or Rupees 30, they ask the Government to defray.

143. They also ask for a grant of Rupees 750, to enable them to provide a building, and guarantee an equal sum from local sources. According to a statement annexed to their application, their subscriptions amount to Rupees 463 per annum, or Rupees 103 in excess of the sum they propose to contribute towards the salaries of the teachers. A further income is to be anticipated from School fees, which are fixed at 8 annas per mensem in the case of boys learning Tamil, and 12 for those who learn English also. The girls are not to pay any fee.

144. I beg to recommend a grant of such sum, not exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem, as may be required to meet the expenses of the School, provided that double that amount be raised from local sources, including fees, and be expended on the School, and that the teachers appointed by the Managers be found worthy of the salaries it is proposed to assign to them.

145. I also recommend a grant of Rupees 750, in aid of the erection of a building, provided that an equal sum be raised by the Managers, and that the plan and site of the building be approved.

Doveton College and Free Church Mission Schools.

146. I now come to two applications, which, considering the large amount of the grants asked for, I think it right to submit to Government entire.

Doveton Protestant College.

147. The first of these proceeds from the Committee of Management of the Doveton Protestant College, an institution not long since established for the education of the Christian youths of this Presidency, on Protestant principles. The applicants advert to a Memorial, addressed to the Honorable Court of Directors, on the 21st September 1850, praying for their aid in the formation of a College of this description, for the establishment of which, funds to the amount of Rupees 120,000 had been at that time collected; and they state that in consequence of the late Captain John Doveton having, in 1854, bequeathed the whole of his property towards the maintenance, or for the formation of certain specified Schools in Calcutta and Madras, an arrangement was made between the Committee of the Doveton School and the Trustees of the projected College, under which the two institutions, and the funds available for them, respectively, have been united. The capital of the united institutions, now known as the Doveton Protestant College, amounts to Rupees 3,28,682-8-4, and yields a monthly income of Rupees 1,162-4-4. Besides the above capital, there is a building fund, which, it is stated, amounted to Rupees 52,131-4-5, and of which Rupees 46,000 have been, or will have been, expended upon ground and premises for a Boarding establishment, leaving a balance of Rupees 6,131-4-5. A suitable edifice for the College remains to be erected, the cost of which is estimated at Rupees 36,000, and for this purpose the Committee ask for a grant from Government of Rupees 30,000.

148. As a general rule, I am of opinion that, in estimating the amount to be raised from local sources, for the erection or repairs of educational buildings, towards which grants are applied for, it is not expedient that credit should be given for sums expended previous to the submission of the application; for if such a practice be permitted, it is difficult to determine how far back the calculations may extend, and the Government may be called upon to give its grants in aid of funds, the expenditure of which may have been ill-regulated and injudicious.

149. But in the present case, if in any, it appears to me that this rule may very properly be broken through. The munificent endowment by which the institution is supported, and the important objects which

it is designed to fulfil; the fact that it is the germ of the only Collegiate Institution unsupported by Government that has yet sprung up in this Presidency; all these circumstances appear to me to render the application now under notice deserving of special consideration. It is to be observed, moreover, that the original application for aid addressed to the Honorable Court, and to which no final answer has ever been received, was preferred long before any portion of the building funds, in augmentation of which the Committee now seek for a grant, had been disbursed. I beg, therefore, to submit the Committee's application for the favorable consideration of Government.

150. The application made by the Financial Board of the Scotch Free Church Mission is for a grant of Rupees 24,000 per annum in aid of their Schools at Madras, Chingleput, Conjeveram, and Wallajahbad. It is stated in the application, that the Mission has expended annually, on strictly educational objects, and not including any allowances to ordained Missionaries, during the years 1851-52-53-54 and 55, a sum not less than Rupees 20,000. The objects to which these funds are applied, are so fully stated in the application, that I need not detail them here. It will be sufficient to observe that, of the sum applied for, Rupees 17,722 is proposed to be assigned to the Boys' Schools, Rupees 8,532, per annum or Rupees 711 per mensem, being named as requisite to augment the salaries of the teachers, and provide additional teachers and pupil teachers in the Boys' Schools, and Rupees 9,190 for building, repairs, furniture, and books. The distribution of the grants proposed for the Girls' Schools in Madras, is not specified.

151. The Schools have not yet been inspected, with the exception of those at Nellore, having been closed for the holidays before the application was received; nor is the information contained in it regarding the distribution of the present expenditure, sufficiently definite to admit of my making any specific recommendation as to the amount of grant that should be given; but it seems useless to give the Managers the trouble of furnishing the requisite details; or to subject their Schools and teachers to an inspection, until it shall have been determined whether the funds at the disposal of this Government for expenditure in grants-in-aid are to be increased sufficiently to admit of their application being entertained.

Schools supported by the Black Town and Royapooram Parochial Fund.

152. These Schools are under the management of the Chaplain and Lay Trustees of the Black Town Church. They are four in number, two for boys and two for girls, with a total attendance, according to

the last report, of 49 boys and 51 girls, and are supported by subscriptions, the monthly expenditure being about Rupees 130. The Managers apply for a grant to enable them to augment the salaries of their teachers, and towards the erection of a room for the Boys' School in Black Town, the cost of which is estimated at about Rupees 4,000. They have lately erected a school room for the Girls' School in Black Town, at a cost of Rupees 2,460, and they express their hope that this outlay will be taken into consideration in the assignment of a grant for the boys' school room.

153. I do not think it desirable that any orders should be passed on the subject of this application, until it shall have been ascertained what addition will be made to the grant-in-aid fund; for unless this fund shall be considerably augmented, it will not be expedient to assign any further portion of it to the town of Madras.

154. I have now noticed all the applications for grants-in-aid that have come before me in a definite form. Since this report was commenced I have been requested by the Wesleyan Missionaries to depute an Inspector to visit their schools at Madras and Trichinopoly, on behalf of which they propose to apply for further grants. A similar application has been made by the Church Missionary Society with reference to their Training School at Palamecottah, but whether with the view of obtaining grants, or merely the opinion and counsel of the Inspector, is not stated. These applications I have not considered it necessary to enter in my present report. The schools for which I have been able to recommend grants are entered in the accompanying tabular statement. (Appendix D.*) They are twenty-six in number, eight being classified as schools of the 1st class, according to the classification adopted in my former reports, and eighteen of the 2nd class. The aggregate sum recommended is Rupees 25,595-15-9, of which Rupees 17,514 is proposed to be given in augmentation of the current expenditure of the several Schools, and Rupees 8,081-15-9 for special purchases, such as the provision or repair of school buildings, furniture and books. It will be observed that in some cases I have recommended a grant for the purchase of School books where no application for such a grant has been made. I have done this to obviate the necessity of further references, as it is probable that most, if not all, the Managers of the schools

* The Doveton College is not included in this statement, as the application preferred on its behalf is, such as, I presume, must be referred for the orders of the Government of India.

who have not applied for a grant of books will do so, on finding that they are given to other Schools under certain definite rules, which apply generally to all Schools under Government inspection. These rules, which were submitted in my letter of the 19th May last, and, as I understand, have been sanctioned by Government, are so framed as to prevent unnecessary applications, it being provided that, in each case, the grant shall be met by an equal sum from local sources, and shall be in proportion to the number of pupils under instruction. With a view further to preclude the possibility of an abuse of these grants, I propose, in future, to make no money payments under this head, but to require Managers of Schools applying for grants of books, to furnish me with a list of the books required, accompanied by a remittance for a moiety of their cost, and, thereupon, either to supply the books from the Dépôt attached to my Office, or, should they be procurable at equally low prices at up country depôts in the immediate neighbourhood of the schools for which they are required, to furnish the Managers with an order for the requisite supply. The aggregate amount of the sums recommended under this head is only Rupees 1,607-8, and there is no branch of the grant-in-aid system which may be made more certainly (and at the same time economically) conducive to the promotion of sound education, than the encouragement of local efforts for the provision of an adequate supply of useful School books.

155. It was shewn in para: 44 of my last report that, after deducting the Grants proposed in that and my former letter, the sum remaining available for future disbursements was only Rupees 5,897.

Vide Extract Minutes of Consultation No. 1,493 dated 19th December 1856.

The Government of India have since authorized the transfer to the grant-in-aid fund of Rupees 6,000 per annum out of the sum sanctioned for Zillah Schools. To the amount thus available, or Rupees 11,897, the amount of some of the grants already sanctioned, but which have not been taken advantage of by the applicants, may be added. For instance, a grant of Rupees 50 per mensem was sanctioned for the School supported by the Gospel Society at Trichinopoly. This grant has not been drawn, and the School having been lately closed, it will not be required. The grant sanctioned for the Village Schools belonging to the two Missionary Societies in Tinnevely are also still undrawn, as well as those authorized for the Madras Native Progressive Seminary, and for the Village and Town Vernacular Schools in the neighbourhood, the conditions upon which these grants were severally sanctioned not having been as yet fulfilled. The amount of these grants was estimated at

Rs. 5,046, of which Rupees 4,000 may safely be considered to be still available for other purposes. I beg, therefore, to suggest that I may be authorized to pass for payment as many of the grants recommended in Appendix D. in aid of current expenses, such as the augmentation of the salaries of teachers, the employment of additional teachers, &c., and for the purchase of books and School furniture, as may fall within the sum of Rupees 15,500 per annum (the selection being determined by the dates

on which the applications were preferred); and to intimate to the Managers of the remaining Schools, as well as to those of the Schools entered in the above list, who have applied for grants-in-aid of buildings, that their applications must lie over until the orders of the Government of India are received. A tabular statement of the grants recommended for immediate sanction is entered in the margin.

Name of School.	For current expenses.	For books and School furniture.	Total.
Onslow Institution at Chet-terpore.....	960	63	1,023
English and Vernacular School at Bellary.....	552	176	728
English Fort School at Masulipatam.....	480	8 8	488 8
English School at Mangalore.....	1,245	119	1,367
Vernacular School at Sheally.....	240	17 8	257 8
Vediarpuram Seminary.....	1,080	55	1,135
Sawyerpuram Seminary.....	1,800	63	1,863
English School at Ellore.....	810	74	884
C. M. S. Boys' School at Masulipatam.....	1,780	120	1,900
Hindu School at Masulipatam.....	1,184	128	1,312
Ramiapatam School.....	282	29 8	311 8
Tuticorin School.....	300	50	350
Cochin School.....	1,200	100	1,300
Sydapett School.....	258	30	288
Royapettah Preparatory School.....	846	100	946
C. M. S. Native Female Mission School at Masulipatam.....	924	33	957
Total.....			15,110 8

I have the honor to be, &c.,

Office of the Director
of Public Instruction,
19th February, 1857.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX A.

To A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.,

Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

SIR,

On the 21st September 1850, a Memorial was submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council for transmission to the Honorable Court of Directors, praying for the Honorable Court's assistance in the formation of a College which it was desired to establish at Madras for the education of the youth of this Presidency, East Indian, European, and Native, on Protestant Christian principles.

2. This Memorial was signed by the Members of a Committee which had been formed at Madras as the representatives of a large body of European and Natives connected with the Madras Presidency, but not Members of the Company's Covenanted Service.

3. The Honorable Court in a despatch dated 29th September 1852, intimated their intention of replying to the Memorial at a future date, in connection with their contemplated orders on the subject of education generally.

4. Those orders were communicated to the Government of Madras in the Honorable Court's Despatch of the 19th July 1854, No. 49, but excepting as it may be understood to have been included in the general question, the Memorial does not appear to have been any further noticed, and no reply has ever been received by the Committee.

5. We have now, therefore, as the representatives of the same body, to address you on the subject, in order to its being again brought under the consideration of Government.

6. When the Memorial adverted to was forwarded to Government, funds had been collected to the amount of Rupees 1,20,000, but this sum being altogether insufficient for the purpose, nothing further could be done towards the establishment of the proposed College, pending the result of the appeal to the Honorable Court for their aid.

7. Not long after, however, or in May 1854, on the death of the late Captain John Doveton, formerly of the Nizam's service, it was found that he had bequeathed the whole of his property, to be appropriated in equal shares towards the maintenance, or for the formation, of certain specified schools at Calcutta and Madras.

8. A school was accordingly formed at Madras on the terms of the will, and at a subsequent period it was arranged between the Com-

mittee of the Doveton School and the Trustees of the proposed College, that the school should form part of the establishment of the College, and that the funds of both should be united under one general arrangement.

9. Shortly previous to the union of the Doveton School and Protestant College, an arrangement had been entered into with the Committee of St. Andrew's Parochial School for its amalgamation with the Doveton Institution. This, however, brought with it no accession of funds, but by placing a school already in full working under the Doveton Committee, it enabled them at once to establish their title to Captain Doveton's bequest, while they also became possessed of the Parochial School premises in trust for school purposes.

10. The Doveton fund, as paid over by the executor, amounted to Rupees 2,32,131-4-5, of which it was required by the executor that Rupees 32,131-4-5, should be set apart for building purposes, and that the remainder should be reserved in perpetuity as capital; the interest alone being available for current expenditure.

11. The Protestant College Fund, at the date of union, amounted to Rupees 1,48,682-8-4, of which it was stipulated that Rupees 20,000 should be appropriated to building purposes, and that the remainder should be reserved as capital.

12. Under these arrangements the capital of the united institutions, now known as "The Doveton Protestant College", amounts to Rupees 3,28,682-8-4, invested in Government Funds, and yielding an income of Rs. 1162-4-4 per mensem for current expenditure.

13. The building fund amounted to Rupees 52,131-4-5, of which Rs. 46,000 have been, or will be, expended upon ground and premises for the boarding establishment, leaving a balance of Rs. 6131-4-5.

14. But a suitable edifice for the College remains to be erected, the cost of which is estimated at not less than Rs. 36,000 or about Rs. 30,000 in excess of the available fund.

15. It is to solicit the aid of Government that we now address you.

16. We have brought out from England, at considerable expense, a Principal and Vice Principal for the College and a Head Master for the School. Other Masters have been engaged at Madras, and we have now had in full operation since 1st March 1855 a High and Primary Schools for boys; and since 15th February last a school for girls, which occupies the Parochial School premises, and has been attended with marked success; the pupils numbering, on the 1st instant, in the

High School.....	110
Primary do	106
Girl's do	91

Total... 307

17. Including school fees our monthly income may be stated at Rupees 2167, while our average monthly expenditure amounts to Rs. 2145, and a large outlay still remains to be incurred for the provision of College and School apparatus, Library, &c., leaving us without any prospect of having it in our power to appropriate any portion of our current income in aid of the erection of the College.

18. The Community have already contributed with much liberality, and we feel that we can look for little more from private sources; certainly nothing adequate to what is now required. On behalf, therefore, of the community and of the European and East Indian youth especially of this Presidency, and with immediate reference to the Memorial of the 21st September 1850, a copy* of which is annexed, we would now earnestly solicit a grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 30,000, to enable us to proceed at once with the erection of the College.

19. We will not attempt to add force to our appeal by expatiating upon the character and probable results of the Institution under our charge. We will simply express our conviction that whether in relation to the large and increasing body for whose benefit it is mainly, but not exclusively, designed, or to the best interests of the British Government and of the country at large, its high importance can scarcely be over-estimated.

20. We would confidently trust that, sharing with us in this conviction, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, will be prepared to accord his most favorable consideration to the present application.

We have &c.,

(Signed) C. A. BROWNE.

(Do) R. K. HAMILTON.

(Do) WM. MILLER, Junior,

Secretary M. D. P. College.

Madras, 12th November 1856.

(True copy.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

* Note.—This paper is not forwarded, as there is a copy of it in the Government Office.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director Public Instruction.

APPENDIX B.

Statement on behalf of the Free Church Mission School at Nellore, submitted for the consideration of the Minister of Public Instruction.

It has lately come to the knowledge of those who are entrusted with the charge and management of the Free Church Mission School at Nellore, that certain recommendations have been made by the Inspector of Schools for the district, which, in the judgment of those who are concerned in the prosperity of the Mission School now referred to, are calculated to interfere with the successful working of this school, to inflict most serious injury upon it, and thereby very materially to affect the best interests of education.

The managers of the Mission School are encouraged to lay this statement before the Minister of Public Instruction, and respectfully, but earnestly, to press it upon his consideration by the expressed resolution of the Government to recognize, as they have done, the efforts of Missionary Societies in behalf of education, and to encourage by means of grants-in-aid of education the exertions of these Societies to supply the population of India with the means of instruction. It is believed likewise that it is the determination of Government, in carrying out their own measures in behalf of education, to avoid any thing that might be justly regarded as acting in opposition to Missionary efforts, and especially in every case where the field has already been occupied by a Mission School well conducted, that the Government would encourage Schools of this kind, and refrain from opening other schools in places where they might be liable to be regarded as in opposition to such Mission schools already established.

The Free Church Mission School at Nellore, has now been established for a period of seventeen years. The Collector of the district and the Civil and Sessions Judge can be confidently appealed to, as well as gentlemen now and formerly connected with the station, as ready to testify the high value which they set on the school in question. But the managers of the school in question are happy to be able to take up a much stronger position than that of appealing to their friends in Nellore. The school has already been examined by the Inspector of Schools for the District, and its managers can unhesitatingly appeal to his report, or indeed to that of any man acquainted with education in India for a favorable account of their school.

It is likewise the confident belief of those in charge of the Nellore Mission School that its operations and machinery are perfectly sufficient

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to meet the wants and demands of the place, and that if larger efforts were necessary to meet a larger demand, the operations of the Mission school can be framed to meet such demand. There are at present on the roll of the school 300 scholars. Besides the operations of the English department, instruction is imparted in Teloo-goo, Tamil and Hindostani; and a female school has been for many years in successful operation. Extensive school premises are now in possession of the Mission for educational purposes. House property in possession of the Mission, worth upwards of 100 Rupees a month, is sufficient to secure the permanence of the School: and subscriptions of more than 50 Rupees a month are sufficient to show the good esteem in which the school is held.

The number of pupils who study *English* is 110; and out of the population of Nellore not many more can be reasonably expected.

In addition to the ordinary staff of Native Teachers, the work of the Mission School is carefully superintended by the Reverend S. Yetterajooloo, and his time is entirely devoted to the work of the School during the ordinary hours of teaching. In addition, the Reverend J. M. Mackintosh, M. A. one of the Missionaries belonging to the Madras Mission of the Free Church of Scotland, has, during a period of nearly two years, devoted the whole of his time, during the hours when the School is open, to the work of the School.

On these grounds the Managers of the Nellore Free Church Mission School feel that they have the strongest claims on the support, the aid, and the protection of the Government.

But it is with no little surprize and pain that the Managers of the Mission School have heard that the Inspector of Schools for this district has recommended another English School to be opened in Nellore by means of the Government grants-in-aid of education.

The Inspector's recommendation we understand to be as follows; viz. that a vernacular school at present supported by the Sheristadars and other Cutcherry Servants should receive a grant-in-aid, and he suggests further that the elements of English should be taught in the highest class of this School.

We understand further that the Inspector recommends this grant on the ground, first, that this vernacular school is not likely to interfere with the Mission School, as the schools are entirely different in character, since the medium of communication in the Sheristadar's school is Teloo-goo, that in the Mission School, English: secondly, even if English is introduced into the vernacular school, "it is not likely seriously to in-

jure the other," that is, the Mission School; thirdly, the Inspector seems to make the recommendation now referred to, on the ground that it is only just for him to recommend any school in which a tolerable education is afforded, especially in the vernaculars, and to report favourably on any efforts of the Natives to help themselves.

On the first of these points, viz. that the schools are not likely to interfere with each other on account of the difference of their character and media of communication, the Managers of the Mission School beg to remark, that, had the Inspector's recommendation referred merely to the vernacular school, as it at present stands, the statement now submitted would have been unnecessary. In the Mission School with 70 scholars studying in the vernacular languages there is a far larger amount of vernacular teaching than there can be in the Sheristadar's school of 36 boys. But there is in Nellore a wide field for vernacular teaching, and the Managers of the Mission School have nothing to remark on the Inspector's report, so far as it recommends support for a vernacular school. But if the Inspector's suggestion is acted on, the schools will be no longer different in their media of communication. He recommends that English should be taught in the Vernacular School. It will therefore be no longer a vernacular, but an English and Vernacular School; that is, it will be made to resemble as much as possible the Mission School.

In these circumstances the Managers of the Mission School beg to express their belief, in the strongest form, that the Sheristadar's vernacular school, so altered, will certainly be regarded by the Natives as an opposition school, and that as such it will actually be found to be in its operation. Whatever opinion the Inspector may hold on this subject, the Managers of the Mission School at Nellore cannot refrain from expressing their opinion, based on lengthened experience, that interference and opposition will be the result, if a school such as the Inspector recommends, is now established, and that the real interests of education will be seriously damaged.

Secondly, the Inspector seems to think, that even if English is introduced into the Vernacular School, it is not likely seriously to injure the Mission School. It seems, then, that the Inspector is not very clear but that injury may be done to the Mission school, although he scarcely thinks that it will be serious. The Managers of the Mission School have surely reason to ask that this matter will receive a fuller consideration. Are they to believe that their school is to be put in jeopardy on such peradventure grounds as are now set forth? By what criteria does the Inspector estimate that the injury will not be serious if his suggestion is

carried out? They beg to say, that in their judgment, the very reverse will be the case, and they hope to make this plain before their statement is finished.

Thirdly; the Inspector thinks, that it is only *just* he should recommend a school where a tolerable education is given, and report favorably on any efforts of the Natives to help themselves. The Inspector has of course, to consider for himself what is just for him to do. But the Managers of the Mission school respectfully submit, that he has also to consider whether, what he esteems to be justice to one party, may not be injustice to another. Surely, the risk of injury, even when in the esteem of the Inspector, it may not be serious, ought not to be lightly incurred. Justice to the interests of education, it is respectfully submitted, is what ought to be considered.

But next, as to the efforts of the Natives to help themselves;—what, after all, are these efforts? A few rich Natives, embracing several Sheristadars, club together to defray the expense of the education of their own children and immediate friends, to the number of some 36 boys. But a little investigation will make it appear that the Sheristadars and their friends are really doing nothing in this way to advance native education, on the contrary that their efforts are directed to foster some of the worst prejudices of the Natives. One reason, it is well known, why the Natives make the effort, which is now sought by the Inspector to be so carefully cherished, is that they are unwilling their children should attend any schools but those in which the highest caste prejudices are respected. We are informed by a very respectable caste native, that on his bringing his children to the vernacular school of the Sheristadars, they were denied admission, on the ground that they were not of sufficiently good caste. It is very possible now, there being some prospect of Government aid, that an attempt will be made to admit a few boys not of the highest caste, so as to make it appear that the Sheristadars' Vernacular school is not so exclusive as we maintain. But that the real character of the school has been such as we have represented, can scarcely be denied.

But it is also the opinion of many of the natives themselves, that there is a further object in keeping up this vernacular school and in seeking to introduce English into it. It is well known to many of them that the Government native Officials are most anxious to maintain among their own friends whatever Government situations may from time to time become vacant, to the exclusion, if possible, of the Sudra people. They are now aware that they can scarcely expect to retain this influence long

without English education, and feeling they must do something to reach that education, they are determined to do so with as little risk as possible of the light and learning of the west interfering with their caste and other prejudices.

The Managers of the Mission school have already said that, as a Vernacular school, the school of the sheristadar's would never have drawn forth a single remark from them. But when on the ground of supporting such a school as this, the risk, and, in the opinion of the Managers of the Mission school, the imminent danger of injuring a prosperous institution is incurred, they deem it only due to justice and the cause of education to make the remarks which the Inspector's recommendation and suggestion have forced them to make on this subject.

The Inspector does not apprehend any interference to the Mission School were the Sheristadars' made an English School. Surely little needs to be said on the subject. For how does the case stand? When it is known that the Sheristadars, in whose hands to a greater or less degree, so many of the Government situations, or passports to such situations lie, form the principal supporters of the Vernacular school in question, will it not be considered by the native boys and their friends, that attendance at the Vernacular school of the Sheristadar's will entitle them to the favor of these Native Officials, and so pave the way to Government employment? If the Government, as is suggested by the Inspector, make this Vernacular school an English one also, will not this be construed by the natives as implying, on the part of Government, a distrust of the Mission school, and a desire to countenance efforts made in opposition to it.

It surely were not unreasonable to expect that the Mission school should first be shown to have fallen short of what might be expected from it, ere another school, which the Managers of the Mission school cannot but regard as an opposition school, should be opened. But no such failure on the part of the Mission school can be shown.

Nor can it be said that there is any thing in the management of the Mission school of a nature to interfere with caste, for although all classes and castes are admitted to the school without distinction, of 110 boys in the English Department, not fewer than the half are Brahmins.

This statement would have been submitted at an earlier date, but the Inspector's recommendation and suggestion of another English School only became known to the Managers of the Mission School very lately.

The Managers of the Mission School make the present appeal with the conviction that when the case is properly weighed by the Minister of Public Instruction, he will see the propriety of the course now taken by the Managers of the Mission School, in directing his attention to the case; and they further confidently believe that, instead of sanctioning the setting up of another English School where the ground is already well occupied, he will seek rather to foster the efforts already made by the Mission School to bring the benefits of a sound English and Vernacular education more fully within the reach of the youth of Nellore.

(Signed) J. M. MACKINTOSH, M. A.

Nellore, 16th Decr., 1856.

Missionary of the Free Church.

(Signed) S. ETTIRAJOOLOO,

Supt. of School.

(Signed) ARCH. M. SIMPSON,

Corresponding Member of the

Financial Board of the Free

Church Mission at Madras.

(True Copy.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX C.

Application to Government for a Grant-in-Aid on behalf of the Central Institution and Branch Schools for Males and Females of the Madras Free Church Mission, Madras, 23rd December 1856.

We, the undersigned, members of the *Financial Board* of the MADRAS FREE CHURCH MISSION (some of us having held this office for many years), desire to present the following application to the GOVERNMENT, with a view to obtain *Grants-in-Aid* on behalf of the Central Institution at Madras and the various Branch Schools connected with it.

It may be seen from our Treasurer's books, as well as from the published Accounts of the Mission, that we have expended annually on strictly educational objects, during the years 1851, 52, 53, 54 and 55, a sum not less than Rupees 20,000. This sum does not include any allowance to ordained Missionaries, Native or European, nor to Evangelists as such; but was devoted to objects strictly educational, such as the payment of teachers and moonshees, school servants, stationery, books, rents, repairs, and tares.

This sum of Rupees 20,000 per annum is the fruit of the Christian liberality of friends in India, in Scotland and in England, desirous to aid the Missionaries in their endeavours to impart a sound and liberal Christian education in English and the vernacular languages to the youth of the Madras Presidency.

In applying for Government assistance, agreeably to the educational despatch of 1854, we would have preferred *one entire sum*, bearing a proportion to the Rupees 20,000 annually raised from voluntary contributions, and to have had the administration of it left on our own hands, like any other sum contributed to these educational establishments. But as the scheme of Government does not authorize such an arrangement, but requires the mention of the specific objects for which assistance is asked, we respectfully present the following particulars.

First, in regard to the Schools, their teachers, pupils and studies; and, *second*, in regard to the objects for which Government assistance is asked.

The rise, progress, and results of the Free Church Mission Institution and Branch Schools, are well known throughout the Madras Presidency.

I. *The Central Institution in the Black Town of Madras.*

The primary and main design of this Institution, since its commencement by the late Reverend John Anderson (3rd April, 1837), has been to train up *teachers* and *preachers*, through the medium of *English*, with a view to their becoming the instructors of the general population in their own vernacular tongues.

This Institution may justly expect a grant-in-aid on the ground of its being the oldest Mission Seminary now existing in Madras, having been established in 1837, four years before the present High School was opened. It might also plead that it has all along borne the double character of a *Normal Seminary* and *Infant College*. But we prefer resting its claims for Government assistance on the simple ground of efficiency and success. This Institution has raised up some of the ablest teachers and preachers in this Presidency. *It has supplied the Medical school with some of its best Native pupils, and the Government with many enlightened and useful public Servants. It has given a powerful impulse to Native education on a sound and liberal scale in the Madras Presidency; it has stipulated into existence many schools established by natives in and around Madras; and it has prepared the way for Government measures, and led to the origination of several useful seminaries on the part of other Christian Societies.*

The superintendence of the Institution and the teaching of the higher classes are in the hands of ordained Missionaries, European and Native, whose salaries are provided by the free Church of Scotland.

In the Institution at present there are 13 classes, 12 teachers (besides the Missionaries and Preachers,) and three Moonshees. There is also a separate class, called the *Monitorial*. The same pupils are arranged in a different order, with a view to mathematics, languages and other studies. In these 13 classes there are 359 pupils, of whom 305 were present in November: 38 pupils are Mahomedans; the others are Hindus of different castes. The studies range from the first lessons in English reading to Milton; and embrace the English Bible as the great fountain of pure, moral and spiritual truth, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, geometry, algebra, theology, and church history. The languages cultivated are Hebrew, Greek, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani, and English as the principal medium.

The pupil teachers number 6.

The monthly outlay exceeds Rupees 450.

II. In the course of this year, with a view to benefit another district of Black Town, the Mission established another School for boys in Salay street, near the Mint.

In November 162 boys of this school paid each a fee of half a Rupee. This monthly fee has been charged since the commencement of the school. The roll numbers 170 boys. Under Mr. Huston, as head teacher, there are three teachers, two pupil teachers, and a moonshee. The studies range from the elements of English to the book of Genesis and Murray's History of India, along with the ordinary studies in a well conducted anglo vernacular school. Mr. Huston's salary is Rupees 120 a month. The other expenses amount to Rupees 90 a month.

III. The Triplicane (or Mount Road) Branch School for male

This School was begun in 1841, expressly for the benefit of the Mahomedan population. After a time, various causes led to the admission of Hindu pupils also. A school was required for ten years; for an interval it was dropped; and this year (1856) it has been revived. In November last 166 fees were paid of 4 annas each. The present expenditure of the school amounts to about Rupees 350 a month. This sum does not include rent, taxes, or repairs. The School is superintended by the Reverend P. Rajahgopaul and Mr. Whitely, who labour in it daily. In November there were 349 pupils, 112 being Mahomedans, and 237 being Hindus. The general plan of education is the same as in the P

rent Institution. The pupils are arranged into 11 classes, the lowest being engaged in the elements of English, while the highest class studies the English Bible, history, mathematics, &c., Mr. Whitely's salary is Rupees 140 a month.

The pupil teachers number 15; the other teachers 11.

IV. The Chingleput Branch school.

This school was entrusted in 1840 to the Mission by its founder W. A. Morehead, Esq. It is at present under the superintendence of a European Missionary, the Reverend R. B. Blyth. In November last, the pupils on the roll, in the four departments of the School, were 271. The highest number present that month was 249; and of these there were present in the department for *English*, 73; for *Tamil*, 77; for *Telugu*, 37; and for *Girls*, 62. The present expenditure of the School is upwards of Rupees 90 a month. It is thus low in consequence of the European Missionary acting, *pro tempore*, the part of head-teacher, his salary not being counted. A fee was exacted for many years from the pupils able to pay, and will again be required in 1857.

The same books and system are employed as at Madras, though the education imparted does not reach to such a point of progress. The highest assistant teacher's salary is Rupees 12-8-0; there are 10 inferior teachers.

V. The Conjeveram Branch School was established in 1839 by the Reverend John Anderson, and is conducted by trained Agents under the direction of the Missionaries. In November last the pupils on the roll numbered 351, of whom 326 were present one day as the maximum attendance. Of this maximum, there were 104 pupils in the department for *English*; 68 in the *Tamil*; 54 in the *Telugu*; 32 in the *Hindustani*; and 68 girls, 10 of them being Moslems (and 5 Brahmins in a separate place). The average expense of the school exceeds Rupees 200 a month. The salary of the head teacher is Rupees 40 a month. There are 23 subordinate teachers and monitors.

The same system of education is pursued here as at Chingleput.

VI. The Wallajabad Branch School was commenced this year, in consequence of a property there being presented to the Mission by a friend. The pupils in November were 129, of whom 119 were present as the maximum attendance that month; viz. 37 boys in the English Department, 58 in the Tamil, and 24 girls. The highest class read the 3rd English Instructor, with corresponding advancement in writing, arithmetic and geography.

The monthly cost is about Rupees 40. About Rupees 8 a month are raised in school fees. The head teacher receives Rupees 16-4-0 a month.

VII. The Nellore Branch School, with the school at (VIII) Goodoor and (IX) Caligherry, are also connected with the Mission. They are under the superintendence of the Reverend Messrs. Mackintosh and Etterajooloo, who have already applied for a grant on behalf of these schools.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

To those who are well acquainted with the intellectual and moral condition of the *Native population*, the promotion of *Female Education* must appear at least as important as that of the male sex. There is no department of educational labour that demands so much earnest and persevering effort; none that in the present stage of progress requires so much wise and well sustained encouragement of every right kind.

The following facts will show that the Female Schools of this Mission have a special claim on the regard and the support of the Government.

(1.) It was this Mission that in 1843 made the first successful commencement of education, Vernacular and English, among the caste girls in Black Town.

(2.) This Mission has done much to open up a pathway to similar efforts on the part of other Christian Societies.

(3.) This Mission has prosecuted Female education with marked success, both as regards progress and numbers, for upwards of 13 years, expending on this object a large share of the Christian bounty entrusted to it.

(4.) The *annual average charge of educating each girl* in the Day Schools taken together is not less than Rupees 12, being higher at Madras and Triplicane, and lower at the other stations.

(5.) The attendance of girls from the Madras and Triplicane day schools at the annual examination in December was as follows:

From	1844	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Madras	179	290	200	118	117	140	193	200	208	203	259	181
From												
Triplicane	74	112	100	99	103	124	105	113	108	100	110	121

Thus giving from these *two* Schools combined, these twelve years respectively, 253, 405, 300, 217, 220, 264, 298, 313, 316, 303, 369, 310

(6.) The attendance of girls belonging to the *Five Female Day Schools* at Madras, Triplicane, Conjeveram Chingleput and Nellore, was as follows:

					Total.
1851.	513	Hindu girls	66	Mahomedan girls	579
1852	550	do.	73	do.	623
1853	545	do.	67	do.	612
1854	635	do.	87	do.	722
1855	530	do.	83	do.	613

(7.) In November 1856, nearly 600 girls were present one day, as the total attendance in the Female Schools of the Mission, on a roll of about 750.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

I. *The Normal School for Female Converts and Boarding Girls.*

This establishment is under Mrs. Anderson's special charge, and contains at present 21 pupils. These are taught through the medium of English and Tamil; and the girls being entirely under Christian influence, are carried to a much higher point in education and training than is practicable in the case of *day pupils* coming from their own homes.

This department has existed since 1847; but it is only recently that a separate house has been procured for its accommodation.

Most of the inmates are maintained by Christian friends in Scotland.

II. *The Madras Day School for girls.*

This School was commenced in 1843, and has perhaps proved the most influential in this Presidency in giving an impulse to Native Female Education.

The School contains at present 140 girls; of whom 115 were present in November. The classes are *ten*; the teachers, 8; besides the Superintendents and Monitors. The age of the girls ranges from four and five to nine and ten, with very few above ten. The studies are the reading and writing of Tamil, Telugu and *Hindustani*; along with Arithmetic, Geography, sewing, and the elements of English. The monthly charge is about Rupees 160.

III. *The Triplicane Day School for girls.*

This School was commenced in 1843, and, after some months, for the sake of greater efficiency (as in the case of the Madras Day School or girls) was placed, side by side, with the Boy's School.

In November last there were present 155 girls, arranged in 6 classes, 20 of the girls being Mahomedans.

They are taught to read their mother tongue, whether Tamil, Telugu or Hindustani. A few of the most advanced girls are taught sewing. They are instructed also in the elements of Arithmetic and Geography.

The girls pay no fee in this, or in any other of our Schools.

The teachers in this School number 8.

The monthly expense of the School is about Rupees 120.

IV. Mrs. Campbell's Day School for girls.

This School was commenced in August, 1855, and is kept in the compound of the Rev. A. B. Campbell. The girls on the roll are 35, and the average attendance is 30. The School is superintended by Mrs. Campbell, assisted by Mrs. Cooper.

Under two teachers the girls are taught the elements of a good Vernacular education in Tamil, as far as their tender years can receive it.

This School costs about Rupees 20 a month.

V. The Mission in April last established another School for caste girls in Acharyapen Street in Black Town. In November last the girls numbered 75, under 3 teachers. This School is superintended by Mr. Hufston and the Missionaries.

The girls are taught to read and write Tamil or Telugu, along with the elements of Arithmetic and Geography. The School costs per month about Rupees 35.

The other *five* Female Schools at Chingleput, Conjeveram, Wallajabad, Nellore and Godoor, are treated of under these several stations.

OBJECTS FOR WHICH GRANTS ARE ASKED.

The Parent Institution in Black Town, and all the schools connected with it, are capable of much improvement and extension. A grant from Government would materially promote their efficiency.

The following are some of the objects to which such a grant is immediately applicable, viz:

- (1.) Increase to the salaries of teachers.
- (2.) Payment of pupil teachers.
- (3.) Repairs, flooring, &c.
- (4.) School furniture, galleries, apparatus.
- (5.) Books, stationery, and maps.

- (6.) Matron for sewing and industrial arts.
- (7.) Additional teachers.
- (8.) Moonshees.
- (9.) Rent or assessment.

I. The Central Institution.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| (1.) Increase to salaries of teachers.....Rupees | 60 per mensem. |
| (2.) Pay of pupil teachers..... | 60 per mensem. |
| (3.) Repairs, flooring, &c..... | 800 |
| (4.) School furniture, galleries, apparatus | 2,000 |
| (5.) Books, stationery, and maps..... | 500 |
| (7.) Additional teachers..... | 100 per mensem. |
| (8.) Moonshees..... | 50 per mensem. |
| (9.) Assessment..... | 210 |

II. School for Boys in Salay Street.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| (1.) Increase to salaries of teachers.....Rupees | 20 per mensem. |
| (2.) Pay of pupil teachers..... | 10 per mensem. |
| (4.) School furniture, &c..... | 500 |
| (5.) Books, stationery, and maps..... | 200 |
| (7.) Additional teachers..... | 30 per mensem. |
| (8.) Moonshees..... | 20 do. |
| (9.) Rent..... | 20 do. |

III. The Triplicane (or Mount Road) Branch school for males.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| (1.) Increase to salaries of teachers.....Rupees | 40 per mensem. |
| (2.) Pay of pupil teachers..... | 25 per mensem. |
| (3.) Repairs, &c..... | 350 |
| (4.) School furniture, &c..... | 500 |
| (5.) Books, stationery, and Maps..... | 300 |
| (7.) Additional teachers..... | 60 per mensem. |
| (8.) Moonshees..... | 50 per mensem. |

IV. The Chingleput Branch School.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| (1.) Increase to salaries of teachers.....Rupees | 15 per mensem. |
| (2.) Pay of pupil teachers..... | 6 per mensem. |
| (3.) Grant to assist in erecting a new school house..... | 2,000 |

- (4.) Furniture, &c..... „ 100
- (5.) Books, stationery, and maps..... „ 100
- (3.) Matron for Female Department.... „ 15 per mensem.
- (7.) Additional teachers..... „ 20 per mensem.

V. The Conjeveram Branch School.

- (1.) Increase to salaries of teachers.....Rupees 40 per mensem.
- (2.) Pay of pupil-teachers..... „ 10 per mensem.
- (3.) Repairs..... „ 200
- (4.) Furniture, &c..... „ 100
- (5.) Books, stationery, and maps..... „ 100
- (6.) Matron for female department.... „ 15 per mensem.
- (7.) Additional teachers..... „ 25 per mensem.

VI. The Wallajabad school.

A grant has been already* applied for on behalf of this school ; but no answer has been received.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

I. The Normal school for Female converts and Boarding Girls.

A grant of Rupees 1,000 would be of great service to improve the premises lately purchased for this school.

II. The Madras Day School for Girls.

A grant of Rupees 2,000 would greatly increase the efficiency of this school, by supplying additional teachers, paying a Matron and Monitresses, procuring School furniture, books and stationery, improving the class-rooms, &c.

III. The Triplicane Day School for Girls.

A grant of Rupees 1,200 would greatly promote the efficiency of this school in similar respects.

IV. Mrs. Campbell's Day School for Girls.

A grant of not less than Rupees 150 per annum would greatly increase the efficiency of this school.

* N. B.—This is a mistake. Some months ago a private note was addressed to me by Mr. Braidwood, enquiring what amount of aid would be given in the event of the school being placed under Government inspection. In my answer I gave him such information as I was able to afford regarding the terms on which a grant would be given. Mr. Braidwood has now made a separate application, a copy of which is appended to this document.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

V. The new Girls' School is in Acharyapen Street.

A grant of Rupees 500 would extend this school and render it more effective, and enable the Mission to hire a better house for it.

The assistance asked for the *five* Female Schools at Chingleput, Conjeveram, Wallajahbad, Nellore, and Goodoor is embraced in the foregoing application for the schools for males in these several places.

We thus respectfully submit to Government the circumstances of the Institution and schools for males and females of the Madras Free Church Mission, and hope they will meet with the most favourable consideration.

The sums set down in the foregoing application represent the wants of these various seminaries ; but as the means at the disposal of Government are limited, we trust that a proportion of assistance may be allotted, in some degree commensurate with our wants.

- (Signed) A. LORIMER.
- (do.) P. RAJAHGOPAUL. ✓
- (do.) J. J. COOPER.
- (do.) ROBERT. B. BLYTH.
- (do.) ALEXANDER MACCALLUM.
- (do.) A. VENCATARAMIAH. ✓
- (do.) WALTER ELLIOT.
- (do.) J. B. KEY.
- (do.) R. O. CAMPBELL.
- (do.) ALEXANDER B. CAMPBELL.
- (do.) JOHN BRAIDWOOD, *Secretary to the Financial Board.*

Application for a grant in aid on behalf of the Wallajabad Branch School of the Free Church of Scotland.

1. The average number of pupils on the roll, during the last six months of 1856, was 128.

2. A department of *Females* has existed during the last three of these months, and the number of girls on the roll is now 25.

3. The highest number of pupils present in December was 151 ; of whom 38 were boys in the English Department, 88 boys in the Tamil, and 25 girls of caste families.

4. The boys come not only from Wallajabad, but from villages at a distance of from four to seven miles.

5. The average cost of maintaining the School during these six months has been Rupees 45-3-4. This includes the expense of removing the cactus, as well as a partial supply of School furniture; but it does not include the stationery. The average outlay per mensem is Rupees 55 at cost.

6. The average revenue from fees these six months is Rupees 8-8-8 per mensem.

7. The pay of the first teacher is Rupees 16-4-0; of the second Rupees 7.

1. The premises are estimated at Rupees 1400, and are devoted to educational purposes.

2. It would tend greatly to promote the efficiency and permanency of the School, were Government to grant Rupees 1000, to repair and enlarge the premises, and adapt them to the education both of males and females.

3. A grant of Rupees 10 a month for pupil teachers would have the effect of retaining under improvement some of the best youths of the district, and at length of throwing them forth as teachers in the villages.

4. A grant of Rupees 30 a month would meet part of the charge of the present staff of teachers, would enable the Mission to add another teacher, and help to raise the present scale of pay to some of the teachers, of whom there are altogether *six*.

The School was commenced under an expectation that the Government would readily be induced to bear the half of the entire outlay from the first.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN BRAIDWOOD,

*Secretary to the Financial Board
of the Madras Free Church Mission.*

(True copies)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 10th January 1857.

APPEN
DIX D.
Statements of Applica

Number.	Name of School or Institution.	Name of applicant.	Course of study.	Scale of school fees.	Amount of Local funds.	Purpose for which aid is sought.
						CLASS
1	Onslow Institution at Chitterpore in Ganjam.	W. Knox, Esquire, Acting Collector of Ganjam, and the Rev. John Griffiths, Chaplain of Vizagapatam, Trustees	English reading, writing, grammar, geography, elementary history, arithmetic, Euclid, and the elements of natural philosophy.	From 2 Annas to 1 Rupee per mensem.	Rupees 95 per mensem.	(1) An increase to the salary of the head master. (2) The appointment of a Vernacular teacher. (3) Erection of School house.
2	Church Mission Boys' school at Masulipatam.	The Rev. P. Royston, Secretary to the Madras Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society.	English reading, writing, grammar, composition, geography, history, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, Greek, Telugu, Hindoostani, drawing, and singing.	Four Annas per mensem.	Rupees 600 per mensem.	(1) Increase to the salaries of teachers. (2) The establishment of additional scholarships. (3) The purchase of prize books, &c.
3	Hindoo School at Masulipatam.	A. Sashia & other Native inhabitants of Masulipatam.	English reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, Euclid, Telugu, and Sanscrit.	Four Annas per mensem.	Rupees 124 per mensem.	(1) Increase generally to the staff of the school. (2) The erection of a building.
4	Ellore Mission School.	The Reverend G. English.	English reading, writing, grammar, geography, Indian history, arithmetic, Euclid, and Telugu.	Two to four Annas per mensem.	Rupees 135 per mensem.	(1) Increase to the salary of the head master. (2) The employment of two additional teachers. (3) Scholarships. (4) A pair of globes.
5	Free Church Mission School at Nellore.	The Rev. J. M. Mackintosh, of the Scotch Free Church Mission.	English reading, writing, grammar and composition, geography, history, arithmetic, geometry, Telugu, Tamil, and Hindustani.	Four Annas per mensem in the English and two Annas per mensem in the Vernacular department.	Rupees 140 per mensem.	(1) The employment of additional teachers. (2) Increase to the salaries of present teachers. (3) Repairs of the school building.
6	Roman Catholic Anglo Vernacular school at Mangalore.	The Roman Catholic Bishop of Mangalore, and Members of the Committee.	English reading, writing, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic.	The scale is not stated.	Rupees 129 per mensem.	Augmenting the salaries of the teachers and employing additional ones.

APPEN
DIX D.
Statements of Applica

Amount of grant applied for.	Recommendation of Inspector.	Recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction.	Amount of grant recommended		
			Annual.	Special.	Total.
No. I.					
Rupees 40 per mensem.	That a grant be made of Rupees 70 per mensem, and a grant of Rupees 1,000 in aid of the erection of the School house.	That a grant be made of Rupees 80 per mensem; Rupees 40 to be applied to augmenting the salary of the Head Master, and Rupees 40 to providing a Vernacular teacher and augmenting the salary of the Assistant English Teacher; and a building grant of Rupees 1,000.....	960	1,000 0 0	1,960
Rupees 40 per mensem.		For Books.....		63	63
Rupees 1,000.					
Rupees 105 per mensem.	That a grant of Rupees 75 per mensem be made in augmentation of the salaries of the Teachers, and of Rupees 35 per mensem for Scholarships.	That the grants applied for be sanctioned.....	1,780		1,780
Rupees 35 per mensem.		For Books.....		120	120
Rs. 100 per annum.					
Rs. 170 per mensem.	That a grant of Rupees 157 be made to enable the Managers to employ competent teachers, and that a moiety of the amount applied for a building, viz. Rupees 1,866-15-9 be granted, if the whole cannot be given.	That a grant of Rupees 98-10-8, or such a sum not exceeding that amount and equal to a moiety of the local funds be made for the employment of competent teachers, and that a special grant of Rupees 1,866-15-9 be given towards the erection of a building, provided an equal sum is contributed by the community.....	1,184	1,866-15-9	3,050-15-9
Rs. 3,733-15-6		For Books.....		128	128
Rupees 30 per mensem.	That Rupees 30 be granted in augmentation of the Head Master's salary; Rupees 50 to enable the Managers to employ two additional teachers, one a Hindoo, the other a Mahomedan.	That a grant be made not exceeding Rupees 67-8 per mensem, to be appropriated in such manner as the Managers may consider most expedient, subject to the approval of the Inspector.	810		810
Rupees 50 per mensem.	That a pair of globes be given.	For Books.....		74	74
Rupees 20 per mensem.					
Not specified.					
Rupees 75 per mensem.	That Rupees 31 per mensem be granted in augmentation of the salaries of the teachers, and Rupees 500 for repairs of the School house.	That a grant of Rupees 70 per mensem be made for providing additional teachers and increasing the salaries of present ones. Also that a grant not exceeding Rupees 300 be given towards the repairs of the School building, provided that the Managers raise an equal sum.....	3	300	1,140
Rupees 38 per mensem.		For Books.....		256	256
Rupees 600.					
Rupees 115 per mensem.	The School has not been reported on by an Inspector for the reasons stated in para 94. of the accompanying report.	That a conditional grant of Rupees 164 per mensem be sanctioned in augmentation of the present teachers' salaries and for the provision of additional ones.....	1,248		1,248
		For Books.....		119	119

Statement of Applications for Grants-in-Aid.

Number.	Name of school or Institution.	Name of applicant.	Course of study.	Scale of school fees.	Amount of Local funds.	Purpose for which aid is sought.
7	Vediarpuram Seminary.	The Rev. H. Bower	The English & Tamil languages, arithmetic, geography.	No fees exacted.	Rupees 230 per mensem.	(1) Increase to the salaries of two English teachers. (2) Providing a Sanscrit & additional Tamil teacher. (3) Books and furniture
8	Sawyerpooram Seminary.	The Reverend W. Huxtable.	English reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, geography, Indian history, and in Vernacular the Cural, Nunnool, & Karogei.	No fees exacted.	Rupees 270 per mensem.	(1) For the appointment of a trained master. (2) For scholarships. (3) Books, maps, &c.
1	English school in the fort at Masulipatam.	Mr. J. W. Taylor.	English reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, and Euclid.	From 8 Annas to 1½ Rupees.	Rupees 60 per mensem.	To enable the Managers to employ more competent teachers.
2	Native female Mission school at Masulipatam supported by the Church Missionary Society.	The Reverend P. Royston.	Reading and writing Telugu, geography & history, sewing, marking & knitting, netting & spinning.	No fees exacted.	Rupees 250 per mensem.	(1) To enable the Managers to employ a competent East Indian school mistress. (2) To increase the stipends of the pupil teachers, and of the female superintendent of the spinning department.
3	Anglo Vernacular School at Ramapatam.	J. J. Minchin, Esq.	English reading, writing, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, and Telugu.	Four Annas per mensem in the English department, two Annas in the Vernacular department.	Rupees 47-8 per mensem.	The application is in general terms.
4	Nellore Sanscrit Andra Patasala.	V. Vencata Row, and others.	Telugu reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography & history, also Sanscrit grammar.	Four Annas per mensem.	Rupees 60 per mensem.	To enable the Managers to employ an English teacher.

Statement of Applications for Grants-in-Aid.

Amount of grant applied for.	Recommendation of Inspector.	Recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction.	Amount of grant recommended.		
			Annual.	Special.	Total.
Rupees 60 per mensem. Rupees 20 per mensem. Rupees 20 per mensem.	That a grant of Rupees 40 per mensem be made; Rupees 30 of which to be applied to the augmentation of the salaries of the English teachers, and Rs. 10 to providing a Sanscrit one.	That a grant of Rupees 90 per mensem be made on condition that the Society shall contribute an equal sum towards the salary of a trained master, also that a grant be made for the purchase of books and maps according to the prescribed rules. For Books.....	1,080	55	1,080 55
Amount not stated.	That if the Gospel Society is prepared to procure a trained master from England to assist in the Normal department, a liberal grant be made towards his support, and that a grant for establishing scholarships to the extent of Rupees 41 per mensem be made, also a grant of books, maps, and apparatus.	That a conditional grant of Rupees 150 per mensem be made to the Society towards the salary of a trained master, provided an additional sum of Rs. 30 per mensem be contributed by it for this purpose and the expenditure raised to Rupees 300 per mensem, also that a grant for books and maps be made on the usual terms. For Books.....	1,800	63	1,800 63
No. II.					
Rupees 60 per mensem.	That the grant applied for be sanctioned.	That a grant not exceeding Rupees 40 per mensem be sanctioned, provided that double that amount be contributed by the Managers. For Books.....	480	8-3-0	480 8-3-0
Not specified.	That a grant of Rupees 37 per mensem be sanctioned, to enable the Managers to increase the stipends of the pupil teachers and of the female superintendent of the spinning department.	That a grant of Rupees 77 per mensem be sanctioned, Rupees 40 for the salary of an East Indian school mistress, and Rupees 37 for the purposes specified in the preceding column, see letter paras 43, 44, 45, and 46. For Books.....	924	33	924 33
Do. do.					
Not specified.	That a grant be made of Rupees 5 per mensem in augmentation of the salary of the head master, and a grant of Rupees 30 for school books, &c.	That a grant be sanctioned of such sum not exceeding Rupees 23-8 per mensem as may be found requisite to increase the salary of the head master and provide efficiently for the Vernacular instruction. For Books.....	282	29-8	282 29-8
Not specified.	That a grant of Rupees 8 per mensem be made in augmentation of the salaries of the present teachers.	That a grant be made of Rupees 30 per mensem, provided that it be shown that the local funds amount to Rupees 60 per mensem, and that the arrangements made for reorganizing the School be approved by the Inspector For Books.....	360	17-8	360 17-8

Statement of applica

Number.	Name of School or Institution.	Name of applicant.	Course of study.	Scale of school fees.	Amount of Local funds.	Purpose for which aid is sought.
5	Nellore District school for Europeans and East Indians.	F. H. Crozier, Esq.	English reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and elementary history	8 Annas per mensem.	Rupees 35 per mensem.	(1) To enable the Managers to retain a competent master and mistress. (2) For Books.
6	Free Church Mission school at Goodoor.	The Rev. J. M. Mackintosh.	English reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and Telugu.	One to three Annas in the English department. No fee in the Telugu department.	Rupees 35 per mensem.	To enable the Managers to raise the salary of the head master, and to provide a more efficient Telugu teacher.
7	Free Church Mission school at Kaligherry.	The Rev. J. M. Mackintosh.	English reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, & Telugu.	From one to three Annas per mensem.	Rupees 30 per mensem.	(1) A grant in aid of the salary of the head master. (2) For Building a school house.
8	Vernacular Boarding School at Nundial.	The Rev. R. D. Johnston.	Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, all in Telugu.	None exacted.	Rupees 50 per mensem.	The maintenance of additional boarders.
9	English and Vernacular schools at Bellary.	The Rev. P. Doyle	English reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, and geography. In the Vernacular school, Tamil.	4 Annas per mensem in the English school. 2 Annas per mensem in the Vernacular school.	Rupees 92 per mensem.	(1) To augment the salaries of the teachers. (2) School furniture and books.
10	Anglo Vernacular school at Sydapet.	C. Rungacharloo and others.	English reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, & geography, Telugu & Tamil.	From 2 to 4 Annas per mensem.	Rupees 43 per mensem.	To augment the salaries of the teachers.
11	Hindu Assembly's school at Chingleput.	S. Narasinhooloo Naidoo & others	English reading, writing, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, Euclid, the elements of natural philosophy, Telugu, and Tamil.	4 Annas per mensem.	Rupees 60 per mensem.	(1) To augment the salaries of the teachers. (2) School furniture.
12	Anglo Vernacular school at Tutacorin.	Mr. C. H. R. Coq and others.	English reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, Telugu, and Tamil.	4 Annas per mensem.	Rupees 35 per mensem.	(1) To augment the salaries of the teachers. (2) To provide a building.
13	Vernacular school at Sheally.	The Reverend Mr. Johnston.	English reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, and Tamil.	The only fee at present enforced is an entrance fee of 4 Annas.	Not specified.	In general terms.

tions for Grants-in-Aid.

Amount of grant applied for.	Recommendation of Inspector.	Recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction.	Amount of grant recommended		
			Annual.	Special.	Total.
Rupees 35 per mensem.	That a monthly grant be made of Rupees 30.	That a grant of Rupees 17-8 per mensem be sanctioned. For Books.....	210.....	10-8	210 10-8
Not specified. Rupees 15 per mensem.	That a monthly grant of Rupees 5 be made in augmentation of the head master's salary.	That the grant applied for be sanctioned For Books.....	180.....	52	180 52
Rupees 5 per mensem. Rupees 300.	That a monthly grant of Rupees 5 be made in aid of the salary of the head master and Rupees 200 for building purposes.	That a monthly grant of Rupees 5 be made to enable the Managers to augment the salaries of the Telugu teachers, and a grant of Rupees 150 in aid of the erection of a School house. For Books.....	60.....	150 25	210 25
Rupees 20 per mensem.	That the grant applied for be sanctioned.	That the grant applied for be sanctioned For Books.....	240.....	10	240 10
Rupees 70 per mensem. Rupees 300.	That the grants applied for be sanctioned.	That a monthly grant of Rupees 40 be made in aid of the current expenses of the School, and a special grant of Rupees 100 for School furniture..... For Books.....	552.....	100 76	652 76
Rupees 35 per mensem.	That the grant applied for be sanctioned.	That a grant of Rupees 21-8 per mensem be sanctioned to enable the Managers to employ competent teachers For Books.....	258.....	30	258 30
Rupees 60 per mensem. Rupees 35.	That the grant applied for be sanctioned.	That a monthly grant of Rupees 30 be sanctioned in augmentation of the salaries of the teachers, and a grant of Rupees 35 for the purchase of School furniture..... For Books.....	360.....	35 50	395 50
Rupees 35 per mensem. Rupees 500.	That a monthly grant be given sufficient to raise the income of the School to that of a Talook School of the 1st class, also a grant for a building in proportion to the amount raised from local sources, also a grant for books, maps, &c.	That a grant be sanctioned of such sum not exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem as may be equal to one half of the income of the School, also a grant not exceeding Rupees 500 for a building. For Books.....	300.....	500 50	800 50
Not specified.	That the salary of the master, Rupees 5 per mensem, be doubled by a grant from Government, on condition that the Society shall be willing to provide a suitable School house and an assistant master, a moiety of the cost of both measures being borne by Government.	That a grant not exceeding Rupees 20 per mensem be sanctioned for the current expenses of the School, provided that double that amount be contributed from local sources; and a building grant not exceeding Rs. 200 provided an equal sum be raised..... For Books.....	240.....	200 17-8	440 17-8

Statement of applica

Number	Name of School or Institution.	Name of applicant.	Course of study.	Scale of school fees.	Amount of Local funds.	Purpose for which aid is sought.
14	English School at Manargoody.	The Rev. A. Burgess.	English reading, writing, grammar, geography, and history.	8 Annas per mensem.	Rupees 110 per mensem.	(1) To enable the Managers to employ an additional English teacher. (2) A Tamil Moonshee.
15	East Indian School at Palamcottah.	The Rev. T. A. C. Pratt.	Not specified.	Not stated.	Rupees 40 per mensem.	To enable the Managers to employ a competent teacher.
16	English and Vernacular Schools at Cochin.	The Rev. T. Whitehouse and E. Cullen, Esq.	Not specified.	Not stated.	Not distinctly stated.	To enable the Managers to augment the salaries of their teachers, and to build an additional School room.
17	Preparatory School at Royapettah, Madras.	C. Pooroosothum Moodelly.	English reading, writing, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, Telugu, Tamil, Persian, and Hindustani.	8 Annas per mensem in the English department, 4 Annas per mensem in the Vernacular department.	Rupees 130 per mensem.	(1) To enable the Managers to augment the salaries of the teachers. (2) To enable them to purchase the ground on which the school house stands. (3) Books, &c.
18	Mylapore Primary School.	C. Mootosawmy, Moodelliar, V. Sadagopah Charloo and others.	Reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and Indian history in Tamil, with instructions in the rudiments of English in the highest class.	8 Annas per mensem in the Tamil department, 12 Annas per mensem in the English department.	Rupees 30 per mensem.	(1) To enable the Managers to employ competent teachers. (2) To provide a School house.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
19th February 1857.

tions for Grants-in-Aid.

Amount of grant applied for.	Recommendation of Inspector.	Recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction.	Amount of grant recommended.		
			Annual.	Special.	Total.
Rupees 60 per mensem.	Not yet reported on.	That a conditional grant of such sum as may be required not exceeding Rs. 60 per mensem be sanctioned.....	720		720
Rupees 15 per mensem.		For Books.....		20	20
Rupees 50 per mensem.	Not yet reported on.	That a grant of Rupees 25 per mensem be sanctioned, provided that the Managers raise funds to the amount of Rupees 50 per mensem.....	300		300
Not specified.	Not yet reported on.	For Books.....		20	20
		That a grant be sanctioned of such sum not exceeding Rupees 100 per mensem as may be in the prescribed proportion to the sum raised from local sources, and a grant of such sum not exceeding Rupees 1,000 as may be required for the erection of a school room, provided that an equal sum be raised from local sources.....	1,200	1,000	2,200
Rupees 81-8-6 per mensem.	That the grants applied for be sanctioned.	For Books.....		100	100
Rupees 1,145.		That a grant of such sum not exceeding Rupees 70-8 per mensem, as may be equal to a moiety of the sum raised from local sources, be sanctioned, also a grant of Rupees 572-8 for the purchase of the ground.....	846	572-8	1,418-8
Not specified.		For Books.....		100	100
Rupees 30 per mensem.	Not yet reported on.	That a grant be sanctioned of such sum not exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem as may be required to meet the expenses of the School, provided that double that amount be raised by the Managers, also a grant of Rupees 750 in aid of the erection of a building.....	300	750	1,050
Rupees 750.		For Books.....		50	50
Grand Total....			17,514	8,081-15-9	25,595-15-9

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

No. 616.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 14th May 1857.

Read the following letter from the Director of Public Instruction.

(Here enter 19th February 1857.)

1. With the foregoing communication, the Director of Public Instruction submits, in continuation of his letter of the 10th July last, which, itself, was a supplement to his report of the 19th of May preceding, further applications, with his opinion on each case, for grants-in-aid of schools supported by private individuals and societies, in the Provinces under this Presidency. The two former reports, it is observed, were disposed of in orders passed in Extract Minutes Consultation under date 23rd August last.

2. The amount sanctioned for the object of grants-in-aid by the Government of India for this Presidency is 25,000 Rupees per annum. Of this sum, deducting the grants which already, at the recommendation of the Director, have been allowed by Government, there remains available for future disbursements, Rupees 5,897 only. It is stated, however, by Mr. Arbuthnot, that to this may be added a sum of Rupees 4,000, being the aggregate amount of certain grants which, from the dissolution of the schools endowed are other causes, or still undrawn. Under the recent orders of the Government of India, there is further available, by transferring the amount from the sum sanctioned, but not yet appropriated for the establishment of Zillah schools, an annual fund of Rupees 6,000. The total presently available is, therefore, Rupees 15,897 per annum.

3. Since the date of his last report, at which period twenty-two applications remained to be disposed of, the Director has received sixteen others. Of the entire number, thirty-eight, twenty-three have been inspected; while in regard to the remainder, he is in a position, with a few exceptions, to submit such recommendations as will admit of their being disposed of, without further reference to Government, so soon as the necessary inspection shall have been made.

4. The total amount of the various grants recommended for sanction is Rupees 25,595-15-9. As this is nearly Rupees 10,000 in excess of the sum allowed for the development of the system in this Presidency, it will be necessary to submit the matter for the consideration and orders of the Government of India. Meanwhile, that the actual funds

available may at once be made use of, Mr. Arbuthnot has proposed that he may be authorized to pass for payment so many of the grants recommended in the Appendix to his report, in aid of current expenses, such as the augmentation of the salaries of teachers, the employment of additional teachers, &c., and for the purchase of books and school furniture, as may fall within the sum of Rupees 15,500 a year.

5. This course is approved. The selection, the Government remark, has been very fairly determined by the dates on which the applications were preferred. Superintendents of other Seminaries, and all those who have applied for grants-in-aid of *Buildings*, should be informed as suggested by the Director, that their applications must lie over until the orders of the Government of India are received.

6. The Institutions to which, under the arrangements above noticed, immediate assistance will be given, the object of such assistance and its amount in each case, are thus tabulated by the Director.

Name of School.	For current expenses.	For Books and school furniture.	Total.
Onslow Institution, at Chatterpore..	960 0 0	63 0 0	1,023 0 0
English and Vernacular School, Bellary.....	552 0 0	176 0 0	728 0 0
English Fort School, Masulipatam..	480 0 0	8 8 0	488 8 0
English School at Mangalore.....	1,248 0 0	119 0 0	1,367 0 0
Vernacular School at Sheally.....	240 0 0	17 8 0	257 8 0
Vediarpuram Seminary.....	1,080 0 0	55 0 0	1,135 0 0
Sawyerpuram Seminary.....	1,800 0 0	63 0 0	1,863 0 0
English School at Ellore.....	810 0 0	74 0 0	884 0 0
C. M. S. Boys' School, Masulipatam.	1,780 0 0	120 0 0	1,900 0 0
Hindu School at Masulipatam.....	1,184 0 0	128 0 0	1,312 0 0
Ramiapatam School.....	282 0 0	29 8 0	311 8 0
Tuticorin School.....	300 0 0	50 0 0	350 0 0
Cochin School.....	1,200 0 0	100 0 0	1,300 0 0
Sydapett School.....	258 0 0	30 0 0	288 0 0
Royapettah Preparatory School.....	846 0 0	100 0 0	946 0 0
C. M. S. Native Female School, Masulipatam.....	924 0 0	33 0 0	957 0 0
Total Rupees...			15,110 8 0

7. Looking, then, to the rapid absorption of the whole of the funds available for the purpose, the amount of donations recommended on behalf of schools already inspected and favourably reported on, the number of applications still under enquiry, and the still larger number that may be expected, it is clearly impossible, in a Presidency like this, where the Committees of Missionary and other Societies are carrying for-

ward great schemes of education at an annual outlay of one lac and thirty thousand rupees (Rs. 1,30,000), and are all urging their claims to the support of the State; that the sum now sanctioned can be so distributed by the Director as to enable those bodies to enlarge, to any appreciable extent, the very laudable field of operations in which they are severally engaged. It is obvious that a much larger sum is required.

8. Under certain principles of distribution presently to be noticed, the sum proposed by the Director is 65,000 per annum, or rather more than double the amount at present disbursed. This amount the Governor in Council is prepared to recommend for the sanction of the Government of India. It is, he observes, more than is sanctioned for a similar object in other Presidencies, with the exception

of that of Bengal, where, for the official year 1855-6, the expenditure averaged Rupees 6,264 per mensem, or Rupees 73,000 per annum. The circumstances of this Presidency however, where, as before observed, education has been long and successfully carried on by various Societies unconnected with Government, are peculiar.

This point has not escaped the attention of the *Public Dept., No. 22 of 1857.* Honorable Court; who have, in a recent despatch expressly recorded their own views on the subject; intimating to this Government that the orders of the Government of India limiting the expenditure of grants-in-aid in this Presidency to Rupees 25,000, must be considered provisional and experimental only, and that an increased sum will, without hesitation, be devoted to the purpose, if it can be shown that the system may be applied, in Madras, with advantage on a liberal scale, and to a greater extent than in the other Presidencies.

9. The principles that should rule the distribution of the Grant-in-aid Fund, adverted to in the preceding para. is a point of much importance. The rules at present in force provide, that grants may be given to any amount not exceeding the amount raised from local sources. In practice, however, this course is impossible, and any attempt to carry it out to the extent of the funds at the disposal of the Director, would only tend to expose his measures to the suspicion of partiality. In the opinion of the Director it is essential that all who apply for aid shall have a reasonable expectation of receiving, sooner or later, some fixed sum, bearing a definite proportion to the amount they themselves are able to contribute.

10. The practical adoption of this principle will not only obviate any misunderstanding of the nature above contemplated, but will also, it is suggested, be found to act as a much greater stimulus to private liberality than is derived from the existing rule. At present there is no guarantee that, supposing of course the school be well reported of, the Government grant will bear any definite proportion to the sum raised by the Committee, but let it be once known that, on the increase of local benefactions, the grant-in-aid awarded will be added to by Government, proportionally, and it may be well expected that the contributions of charitable individuals will not long remain stationary, much less, as may be at present apprehended, that they will decline.

11. The Governor in Council is of opinion that there is much force in the foregoing arguments, and he approves the new principle advocated by Mr. Arbuthnot, and the rules he proposes as subsidiary thereto. The scale which he proposes to lay down, as the *maximum* proportion which, under ordinary circumstances, the grant should bear to the Local Fund, is one-half; and if this proportion be adopted, it will be necessary, looking, as previously noted, to the amount now subscribed by those Societies and individuals who have expressed a desire to place their schools under inspection, and whose applications, therefore, will have to be considered, that Government should have at its disposal a sum of not less than Rupees 65,000 per annum, for current expenditure in grants-in-aid.

12. Two cases are specified by the Director as proper to be excepted from the above rule; and the Government concur,

1st. Where the annual income of a school is derived from a permanent endowment.

2ndly. Where the application is for a grant-in-aid of the erection of a School Building.

In both these cases, the present rule may be retained, under which any sum not exceeding the amount derived from local sources may be assigned.

13. Having disposed of the above references, the Government proceed to review, so far as special notice may be called for, the various recommendations made in the body of the Report; promising that they approve all those contained in the Appendix D. The greater part of the applications referred to in that list, all indeed that can be met with the funds at present at disposal, have already been sanctioned in para. 6 *supra*.

14. *Ganjam District*. The school founded by the munificence of Mr. Onslow, the late Collector, at Chetterpore, an inconsiderable village, in this District is well spoken of. The Government are glad to learn that it is contemplated by the Trustees to remove the establishment to the flourishing and populous town of *Berhampore*. If the transfer is made, the grant (Rupees 1,000) proposed for the erection of a suitable Building is sanctioned; otherwise, not.

15. *Vizagapatam*. The Orphan Schools here are in so unsatisfactory a condition, that no grant is recommended.

16. *Rajahmundry*. The Government concur with the Director that the Mission School at this station has not a valid claim to support. The existence of a Provincial School at Rajahmundry renders this decision less a matter of regret to them.

17. *Masulipatam*. There are four excellent Institutions in this town. 1, The *Church Missionary School*. 2, The *Hindu School*, established very recently, entirely by the exertions of the Native Community. 3, *East Indian School*. 4, The *Church Missionary Native Female School*, under the care of Mrs. Sharkey, wife of a Missionary. The grants recommended for these four Seminaries will entail an expenditure of Rupees 362-5-4 a month, (not including one building grant of Rupees 1,866-15-9), which, it is worthy of note, is a sum considerably less than is expended at those stations where the Government have found it necessary to establish Schools of their own.

18. *Nellore*. Besides a School for East Indian youths, there are at this station two Seminaries. An Anglo Vernacular School, both for Boys and Girls, supported by the Scotch Free Church Mission, and a School, called the Nellore Sanscrit Audra (Telugu) Pâtasâla. The first mentioned has been in existence upwards of 13 years; the latter was established, by some of the leading natives, about four years ago only. In recommending a small grant to the latter School, the Inspector gave his opinion, that, the study of English should be added to the present course of instruction. This suggestion having come to the knowledge of the Managers of the Mission School, has led them to address a 'Statement' of considerable length to the Director. So long as the Pâtasâla taught the Vernacular only, they would not have objected to a grant being made to it, but they do feel aggrieved that there should be a second Anglo-Vernacular School at Nellore, taken under the protection of Government. It is unjust to them, who have long pre-occupied the ground, inasmuch as it will be construed by the Natives as implying, on the part of Government, a distrust of the Mission School, and a desire to counte-

nance efforts made in opposition to it. Besides the rival School is in the hands of the Sheristadars, and the Sheristadars, it is well known, appoint to all the Governmental posts in the Districts. These posts the Sheristadars, who are all Brahmins, are anxious to keep for their own caste. Aware that, without an English education, this cannot long continue to be done, they have opened a little school of their own, where the knowledge required may be had, with as little risk as possible of the "light and learning of the west" interfering with their prejudices.

19. On this the Government must observe that wherever there are Missionary Schools, rival native establishments may in progress of time be expected to appear. In addition to the instance now under review, it has so happened in Masulipatam and at Palamecottah. The plan to be followed in regard to such cases of opposition establishments, is, to be guided solely by the quality of the instruction communicated, and if it is intrinsically good, to afford aid under the general rules. In the present case, the question whether English is to be taught in the Pâtasâla should be decided by the community interested in it. It is their wish that English should be added to the curriculum; and the school being in other respects deserving of encouragement, it will be assisted, without reference to the views of the managers of the other School. The remarks of the latter on the influence likely to be exercised by the officials of the District in the matter of appointment to and promotion in, the Public Service, appear to have been made in ignorance of the fact that arrangements have been made and will shortly be carried out for the introduction of the competitive system on one general plan.

20. *Kurnool*. "The Revd. Mr. Johnston's School at Nundial." It is observed that no fee is demanded at this School. Before granting the donation suggested, the Director will take care to require the payment of a suitable fee.

21. *Canara, Mangalore*. The exertions of the Roman Catholic community at this station appear deserving of every support.

22. "Theological Seminaries under the Gospel Society at VEDIARPURAM and SAWYERPURAM." It appears that many of the trained Schoolmasters at these institutions are led to resign their posts, often at great inconvenience to the Seminary, for the purpose of entering Deacon's orders, which, under the rules of the Society, are open to them.

With reference, therefore, to a proposed grant in aid of the salary of one of these offices, it is suggested that a distinct pledge should be exacted from the Society, that no encouragement shall be given to a

Master to whose salary the Government may be disposed to contribute, to aspire to the Ministerial order. The Government are of opinion that it will be sufficient if it is intimated to the Society that Government will give the grant so long only as a trained Master conducts the School. Should the School cease to be presided over by a trained Official, the allowance will be withdrawn.

23. *Madras*. "Royapettah Preparatory School." The remarks of the Inspector on the faulty mode of giving in the Vernacular the names of towns will be considered when the Madras Upayukta Grantha Karana Sabha's next report comes before Government. The Sabha's work on Geography is the one used at this School.

24. *Doveton Protestant College*. The Government fully concur with the Director that this institution is one worthy of every encouragement. Founded partly by local subscriptions and partly under the Will of the late Captain Doveton, the Schools have been in operation for two years only, but during that short period the energetic measures adopted by the Committee of Management, in procuring from England a competent professorial Staff, in organising a body of subordinate teachers at the Presidency, and their efforts generally to establish a Seminary of sound learning and religious education have been such as to win the confidence and esteem of all classes of the community interested in their valuable labours. There are at present no less than 307 of both sexes in one or other of the Schools attached to the College, viz.

High School.....	110
Primary.....	106
Girls' Do.	91
	307

25. The Committee are now greatly in want of assistance for the 'College Building' Fund. The cost of a suitable edifice is estimated at not less than 36,000 Rupees, or 30,000 Rupees in excess of the means available; and this sum they pray may be given to them by the State.

26. The proposal is warmly supported by the Director, and, under all the circumstances of the case, the Governor in Council resolves to place the sum required at the disposal of the Committee of Management; the same to be taken out of the accumulations standing to the credit of Education at this Presidency, agreeably to the spirit of the Honorable Court's instructions, contained in their Despatch, No. 44 of 1854, Para. 8.

27. Resolved further that the Report above reviewed, together with the Reports of the 10th July and 19th May last, be bound up in one, with a copy of this order attached, and that the whole form a number of the "Selections" of Government.

(True Extract.)

E. MALTBY,

Acting Chief Secretary.

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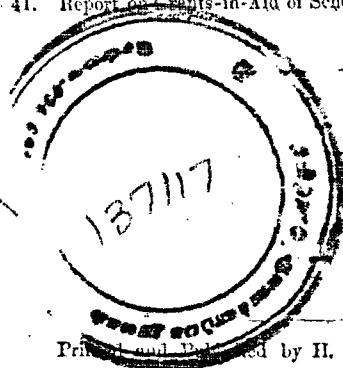
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