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LORD NORTHBROOK AND HIS MISSION IN INDIA:

A LECTURE

DELIVERED BEFORE

THE BURRABAZAR FAMILY LITERARY CLUB,

ON THE 25TH OF JUNE 1872.

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BY

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Literary Club; Author of Earl Mayo and his Work, The Life and
Character of Prince Albert; The Life and Ethics of Jesus Christ;
The Trinity Controversy in India; The Christian Repentant;
Gooroo Nanuk and the Principles of Sikh Religion; St.
Paul the Apostle His Life and Work; The First
Book of Poetry; and Editor of the Speeches
of EARL MAYO, &c., &c.*

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING ALL THE IMPORTANT SPEECHES OF LORD
NORTHBROOK, AS WELL AS THE ADDRESSES OF WELCOME PRESENTED TO HIS
EXCELLENCY BY THE PUBLIC BODIES IN INDIA WITH HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLIES.

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When despots let their subjects seek for just redress in vain,  
The cry will not be stifled by the gibbet nor the chain;  
But loud as if its sounds were borne upon the tempests' wings  
It echoes through the palaces and lofty halls of kings.  
Though nations long may languish in a lethargy profound,  
At length the voice of Liberty must everywhere resound;  
She, Cadmus-like has sown the teeth from which an army springs,  
To hurl the tyrant from the throne and crush the sway of kings.

*Song of the Hindoo Republican.*

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[REVISED AND ENLARGED.]

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CSL

TO  
PROFESSOR HENRY FAWCETT, M. P.,  
FOR BRIGHTON,

WHOSE MANLY AND DISINTERESTED ADVOCACY OF THE INTER-  
ESTS OF INDIA IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT HAS COM-  
MANDED THE ADMIRATION AND GRATITUDE  
OF ALL CLASSES OF HER PEOPLE,

*The following Pages*

ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

AS A SMALL BUT SINCERE TOKEN OF ESTEEM AND REGARD,

BY

THE AUTHOR.





WHEN Europe sought your subject realms to gain,  
 And stretched her giant sceptre o'er the main,  
 Taught her proud barks the winding way to shape,  
 And braved the stormy spirit of the Cape ;  
 Children of Brahma ! then was Mercy nigh  
 To wash the stain of blood's eternal dye ?  
 Did peace descend, to triumph and to save,  
 When freeborn Britons crossed the Indian wave ?  
 Ah, no !—to more than Rome's ambition true,  
 The nurse of Freedom gave it not to you !  
 She the bold route of Europe's guilt began,  
 And, in the march of nations, led the van !

Rich in the gems of India's gaudy zone,  
 And plunder piled from kingdoms not their own,  
 Degenerate trade ! thy minions could despise  
 The heart-born anguish of a thousand cries ;  
 Could lock, with impious hands, their teeming store,  
 While famished nations died along the shore ;  
 Could mock the groans of fellow men, and bear  
 The curse of kingdoms peopled with despair ;  
 Could stamp disgrace on man's polluted name,  
 And barter, with their gold, eternal shame !

But hark ! as bowed to earth the Brahmin kneels,  
 From heavenly climes propitious thunder peals !  
 Of India's fate her guardian spirits tell,  
 Prophetic murmurs breathing on the shell,  
 And solemn sounds that awe the listening mind,  
 Roll on the azure paths of every wind.

"Foes of mankind ! (her guardian spirits say,)  
 Revolving ages bring the bitter day,  
 When heaven's unerring arm shall fall on you,  
 And blood for blood these Indian plains bedew ;  
 Nine times have VISHNU's wheels of lightning hurled  
 His awful presence o'er the alarmed world !  
 Nine times hath guilt, through all his giant frame,  
 Convulsive trembled, as the mighty came ;  
 Nine times hath suffering Mercy spared in vain—  
 But heaven shall burst her starry gates again !  
 He comes ! dread VISHNU shakes the sunless sky  
 With murmuring wrath and thunders from on high,  
 Heaven's fiery horse, beneath his warrior form,  
 Paws the light clouds, and gallops on the storm !  
 Wide waves his flickering sword ; his bright arms glow  
 Like summer suns, and light the world below !  
 Earth, and her trembling isles in ocean's bed,  
 Are shook ; and nature rocks beneath his tread !  
 To pour redress on India's injured realm,  
 The oppressor to dethrone, the proud to whelm ;  
 To chase destruction from her plundered shore ;  
 With arts and arms that triumphed once before,  
 The tenth Avatar comes ! at Heaven's command  
 Shall Saraswattee wave her hallowed wand !  
 And Camdeo bright, and Ganesa sublime,  
 Shall bless with joy their own propitious clime !—  
 Come, heavenly Powers ! primeval peace restore !  
 Love !—Mercy !—Wisdom !—rule for evermore !—

CAMPBELL.







CSL

## LORD NORTHBROOK AND HIS MISSION IN INDIA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IN December 1868, the term of Lord Lawrence's Viceroyalty of India expired and speculation was rife as to who might possibly become his successor. On a fine cold morning in that month the news was flashed through the wires that Earl Mayo, the Irish Secretary, a conservative to the backbone, had been chosen by Mr. Disraeli for the august office and there was a strong and wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction throughout England and India at what was believed to be a "miserable piece of jobbery." The members of the fourth estate howled, roared and thundered in ungovernable rage and with very few exceptions stoutly refused to take even a hopeful view of the case. The toadies of the Anglo-Indian Press, however, changed their attitude as soon as Lord Mayo landed in Bombay and with a strange inconsistency began to find in him peculiar and wonderful virtues of which his Lordship himself had not the faintest idea. It was suggested to me by some friends at the time that without entering into the vexed question of his Lordship's fitness for his work, if I could make it convenient to address a public meeting on the subject of his "new duties," from a Hindu point of view, I might in some measure serve the interests of my countrymen. Peremptorily though politely, I declined to throw myself into the troubled waters of Indian politics, but the importunity of my friends was so great, that I agreed at last to merge my personal objections into what they termed "public considerations." On the 9th of January 1869, my first public utterances, at least the first ever published, were delivered before a large assemblage of Young Bengal—the hope of their country. Among the many





things I said, was a remark that Statesmen fresh from England, if selected for the Indian Viceroyalty make, better rulers than those who crawl from the bottom to the top of the Indian service and that the want of so-called "Indian Experience" does not at all interfere with the proper discharge of work by an "honest statesman." I took too what was termed "a rather too ardent and sanguine view" of the benefits the change of *regime* was to confer on India. When the speech was published, some of the first class journals were generous enough to hold out words of encouragement, remarking that the "few blemishes in the speech were rather owing to a youthful and enthusiastic turn of mind." But nothing could exceed the indignation of the Interlopers' organs at what they supposed to be an impious attempt "to teach the Viceroy of India what to do and what not to do and to finish *gratis* the education of our financial functionaries." One of these self-styled representatives of Indian Public opinion, whom a true-hearted Englishman described as a set of besotted and vindictive ignoramuses, treated me with the most scurrilous and vulgar billingsgate and recommended Sir Richard Temple with almost a paternal solicitude, "to sit with a dozen of his possible successors, at the feet of this great Gamaliel (meaning myself) and be edified free of charge with lectures on finance." Of course I treated such impudent remarks with that silent contempt which they eminently deserved. I must admit however that I am not so vain as to think there were no faults in that speech or to espy none. Many a thought I uttered needed the file to polish their roughness and many a sentiment needed more moderate language for their expression than I had used. Defects and deficiencies might undoubtedly be found therein

Thick as the autumnal leaves  
That strew the banks of Vallombrosa,

but those defects I honestly believe were due rather to inexperience and outspokenness than to any error in principle.





I began to speak on politics rather with a view to stir Hindoo youths better furnished for such performances pursue these studies, for I believed that there was no hope for India until our political rights had been properly defined and acknowledged. Our ancestors were dreamy philosophers—men more absorbed with the abstract and the ideal than with the material and the concrete—men who while cogitating high.

On providence, foreknowledge, will and fate,  
Fix'd fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute.

beheld with placid indifference their homesteads wrested by the alien usurper. We their descendants sadly want the practical energy of the Anglo-saxon race. If overcoming the inertia of ages we want to rise in the scale of Nations, we must wrest our rights from an unwilling legislature which with its Punjabee element is ever and anon seeking to withhold them under the cloak of grand aphorisms and high-sounding platitudes.

I am glad to learn that the political creed I had labored to inculcate was not lost in air. Based on eternal Truth and immutable Justice, it has weathered the determined attack of time-serving selfishness. Experience, has unmistakably shewn that my views, ridiculed by the thoughtless at one time, were mainly if not altogether adopted by the Government of India and the wicked and unrighteous theories of government built on selfishness and ignorance have been gradually giving way before the advancing ideas of universal justice. Time in its relentless march has discovered the follies of these self-conceited men. On the heaving waves of a chequered past,

In disorder dark and wild  
Are seen the baseless fabrics once so high.  
Which foppish vanity hath piled,  
As emblems of eternity.  
And deemed those tottering domes whose forms  
Frowned in their decadence sublime,  
Would stand unshaken by the storms  
That gathered round the brow of Time.





During the three years of Lord Mayo's administration, India has witnessed remarkable changes in the policy of Government and the feelings of the people and most remarkable perhaps is the prominent attitude assumed by the two religious Movements—one a Hindu, the other a Mahomedan—both inculcating the absolute unity of God, the KOOKA and the WAHABEE which, have been brought into an unfortunate antagonism with the Government of India. England's relations with the independent Native States and its Feudatories have, however been placed on a satisfactory and efficient footing. Ameer Shere Ali, the legitimate monarch of Afghanistan, a man who would suspect his mother of poison and his son of intending to dethrone him, has become in all sincerity the staunchest Ally of the British Power in Asia. Lord Mayo cultivated *political friendship* with not a few of the Indian Feudatories and foreign Rulers from Persia on the West to Burmah and Siam on the East, including the gigantic Empire of the Czar which by his conquests in Central Asia has been made almost counterminous with our North-West Frontier. The grandeur of his Durbars and Levees and Reception-rooms dazzled the pomp-loving Orientals and impressed them with the stupendous magnitude of Britain's power in the East. The College he established at Ajmeer to train the future Chiefs of Rajpootana is the mightiest boon he has conferred on that province and it was his Lordship's earnest wish—which he would have realized had he been spared—to see such institutions multiplying over the length and breadth of the land, instilling into the minds of Indian princes a high and holy sense of their responsible positions and enabling them to discharge their lofty duties to their subjects with the approbation of an enlightened conscience and the smile of their God. The creation of a special Department of State for the interests of Agriculture and Commerce and for the encouragement of the scientific rotation of crops and the variation of the valuable products of our rich and fertile plains on some "more





enduring and continuous system than that of distributing prizes for fat beasts and huge sugar canes at agricultural shows," has conferred an unspeakable blessing to this country. The facilities of internal locomotion and traffic have immensely increased, and important lines of Railway and Telegraph have been opened under the supervision of the state, tending to develop considerably the hitherto unknown and inexhaustible material resources of the country. The work of Irrigation has immensely progressed in those districts where periodically Famine stalked with devastating violence when the "Heavens were brass and the Earth iron." And last though not the least the financial affairs of the Indian empire have been regulated with a bold and decisive stroke and the Government of India saved from a threatened insolvency, by the imposition of the obnoxious Income Tax and the rigid retrenchment of expenditure without reference to men's feelings. But the Ruler whose suavity of demeanor and genial hospitality won the golden opinion even of his enemies and whose vigorous administration conducted with consummate tact and prudence has proved so blessed to this country the hand of violence has sent to his long final home. Lord Mayo the world knows, left Calcutta on an official tour of inspection for the convict settlements in the Andamans, where important work was to be done, but the trip promised to be a source of enjoyment and pleasure. There in the prime of life, the guardian of mighty and stupendous interests fell a martyr to the cause of his country and his faith. India and England have mourned as they never mourned before. But it may be consolation to think that the noble Earl was not destined to fade away slowly in the perfumed chamber at death's repeated wisher but far away from the hum of the great metropolis—suddenly in a convict settlement where the everlasting surges made strange music as they washed the shores. There on the solitary pier at Port Blair overlooked from the green slopes of Mount Harriet, the foul Moslem convict, trained in assassination, far away in the





defiles of Khyber Pass, maddened by religious fanaticism quickly did his dirty work, conceiving—miserable wretch! in his Eastern experience that such a deed was sure to plunge the British Government in inextricable confusion. The joys of Paradise with an overflowing harem, the reward for his killing the *kaffir* shall not be his. The doom of the murderer whether incited to commit the heinous crime under the consciousness of personal or political wrongs or inspired by religious fanaticism is fearful to contemplate. We shudder to think

“ On the last dreadful day  
How he will tremble there to stand exposed  
The foremost in the rank of guilty ghosts  
That must be doomed for Murder; think on murder!  
That troop is placed apart from common crimes,  
The damned themselves dart wide, and shun that band  
As far more black and more forlorn than they  
Tis terrible, it shakes, its staggers me.”

The scene and the time of the dreadful crime which has convulsed all India were most fitted to arouse holy contemplation. The clustered isles lay gilded in the rays of the setting Sun which in the tropics, now pours its magnificence, then hides its face, type of himself whose life sands were then fast running out. It was when evening had assumed “the quietude of a nun,” in the flush of health, in the hour of hope and well won triumph, was the noble Earl dashed to the earth, murdered, bleeding, speechless for ever, the thread of life slit as by a fury, in a moment, at the proudest and happiest culmination of his career; and rarely has history shewn a life more significant or more rich in noble lessons than this nobleman’s whose murder a world mourns. If Earl Mayo was not great by genius, he was some thing more—he was great by exalted goodness. Never perhaps did a simpler, sweeter, a manlier nature shape the decrees of a great people; never certainly did a leading ruler depend with so steady and entire humility on God, or feel with a deeper piety, or avow with manlier courage, that he he was but a weak instrument for the purposes of the Al-





mighty. Here was a truly good man, a man who, encircled with temptation, yet lived without avarice and without ambition ; a man who, while others blustered, never uttered one boastful sentence ; and, while others raved, never penned one vindictive word ; a man whose very face, they say, in his last days was illuminated with the hopes of peace and the power of mercy ; a man whom misfortune did not depress nor success unduly elate,—“A good man struggling with the storms of fate,” through good report and through ill report, calmly, humbly, hopefully bearing up, and doing his manful duty to the bitter end. And God rewarded him ; the swift death, which sounds so horrible to us, was an euthanasia to him. Though his death was sudden, he lived long enough to reap the noble triumph of proclaiming the principle of universal Liberty, Progress and Equality embodied in the Native Marriage Bill, rejoicing that that his ear—so soon to be stopped with dust—had caught the notes that rung out the death-knell of a hoary institution, and the pæan of emancipated races ; that his eyes—so soon to be filmed with death—had yet gazed on the sunset of a great social moral and religious tyranny, and the roseate dawn of a mighty national regeneration.

“ He is down, and for ever ! The good fight is ended,  
In deep-dinted harness our VICEROY has died,  
But tears should be few in a sunset so splendid,  
And Grief hush her wail at the bidding of Pride.

“ He falls, but unvanquished. He falls in his glory,  
A noble old King on the last of his fields :  
And with death-song we come, like the Northmen of story  
And haughtily bear him away on our shields.

“ We trusted his wisdom, but love drew us nearer  
Than homage we owed to his statesmanly art,  
For never was statesman to Bengalees dearer  
Than he who had faith in the great Hindoo heart.

“ The frank, merry laugh, and the honest eye filling  
With mirth, and the jests that so rapidly fell.  
Told out the State-secret that made us right willing  
To follow his leading—*he loved us all well.*



“ Our brave Irish Chief; —lay him down for the sleeping  
That nought may disturb till the trumpet of doom :  
Honour claims the proud vigil—but Love will come weeping.  
And hang many garlands on EARL MAYO's, tomb.”

As our country-men are anxious to know the antecedents of their new Viceroy, I subjoin an account of his Lordship's lineage and past career which I have compiled from the informations contained in the English newspapers as well as in an authoritative work entitled “ Fifty years in both Hemispheres, or Reminiscences in the life of a former merchant by Vincent Nolte \* who was a German born in Italy and whose father's house at Leghorn had commercial relations with the first London firm of the Barings and who himself was the Agent of the great Bankers in some of their most important operations in the Southern states of America.

**BARON NORTHBROOK F. R. S.** (Thomas George Baring) who succeeds Earl Mayo in the Viceroyalty of India is descended from the ancient Saxon Family of Beeringe; a conveyance of land which enumerates among other merits of the Founder that “ his absolute Saxon worthiness and knightly birth rendered him no improper attendant of a Norman Knight.” His immediate ancestors from the Reformation downwards have been either Municipal officers or Lutheran ministers of the city of Bremen one of the free cities of Germany, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Wesser, famous for its tobacco manufactures and carrying on a large American trade. It is curious to note that the ancestors of Lord William Bentick and Lord Northbrook came from the same province of Holland. In the latter half of the seventeenth century when Hans Bentick youngest son of the Lord of Diepenham Over-Yessel was the page and friend of William, Prince of Orange,

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\* The Book originally appeared in German. It was translated and published by Messrs. Trubner & Co. in 1854. Before its appearance it was read over to the late Lord Ashburton and its accuracy therefore must be undoubted.





one Peter Baring led a humble life at Groningen in the same province. Bentick accompanied his royal friend to England and he and his family bravely promoted English interests, untainted by the corruption of a courtly life—refusing the offer of a bribe of £ 50,000 from the Secret Service money of the East India Company. While he founded the wealthy family of the Duke of Portland, John Baring a descendant of the Plebeian Dutchman Peter Baring—and son of Franz Baring, minister of the Lutheran Church at Bremen, became a Virginia Merchant and speculator and having by his rigid honesty and dexterity in commercial concerns risen to wealth and consideration, settled at Lackbeer (in Devonshire) near Exeter renowned for its large trade and magnificent Cathedral, and a climate which for its salubrity and mildness rivals the shores of France. From the date of its settlement in England, the family largely extended its commercial transactions and began steadily to prosper, till it attained considerable eminence. John Baring left four sons and one daughter, the third of whom Sir Francis Baring of Stratton Park, Hants, great grand father of our new Viceroy was the founder of the London branch of the family. Sir Francis was an eminent London merchant who was created a Baronet on the 29th of May 1793. He married in 1766, Harriet, daughter of William Herring Esq. of Croydon, cousin and co-heir of Thomas Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury and by her, he left five sons and five daughters. He was succeeded in 1810 by his eldest son Sir Thomas Baring, grand father of Lord Northbrook. His second son Alexander Baring was created Baron Ashburton of Ashburton Co. Devonshire in 1835, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and also a Privy Councillor and a Trustee of the British Museum and of the National Gallery. Sir Thomas Baring married on the 13th September 1794 Mary Ursula, eldest daughter of Charles Sealy Esq. Barrister at Law, late of Calcutta, and by her had four sons and three daughters. Sir Thomas died in 1864 and was succeeded in the





Baronetcy by his eldest son Sir Francis Thornhill Baring (created the First Baron Northbrook in 1866) who married on the 7th April 1825, Jane, fourth daughter of the late Sir George Grey Bart G. C. B., but she died in 1838, leaving behind her a pledge of her affection in our Viceroy elect. Sir Francis married again Lady Arabella Georgiana Howard, second daughter of Kenneth Alexander Howard, first Earl of Effingham on the 31st March 1841. He was an M. A., a Barrister at Law and M. P. for Portsmouth. Besides he occupied successively the offices of the Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Melbourne and First Lord of the Admiralty under Lord John Russel. He left one son, Thomas George Baring (Lord Northbrook) and three daughters.

LORD NORTHBROOK was born in London in 1826 a few months before Lord Amherst handed over to Lord William Bentick the administration of Indian affairs. Before he left the nursery, his father\* held a post in Lord Grey's

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\* The *Times* remarked that "Lord Northbrook was born into what may be called official life." The *Globe* while fully admitting his Lordship's great statesmanly abilities differs with it as regards the eulogium passed on him on that account:—LORD NORTHBROOK is named by the *Times* as the coming man for India, and of course, being so mentioned, his special fitness is extolled after the fashion in which the qualifications of nominees are wont to be vaunted. On this occasion, however, we cannot help thinking the trumpeting process is a little overdone. No doubt Lord Northbrook may be a very estimable and useful man, but we fail to see that this is in any obvious way due to the accident of his being born the child of an official father. We have as full faith in the hereditary principle as any section of the community; but the cradle associations of the Viceroy-designate of India would not certainly have struck us as worth mentioning as among the qualifications of the noble Lord for the post to which he is said to be nominated. It would be something more to the point, if it were a fact, that the House of Lords and the country were taken quite by surprise last Session when Lord Northbrook made his speech in introducing the Army Bill. Until this morning we were not aware that the oration in question was such a masterpiece. But, even if it were, we fancy the Governor-General of India must prove much more than the qualification of being able to make a speech. Does Lord Northbrook possess the other qualities necessary? We do not deny that he does; but it would be interesting, while telling us how his Lordship was born at a time when his father held a post in Lord Grey's Reform Ministry, if other matters more important were noticed in the announcement of his appointment to so important a post as that of the Governor-Generalship of our great Eastern Empire.—*Globe*.





reform ministry, and as he grew up, his father advanced step by step until he became Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Admiralty. The son's political education thus began with his earliest years and as soon as he had arrived at manhood, he was himself launched into the troubled sea of politics. The education he received developed his fine intellectual nature and the examples he familiarized himself with at home made him a hard indefatigable worker. As a student, although he did not give indications of a precocious youth, he obtained the highest academic distinctions. At Christ College Oxford, he gave indubitable proofs of a fine genius and was second class in Classics in 1846.

LORD NORTHBROOK entered the Political arena as Private Secretary to Mr. Labouchere (late Lord Taunton) at the Board of Trade in 1848, but he soon became Private Secretary to Sir George Grey in the Home office where he gave indications of large natural powers and invincible energy which raised of him high expectations. He subsequently joined the India Board under Sir Charles wood (Lord Halifax) but when Sir Charles quitted the Board of control to become the Lord of the Admiralty, LORD NORTHBROOK accompanied him. Then it was that the innermost action of these great departments of state, one of them superintending and directing the Government of India was opened to him and if he had gone no further, he would have had a larger practical acquaintance with the machinery of Government than falls to the lot of most men before they are called to the highest Station. His Lordship was returned to Parliament in liberal interests (as a commoner then being plain Mr. Baring) for Penrhyn and Falmouth since April 1857, the year of the Sepoy Mutiny when thousands of Englishmen, ladies and children were barbarously butchered in cold blood all over our North Western Provinces. Although he did not shine as a brilliant orator, he certainly made his mark by his mastery over the details of all important questions the House had to deal with. He was the First



Lord of the Admiralty from May 1857 to March 1858. On the abolition of the double Government of India, he was appointed (the first liberal) under Secretary for India under the Palmerston ministry in June 1859 and held that office with great credit till January 1861. It was during these months that his Lordship had ample opportunity to study the many cognate questions of Indian politics and we need hardly say that he made the best use of that opportunity. From 1861 to 1866, he occupied the office of the Under Secretary in the War office which he had to leave as soon as Mr. Disraeli came into power. He was re-appointed in the War office under Mr. Cardwell at the end of 1868, when the Disraeli ministry was dismissed and Mr. Gladstone was commissioned by Her Majesty to form a cabinet. He was created a privy councillor in 1869 which office he holds to the present day.

The country seat of his Lordship is the Stratton House Micheldever station, Hampshire, and his town residence is at St. James Place, London. His Lordship succeeded to his paternal estates in 1866 and married in 1848 Charlotte, the amiable and accomplished (third) daughter of Henry Sturt Esq. of Crickhill, Wimborne, Dorsetshire. She died young, leaving a son and heir to the vast estates of her beloved husband in Hon. Francis George Baring, now aged twenty one, an ensign in the Rifle Brigade and a daughter. The depth of his Lordship's bereavement might be faintly realized by the fact that though the daughters of the proudest peers of England would have eagerly shared his fortunes, he has cherished in the inmost recesses of his heart the image of his first partner whose loss it is said cast over him a sombre melancholy which he could not shake off. Hence it is that people think him cold and taciturn without the geniality of temper which spread sunshine around the path of Lord Mayo. It has further been asserted that he will never be able to grace the festal and social circles as their acknowledged King, nor add splendor and dignity to his exalted position. In fact the following stanzas expressing



the feeling of the Madras community on the appointment of Lord Hobart, with a few alterations, well represent the views of fashionable Calcutta regarding Lord Northbrook.

He is coming, my Lord is coming,

A-coming across the sea,

A couple of huge RED TAPE bundles

Under his arms bears he:

Through his nose his pensive Lordship

At night, when full is the moon,

Delighteth to drone the "*Old Hundredth*"

That very refreshing tune.

For he moaneth oft, and heaveth

A sad sepulchral groan,

As he thinks of the merry Anglo—Indians

'Midst whom his lot is thrown.

"They are given to wicked amusements"—

(Here his good Lordship sighs);

"To feasting and fiddling and dancing!"

(And here he turns up his eyes.)

"Then mutters his Lordship, "Never,

If Heaven will but send me grace,

"In India shall indolence remain

Whilst I am the Chief of that place!"

Again his Lordship groaneth

As he thinks of MAYO's sway,

Saying, "O where will he go to

Who so wickedly wasted his pay!

But I shall be active and serious,

And all India shall see

How much, by my toilsome living,

I can serve my dear countrie

I do not believe that there is any sin in being hardworking serious or thoughtful. On the contrary I rejoice that his Lordship possesses these valuable traits in his character. The scions of the English Aristocracy have been described by novelists as a class of gay and worthless men, whirling round the giddy maze of unbridled dissipation, unconscious of that lasting peace of mind which scorning the region of fashionable grandeur and unsanctified mirth, is found in those who are impressed strongly with the grand solemnity and the earnest reality of life—a life





which assumes a stupendous import when viewed in relation to those never-ending ages through which it will be extended. Balls and masquerades, *nautches* and *tamashas* may have undoubtedly their uses, but constant familiarity with them produces a state of mind which is far removed from the Kingdom of Heaven. In the case of Lord Northbrook, I think, that beneath the stern reserve, the taciturnity and the solidity of his Lordship's character, there exists a rich vein of inexhaustible cheerfulness which though it dazzles not by fits and starts has always acted as a safeguard against utter despondency. It has been justly remarked that his excessive devotion to the details of subordinate functions has not at all told injuriously on his undoubted natural powers and energies. His freshness and vigor, his capability to discharge *independently* the lofty duties of his august position, have survived the cold freezing influences which red tape exerts on official life.

LORD NORTHBROOK is now aged about forty six years of age, of which five and twenty years have been passed in official activity. With all his varied experience, however, the Times justly remarks, "he is still young and endowed with perhaps more than the average vigor and strength of his age.\*" It has been the wise custom to select as Viceroys men who had not passed the grand climacteric, and LORD NORTHBROOK is about the same age as Lord Mayo was and but little older than Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning were, when they were appointed. We may confidently expect from LORD NORTHBROOK a term of office marked by as much diligence, energy and power of government as that of his predecessors and the unhappy circumstances of Lord Mayo's death can inspire us with no foreboding for the future."

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\* BROAD ARROW however speaking of his Lordship remarks that "in *bodily presence weak* there is some doubt whether his Lordship will prove such an able representative of the Crown as did the late Governor General, though his abilities as an administrator are very great."





Last year it fell to LORD NORTHBROOK's lot to introduce the Army Regulation Bill in the house of Lords. The speech which he made on that occasion evinced the wonderful mastery and the comprehensive grasp he had acquired over his work and produced great effect on the House. He displayed such a power of weaving details into a whole that it was then universally felt that his promotion from a subordinate position to a wider field of action might unfold and develop the fine statesmanly qualifications to which his speech amply testified. Referring to the great skill and marvellous tact with which his Lordship introduced that now famous Bill, the *Times* remarks:—

The interminable discussions in the Commons had to some extent made men forget the breadth of the scheme of re-organisation Mr. Cardwell had unfolded when he first brought in his Bill, and the War Minister had never again found himself able to give coherence to the scattered and mutilated proposals he struggled to thrust through the House. Lord Northbrook was fortunate in presenting once more to Parliament the ministerial scheme of Army re-organisation as an animated whole. The dry bones of the measure took life again, and the Opposition were disconcerted by the clearness and force with which the bill before the House was advocated. It must be admitted that they had not expected any such display of capacity for parliamentary statement, and it may be fairly asked how it has come to pass that abilities, such as Lord Northbrook possesses, should never have carried him beyond the comparative security of an Under-Secretaryship. The answer is not far to seek. It is found in the necessities of Parliamentary administration. The number of places in the Cabinet that can be occupied by peers is limited. Had Lord Northbrook remained a Commoner, his claims to high office and seat in the Cabinet could scarcely have been overlooked: but as a peer he was obliged to yield the precedence to fellow peers whose claims must be admitted to have outweighed his own. His appointment as Viceroy of India redresses a show of injustice that was involuntary because unavoidable.

THOMAS BARING M. P., the uncle of our Viceroy elect, is the senior member of the Firm of Baring Brothers, who commands an incredible capital and whose name stands at the very head of commercial England. Yet with all his wealth, he is one of the most modest of men, whom no one would suspect to be a *millionaire* if the fact were not so notorious. LORD NORTHBROOK is understood to be the heir of his uncle and rumour has it that he will one day have little less than ten lacks a year. The office





of the Indian Viceroy, had hitherto been regarded as a splendid provision for a poor man of character and talent who had served his party well, but it is quite clear that our new Viceroy does not come out to India for five years of exile, in a land where religious fanaticism impels men to assassinate the *Kaffir*, giving ample cause of anxiety to his family and friends, constantly comparing himself with the dwellers of Westmeath, in a land too of snakes, dengue and typhoid fever, of dysentery and cholera, with any view to bolster up a decayed revenue—to pay off mortgages upon ancestral estates—to make comfortable provisions for his later years or to satisfy extortionate creditors. It appears at first sight to be a matter of wonder that the representative of one of the richest and most enterprising noble Houses of England, with splendid prospects at home, who already enjoys the highest reputation in official circles would have accepted the office of India's Viceroy. Even his bitterest enemies will not dare to impute any selfish or ignoble motive in the act. "We may congratulate upon ourselves as a nation" says the *Times* "that despite the attractions suggested by the possession of an ample fortune, the glory of serving his country and of following the long line of distinguished men who have built up and maintained the authority of Britain in the East, is powerful enough to induce him to forego the pleasures of home and to accept the service to which his sovereign has called him."

When we look deeper than the mere surfaces of things, we feel that the strongest motive which could induce his Lordship to accept the viceregal office was *to do justice* to the varied nationalities of Hindoostan with whose affairs in his official capacity he had been for years familiar. When the offer was made to him by Mr. Gladstone, His Lordship felt that to rule India at any time must be an object of the loftiest ambition, to rule it now when it is agitated by the revival of fanaticism among Mahomedan and Brahminical sects and by a rapid assimilation of the ideas of the West which has provoked these revivals,





must be an object to which every patriotic Englishman conscious of energy, patience, sagacity and administrative capacity, might well consecrate his life, while at the same time transmit his memory with a sacred halo to the latest generations of Britain and India. Hindoostan of all the countries of the Asiatic continent has traditions of by-gone glories which invest her with a hallowed regard even before the eyes of the most distant nations. Greece which civilized Europe with her arts and sciences had been immensely indebted to Indian Sages—whose “metaphysical speculations after being recast in a classic mould by Plato, were engrafted by the first Fathers of the Church on the primitive doctrines of Christianity through which they still exercise a powerful influence over the most civilized nations of the globe.” When the ancestors of Barings, Gladstones and Derbys were roaming uncouth, fierce and skin-clad barbarians over the wilds of Europe, living in wretched hovels, wallowing in the mire of ignorance and superstition, the Land of the Vedas carried into perfection all the arts of civilized life. In the dim, hazy view of Ancient Europe, she appeared adorned with whatever is most splendid and gorgeous, glittering as it were with gold and gems and redolent of delicious odours.—aye!

“The sweet Indian land  
Whose air is balm; whose ocean spreads  
O'er coral rocks and amber beds  
Whose mountains pregnant by the beam  
Of the warm Sun with diamonds teem;  
Whose rivulets are like rich brides  
Lovely with gold beneath their tides;  
Whose sandal groves and bowers of spice  
Might be a Peri's paradise.  
Land of the sun! whose sky, invade  
Her pagods and her pillared shade,  
Her cavern Shrines, and idol stones  
Her Monarchs seated on a thousand thrones,

And even now when closer contact with Englishmen has dispelled the romance that clung about her, when it is found





that there are no clusters of gold mohurs hanging on the branches, no pagoda trees to satisfy human cupidity, Englishmen enriched through her gigantic commerce look upon her truly as the brightest gem in the Crown of her Britannic Majesty.

The virtual kingship of such a land, ought I believe, to be invested with far greater glory than that of the throne of Great Britain herself. Mr. Grant Duff has justly remarked "that in truth the position of the Viceroy in no respect corresponded to that of a Proconsul. Not only was there no Roman Proconsulate which remotely approached India in size or population—not only were the powers of the Viceroy enormously greater than those of any Proconsul, but the whole spirit in which our Government of India was carried on was utterly different from anything that ever existed in the Roman or any other empire." The newly appointed Viceroy of India about to quit his home for the splendid cares of his high office, might well be compared to Moses standing on the heights of Pishga. Behind him a bleak, barren wilderness of red tapism, rendered doubly intolerable by the consciousness of his subordinate position wherein his independence of thought had never found a fair field of action. Before him the destinies he was to shape of a goodly land—a land flowing with milk and honey—a land of Promise which the monstrous exactions of time-serving politicians had sown broadcast with the seeds of disaffection,—he is gazing from a far higher standpoint, following with his eye, the long course of fertilizing rivers of historic antiquity, through wide extended valleys, peopled by myriads of dusky population and under the bridges of great capitals, measuring the distance of marts and havens and spreading contentment and happiness among the impoverished and overtaxed regions from Comorin to the eternal snows of the Himalyachs.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S vast political experience quickly saw that the Indian Viceroy required to be a strong man, a man who





can govern as well as think, a man who can be responsible for order in a very stern sense, a man with a policy and a will, as well as an incisive intellect. Of the three competitors for the prize, the choice was most judiciously made. There was Lord Kimberley who showed much ability as a diplomatist and took a prominent part in the debates of the Crimean War. There was Lord Dufferin who was deputed on a most difficult and dangerous mission to the Lebanon in 1860 when for three weeks, the Eastern Question was hourly feared to be revived by a war to drive France out of Syria where Napoleon showed every intention of remaining, and succeeded in "conciliating every body, detecting every body, restraining the whole Mountain as if he had lived a life in Lebanon, managing Pashas, resisting French Generals and finally getting his own way," acquiring thereby a high reputation. But neither of the two showed those great qualities which peculiarly fit a man for the throne of a great, restless, wide-scattered monarchy, especially at a time when popular feeling seems to be abnormally irritated by a heavy burden of taxation and many other causes which it would require a *hard worker* and an honest thinker to elucidate.

From the English and Anglo-Indian Papers that have delivered their verdict on Mr. Gladstones' choice, we gather sentiments of almost universal satisfaction. At any rate the appointment is not considered "a job." "Mr. Gladstone" says the TIMES "has been fortunate in securing the services of a member of his Government whose past career gives promise that he will be found superior to every exigency. LORD NORTH-BROOK inherits the talent of a family whose members have not only exhibited a large variety of tastes but who have been distinguished in whatever walk of life they have chosen to pursue. He has devoted himself with an assiduity rare in any man, and most rare in those whose ample fortunes while them away from labor to the service of the State. No man of his years has had so wide a training or such ample experience. No





man it must be added, has given greater satisfaction in the discharge of his functions in all the offices he has successively and successfully filled. He will go out to India amid unanimous good wishes, and leaving a wide-spread belief that the right man has been found for the right place."

"Lord Northbrook says the "SPECTATOR" would be a far better selection than Lord Kimberly—might indeed prove one of those remarkable appointments which have repeatedly changed the whole course of the history of India. He is believed to be a really strong man with all the business ability of his house, a hard worker with an exceptional capacity for gathering up details into a rope, knows finance, and might govern India calmly and strongly, that is exactly in the way demanded by the requirements of the hour. Political observers however declare that he has a defect which in an autocrat is a dangerous one, that he can become *entraine* by an idea and take sudden and dangerous resolves. His absence moreover would be a distinct loss to the Government, which is still in the throes of Military Reform and has no sufficient persons at its disposal to replace him."

"In official circles" says the London *Daily News* "he (Lord Northbrook) enjoys the highest reputation, as one who acquits himself not only well, but with distinction, in all that he undertakes. The family of the Barings has before now given England able administrators; and if Lord Northbrook's friends cannot point to high posts which he has filled in succession, they rely upon his possession of that strength of character and demonstrated wealth of acquirement which only need occasions for their display to yield great services to the State. It is this proved capacity, rather than any detailed acquaintance with the routine of office, which constitutes Lord Northbrook's claim to confidence. The statesmen who have successively ruled India have not been men to shrink from great tasks, or to quail before great dangers. Lord Northbrook is a worthy specimen of a class of English-





men who with all the advantages of wealth and station tempting them to spend life in luxurious ease, have deliberately preferred "to scorn delights and live laborious days;" and the good wishes of his countrymen will follow him, when the day shall soon come for him to leave his native land to uphold the authority of Great Britain in the great Empire which he is called to govern."

It can not be expected however that even the best of politicians should meet in their life time with an *unanimous public opinion in their favor*. No wonder therefore that LORD NORTHBROOK whose abilities have been so much extolled by the foremost representatives of the English Press, has impudent critics like the *Morning Advertiser* to blacken his fair fame and depreciate those sterling graces which have obtained for Mr. Gladstone's choice the almost universal approbation of England and India. Says the *Advertiser* ;—

Look at our Army Estimates this year to read what Lord Northbrook is. There we have his congenial work, the fruits of his training, the unmistakable economical Chauvinism of peddling incapacity brought out in figures—a modern British underling revealed. We would rather see a parochial beadle, provided he wore his full costume, sent out to govern India than an "economic" red-tapist even though he has had the run of Downing street in his teens. There might be some undeveloped magnificence, some latent greatness, in the beadle. But a Gladstonite brought up at the feet of a Grey Gamaliel; an official who has figured in reduction and disorganisation; a War office *barnacle* and circumlocutionist, a speech-maker of pared estimates—we turn aside in utter despair at the vista of mistakes, blunders, imbecilities, and losses that open upon our prophetic vision. In Lord Napier of Magdala we have a soldier of talent and experience in organisation at present on the scene of action; in Sir Bartle Frere we have here a great Indian official of exceptional popularity among the natives and the native Princes. In the Duke of Edinburgh, we should have had name and Royal *prestige*; and both of the distinguished men, whose names we have just cited, might have assisted a Prince whose youth and inexperience furnish, we own, some objection, with their counsels and advice. We trust that we may be mistaken; but we fear that the scion of the Bremen Barings will carry out with him not even the spirit of the old traders in the days of the East India Company, but only the small peddling, cheese-paring, penny-wise pound-foolish doctrines and programme of the cat-starving, dockyard-closing, quill-stump-mending, telegraph-clerk-grinding administration that is rapidly transforming the character of this misgoverned country, and degrading us in the eyes of the entire world."—*Morning Advertiser*



The *Standard* too takes an exception to the appointment of Lord Northbrook as the Indian Viceroy and advocates with less virulence the claims of Lord Napier of Merchistoun who however sound he may be as a politician and respected for his affability and many social virtues both by the Natives and the Europeans, has now acquired a juster title to spend the evening of his life in quiet seclusion, than as the active, bustling Head of a distracted dependency.

The custom of selecting a prominent member of the political party in power for the office of Governor General is not a rigid and unbending one. It was broken very recently in the appointment of Sir John Lawrence, and it might always be broken with advantage where a Prime Minister has not the assurance, such as Mr. Disraeli possessed when he appointed Lord Mayo, that he can send from among his friends and colleagues a man gifted with the powers and the arts of Government. It is not necessary to name the eminent members of the Indian Civil Service whose titles to such a crowning glory of their careers fall little short of those possessed by Sir John Lawrence, or those as Governors of Indian Presidencies and British colonies who have shown their capacity for the highest office. We may mention, however, as an illustration of our argument, the very eminent diplomatist and statesman who is now charged with the government of India. Lord Napier has represented England at St. Petersburg, at Berlin, and at Washington; he has been acting for the last five years as Governor of Madras, and in that capacity has shewn all the qualifications needed in a Governor-General. We have no desire to advocate Lord Napier's claim to the Governor-Generalship, or to complain that he was passed over. What we do complain of is, that such men—for Lord Napier is but one of several—are never thought of; and that men like Lord Northbrook are sent out to govern a great Empire, whose only recommendation is their industry, and the patriotism which leads them to sacrifice their ease to the splendid labours and burdensome honors of a quasi-Royalty. Grant that when there is an English statesman qualified for the post, makes the best Viceroy—and we allow it unfeignedly—we may be excused, knowing nothing better of Lord Northbrook than the fact that he has been appointed to the office, for regretting that this most noble prize of the English Public service was not given to some man whose qualifications for it were apparent, and whose services merited such a mark of the confidence of his Sovereign.—*Standard*.

Lord Northbrook comes amongst us at a period when the Viceroyalty of India at all times a responsible and difficult office has become immensely so, by the hostile attitude assumed by certain classes of the population in the





North-West and Punjaub and I believe that *it is the First duty of the new Viceroy to allay the rancour, animosity and discontent as well as quiet the alarm, terror and stupefaction which reigns in the hearts of the Indian subjects throughout the country.* For the last few months we have been living as it were on a troubled sea. Two of the highest functionaries of the land have successively fallen beneath the deadly knife of the dastardly assassin, and there is no knowing what is in store for us. Sedition, excitement, alarm and discontent are the order of the day, and the rumours of the existence of secret societies like the Ku Klux Klans of Virginia in several parts of the Empire float in the air. India has indeed reached a phase which I can not but look upon as a terrible political crisis and it would require the noblest efforts of statesmanship to restore its equilibrium. The two sects that have come into enviable notoriety are the Wahabees and the Kukas and the fears entertained of them in many quarters are very great indeed. I shall say a few words on these two movements.

The Wahabee Movement of late has excited such terror and alarm that a few facts regarding its rise and progress may not be altogether amiss here. It began with a young Arab Pilgrim, ABDUL WAHAB, son of a petty Nejd Chief, who about a century and half ago, struck with the corruptions of Mahomedanism in Damascus, resolved on a thorough Reformation. His warm and virulent denunciations of the then existing profligacy made many enemies and compelled him to flee from city to city, till at last he succeeded in converting the powerful Chief of Derai Yeh, Mahomed Ibn Sau'd and in forming a small Arab League against the corrupted creed of Constantinople. Flushed with triumph over his enemies, Abdul Wahab, became the Spiritual Chief of the vanquished provinces over which he appointed satraps and enforced a system of religious taxation throughout that part of the country. Commenced as a system of crusade against the low sensuality and filthy practices of professing Moslems,



it grew into a grand theological system which reduces the Religion of Mahomed into pure Theism and consists of seven cardinal doctrines.

1st. Absolute reliance upon one God. 2nd Absolute renunciation of any mediatory agent between man and his Maker, including the rejection of the prayers of the Saints and even of the semi-divine mediation of Mahomed himself. 3rd the right of private interpretation of Mahomedan scriptures and the rejection of all priestly glosses on the holy Writ, 4th Absolute rejection of all the forms ceremonies and outward observances with which the mediaeval and modern Mahomedans have overlaid the pure faith. 5th Constant looking for the prophet Imam who will lead the true believers to victory over the Infidels. 6th Constant recognition both in theory and practice of the obligation to wage war upon all Infidels. 7th Implicit obedience to the Spiritual guide. Dr. Hunter remarks that "in formal divinity they are the Unitarians of Islam. They refuse divine attributes to Muhamad, forbid prayers in his name, and denounce supplications to departed saints. It is their earnest, practical theology, however, that contains the secret of their strength. They boldly insist upon a return to the faith of the primitive Muhammadan Church, to its simplicity of manners, its purity of morals, and its determination to spread the Truth, at whatever expense of the blood of the Infidel, and at whatever sacrifice of their own lives. Their two great principles are the unity of God and the abnegation of self. They disdain the compromises by which the rude fanaticism of Muhammed has been skilfully worked up into a system of civil polity, and adapted alike to the internal wants and foreign relations of Musalman States. They exact from every convert that absolute resignation (islam) to the will of God which is the clue to the success of Mahomed. But while, like other reforming sects, they ceaselessly insist on this fundamental doctrine, they weaken their cause among the learned by their unitarian divinity, and among the simple by a rude disregard of established rites and hollowed associations. In the greater part of Asia, the Wahabee convert must separate himself from the whole believing world. He must give up his most cherished legends, his solemn festivals, his holiest beliefs. He must even discontinue the comforting practice of praying at his father's tomb."

Abdul Wahab died in 1787, and was succeeded by an able Cheiftain under whose command the Wahabies defeated the grand Sheikh of Mecca, routed the Pasha of Bagdad with immense slaughter, overran the fairest provinces of European Turkey, and before 1804 were masters of both Mecca and Medina. They desecrated the tombs of the Mahomedan saints and spared not even the sacred Mosque whence the accumulated rich oblations of eleven centuries passed into their hands. Nothing could exceed the indignation and terror of





Mussulman world when the facts of these atrocities began to be known. "From the marble pile of St. Spohia in Constantinople" says Hunter "to the plastered wayside Mosque on the frontier of China, every Mahomedan house of prayer was filled with lamentation and weeping. In 1818 their power was at its lowest ebb and deprived of the command of the Holy City, they became a scattered and homeless sect. Driven from their foot-hold in Eastern Asia, Syed Ahmad returned to India a fanatical disciple of Abdul Wahab. Landing at Bombay, he found a large multitude ready to espouse his cause and accept his initiation. But his grand aim was not to make proselytes in the "settled districts" but to rouse the fierce warlike mountaineers who inhabit the frontier with fanatical zeal for the extirpation of the Infidel by a Religious War, obligation to which was the "first duty of the regenerate man." Gradually a rebel colony began to be drilled in those mountain-regions and a literature too began to flourish, which poisoned the mind of the loyally disposed against the Feringhee. The seeds of disaffection travelled to Bengal, through numerous seditious publications and itinerant preachers. Patna became the Head quater of the Bengal Wahabees who, secretly sent large sums of money to aid the Rebel camp at Sittana.

The sect had already come to notoriety in several state trials which had already taken place. It is indeed to be regretted that beginning with the purest ideas of monotheistic reform, it should be the sternest advocate of Treason and Rebellion. Sir Herbert Edwardes in passing sentence upon one Yalia Ali, justly remarked that "instead of appealing to reason and to conscience like his Hindu fellow-countrymen in Bengal of the Brahma Samaj, the Wahabee seeks his end in political revolution and madly plots against the Government which probably saved the Mahomedans of India from extinction and certainly brought in religious freedom."

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The two assassinations that have taken place, the victims being no less than the Chief Justice and the Viceroy of British India, have infused freezing terror and stupefying alarm on both the European and Native communities from one end of the country to the other and when the telegram of Lord Mayo's murder reached England, Indian stocks went considerably down, as many people there seriously believed that the British Empire in India, could no longer be maintained. Even now vague rumours and undefined consternation fill the stoutest hearts, and it is believed by many that a general rising of the Mahomedan population will take place as soon as there is an opportunity to do so.

There are people who might consider us alarmists and view both the murders as trivial matters, as the result of individual fanaticism or private revenge, or of promptings of personal hatred. I frankly confess that I do believe in the secret existence of a wide-spread Mahomedan conspiracy. *It may be for a time the political horizon of India may assume the calmest appearance, and may lull our Rulers to fancied security, the hour will come,—I say perhaps prophetically—when the operation of a hundred under-currents of thought and feeling inimical to British supremacy will tell most disastrously on the peace of India, aye it will convulse the bowels of the land more fearfully than was the case in 1857. Lord alone knows what will be the result of such a catastrotphe and the best freinds of England, will warn her of a coming crisis.*

I do firmly believe that both these atrocious murders were dictated by the controllers of a secret organization who in political tactics are the most unscrupulous and astute, possessing the power of unrivalled dissimulation—men whose diplomacy might be a lesson to Prince Bismark and the Jesuits. This organization if it is not suppressed with an iron hand, may eventually convulse the Empire of Hindustan. It is a significant fact that both those high officers of the crown who took a prominent part in the repression of Waha-

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beeism, had within the interval of a few months been murdered by Mahomedan assassins ;—a fact alone sufficient I believe to warrant the conclusion that the intrigue of a wide spread Wahabee confederacy had been carried on with ceaseless activity and unbounded enthusiasm. The comforting assurance of Justice Phear who refused to attach any political significance in these murders, are based on an insufficient knowledge of the facts of the case. If His Lordship had a little experience of the unbounded fanaticism, the persuasive and earnest speech and often-time the great natural powers of the Wahabee preachers who are doing their work of sedition in spite of British Government, with immense success among the Mahomedan population from one end of the country to the other, he would not perhaps have hazarded such a dangerous theory. Under the present circumstances, no duty is more incumbent on the new viceroy than a thorough investigation into the grievances of the Mahomedan population and an earnest effort towards the removal of those *real causes* of discontent which I believe they have like their Hindoo fellow Subjects.

I am not one of those who advocate measures of wholesale and bitter retaliation, but I have faith in a Policy in which *clemency* should be combined with *vigor*. The Law of Kindness has often times worked a potent charm in dissolving such combinations and has even turned disloyal men from their wicked ways into honest peace-loving and devoted citizens.

As from the bosom of her mystic fountains.

Nile's sacred waters windeth to the main  
Flooding each vale embosomed mong mountains,

From far Alata's fields to Egypt's plain  
So from the bosom of the Fount of love,

A golden stream of sympathy is gushing ;  
And winding fl-st thro' intellect above,

Then thro' each vale of mortal mind is rushing ;  
Sweeping the heart of iceberg and of stone,

Purging humanity of every blindness  
Melting all spirits earthly into one

And leaving holyness and joy—"TIS KINDNESS."

D. L. LEE.





The Mahomedans of India have not like their Hindoo fellow Subjects taken advantage of the benefits of high education which the Government of India freely offers to all classes of its subjects, and their ignorance is mostly the cause of their numerous vices and discontent. If we want to see the Mahomedans quiet, loyal and orderly subjects we must educate them in English literature and Science like their Hindoo brethren and to afford encouragement only to those who are able to win the highest honors in our Universities. Even if it be found necessary, a system of compulsory education like that of America and Switzerland will have great effect in moulding their minds. For it is knowledge alone which will enable them to discern the danger of plotting madly to throw up at this period, the yoke of British Government, or to be persuaded by the eloquent and seditious preacher who under the garb of sanctity is sowing the land broadcast with the seeds of treason. Although debauchery and intemperance have thoroughly enervated them, there is still in many parts of the Empire, specially in the Upper Provinces a religious bigotry, a fanatical zeal and a desire for dominion which may stir them at any moment to rise under the banner of Islam in a Crescentade against the Infidel.

The Kuka sect which has drawn so much public attention of late by the Massacre of Malair Kotla, also requires a short notice. The Sikhs we all know are a monotheistic Hindu sect originally founded by Goroo Nanuck who was the son of a petty trader in the Punjaub. In the reign of Runjeet Sing their political greatness—the seeds of which were planted by Goroo Govind—attained its culminating point. The Sikhs as a rule have been most devoted and loyal subjects of her Majesty the Queen, since Punjaub came under British rule and during the dark days of 1857, their prowess served not a little to stem the tide of Sepoy Rebellion. Corruptions however gradually entered their creed, and thoughtful men among



them looked with disgust on impious innovations. In the year 1847 there arose in the village of Hurrion on the right bank of the Indus, near the Fort of Attock, a Sikh Teacher named Balook Sing who preached a reformation of the Sikh creed, inculcating greater virtue and especially the cultivation of the habit of most rigid truth speaking. He made many converts whom he organized into a sect called Kukas. On his death in 1863, he was succeeded in the Goorooship by Ram Sing,\* a carpenter of the village of Bhainee in the Loodiana District near the Thanna of Sanwarwall. The new Goroo is a man of uncommon good sense and deep natural piety. His fine tall stature, his broad chest, his manly bearing and above all his fervent spirit of devotion eminently fitted him for the holy though difficult work he had undertaken. Though not a lettered man, he is well versed with the principles of Hindooism and Mohamedanism, and his strong native powers of intellect combined with a sturdy genuine greatness of soul makes him a natural-born king and compensates for the want of high intellectual culture. Some say that he served as a soldier both under the Lahore Durbar and in one of the Sikh regiments in the British service. Providence has now called him to fight out a nobler battle with the corruptions and follies of man and his former career was but typical of the pious Reformer's life he now leads armed with the panoply of serene trust in God. Under the new spiritual leader the sect made very rapid progress. Thousands of stalwart Punjabee working men (peasants, carpenters, smiths, barbers, leather-workers, sweepers, and not a few men in high positions) swarmed into it from all parts of the

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\* Since the above was written, Ram Sing has been sent as a prisoner to Rangoon on political grounds, it being feared that his presence in the Punjab might create further disturbance. This man has been condemned without trial and it is high time that England should set herself right in her national conscience either by allowing him a fair and open trial or an immediate release, otherwise there might rise a man like Gladstone who nobly brought to light the miseries of Persia, to weep over the misfortunes of Ram Sing.





Punjaub. The tenets of the Kookas are marked by a degree of purity and simplicity such as would do honor to any sect in the world. They are absolutely commanded to renounce idolatry of every kind and entirely to abjure caste. They accept Gooroo Govind Sing as the only true and divinely inspired prophet. They strongly condemn every description of vice. Theft, adultery, drinking, use of intoxicating drugs, lying, quarrelling and eating animal food especially beef are strongly prohibited. Absolute allegiance to the Spiritual chief, unbending obedience to every doctrine, ceaseless labour and self-sacrifice are enforced upon every intending convert. The Motto of Ram Sing is :—

First consent to death  
Give up desire to live.  
Become the dust of the earth  
Then come to me."

The Kuka rites of Initiation are peculiar. Every convert must repair to Bhainee, the residence of Ram Sing where the mystic utterance of "Wah Gooroo" is whispered into his ear to repeat from time to time with teeth clenched. A *Mala* or white cord of twisted wool or cotton tied into knots and partially resembling a rosary is hung round the neck or waist of the convert; a turban of large size made of untwisted material, the folds running from ear to ear and gathered plentifully on the temple and a small drawer not reaching to the knee. The Kookas carry a small axe, their apparel is entirely white, all colour or appearance of gaiety in dress being prohibited. They bathe every day at three o'clock in the morning and repeat slokes or sacred verses from the *Granth*. And lastly a most strict course of virtuous life is pointed out to him in a short lecture which generally produces the most speedy and remarkable change in his existence. He frankly confesses his sins, even if they be of the deepest dye, his self satisfaction leaves him, his face loses its





colour, he is full of internal reproach and desire of purification. A Kuka, is seldom known to be a hypocritical or an immoral man.

Their devotional meetings are often scenes of terrible excitement. A large blazing fire consuming, several maunds of light wood is made, into which fruits, *ghee* and *Hulwa* are thrown in abundance. The congregated Kookas then surround this conflagration and wildly chant the Grunth and repeat the slokes, working themselves into such an ecstacy that precautionary measures are necessary to be taken to prevent the devotees from precipitating themselves into the flames. This is an act of desperation towards which many of the Kukas manifest a strange tendency at the time, so much so that guards are always carefully told off beforehand, to preclude any fearful catastrophe. The men and women, the maidens and the old ladies all sit together with their faces covered during the worship, sing dance and it is reported, now and then commit extravagance.

The facts of the brutal Massacre of Malair Kotla are now so well known that it would be unnecessary for me to go into details. Suffice it to say that on the occasion of the celebration of the Lohri festival at the house of Ram Sing some two hundred Kukas who were enraged against the native Governments of Putteala and others for having aided in bringing to justice the butcher murderers of Raikote, resolved to chastise them by force of arms. A motley crowd including women and children, stirred by religious fanaticism, they failed in their design, were seized by the officials of Putteala and handed over to the British authorities. Mr. Cowan the Deputy Commissioner of Loodiana on his own responsibility blew those helpless beings on the mouth of the cannon and thereby committed an act which in its cold-blooded atrocity surpasses those terrible deeds of brutality which Jamaica witnessed under Governor Eyre's administration.

A friend of mine has furnished me with the following lines which he not inappropriately calls the Song of the Khalsa.





Avenge oh Lord ! Thy slaughtered Sikhs whose bones  
Lie scattered on yon Kotla's plains  
Even them who kept thy truth so free from stains  
When all their neighbors worshipped stocks and stones  
Forget not ; in thy book record their groans  
Who were thy sheep and in their native fold.  
Butchered by the impious Feringhee that makes  
Such loud Christian professions ; Their moans  
The plains redoubled to the hills, and they  
To Heaven. Their martyred blood and ashes sow  
O'er all the Indian fields, where still doth sway  
The Despot's spirit ; that from these may grow  
A hundred fold ; who having learned the way  
Early may drive the rampant foe.

*Song of the Khalsa.*

The Government of Lord Napier has decided the Kuka Question, and its Despatch on the subject will, to the latest day remain the noblest triumph of principle over passion of honesty over misguided partizanship. It will in times to come teach a lesson to mean men in responsible positions that however much, from the traditions of British Government, they might hope to be supported in *all* their acts by their superior authorities, there is yet enough of Christian humanity left in the Government of India which can not but condemn deeds of barbarism—deeds which must be quoted to their eternal disgrace by future generations. There is one subject with which the Government of Lord Northbrook will have to deal. It is the future treatment of the Kuka sect. That it should not be held responsible for the deeds of a few unruly ruffians in its number, is a position which none will gainsay. To remove them from public service, and to encourage the native Princes to imitate that example of the paramount power and thereby take away the bread from the mouths of their wives and children, are things what no man with justice and conscience will dare uphold. Let not the Kookas be branded as an infamous sect, let no ban of degradation accompany their name. I believe that there is more danger in creating enemies of a stalwart race by driving it to desperation than by





conciliating even the disloyal and the disaffected by kind, generous and timely concessions.

It is pleasing to note the devoted loyalty and activity displayed by the Native Princes, especially the Maharajah of Putteala towards the suppression of this little outbreak and the following recommendation of the "*National Paper*" (March 1872) for an increase of salute to His Highness, at least as a personal distinction, might even now be acted upon with good grace by our Rulers.

"It is indeed highly desirable under the present circumstances, that some fitting acknowledgment should be made by our Government of the services of the Puttiala Chief. We earnestly hope that a mere Morasilla of thanks in the ordinary routine of business from the Punjab Government may not terminate the expression of its gratitude. We know that for a far less meritorious service (*viz* for remitting for one year the Transit Duties during the famine in Rajpootana) the Government of India increased the number of salutes received by the Maharajah of Jeypore from 17 to 19 and considering the predilections of Native princes, we think *a similar recognition of the services of Puttiala* will not only meet with general satisfaction but will prove a strong incentive to Native Princes to come forward in a spirit of devoted loyalty to uphold British interests in the hour of calamity and disaster which in spite of her strictest vigilance may befall England at any time, in a vast dependency inhabited by thirty-three nationalities and creeds."

The little war with the Lushai barbarians, North of Cachar, which has lately terminated, however strong might be the grounds of its justification, has been carried on in a most reckless spirit—more in consonance with the dictates of rude barbarism than on the principles of enlightened civilization. The British Government was no doubt perfectly justified in chastising the unruly marauders who had been committing outrages on the British territory. It had a right to resent the wrongs wantonly inflicted, in a series of destructive raids accompanied with awful cruelties by a horde of savages, on the peaceful planters of Assam, and teach them to respect the rights of their neighbours. But nothing would justify the manner in which that result was achieved. With the story of the war we are all familiar. British soldiers penetrated into some of the outlying villages, occupied some unimportant posts and in





defiance of all rules of civilized warfare, burnt large stores of grain, the only means of support to the Lushais during peace or war. To starve a race of barbarians—to inflict upon them the horrors of famine, with the doubtful chance of bringing them to subjection, is a policy disgraceful to a Christian General, commanding disciplined battalions officered by Europeans and accompanied by a decent train of artillery, organised on scientific principles. The whole civilized world has unanimously execrated the brutal proceedings of the British soldiers in the Lushai country. It is time that the Government of India should redeem the misdeeds of its officers by an earnest effort to plant civilization, and to humanize and enlighten the lawless tribes, in the Lushai Hills, skirted by picturesque villages, hitherto reckoned inaccessible, and in the interests of Science as well as Commerce open the way to the Frontiers of China. It is a suicidal waste of a large sum of public money, if the Government of India would stop without effecting some permanent and enduring result of the nature I have pointed out.

It is interesting to note how other European nations view this little fray with a horde of savages in which Britain has been compelled to entangle herself. The following thread-bare discussion of the Lushai question in the *Revue des Mondes*, a well-known French Journal, is as amusing as it is edifying and instructive.

“It is scarcely possible that such a costly expedition can have no other object than the re-establishing of English *prestige* among some mountaineers whose forays are always dreaded on the North-east frontier. It is quite permissible to suppose that its real object is YUNAN, which lies in that direction, and from which it is separated merely by a narrow strip of Burmese territory. We must remember that an emissary from the Panthay's has visited the English Resident at Bhamo; he maintains that the only obstacle to a renewal of the commercial relations between BURMAH and YUNAN is the presence of Chinese brigands, who are too strong for the Panthays to put down without some assistance. Will the English lose this opportunity of assisting a brave people which needs their help? The King of Ava for his part, refuses to receive back General Sladen. He has threatened to fire on any vessel which brings him; it is reported too that he has about him the Agent of some foreign power, who is urging him to make war on the English, and offers to supply him with an ironclad





for that purpose. It is suspected that RUSSIA or CHINA is at the bottom of this intrigue; but it must be confessed that this 'foreign emissary' plays the English game very well, for nothing would please the English better than to have a pretext for seizing the Burmese territory which separates them from their friends the Panthays. It is difficult to believe that the Lushaj Expedition is not an excuse for some project of Annexation. The camp at Delhi will cover the rear of the invading army. If England succeeds in opening by these means the route to China, it is easy to divide the advantages which she will acquire for her Indian trade, and the magnificent development it will receive."

The question of Education in India is day by day attracting more and more the attention of our Rulers. There was a time when the Orientalists and Anglicists fought out a mighty battle on the "Indian Education Question" and thank God! victory was on the side of Truth. What a woful day had our country witnessed, if the Orientalists had gained the day and succeeded in withholding from the Hindoo youth the treasures of English Literature with the spirit of social and moral Freedom which it imparts. When it was once decided that Indians should be educated in the literature and science of the west thro' *no translations*, a new impetus was imparted to our national mind, till at last in the year 1854 the Court of Directors wrote that famous Educational Despatch which may be styled the "Grand Intellectual Charter to the people of India." Lord Northbrook himself had a hand in the preparation of that Despatch under Sir Charles Wood (Lord Halifax) and I have no doubt he will be found stedfast in maintaining its true principles. The predecessors of His Excellency, I firmly believe, under a mistaken zeal for Mass Education, and misled by bad counselors, had more and more withdrawn their support from the system of "High Education" which has achieved such wonders in this land. It has been said that Educated Bengalees who are daily coming in such prominent notoriety, invading even the sanctity of the Bar and the Civil service, have actually become an eyesore to our rulers. For my part, I can not believe any such gross imputation. It is my firm conviction that true-hearted Englishmen here or at home are above





petty jealousies and it is to them as much to us a matter of congratulation that the Bengalee youth, crossing seas and oceans surpasses his Anglo-Saxon competitors in the arena of intellectual gladiatorship.

The revolutionary Spirit of the Scottish Chief who presides over the destinies of Bengal is now the universal theme of discussion and daily are new measures\* being introduced which will tell seriously on the future generations of this Province. George Campbell belongs to the Scottish clan which boasts of the traitorous Campbell of Glenlyon who in 1692 under the sacred garb of friendship with hundred and twenty soldiers entered the peaceful vale of Glencoe and in return for the hospitable treatment received, committed there that infamous Massacre on the unsuspecting Macdonalds—a massacre which in its cold-blooded atrocity is unparalleled in history and which will be execrated to the latest day, as one of those beastly enormities which power entrusted in base hands is prone to commit. Mr. Campbell has strong and decided convictions which are sometimes eccentric but always original. Implicitly believing in *himself*, with an impulsive and restless temperament, he has undertaken a variety of reforms which would baffle any energy and perseverance but those of a Scotchman. Precipitancy inconsiderateness, defiance of public opinion, persistency amounting almost to obstinacy and the possession of a good deal of brass—enough to bear the adverse criticism of others, characterise his ill-fated and unpopular administration. It has been remarked that if Scotchmen were Twenty millions instead of three, they would have con-

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\* The Purification of the vernacular dialects of Bengal ; Remodelling of the Subordinate Executive Service ; the Abolition of Colleges ; the Appointment of officers to posts of trust and responsibility ; the Amalgamation of Judicial and Police services with the Executive ; the patronage of " Young Civilians ;" the degradation of Uncovenanted Magistrates to the level of Tehsildars, by removing them from the charge of Subdivisions ; the Extension of Municipal Government to the interior of the Province and the Physical improvement of the Bengalee Executive Officers are some of the measures of Reform Mr. Campbell wishes to carry out.





quered the world and surely if we are to judge them by their representative at Belvedere, the remark is more than a mere idle compliment. Mr. Campbell "will dash off a minute upon opium, salt or land tenures in India or in another part of the known world, at a quarter of an hour's notice. He will undertake to read a lecture before the Royal Society upon Ethnology, Pathology, Comparative Philology, or any other *ology*; upon Astronomy and the Corone, Botany and Cholera germ, Optics and the speculum diseases; of the British Constitution; and of the hip joint—or any mortal or immortal thing, in a week. Such a man must have a considerable amount of moral courage, and Mr. George Campbell is endowed with this quality in an eminent degree. He is perpetually 'rushing in where angels fear to tread.' Nothing is too great, too arduous, or too hazardous for his indomitable spirit. He has already abolished the Urdu language; the Bengali language has been warned and trembles;" Sanskrit the noble ancient classic of Hindustan which Sir W. Jones pronounced superior to Latin or Greek, for the cultivation of which the renowned Universities of Europe are vieing with the Harvard and Yale, will soon be numbered with the dead, at least in Bengal, and if he goes on at his present pace, it may be truly, as it has lately been facetiously, said of him that

"Campbell will soon  
Move to abolish the Sun and the Moon."

Most pointedly is the boundless energy of Hon. Geo Campbell is directed towards the Education Department, and if unchecked, all his wayward whims are fully carried out, the principles which had all long guided it, will be materially reversed. The ravages committed by ALARIC and his barbarous hordes over the fair provinces of the Roman Empire are nothing in comparison to what Mr. Campbell has done in that Department. We remember with gratitude the names of Canning and Bentick, Hare, Duff, Wilson





and many others who nobly strove, through the agency of High English Education, to raise the native mind on a thorough Equality with the European and their memories are treasured up in the grateful heart of the Native Community. It would require ten years to undo a mischief done in one. All *Bengala*, now mutely prays that a statesman of Lord Northbrook's stamp at the helm of affairs, should effectually curb the wayward flights of the 'Proconsul of Belvedere' and save our future generations from the mischievous consequences of the tremendous mistakes in his Education Policy and the high-handed manner in which it is being carried out. That Mr. Campbell's exertions are well meant, I will not deny. But I grieve to find so much noble zeal, so wrongly directed. I am persuaded that, if his perserverance, originality and exuberance of honest zeal for the public service are blended with coolness and dicrimination, there is no doubt His Honor will appear less quixotic in his tilts and tournaments and will rise above his present position and certainly above his present reputation.

Inestimably more 'precious than England's piece goods and machinery are the blessings of knowledge which she has conferred on this country. But the noblest lesson which we have yet to learn from her is SELF-RELIANCE. A time will come when matters educational will be entirely managed by the people themselves without the interference of Government. But England proves false to her past traditions, if she would withdraw her civilizing efforts a little too early. The gradual and quiet withdrawal of the support which the Government of India had hitherto freely given to Educational matters, marks indeed a retrograde movement in its History. Even if the country was not financially prosperous, there is no reason why the powerful influence which England has exerted over India as her Educator should be curtailed. We Bengalis can ill afford to exchange the language of Shakspear and Milton, of Newton and Bacon of Lock and Hume for the poems of





Kirtibas and the doggerels of Kabikunkun. The cry for "Mass Education" is only a cloak to cover the enormity of the proceedings whereby the System of High Education is being sapped to its foundations. Let it not, however, be for a moment supposed that we do not sympathise with the toils and sufferings of our ignorant Masses. We think their condition should be improved by a paternal Government, to the best means available to it. Illiterate, poor, credulous, weak helpless, from generation to generation pursuing their humble work as hewers of wood and drawers of water, often at the mercy of the grasping priest, rapacious Zemindars, cruel planters, and a vicious police, they never attained that dignity of manhood which knowledge alone can impart to its possessor. What philanthropic heart would not weep at the miseries of our toiling millions and he is a false patriot who would say a single word against the effort of our Government to elevate the condition of the Masses. Let us by all means have Mass Education for that purpose. But then the Government ought to provide separate funds for raising the intellectual condition of the Indian peasantry to the level of their American, Swiss or German brethren who charm their humble toils of the livelong day with the highest intellectual enjoyments. Why should you illustrate the proverb *Gorooketta Jooto dan* "To present shoes to a Brahmin after killing the cow?" Why smother one momentous interest for the promotion of another? While so much reckless waste of expenditure is being winked at in various Public Departments, the reduction of High Education Expenditure can not for one moment be defended. Asiatic despotism has done and is doing more to help the cause of Education than our enlightened rulers of the West. Look at Egypt, Arabia, Persia and Turkey and India under her Hindu Kings. There you will find ideas of State Education carried further than in Europe, for they not only provide for Professors in their Emambaras and Madrissas for the Education of the People, and stipends for poor meritorious





pupils, but also for their food, raiment and lodging and all imaginable necessities of life.

I have no faith in a system of purely secular education, under the most learned Professors from Oxford and Cambridge. The supposed connection between the advancement of mere secular education and improvement in morality is nothing more than a rhetorical common-place. Secular education certainly evolves certain virtues such as toleration and humanity, but for the most part they belong to the intellectual side of our nature, or they are beneficial consequences of moral defects. I do believe that a system of moral education on a non-theological basis ought to be blended with the system on which Government colleges impart knowledge to their pupils. It is a sad spectacle to behold in the hundreds of young men whom our Universities turn adrift on the world, year by year, a deplorable want of interest in things eternal; in fact the defect of educational system generates in them a sort of pedantic pride which makes them look upon with contempt on the concerns of Eternity—as an old wive's fable, or a drunkard's dream. It is high time that the Government of India should direct its attention in this direction and amid the changes and revolutions that are gradually taking place in every department of the State, sweeping off old landmarks, the introduction of a system of Moral Education which will not trench on the Non-interference Policy of Government in matters of Religion, can not but make the future generations of Educated Indians better citizens, more pious fathers, husbands and brothers than their predecessors had been; giving their proper attention to the demands of the Matter without neglecting the demands of the Spirit.

In my lecture on "*Earl Mayo and his Work*" delivered in January 1869, I took occasion to notice shortly the monstrous injustice of the "*State Church in India*" and hoped that like Ireland we too might soon see its disestablishment.





In India, the adulterous connection between Government and Christianity appears in more than its naked deformity. In Ireland, the startling inequality sanctioned by the State in matters ecclesiastical was the most prominent cause of the Fenian Rebellion and it required the blood of a hundred patriots to remove that scandal. Viewed in the abstract, the system has inflicted more injury on the spiritual constitution of the Englishman than centuries of Papal domination. England, however, has now begun to see the monstrous evil, and the efforts of her "Liberation Society" will at no distant day, in spite of the bigoted opposition of vested interests and surpliced eloquence, be crowned with success. Not to speak of the morality of London, the "Modern Babylon," the baneful consequences of the system even in English villages are thus commented upon by Mr. MIALL. "Those rural parishes have been in the undisturbed spiritual occupation of the clergy of the Church of England for generations past, indeed the clergy have all but undisputed religious sway in them. Ecclesiastically speaking, they can do pretty much as they like. Well what on a large scale has been the result? What are the most conspicuous characteristics of our laboring agricultural population? Do they include sweetness and light? Do they include fairly developed intelligence? Do they include a high state of morality? Do they include affectionate veneration for religion?" No. In the agricultural districts of England, the members of the established Church are utterly devoid of that "light of life" which as Sir Roundell Palmer said, "makes men contented, virtuous and happy in the positions of life which they occupy." In India too, years of spiritual guidance and instruction afforded to the Civil and Military Services have scarcely been able to improve their moral tone, and I fully believe with Miss Cobbe, a most competent authority on the subject "that there is even a growing silent alienation of the younger generation of Englishmen in India from Christian worship and communion."





The established Church in England or India is a gross financial, social and political wrong inflicted on the various creeds living under Her Majesty's Government. It is a financial wrong, because it devours an enormous sum of money wrung from Heathen tax-payers. It is a social wrong, because every man holding a living or filling almost the humblest office in the Church, always seems to affect a superiority over dissenting ministers and the heathen Idolators who are fully their equals and in many cases their betters. It nurtures arrogance and pride on the one side and a spirit of anger and jealousy on the other. "It is also a monstrous political evil. Who can now seriously maintain that any civil power is charged with the duty of conferring upon any man political advantage, because of his religious belief? The object of political power is to protect life and property and civil Governments have to make laymen who obey the law equal before the law, and any law which involves disparagement upon any subject of the Queen, is a law which is itself essentially unjust. Now, a Church involving these financial, social and civil wrongs must necessarily involve a moral wrong."

Lord Brougham said of the Established Church that "it was the foulest practical abuse that ever existed in any civilized country." Lord Grey speaking of the evils arising out of the Establishment said "nothing like them." Sydney Smith said "it was one of the most mischievous institutions in the world." All classes of Heathens and Mahomedans declare and feel that it is one of the heaviest grievances of India. It has been said, it was Fenianism with its midnight drillings, arms and menace, blood-shed and assassination that brought on the Disestablishment of the Irish Church and if Indians were as clever in striking for their rights, if assassination and pitched battles with the Police were here the order of the day, surely then they could get their grievances remedied in full. If this be so, undoubtedly the English Government is setting a premium on rebellion, treason, blood-shed and murderous riots and is acting like the Lady who said :—





To him, who I do know, to love me best  
He shall be sure to have my favours least."

I believe that the interests of both England and India are indetical in this question of Church Disestablishment. Let the Nonconformists and thousand other Christian sects at home, join with their Hindu fellow-subjects in India to get rid of this "established tyranny." Whether Christian Dissenters or Hindu Heathens, "we wear upon our necks, fetters that gall us, worse than if they were made of steel." Heathen money goes to support a Church whose business is to fatten on the wages of iniquity. We have to maintain an institution which vilifies and abuses that which our ancestors cherished as their dearest solace, and which in spite of our education we should reverence and respect. The legitimate function of all Governments is to rule its subjects, to promote liberty, to give each man his just rights, but it has no business to teach us religion or to use our money for looking after the spiritual welfare of its servants, which is a pretext to domineer over our consciences. Civil Government disgraces itself by stepping beyond its legitimate vocation and it is the struggle for the liberty of conscience which while it has, in past ages, watered the world with blood—has shed brightest lustre on human history.

I now come to the question of Native Princes, their position, and relation to the Paramount Power. It is, we all know, a very common impression even among the highly educated classes of the European Society that Asiatic rulers are far inferior in morality to those of Europe, and an oriental state must necessarily be ill-governed; "that the vices of lying of corruption, and of venality must flourish in it to an alarming extent. The mis-government and corruption of Native States, the effminacy, the sloth, the immorality, the untrustworthiness of their rulers have formed the text for many a homily and the pretext for a great deal of sanctimonious rhetoric." Yet history has repeatedly shewn that many a Rajah or a





Nawab have displayed governing virtues of a high order, have endeared to their subjects by valour in the field as well as by prudence in the Cabinet, by a devoted attention to the welfare of their estates and by an honest and faithful transaction of foreign affairs even without the advantages of Western culture and enlightenment.

We all know how the devouring policy of the old John Company deprived Indian Princes not only of several important rights secured by Treaty but also of extensive territories; and *that* in the absence of any justifiable pretext and in defiance of all precedent, of all equity and law, against the will of the masses of the people. Since the transfer of the Indian Empire from the Company to the Crown, their position has been considerably worsened. In fact their staunch alliance and friendship to which England owes so much, is now placed in question. Lord Napier of Magdala—a Soldier of fortune, the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's Indian Armies, in a confidential despatch to the Home Government remarks :—

“ Our whole experience of India should warn us that we cannot always depend upon tranquility ; that disturbances arise when they are least expected ; and, when they commence at one point, unless immediately checked, they are sure to be followed at others.

There are considerable forces under Native Chiefs, who may be individually friendly, but whose troops can never be relied on not to join against us.

Our military force at Gwalior is much inferior in strength to that which SCINDIA could bring against it, and nothing but the possession of the fort could justify our position at MORAR, even with the garrison originally appointed for it.

We are aware that the Deccan, Central India, and the border States of Rajpootana, such as Korowlee and Kotah, could furnish larger bodies of men than those which gave such ample occupation to General Stewart's and afterwards to Sir Hugh Rose's and Sir John Mitchel's forces.

We know that HOLKAR has a foundry and makes good guns for his own amusement.

We do not know how many may be made in other places, but we may be certain that guns will not be wanting whenever there are people to use them.”

The Spectator a first class London Journal echoes the same feeling of want of confidence.

“ If we could persuade the Native Princes to disarm on condition of a guarantee of quiet possession from any exterior force, we should be relieved from one of the causes





of danger which make our Military expenditure so heavy. These princes amuse themselves by keeping on foot and equipping with arms of the newest pattern, armies of very considerable size for no apparent purpose whatever. These forces are ten times what they need for internal police of their territories, and there is no external enemy that could touch them. The real object of these armies is that their masters, if bad times came for the English, might rule the situation, and ask their own terms. We are at present on excellent terms with these princes, but we are obliged to watch their armies and keep armies of our own ready to hold them in check. The consequence is that the vast majority of the natives of India bear the burden of taxes which they hate, and which grind them terribly, in order that the princes of a small minority may enhance their dignity by keeping up armies to frighten us with."

The jealousy which the above Minute displays against some of the staunchest allies of British Power—allies who in the dark days of 1857 did immense service which the Government was then not slow to recognize, is, the least that can be said of it, unworthy of the "Hero of Magdala." It has been justly remarked by a wise statesman high in public service that the publication of this reckless Minute has swept away the friendly relations with Native Princes which Lord Mayo was so assiduous in bringing about. Lord Napier thinks a war inevitable one day with the Scindia, Holkar or Nizam who are privately making preparations to give an effectual stroke on the British Lion and points out the remedy in the increase of British bayonets in India. Lord Napier must remember that to garrison India with European Troops in the truest sense of the term to guard against the possible rising of the whole population, and native princes or even of her Mussulman peoples aided by a Russian invasion, which are undoubtedly among the contingencies to be provided for, would need a standing army of 400,000 Europeans, demanding the outlay of twice the net revenue upon military objects alone—revenue that could only be obtained by a taxation like that which Austria in the last days of her rule inflicted upon Venetia and which of itself would justify rebellion. "We have not 400,000 men to send to India, we have not £70,000,000, a year to spend upon our Military projects in India." Besides an increase in the already





Overgrown Military expenditure, in my humble thinking while telling disastrously on the almost insolvent condition of the Indian exchequer, must foment those feelings of disaffection in the minds of natives whose suspected loyalty has suggested the measure. Moreover Englishmen must depend upon it that any number of British bayonets must stand powerless against India united—the vast population of sturdy warriors which Upper India and Punjab alone can furnish—men whose martial powers with scientific discipline can stand against any European army in the world. Let England establish her sway on the affections of the Princes and people, not on their fears of sixty thousand European bayonets which in times of revolution must be a drop in the ocean. Let her entrench herself not behind outward fortifications but in the spontaneous loyalty and affection of her subject millions. That statesmanship is rotten which would point out the safety of England in India to the increase of her armament—to the addition of brute force—which would undertake the responsibility of crushing the freewill of subject natives by the smoke of gunpowder. Let her remember too that her moral force if honestly exerted will assure her of spontaneous loyalty of thousands and final triumph in times of danger, of revolution and anarchy brought about by Native Chiefs and Feudatories aided “by guns of wonderful precision.”

Then again the vexatious and injudicious interference of British Political officers in the administration of Native States has given birth to wide spread discontent in the minds of Native Rulers. Certainly the “moral influence” of the Paramount Power should be exerted towards the good government, peace and order in the Native States and even I should call a political necessity. The amount of interference actually exercised without subserving any good purpose, is intensely galling and disagreeable. A sense of humiliation and bitterness rankles in the breasts of the descendants of old Royal houses whose position is rendered far worse than that of





the humblest subject of Her Majesty the Queen. The present state of feeling is decidedly Anti-English, and if another "time of trouble" comes, which God forbid ! I for one tremble for the consequences to the British Empire. The wisest of English Viceroy's saw in the Indian Princes a source of strength instead of danger in the hour of tribulation. "Should the day come" wrote Lord Canning "when India shall be threatened by an external enemy or when the interest of England elsewhere may require that her Eastern Empire shall incur more than ordinary risk, one of our best mainstays will be found in these Native States. But to make them so, we must treat their Chiefs with consideration and generosity, teaching them that in spite of all suspicion to the contrary, their independence is safe, that we are not waiting for plausible opportunities to convert their country into British Territory."

The truth of that opinion was verified in the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857 when their siding with the Rebel Side would have "set whole India into a flame which all the waters of the Ganges and Thames could not have put out."

The redress of the grievances of Indian Chiefs is a question of vital interest and the anomalous position which the Government of India sometimes assumes, viz. the Defendant and Judge, ought no longer to stand as her monument of disgrace. When the interest of British Government is at stake, a native Prince may never hope to obtain justice from the India Office and considering the difficulties that lie towards making an appeal to Parliament which with the exception of a few of its members is notoriously apathetic towards Indian questions, he silently broods over his wrongs in despair. I trust the day is not far distant when the Sovereign may have at hand a Tribunal forming part of her Privy Council or possessing the same relation to the Crown, that it may at command sit in judgment on appeals preferred by Native Chiefs against the decision of the Secretary of state, with an authority which shall be conclusive with Parliament and the Public, as well as against any





possible appellant. I beleive that such a Tribunal while checking the high-handed proceedings of the India office, its irregular interference in the rights of Native Princes would draw larger confidence on the Paramount Power which while it imposes obligations on its Feudatories by Treaties and Sunnuds, explains them away in the light of its own wishes, prejudices and interests.

The Central Asian Question is daily assuming an importance never attached to it before. Since the day the Russian Bear began devouring the petty principalities lying between Hindu Kush and Aral, no sane man ever doubted that it had some latent object in view "to be disclosed in due time." Up to 1854 the Russian Government, although it had cast longing eyes on the Steppes around the sea of Aral, and the fertile oases of the valleys of the Jaxartes and the Oxus, had done little towards carrying out its designs beyond digging lines of wells, establishing Cossack posts and building here and there a few weak forts. Gradually the Governor of Western Siberia took possession of what is known as the Trans-Ili district and built the forts of Vernoe and Kastik on the west; the Governor of Orenburgh pushed his outposts up the valley of the of Jaxartes and built the fort of Djulek. Having gradually reduced the Khanates and routing the army of Bokhara, the Russians extended their frontier to the valley of Zerefshan. The British Government at home alarmed at their rapid progress, adopted the policy of supporting the volatile Ameer of Afganistan with large subsidies of money and arms. To that policy thty have hitherto rested as the safest that could be pursued. I have little faith in the barbarain Afghan in the hour of real danger and should Russian arms threaten India, it is almost certain that he would prove a faithless extortioner of British resources and after having drained as much of them as possible, would side with the Russian power.

In the interests of humanity and civilization as well as





in a commercial point of view, the conquest of the whole of Central Asia by the Russians is, I believe, a consummation devoutly to be wished for. The following discussion of the question in a Russian paper of 1871 is full of interest at the present moment.

"Central Asia is of considerable value to us as a market where we can exchange our manufactures for the raw material we require ; and it likewise supplies us with a commercial road to both India and China. If it has a scanty population, it abounds in natural products ; if its powers of consumption are, for the present at any rate, rather limited, it opens us a pathway to the more densely inhabited regions of the East and South, where we may hope to dispose of large quantities of goods. We believe we can show that neither the immense distances the Amu and Sir Darya traverse, nor the mountain barriers separating their sources from those of the Indian and Chinese streams, will prove a material obstacle to the services they are destined to render a Russian commerce and trade. It is true their banks are almost uninhabited, the principal centres of population being, with the sole exception of the town of Khodshent, situate at some distance from them. It is true the reason of this singular arrangement is a circumstance we shall not find it easy to deal with when turning the rivers to account—the abundance of gnats, hornets, and other insects progenerated in the swamps and morasses along the river side. Yet, Pliny tells us, the Indian trade with Europe was formerly carried on on the Amu Darya. In the days of that Roman writer, it took the Indian caravans seven days to get from the Indus to the Icarus—a tributary of the Oxus or Amu, in Bactriana. Thence the Indian goods were shipped to the Caspian, and carried overland to the Phasis, which conveyed them to the Black Sea. Indeed, it would have been strange had the streams of Turkestan forming a natural road between Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia, as they do, not been profited by in times when Civilization had not yet entirely deserted that part of the world. Of course the Amu even then proved the more serviceable of the two ; for while the Sir is shut off from China by the comparatively barbarous regions of Dsungaria, Mongolia, and Tibet, the Amu goes right to the very doors of Hindustan, from which country it is only separated by the Bolor ridge. The tribes living along the upper course of the Amu are of various origin, and have never attained prominence in history ; they require a strong power to take care of them, and to civilize and assimilate them to each other. They may be robbers now, but they could be easily kept in check by the appliances of European civilization. As to the hills surrounding the sources of the Amu, they look more formidable than they are. Like the Bamian Pass, formerly the terror of neighbouring nations and now-a-days constantly passed by whole caravans, the Bolordazh will cease to be insurmountable the moment it is explored. The earlier we get there the better. If the English are the first comers, if British influence is to anticipate us in Kundush and further east, the Central Asian question will be for ever solved against us. The task we have to fulfil in Central Asia can be accomplished only if the whole country north of Hindu-Kush is ours. To establish navigation on the Amu, to secure a footing along the entire course of that river, and to pacify and check the rapacious propensities of the adjacent States is, therefore, a necessity which brooks no delay."





Russia has indeed a great future before her. While the British Lion is approaching its dotage, the Russian Bear is rejoicing with the strength of youth. With an Empire embracing half the continents of Europe and Asia, with a sturdy population untainted by luxury and ease, with a geographical position rendering her unassailable by the foreign invader, she will, no doubt, ere long measure her strength with Britain in a struggle for supremacy in the East and aided as she will materially be by many who tired of the constitutional despotism of England, long for the avowed despotism of the Czar, the result of that contest it is not difficult to prophesy. It is "because we see in the steady progress of Russia in Asia a source of Indian danger—it is because we see in the strange apathy of English statesmen on the subject and their inappreciation of it, coupled with the recent political changes in Europe, the gravest—and certainly not distant—danger to the permanence of the English tenure in India, that we deem it our grateful duty to England,—and our patriotic duty to our country to beseech England to—BEWARE!"

The greatest and most important of Anglo-Indian problems is that of *Finance* and on its satisfactory solution must rest the future well-being, peace and prosperity, I may even say, the permanence of the Empire. The new experiments that have been tried in India have enormously increased the imperial expenditure and we have seen from year to year the growth of a fearful *deficit*. The modern history of the Anglo-Indian Finance may be divided into five epochs, viz.—

"The Iron age in which James Wilson with the strong will and powerful grasp of a master mind, evolved order from chaos, and bridged over a yawning deficit of £6,000,000 per annum; the Golden Age, in which Samuel Laing, by the application of sound principles, adapted to the circumstances of the country, succeeded in effecting an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure without resorting to measures of extraordinary taxation; the Silver Age, in which Sir Charles Trevelyan, with the aid of Messrs. Foster and Wiffen, set the accounts of the Government in order, and remitted taxation; the Wooden Age, in which the Right Honourable William Massey sat in his rocking-chair at Simla, read French novels or went to sleep, and left the finances of the country to be cared for by his clerks; and, finally, the Glass Age, in which Sir Richard Temple, from over self-confidence or ignorance or perhaps a little of both, combined to let everything go smash."





We clearly see from the above that things have gone on unchecked from bad to worse. There is our highly paid Civil service which devours the best part of our revenues and whose work can be far more satisfactorily performed by Native Agency at an immense saving. There is our Church establishment which sits an incubus on the breast of India. There is our Army whose number in these times of peace, can be reduced by half. There are various departments of the state in each of which the wedge of Reduction can materially check waste and extravagance. But to carry out successfully these momentous reforms would require a strength of will, an earnestness of purpose, and a defiance of opposition from vested interests which we rarely meet with in Indian Viceroys. Whenever a reduction has been attempted, the first victims to feel the pressure, have been the poor half-starved clerks and *Duffries*, the highly paid Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services being invariably passed over as a sacred ground beyond the reach of sacrilegious hands.

Professor FAWCETT has clearly shewn the wanton recklessness and extravagance of public expenditure in India and how our finances have been repeatedly sacrificed to the wishes of the Horse Guards and the contingencies of the English Estimates.

"Thus India had been obliged to pay two-fifths of the cost of an almost worthless Telegraph Cable laid down between Alexandria and Malta; she was made to pay an extravagant price for recruits, she had contributed a large part of the Abyssinian Army, and she was made to pay for the Persian Mission and for the Consulate charges in China, in which she was in no way interested. When the Sultan visited our shores, a niggard hospitality was relieved by a splendid banquet at the Indian House, and by a masterly stroke of injustice and meanness, this was charged to the India Account. When a Royal Prince visited India, the expenses of his travelling companions were defrayed from the same source. Every gentleman must be ashamed of these facts, and also that there was no sufficient pressure of public opinion in England adequate to protect the interests of India. Her interests had been sacrificed when they clashed with ours, either politically or commercially. India seemed to be regarded as if especially created to increase the profit of English merchants, to afford valuable appointments for English youths, and to give us a bountiful supply of cheap cotton." The Professor most justly and strongly deprecated constant proposals for new taxation and the construction of Public Works with borrowed capital. He said, "what India required above all things at the present moment was rest. She was worried by constant proposals for new taxation; and the rest of which she





good in need, nothing would be so likely to secure her as a firm resolution that there should be no more guarantees, and that for sometime at least no Public Works should be constructed except from any surplus which might be saved out of ordinary revenue."

In defiance of the unanimous concensus of public opinion denouncing the annual *Hejeira* to the Hills in the present state of the Exchequer, our Rulers have persisted in their "cowardly and dangerous," persistence. History tells us that Tiberius the Roman Emperor had his retreat at Caprae opposite the Campania, and since the time he imbibed the ideas of pomp and grandeur at Rhodes, and buried himself in the sweets of his seclusion, that his administration before beneficent and discriminating, became so notorious for injustice as to brand him as a tyrant. "The great city of Rome," says Mervale "in which alone at that time lay danger to the Empire, felt that it was no longer governed. The Romans imagined that the cares of empire were neglected."

I should be the last person to grudge any reasonable amount of relaxation or repose to the Governor General of India. No man works so hard or deserves better a merry holiday. What I protest against, is the wholesale burial not only of the Viceroy and his Court but of the whole departments of the Government of India. Not to speak of political danger caused by this absence from the Metropolis, the objection for a social point of view is not the less pertinent.

"The practical result of the removal of the Seat of Government from Calcutta is the formation of two Camps or parties—the one consisting of what may be called the Courtiers; the other of hard-working Officials, who stand to their posts, and brave with impunity the exaggerated unhealthiness of the Presidency Town. The effect of this schism upon the European Society in Calcutta is already becoming very marked. Those who ought to be the leaders of society for the most part leave their wives at Simla, and content themselves with a room at one of the Clubs, or take a house between three or four, and lead a life of single blessedness. In a town like Calcutta, and in a social system so peculiar as that of Europeans in India, it is really essential that men of position and wealth should take upon themselves the duty of imparting a good tone and a gentlemanly bearing to the younger members of the public Service, and indeed to the whole European community, and this duty was fully recognised and discharged until the Himalayas came to play such a pernicious part in the drama of official life in Bengal. Previous to the Viceroyalty of Sir John Lawrence, whose long and toilsome career in the Punjab may have rendered it expedient for him to escape from the heat and moisture of Bengal—neither Governors-General nor Secretaries to the Government experienced any great difficulty in maintaining the "struggle for existence"





in the plains ; and since the improvement of the drainage system, and the introduction of a supply of wholesome drinking water, Calcutta has become one of the healthiest towns in India. The members of the Bengal Government, the Judges of the High Court, the non-official Members of the Legislative Council, the Bar, the heads of the Banking and Mercantile community, all find it quite possible to live and work, and preserve their health, during both the hot season and the rains ; and there is no reason to suppose that these gentlemen are constitutionally stronger than their more luxurious brethren who ascend into the region of the clouds."

A great orator on a memorable occasion aptly described the sway of the East India Company as combining the pirate and the pedler—as flourishing a sabre with one hand and picking the pocket with the other. That character is fully maintained by the present administration of India by the Crown. Armed with the sabre of authority, our financiers not only pick the pockets but cut the throats of unoffending individuals. The enormous pressure put upon the people and the horrid excesses of the Revenue officers have been indeed a shame and a scandal to a Government supposed to be guided by the benign precepts of the Gospel.

I am not however opposed to fair and legitimate taxation when I see that the money wrung out of our pockets is not wasted in feeding a wanton recklessness. Our heavy Public debt ought to be a subject of concern for every Tax-payer who has the welfare of his country at heart. It is necessary that we should rid our posterity of the consequences of our blunders and our extravagance and in order to do this satisfactorily, nothing but a temporary Income Tax coupled with the most stringent economy carried out without reference to color or creed, would answer our purpose. Let us remember that our present prosperity and peace may not last for ever and unless we place ourselves in a position of solvency at the present hour, imagine if you can, our position in times of intestine commotion or of external aggression. Let us utilize the present interval of safety and prosperity to clear ourselves of this heavy burden. If we don't do that, if every Rebellion or War is to add to our public debt, and every interval of peace to leave it undiminished, or very nearly so, there is only one ending, and that is





sooner or later—a terrible crash, bankruptcy or repudiation. I hope that LORD NORTHBROOK will see that what is needed at the present moment in the matter of Indian Finance, is to enforce a thorough and radical Reduction in the pampered Civil and Military services, to introduce Native agency in the *highest branches of the state* and thereby to keep expenditure and revenue in good relationship—to adjust the equilibrium between what *ought to be done* and what *can be done*, and that he will allow the public opinion of India more and more of a legitimate expansion, and a little more regard than it has hitherto received.

I have now brought to a conclusion this imperfect and inadequate discussion of the “salient points” of Anglo-Indian politics, each of which might well form a subject by itself. I am aware that men differ in their political creeds as they do in their features—that all minds are not perfectly accordant—that the shades of political thought are infinitely diversified, that amidst the the immense variety of political thinkers from the bigoted Royalist to the most violent Democrat, every man is right in his own eyes, that every one is prone magnify the importance of his own peculiar views and to discover error in the peculiarities of others. I can not therefore expect that there should be an entire unanimity of opinion in this meeting or that thousands whom my voice shall reach through the Press will support me in every particular ; but I do most candidly declare that I shall not in the least be offended at the most virulent contradiction ; nay on the contrary, I shall be prepared—if convinced of their futility—to give up any or all the opinions I have advanced—opinions formed after years of patient thought and investigation. I know there are many obstacles to a Government of India compatible with the promotion of the highest welfare of *all* classes of its subjects. I know how powerfully self-love operates on the human kind, and the fearful temptations that lie on the path of men in power. I know that the masses of India long depressed by a thousand demoralising agencies, wallowing in the mire of





ignorance and superstition, pauperised by the constant exactions of the Zemindars, do not and can not think for themselves, and those of middle classes who do think dare not speak. Hence our vaunted liberty under British protection is virtually far worse than the bondage of our fathers under Moslem despotism.

The most potent remedy for the prevention of Indian abuses will be the *Representation of India in Parliament*. While the puny islets of Scotland and Ireland with a population of seven millions return 140 Members to that august body, it is a shame and a scandal that the destinies of India with her two hundred millions of souls should be at the absolute disposal of a virtually irresponsible—often-times impertinent Secretary of State or rather his more audacious underling. The India Office has hitherto acted with an imperious high-handedness which has taken away all public confidence from it. The Duke of Argyll, is certainly an able man, but he has failings which render him incapable to hold with impunity any other Office except the Chiefship of the India House. His Grace does not apparently care a two-pence for India. Had he devoted to the living Indian a tithe of that attention which he has bestowed on "Primeval Man" or in deducing from the flight of birds, "the reign of law" in the material universe, much of our grievances would have been removed and much irritation soothed.

I do not certainly desire a Home Rule for India. I do not like the disastrous process of disintegrating England *at present* from her vast Asiatic dependency and rob her of her brightest Jewel. But I would insist on our right to have a voice in Parliament. Let England remember that defiance to the principle "No Taxation without representation" cost her her thriving American Colonies, which in these times of weakness, would have proved one of her main elements of strength. Mr. Disraeli truly remarked "that England is an Asiatic rather than an European power, yet we find her largest territory *unrepresented* in her Councils at home. An Asiatic atmosphere, occasionally added to debate, would come naturally, and the Queen assume





her proper position as the Ruler of the largest Empire in the world."

I have no doubt, that our new *Viceroy* will pursue his career with a single eye to public good, conscious of the high and noble vocation which he has been called by his sovereign to discharge, conscious too of the great Truth that every act of duty manfully done, brings with it its own reward. LORD NORTHBROOK will not it is hoped, prove a babbling or a murmuring *brook* flowing past gently at its own sweet will beside the heath-clad slopes of Argyll, but true to his name, if need be dash and foam, rejoicing in his strength, and run with a fearless velocity proving that he too like Brittannia's *Northern torrents* is unconquerably free. In a pre-eminent degree he has that sort of courage which does not shrink from doing unkindly things for the public good, real or supposed, a quality which stood him in good stead to the last; for the fact that his ambition was made of a sterner stuff weighed favourably against the qualifications of other nominees for the Indian "Guddee" vacated by LORD MAYO. The high and paramount aim of His Lordship's Government ought to be to set itself right with England's national conscience, with the opinion of the world and the principles of Immutable Justice; without the least undue advantage to the dominant few, or least oppression to the subject millions; and when that is done, I say fearlessly how-loud-soever "the whited sepulchres in high places who have been characterized in the Scriptures as without brains to understand the signs of the times, may grumble and rave and howl, he will attain a name for honesty and sincerity such as no Viceroy could ever boast of, in the proudest period of Indian History. If he succeed in effecting the administrative reforms I have faintly sketched, then shall his memory long endure with us dear and cherished in many a loving heart and when, his career ended, he returns home to enjoy the sweets of his native land, no audacious critic of his administration will dare ask of him:—



“Was this the man to India's throne approved  
 The man so talked, so flattered, and so shoved ?  
 Where is the heartfelt worth and weight of soul  
 Which labor can not stoop, nor fear control ?  
 Where the boasted dignity, the stamp of awe,  
 Which half abash the proud and venal law  
 Where the proud triumphs of India's cause  
 What has he done to gain her just applause ?”

In his farewell speech at Southampton Lord Northbrook is reported to have said:—“ I hope I have learnt one great lesson which I shall carry with me to India—that is the difference between the Eastern and the Western civilization and the danger of being carried away by the ideas of what may be right and politic and wise in this country, when we come to deal with a different country, a people with different sentiments, different religions, and a different education, different tone of thought from ourselves. That lesson at any rate I hope to carry with me to India.”

From the dictum laid down in the above sentence, I must totally dissent. Unless England's morality degenerates and deteriorates in Asia, no such difference ought to be tolerated. In spite of the marked differences between the elder and the younger branches of the Aryan civilization, the fundamental principle of England's governing policy must ever remain inviolable, and if English Statesmen are afraid to apply their English ideas of justice to India, if we are to be governed *even now* on the principles of Asiatic despotism, then I say the sooner England's guardianship of India expires the better. I hold that the ideas which are true for the Englishman should not be compromised when applied to the Hindoo, for that which is just in England is just all the world over, and if we do not for a time appreciate the high standard of European Institutions and all-levelling European justice, we must, in the long run, feel grateful for them. Mr. Alison, the Historian of Europe, expounds in the following paragraph the guiding principle of World's history—disregard to which has always been fraught with the most dreadful consequences to the powers that be :—

“ What should be the leading principle of a wise colonial Government is no longer a matter of doubt; it was announced eighteen hundred years ago as the





rule of all intercourse between man and man; and subsequent experience has only tended to demonstrate its universal application as well to individual as to national transactions. It is simply to do as we would be done by. *Consider the colonies as distant provinces of the empire; regard them in the same light as Yorkshire or Middlesex; treat them accordingly, and it will be long indeed ere they will seek to throw off the British connection.* Legislate for them as you would wish they should legislate for you; if Quebec or CALCUTTA were the seat of the central government, and Great Britain and Ireland the remote dependencies. Seek no profit of them which you are not willing that they should make of you; subject them to no burdens for your own advantage which you are not willing to bear for theirs; give them, in so far as distance and circumstances will admit, the same privileges and rights which you yourselves enjoy, protect their industry from the ruinous competition of foreigners: give them something to lose if British connection is dissolved. Let them feel that they are really, if not formally, represented in the Imperial Parliament; and that their interests are as well attended to as those of London or Manchester by the representatives of Great Britain. It was neglect of these first principles, so easy to see, so hard to practise, which lost the British the United States in North, and the Spaniards the whole of South America; it is in their observance that the only real security for our present magnificent colonial empire is to be found. And this affords another example of the all-important truth, which so many other passages of contemporary history tend to illustrate, that the laws of morality are not less applicable to social and political than to private conduct, and that the only secure foundation for national prosperity is to be found in the observance of that system of combined justice and good-will in the concerns of nations which the gospel has prescribed as the rule for private life."

There are not a few short-sighted bigots who, blinded by a false idea of Nationality, look with disfavor and dread the introduction of European ideas and institutions in India. I am not one of those who grumble, because our Rulers are attempting to force upon us all the ideas of European progress with the restlessness so characteristic to this age of Steam and Telegraphs—because India of the future is being erected on foundations other than the old constitutional lines of the land. I have not a word to say against the land being garnished in the European fashion. It is a mistake to suppose that, changes have been thrust upon the Country without allowing it time to breathe. The *London Spectator* recommended to the Viceroy REST as the panacea for all evils. His ideal Viceroy is one "who governs instead of founding, who legislates once a year instead of all the year round, who impresses on Governors abstinence from innovation, who realizes for India for a moment the Massachusetts Senator's hope that, he should have a future life with less friction in it than the present, who is aware that to-morrow will come and is not wild to be recognised to-day. This is what India now wants."

The conditions of life in India are enormously changed. India of to-day partakes more of the spirit of European



progress than Asiatic quietude. Since the Sepoy Mutiny, England has learnt the lesson that the era of Clive and Hastings has passed away—that we must be governed on the ideas of European Justice, not of Asiatic despotism. The Viceroy must beware, therefore, against the seductive cry that the land requires REST. If His Lordship desires to meet the altered conditions of the times, he must go on undaunted in that path of restless activity which his predecessor chalked out for himself. The future of India is beyond all human calculation, but thus far it can well be predicted that, with the energetic and active support of a “Progressive Ruler” she might yet enjoy those blessings of government which the English at home, hampered by constitutional traditions, are unable at present to wrest from an unwilling legislature. Even were our Rulers inclined to a Buddhistic quiescence, or a stagnant repose, the Country is too deeply inoculated with ideas of restless progressiveness to remain where it is. New conditions of existence are daily appearing, and new methods must be adopted to satisfy them. Not only in India but in every part of the civilized world this spirit of unrest and fermentation—the harbinger of mighty Revolutions—is plainly visible. Mr. RÆBUCK—a veteran member of Parliament—thus sneeringly refers to it in a speech he delivered at Leeds. Says he:—

“If you will go over the great subjects of religion, of morals, and of politics, you will find that every body was at sea. All sorts of propositions were being propounded from one end of the civilized world to the other. We were this day surprised by one scheme from America, and the next day by a scheme from France. I will take the subject of religion first, and I will ask any body to go through in his mind the state of things that has been in existence for the last 45 years, on the subject of religion. Why we have had new religions introduced. We have had new quarrels introduced, and all that the world had hitherto held sacred and binding has been considered as matters light as air,—as things that might be put like a piece of paper in a candle and burnt upon the moment. All the great doctrines of marriage life have been called into question, and any body who follows what is called the light of literature of the present day will see what he would not wish his wife and daughter to see actually upon our drawing-room tables from one end of the country to the other, and we are looking at one another to know whether a man is married to his wife or not. Now, on the subject of politics the condition of things is very remarkable. We have had a direct attack upon all the old institutions of the State, for depend upon it, the Hyde Park riots covered a very vast conspiracy against the English constitution. It was headed by persons who I might say were supposed to be obscure, noisy, rough, uncouth vagabonds, but still there was behind a Power pushing them on, a power determined to take advantage of the riot that they created, and to seize upon the power that might be thrown





into their hands by that artifice. At that very time, and the very time of which I am now speaking, I want to know if all the grand principles of the British constitution are not being called into question, and not only called into question, but those who called them into question are receiving a kind of support."

The Statesman's art is everywhere associated with trickery, intrigue, baseness, hypocrisy, corruption, red-tapism and selfishness. There is very little poetry in any Government, none in that of India. Our Councillors love mountains, its cool and invigorating breezes, but how many of them, I ask, admire with poetic enthusiasm the gorgeous beauty of the landscape and the sublime scenery of the hills? During the seven months of seclusion in the Himalayas these sour-hearted men feel not their elevating influence. Like St. Bernard, they pass unheeded by objects of loveliness and grandeur which soothe the ear or charm the sight. On those mountain heights, where our ancient *Rishis* retired to pass their days in silent meditation and prayer far away from earth's unhallowed strife and noise, discerning with wonder and admiration the hand of God in nature, these cold-hearted, selfish red-tapists have now carried with them all the restless stir and fever of the world. The glorious sun gilding the dappled East on early morn, and retiring again at eve tinging the Western skies with a flood of glory—like the last watch-fires of retiring angels; the sombre gloom of night, the loveliness of clustered stars, each in itself a world of beauty and of light, the romantic moon flooding with argentine lustre all the scenes of desolation and woe—the offspring of despotism—the misty mountain-top covered with virgin snow, the song of birds, the speaking flowers, the gorgeous vegetation of the hills, the glittering fishes as many-colored as a gardener's show, the tall leafy trees, the fantastic waterfall and the placid lake mirroring on its bosom the surrounding landscape—these and a thousand other things, which to an attuned soul are never-ceasing sources of ineffable joy, have no charms for our Rulers. Full of projects to feed their selfishness and personal ambition, to promote monopoly at once the vilest and the most mischievous, to curb





the rising aspirations of the children of the soil and to promote the European interest, they drive all sentiment of reverence and all emotional joys from their bosom. They feel that they have a grand mission—to trample as much as they can on our rights and liberties and then soothe our ears with idle compliments to our abilities and high-sounding moral platitudes.

It has been justly remarked that the noble race of Rulers which Hailebury supplied to India is almost extinct, and is giving place, through the system of competition, which is open to Jack Ketch's son as much as to the highest classes of the land, to a race of inferior men in whom the prestige of the old Indian Civil Service has considerably suffered. And certainly, I am free to confess that high-minded courtesy, a chivalrous abnegation of self, a quick recognition of all that may tend to the public advantage, and a generous sympathy with all the noble instincts of humanity, are qualities which are fast dying out of the land. Our Competition-wallahs, belonging as they do to a social status far inferior to those high-minded Statesmen, whose deeds shed lustre on the early rule of the old John Company—of Thomasons and Metcalfes and Elphinstones, Wellesleys and Malcolms, and Freres, are certainly in want of those noble qualities which embalmed these names in the affections of the Indian population. Turn your eye from the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, from Burmah on the east to Kurrachee or Peshawur on the west, and tell me how many British Civilians you can find who recognize in the inmost recesses of their hearts, that a high morality should lie at the root of Anglo-Indian Polity and that in the affairs of nations, no less than in those of men, *laissez aller* and *laissez faire*, selfishness and expediency should no longer be worshipped as Divinities? How many politicians can you find who would justly prize nobility or greatness of soul and mind *in a heathen*—who are truly open to all honest impressions and wedded to no inveterate prejudices?"—who, in the words of the poet Laureate,





"Would love the gleam of good that broke  
From either side, nor veil his eyes."

I am not one of those who can see nothing bad in the past, who would even extol the vices of the generations gone by. There were many sins original and acquired in the early English rulers in this country. Anglo-Indian morality was decidedly low in olden times. In those days the Company's writers had their harems, wore pyjamahs, smoked hookahs, and lived like the veritable Nabobs and Omrahs of Moslem Courts. Colonel Pearce, who acted as second to Warren Hastings, in his duel with Francis opined that "to be a gentleman you must learn to drink by all means. A man is honored in proportion to the number of bottles he can drink. Keep a dozen dogs, but one in particular if you have not the least use for them, and hate hunting and shooting, four horses may barely suffice, but if you have eight and seven of them are too vicious for the syce to feed, it will be much better. By no means let the horses be paid for, and have a palanquin covered with silver trappings; get 10,000 Rupees in debt, but 20,000 would make you an honest man, especially if you are convinced that you will never have the power to pay." But in spite of all their faults the early British settlers in the East mixed freely with the Native population, and thoroughly identified themselves with the hopes and fears, aspirations and longings of the children of the soil. Hence there was mutual affection and confidence, and not a shadow of that bitter race-antagonism—a necessary consequence of the hard struggle for existence and keen competition—which everywhere characterise advancing civilization.

Times have changed. Swarms of European adventurers, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, like clouds of locusts have poured upon and devoured the substance of the land. Beneath the cloak of high sounding platitudes, we have been jealously and sedulously excluded from those privileges which we must consider our birth-right. I will cite only one example. We know, by a recent





Act of Parliament, intelligent Native gentlemen of position and respectability are eligible for appointments in the Indian Civil Service without the paralyzing obstacle of crossing the *Kala panee*—thus opening to them a career of usefulness in the service of the State. From the action that has been taken in this matter by the Indian Government, it appears to be meant for a dead letter. So long as there is no competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service held in *India*—so long as the Indian youth is not placed on a perfect footing of equality with the English student, there is no hope for justice to India. You cannot safely depend on the whims of a foreign autocrat without sympathy for the subject millions, or the “despot of the hour” for justice to your claims, in the face of vested European interests. What is the Indian Civil Service but a shameful and scandalous monopoly, intended to secure the fat loaves and fishes of office for the white interlopers, to the virtual exclusion of the more deserving, at least equally capable, children of the soil? Is it not true that, at this very moment there are hundreds of our University graduates who have terminated brilliantly their College careers, and who but for want of a desirable opening suffer themselves to be bullied and lorded over by those “half-educated” youngsters—the new-fledged Civil Servants?

To what then are things gradually tending? I say, a speedy disruption of the British Empire. The meanest worm we trample upon will raise its head in vengeance if opportunity offers. There are bounds beyond which human endurance can not go. Truly remarked Mr. Anstey, that “when oppression becomes intolerable, there is no course left for a man of spirit, whatever may be his color or creed, but immediate departure or open rebellion”. Mr. Quincy, an American, truly says:—

“To complain of the enormities of power, to expostulate with over-grown oppressors hath, in all ages, been denominated sedition and faction and to return upon tyrants treason and rebellion. But tyrants are rebels against the first laws of heaven and society; to oppose their ravages is an instinct of nature,—the inspiration of God





in the heart of man. In the noble resistance which mankind make to exorbitant ambition and power, they always feel that divine afflatus which, paramount to everything human, causes them to consider the Lord of Hosts as their leader and His angels as fellow-soldiers. Trumpets are to them joyful sounds, and the ensigns of war the banners of God. Their wounds are bound up in the oil of a good cause; sudden death is to them present martyrdom, and funeral obsequies resurrections to eternal honor and glory; their widows and babes being received into the arms of a compassionate God and their names enrolled among David's worthies:—greatest losses are to them greatest gains; for they leave the troubles of their warfare to lie down on beds of eternal rest and felicity."

It is my strong conviction that whoever may by accident rule over us, trample upon our liberties, rights and privileges, monopolize all the loaves and fishes of office—to the exculsion of the children of the soil—the terrible hour of Retribution must sooner or later come when the voice of humanity will execrate the tyrant and rejoice over his humiliation. The day is not far distant when the puppet of a sovereign and the tyrant of a priest shall perish for ever; a bloated hereditary aristocracy shall no more shew its tainted face in the land; the popular voice of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity shall rise triumphant over the weepings of short-sighted selfishness. Then shall Republicanism spread unsparingly the blessings of Peace, Righteousness and Temperance on an enduring basis, then shall international relations—uncomplicated by the unscrupulous schemes of audacious dynastic ambition, never give rise to war or bloodshed. Then shall men fill the royal office not because of their royal birth, but because of their admitted superiority in intellectual and moral virtues over their compeers. We hear of increasing disaffection and disloyalty to the British throne. We hear of gratitude to England for the material and moral blessings she has conferred on this country, declining day by day. There is much truth in these reports. For the present occupant of the British throne, the good and gracious Queen Victoria, we ourselves cherish a deep sense of loyalty and attachment. She does not belong to that class of Sovereigns who think that Royal birth exempts them from all manual or intellectual labor, who, like the Epicureans of old make "to eat, drink, and be merry" their motto. Influenced by her benevolent sway England has not been an idle worker in India, but what-





ever has been done by England, she has done in self-interest, and whatever has been withheld is also in self-interest. In spite, however, of all their sufferings under the British rule, the Indian people had long been grateful and loyal. Accustomed as we are to look up to the throne as the fountain of Justice and Mercy, no Dilke or Odger has yet risen to mar our placid quiescence. How much India felt during the recent serious illness of the Prince of Wales has been acknowledged by Mr. Gladstone himself; said he :—

It is said, and said truly, that the Queen has an empire on which the sun never sets, but we do not find that the electric sympathy was confined even to the empire. In the most removed of her colonies, IN THE VAST POPULATION OF INDIA, AMONG THOSE SEPARATED FROM US AS WIDELY AS MEN CAN BE SEPARATED BY A RELIGIOUS BELIEF, in countries that we must call foreign, notwithstanding their unity of blood, especially throughout every part of the United States, there went up to Heaven supplications for the recovery of the Prince. It was not merely an English or British, it was not merely an Imperial, it was a world-wide sentiment, which was evoked on that occasion.

I fear I have already exceeded the limits I proposed to occupy for the important subjects I have undertaken to discuss. In the foregoing pages I have imperfectly striven to pourtray the glaring evils of the Indian administration and point out a remedy. A day shall come when my views must triumph. If England fails *now* to carry them out, *voluntarily* and *without pressure*, all posterity will say that she made a base and ignoble use of her most splendid opportunities in Hindustan, that absorbed in thoughts of heartless selfishness and villainous ambition, in the gross cares of money-making, she failed to turn into proper account the powers, energies and faculties which raised the descendants of tattooed savages inhabiting an unknown island in a corner of the Roman Empire, to lead the destiny of nations in Europe and Asia.

There is a tendency in Asiatic nations to believe that the *Sircar* would do every thing to ameliorate their social, moral, and religious condition. Certainly where the people are behind the Ruling power in culture and enlightenment, its moral influence and support must directly and strenuously be exerted in raising them to its own level. But I can not believe that any Government, *native* or *foreign*, with the strongest wish to promote the welfare of its subjects, can





succeed in doing much without their hearty co-operation. Goldsmith has truly said :—

“How small of all that human hearts endure  
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure.”

or as another poet has remarked,

“Tis to ourselves we chiefly owe  
The multitude of poignant griefs we feel.”

“It is”, says Gladstone, “the individual mind and conscience, it is the individual character on which human happiness or misery depends. The social problems that comfort us are many and formidable. Let the Government labor to its utmost, let the Legislature labor days and nights in your service, but after the very best has been attained and achieved, the question whether the English father is to be the father of a united home is a question which must depend mainly upon himself.” India, my friends, is now the scene of a great social, moral and political experiment, and whether the result of that experiment should be *continued slavery* or *ultimate freedom*, depends entirely on yourselves. Of the three factors of Civilization—the geographical, the ethnical, and the institutional, none is at present altogether in the way of your highest welfare. Yours is a great country which, ere history’s dawn, rocked the cradle of humanity; and her gigantic physical resources, her extensive line of sea-coast, her majestic rivers and stupendous mountains are all calculated to exert sublime and ennobling influences on the mind. Ethnically too, you are the descendants of the great Aryan race, which, whether in Europe or Asia has always led the van of human progress. And although as regards your political institutions, ages of foreign domination have prevented the full growth and development of those ideas of Liberty, Fraternity and Equality, which are now the watch-words of European progress, a milder despotism, with not a few redeeming features, has—unconsciously perhaps—brought about the resurrection of many a patriotic and manly sentiment which for centuries had lain dormant in your bosoms. I admit that, in spite of the monstrous evils which necessarily attend an alien rule,





British Empire in the East has not been an unmitigated evil, that a certain degree of order, tranquility and civilization has followed in its wake and, in spite of her rapacity and lust for dominion, England has never displayed a wild beast's thirst for blood. I am no enemy of England. I do not desire that her rule in India may soon be supplanted by another European power. My prayer is that she may continue here *a little longer*, preparing us thoroughly for self-government and teaching us the true secrets of material power and national greatness. Let not base selfishness and jealousy any longer influence her sway over her subject millions. Let her never forget the dark deeds of treachery and crime which disgrace the names of the early founders of her Asian rule. Let her feel that she can not long continue in her grinding and exclusive policy with impunity; for, depend upon it, the disaffection which is fast spreading throughout all classes will assume proportions with which she will be utterly helpless to cope. Let us hope that we have seen the last righteous Retribution in the Sepoy Revolt of '57—a Revolt which cost England so much of her precious blood and money, and inclined her to serious thought in the midst of her mad, head-long career of downright spoliation. Let us hope too that the lessons of that dreadful Revolt have not been forgotten. Let her warn her Children to fling away base cupidity and dishonest ambition, and let her teach them one and all that there is a God—the Creator of Europeans and Asiatics alike, whose laws are to be obeyed, though it be at the cost of her Asian possessions.

Let us not be depressed in spirit on beholding the monstrous inequalities, the barbarous monopolies and the odious distinctions which lie at the basis of English rule, for we must bear in mind that in the just government of an Infinite God, even by knaves and by villains, the cause of Righteousness is moving forward. I do not despond; on the contrary, I cherish the brightest and most joyous anticipations for India's future. If I believed in the eternal subjection of India to England—that is in the eternal duration of the miseries which English



rule inflicts upon us—I could as well believe in the non-existence of a Divine Disposer of events, Who raiseth up nationalities from nothingness and barbarism to power and dominion and deprives them of that power, no sooner the virtues of honesty, truth, justice and mercy depart from them. The rise and fall of individuals, dynasties and nations are fraught with living warning to mankind. Look at France, yesterday a Queen in her glory, to-day trodden under the foot of the Teutonic giant, her fair vineyards saturated with the blood of her children. India has seen from the earliest dawn of history successive hordes of her conquerors now exulting in power and glory, now—their last spark of manliness and valour extinguished for ever—pining in slavery and subjection. England can no longer defy that universal law of mutations that has governed the past history of the world. To the thoughtful eye, already her political and moral influence is on the wane. Cringing servility before the strong and proud *hauteur* before the weak are the characteristics of her policy. In Europe her position has been disadvantageously modified by the three great wars of which she has since 1864 been the impassive witness. “It is in vain for the English people” says *Le Temps* of Paris, “to try to count for nothing; the moment will come when they will feel that commercial prosperity itself depends upon political power. Suppose that England were to go to the utmost limit of her principles, she has no longer any allies on the Continent, neither Austria nor France; and she congratulates herself on the fact. She renounces the protection of her old clients, Belgium, Luxembourg and what remains of Denmark. She goes further, and declares herself ready to give up such of her possessions as might give rise to any dispute. She gives up Heligoland to Germany, Gibraltar to Spain, and Malta to Sicily. She becomes solely peaceful and industrial. She retrenches herself within her sea-board and leaves the Continent to itself; *she imitates the snail and withdraws into her shell*. Very well; but what has she gained by all this? She has placed herself at the mercy of those whom she has allowed to





become powerful, and she can only retain her independence on condition of never becoming an obstacle or an object of envy to any body."

The DECLINE of the British Empire has commenced and her FALL is imminent. Overgrown with luxury and pride, degenerated to effeminacy, that mighty British power which achieved the glorious victories at *Crecy* and *Poictiers* and *Waterloo*, at *Trafalgar* and *Blenheim*, on the *Nile* and the *Baltic*, and filled all Europe with deeds of matchless valour—that Power which in Asia held the heir of the house of Timur under subjection; which overturned the thrones of Hyder and Runjeet, sold the State jewels of Nagpore by public auction, exiled the king of Lucknow to a swamp on the Hooghly, sent an army to set up a king at Cabool, and equipped a fleet to chastise his Celestial Majesty,—must inevitably fall a victim to the first European Invader in Europe or Asia. Like the foolish man who built his house upon the sand, England will see, when the rains descend, the floods come, the winds blow and beat with relentless fury, her Empire fall and washed away without a trace behind. Her glory shall depart like the romantic gardens of Irim which, as the Eastern fables tell us, floated for a moment before the eyes of the Arabian shepherd, then disappeared again for ever. Stripped of her political influence, weak and effeminate, her commerce shifting to other shores, she must sink in the waves of time where lie buried the elder Empires of Assyria, Carthage, Greece and Rome without a hope of resurrection—

—“Thus a well fraught ship  
Long sailed secure, or through the *Ægean* deep  
Or the *Ionian*, till cruising near  
The *Lylibean* shore, with hideous crash  
On *Scylla* or *Charybdis*—dangerous rocks  
She strikes rebounding; when the shattered oak  
So fierce a shock unable to withstand,  
Admits the sea; in at the gaping side  
The crowding waves rush in with impetuous rage  
Resistless, overwhelming! horrors seize  
The mariners, death in their eyes appears,  
They stare, they lave, they pump, they awn, they pray:  
Vain efforts! Still the battering waves rush in  
Implacable; till deluged by the foam  
The ship sinks foundering in the vast abyss.”  
PHILLIP'S “*Splendid Shilling*.”





Thus when in the revolutions of human affairs, England's influence is obliterated from the affairs of the world; her civilization and knowledge will change their abode for the rising countries of Europe and Asia. Then as ages roll on, will she once more relapse into her ancient barbarism, her Druidical times returned, and travellers from the United Republic of Hindustan shall in vain labor to decipher on some mouldering pedestal the name of her proudest heroes, shall hear savage hymns chanted by tattooed barbarians to some misshapen image beneath the ruined dome of St. Paul's, and shall see a single naked fisherman wash his nets in the river of ten thousand masts. But then even shall the greatness and glory of Hindustan—the land of gigantic rivers and stupendous mountains, the nurse of earliest civilization, the theme of poetic visions and romantic dreams—teeming with inexhaustible physical and mental resources—the home of countless diversified tribes and races, languages and creeds—shall shine, fresh in eternal youth exempt from mutability and decay :—

“For Trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay  
As ocean sweeps the labored mole away,  
While self-dependent power can time defy  
As rocks resist the billows and the sky.”

GOLDSMITH.

The future of India, Providence hath decreed, shall be brighter than even her past. She has had enough of trials and tribulations. Her inexhaustible resources have been ransacked by successive hordes of conquerors from the West, her children massacred, her rights trampled upon. The day of retribution is nigh at hand. The thoughtful eye beholds in the signs of the times the broad foundations of her national independence. An era is dawning imperceptibly upon us when all our social, moral, religious and political evils shall pass away never to return. Then shall the Indian Society be planted on principles of fullest liberty and purest religion—our womanhood vieing with men in all the noblest virtues of culture and enlightenment. Then shall be tolled for ever the death-knell of ancient customs and hoary institutions,





sanctioned by religion which, next to repeated alien despotisms, have retarded the progress of this country for ages. Then shall we no longer repair to the splendid temples of Heathenism with their garlands and sacrifices, nor to the domains of scientific atheism, but to the temple of the Infinite Spirit Whose throne is Heaven and Whose footstool is this Earth. Spiritually blessed, material objects will not be neglected. The spirit of independent enterprise and commercial activity of the future generations of Indians will surpass that of the most energetic of modern European nations. Then our merchants, by thousands, shall visit distant climes in vessels manned by Hindoo sailors, and spread humanizing and civilizing influences in regions of barbarism, across distant seas, and knit in closer bonds of fellowship and sympathy the nations of the world. All conventional ranks and pageantry shall melt like mists before our morning sun and pauperism shall hide its face, drunkenness shall die, down shall fall the gallows, the type of a malignant God, and increased intelligence and solid worth shall characterize our toiling millions, who, strong in the possession of dignity and knowledge, shall stand unabashed and undismayed before the princes and potentates of the earth. Then shall be fulfilled the high destiny of Hindustan—realizing that ideal future foretold by prophecy and chanted in song, when “nation shall no longer lift up sword against nation, neither learn the art of war any more.”

All India with her varied races and creeds, SELF-INTEREST shall unite in one compact nationality—free from base jealousy, without the trammels of caste separating man from man, brother from brother, and while loving God with all their hearts, hating falsehood, impiety and profanity with a perfect hatred. “From the lofty range of the Himalayahs crowned with the stainless snow, and clothed with redundant forests of soft feathery pines; from the towering crags where the pure, crystal air, wafted from icy caverns, breathes life and vigor into the weary invalid; across the heated plains, where for ages the hand of violence has stained the earth with blood;



over countless fields, tilled by a teeming population of precious souls, whose willing hand shall cover the smiling soil with richest harvests of waving corn ; over mighty cities filled with the beautiful products of ingenious skill ; over cities now marked by the lofty towers of Hindu temples, the gilded pagodas of Gaudama, the marble mosques and jewelled palaces of Mahomedan kings ; down to the very verge of the land, where the dark Ghauts clad in dense jungle, yet lightened by silver waterfalls, o'er-shadow the sand fields of Christianized Tinnevely and the green slopes of Travancore, with their glorious forests of waving palms ;—over all these noble provinces, rich in material wealth, but richer far in their priceless heritage of immortal souls," *political* and *religious* liberty shall be established for ever. Gorgeous in its tropic beauty but grander far with its appendages of material strength and martial prowess, the land shall pass away from the sway of the stranger to the children of the soil. Clothed with the virtues that constitute the chief defence of nations, saved from destructive errors, United India under her future Native Rule shall eclipse all that is recorded of her Vedic prime or alien glory. Then shall all our wrongs be redressed for ever, and many an Eden beauteous with flowers and rich in fruit shall smile in the waste and wilderness of our now bleeding, desolate land. But why confine our vision to India alone ? All the nationalities of the earth, now groaning under the rod of alien despotism shall be free as the four winds of heaven—no foreign tyrant drinking their life-blood.

"Father of mercies, speed the promised hour ;  
Thy kingdom come with all restoring power ;  
Peace, virtue, knowledge spread from pole to pole,  
As round the world, the ocean waters roll !  
—Hope waits the morning of celestial light ;  
Time plumes his wings for everlasting flight ;  
Unchanging seasons have their march begun ;  
Millennial years are hastening to the Sun ;  
Seen through thick clouds, by Faith's transpiercing eyes,  
The new creation shines in purer skies.  
—All hail !—the age of crime and suffering ends ;  
The reign of righteousness from heaven descends ;  
Vengeance for ever sheathes the afflicting sword ;  
Death is destroyed, and paradise restored ;  
Man rising from the ruins of his fall,  
Is one with God, and God is all in all."







## APPENDIX.

## BANQUET TO LORD NORTHBROOK AT WINCHESTER.

ON Saturday evening, 9th March 1872, the MAYOR OF WINCHESTER gave a sumptuous banquet to the Right Hon'ble THOMAS GEORGE BARNING, BARON NORTHBROOK of Stratton Park, Southampton, our Viceroy elect, as a public expression of the respect and admiration which Hampshire men entertain for his character as a county-man, and of cordial congratulation on his appointment as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The entertainment was given in St. John's Rooms, which were handsomely decorated for the occasion.

The MAYOR OF WINCHESTER (Mr. E. P. Forder) presided. On his right sat the guest of the evening (LORD NORTHBROOK,) and a numerous company of gentlemen were present, including Sir George Grey, Sir H. Mildmay, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. G. S. Lefevre, General M'Dougall, Colonel Hawley, Captain Baring, the Hon. F. Baring, &c., &c. Covers were laid for 150. Several of Her Majesty's Ministers who had been invited were unable to be present having to attend the Cabinet Council. The gallery at the lower end of the room was filled with ladies. Archdeacon Jacob said grace. After dinner, *Deum laudate propter beneficia sua* was sung by Mr. W. Coates, of the Temple Choir, assisted by Messrs. Baxter, Laud, and Hilton.

The MAYOR, in proposing the first toast, said: "I believe there never was a time during the reign of Her Majesty when she possessed more fully the confidence, respect, and heartfelt affection of her subjects than at the present moment. (Cheers). Her Majesty has now reigned over us for a long course of years. During the whole of that time no breath of censure or reproach has ever reached her; and, if during the last ten years there has been any whisper of discontent, it has only been because she has not been able to break through the retirement into which she had been driven by the great calamity of the death of her royal husband. (Cheers). That very whisper, indeed, was a confession that she had only one failing, and even that failing 'leaned to virtue's side.'" (Cheers). The toast was received with enthusiasm, and followed by the National Anthem.





The MAYOR, giving the next toast, said: "I have now to propose "The Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal family." (Cheers). I think I may say that the solemnity of this toast—for there was a solemnity about it a short time ago—has now passed away, and I hope we are now coming to the sunshine again of the Prince's life. (Cheers). We cannot but recollect that for weeks England stood on tip-toe almost listening at his bedroom door to know whether he was to live or die? But within a few days the nation has been represented in London to thank an All-wise Providence that he has been spared." (Cheers).

After the toast of the Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces had been duly honoured, the MAYOR rose and said: "Gentlemen,—I am about to call upon you to fill your glasses—bumpers—for the toast of the evening—(cheers,) but before I do so I must call your attention to that most calamitous circumstance which rendered it necessary that a new Viceroy of India should be appointed. England has lost a most valuable, most earnest, and most able servant, and we cannot meet here to congratulate LORD NORTHBROOK to-night without saying one word to convey to the family of LORD MAYO our deepest sympathy with them. With that expression of grief I may be allowed to pass on to the toast of the evening. The occasion has occurred. It has been necessary that this high post should be filled. It would be impertinent in me, a simple business man, to dilate upon the requirements of the man who should fill this high office. It would be still more impertinent in me to presume that I know all the qualifications you, my lord, have for fulfilling that office; but there are gentlemen among Her Majesty's Ministers who have advised Her Majesty that you are a fit and proper man to fill that important office, and from that I take it you are the man—(cheers),—and therefore I have called your friends, and particularly your Hampshire friends, together to-night—(cheers),—to congratulate you that it has been the choice of the Queen that one of our immediate neighbours, one of our intimate friends, and one who is particularly loved by all the country, should have been selected to take an office which is only second to that which the Sovereign herself fills. (Cheers). I think I have no excuse to make for having called you, gentlemen, together—(cheers); but I shall make no further remark. What I cannot do in words, my lord, I do most earnestly in feeling, and I call upon the company to drink, with the sentiments they feel, the toast of your health, heartily wishing you God speed in the undertaking you are called upon to fill, and hoping that in some few years you





may return to your native country, when you may be sure of as hearty a welcome as we now wish you God speed. (Cheers.) When you do come back I feel sure you will have added an illustrious name to the long roll of the great men who have been Viceroys of India. I believe you will fulfil our anticipations in that respect, and I beg, therefore, to propose the health of LORD NORTHBROOK." (Cheers). The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

LORD NORTHBROOK, who was much cheered, said: "MR. MAYOR,—You certainly most accurately interpreted at least my feelings, and I am sure I may add, the feelings of every one in this room, by the allusion that you made to the death of Lord Mayo." (Hear, hear).

"I had the honour of knowing Lord Mayo when we were together in the House of Commons, and I was won, as we all of us were, by his frank and genial address, by his great courtesy to all who came in contact with him in any business, public or private, and also when he was placed in an office of great responsibility—that of Secretary for Ireland; we were won by the loyalty of his conduct towards those of whatever party in politics they might be who had to approach him, by his careful attention to business, and the thorough confidence that could be placed in everything he said or did. (Cheers). Well Lord Mayo went out as Governor-General of India; and all of us who have paid any attention to Indian affairs must have remarked the great ability which characterised the acts of his Government. (Cheers). I have had the advantage of reading with some care the correspondence of Lord Mayo, and I may say that correspondence is not only marked by those high qualities which I have already mentioned, but it has one other marked characteristic, and that is the strong evidence it presents that Lord Mayo felt in his heart an honest, sincere, and zealous regard for the welfare of the people of India committed to his charge. (Cheers). The death of Lord Mayo has been a calamity to his country, and has been received with all the sympathy which so great a calamity commands (Hear, hear) in a way which strikingly shows how much he had endeared himself to those with whom he acted in India, whether they were Europeans or natives; and when we receive, as we have not yet had time to receive, full information of the effect which the calamity has produced in India, I feel confident we shall hear that the event has elicited through all parts of India the same expressions of sympathy for Lord Mayo's family, and respect and affection for himself, which it has excited in the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) Mr. Mayor, the duty which I have been called





upon to undertake is one of great difficulty and great responsibility. (Hear hear.) I can assure you that I feel it to be so. (Cheers.) I am also fully sensible of the many and great deficiencies under which I labour in attempting to discharge it—a sense of deficiency I feel all the stronger from the great success of him who has gone before me in filling that office. All I can say on that subject is that I do feel my deficiency, and it is only by the blessing of God and by the exercise of all the energies in my power, that I can hope in any way to fulfil its duties. (Cheers.) I have to thank you, Mr. Mayor, for the terms in which you have been so good as to speak of me. I have to thank those of my friends I see around this table for the way in which they have been pleased to receive the toast you have so kindly given. More especially I have to thank those who, in their addresses to you, have been so good as to allude to the connection I have had with the two great services of the country—the Army and Navy—in terms far beyond anything I could pretend to deserve. At the same time, I must frankly own that the observations to which I allude, coming from two officers so well qualified to judge as General M'Dougall, who himself has very recently been Chairman of the Committee which produced the report so favourably received by the public with respect to the localisation of the forces, and from Sir William Humphrey, who commanded at the autumn manœuvres one of the most efficient battalions ever seen since the Volunteer force came into existence—such observations coming from men like these must be to me a source both of pleasure and of pride. (Cheers.) It has been a great satisfaction to me that I have done everything in my power, under the direction of Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of State for War, in working out the measures which he and the Government considered for the advantage of the army. (Cheers.) I must also tender my sincere and heartfelt thanks to the Archdeacon of Winchester, for the kind terms in which he was pleased to speak of me in relation to any business in which we have been associated together in this county and in this city. All I can say, gentlemen, is this—that your presence on this occasion, and the way in which you have been pleased to receive me to-night, will be one of the greatest supports I could have with similar testimonies of sympathy and confidence on the part of other friends, to make me, in going to India, feel confident that I leave behind me here those who will view with indulgence any deficiency I may display during my administration. (Cheers.) Mr. Mayor, I think that this Assembly will hardly expect me on the present occasion to express any opinion on subjects of interest in





connection with India. (Cheers). It would be rash, indeed, in me to express any such opinions at the present time with the imperfect knowledge I can only have as yet. A subject of Her Majesty who goes to share in the administration of India has one great advantage in this—he has no new policy to propound. The great principles of Indian administration have been placed on record in a document which will form one of the leading landmarks in the history of India. I refer to the Proclamation which was issued by Her Majesty at the time when the wisdom of Parliament substituted the direct Government of the Crown for that of the magnificent Company which had governed for many generations, with, as I believe, wisdom and success, our Eastern Empire. (Hear, hear). In that Proclamation the great principles of Indian policy have been enunciated; and on this occasion, perhaps, it may be not improper, if you will allow me, to read one or two passages as indicating the main principles—for it is well we should look back to some of the first principles of our Indian administration. The Queen says:—“We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions—(Hear, hear),—and, while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native princes as our own, and we desire that they as well as our own subjects should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government. We hold ourselves bound to the natives of Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all other subjects, and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil. Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of the Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. (Hear). We declare it to be our royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us, that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure. (Hear, hear.) And it is our further will that so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.





(Hear, hear.) We know and respect the feelings of attachment with “which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from “their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected “therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will “that generally in framing and administering the law, due regard be “paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India.” A servant of the Crown who goes to India to take part in its administration will not, in my opinion, fail to perform his duty, if he should carry out these principles as stated in Her Majesty’s proclamation. (Hear.) I may be allowed, perhaps, to make one other remark relating to India. I have had the advantage for some years of serving in the Indian Department under Lord Halifax, then Sir Charles Wood, who filled successively the offices of President of the Board of Control and Secretary of State for India. No one could serve under Lord Halifax without deriving great advantage from the high character and great ability he brought to the discharge of his official duties. (Cheers.) I am quite aware that the knowledge I may have acquired during those years will not be of so much use at the present time, because of the changes which have passed over the face of the country, and it is never wise to rely on a knowledge of the state of affairs at one time when called on to deal with them after a few years, so rapid now-a-days is the course of events. (Hear.) At the same time, during those years I learnt, I hope, one great lesson which I shall carry with me to India—that is, the difference between the East and the West—the difference between Eastern and Western civilisation, and the danger of being carried away by the ideas of what may be right and politic and wise in this country, when we come to deal with a different country—a people with different sentiments, different religions, different education, and a different tone of thought from ourselves. (Hear, hear.) That lesson, at any rate, I hope to carry with me to India. (Hear, hear.) Difficult indeed would be the task of any one who leaves the shores of England to occupy a post of great responsibility in the far East, if he had not the assistance of able administrators having a full knowledge of the feelings and interests of the people with whom they are brought into contract. But the servants of the Crown who go to India have this peculiar advantage—they have to assist them that magnificent service, the Civil and Military service of India—(Hear, hear)—a service which has been justly pronounced second to none in the world—(Hear, hear)—men who when placed in a position of difficulty and danger have always proved themselves equal to any occasion—





(cheers),—and who have been actuated during the whole of their career with one desire only—the welfare of the people of India over whom they have to exercise authority (cheers.) It will be a great advantage to me to have been in friendly communication with men like Sir G. Clerk and Sir John Lawrence, who have left their mark on the history of India—(Hear, hear),—and it is a pride to me to see at this table men who have kept up the high reputation which the Civil Service of India has always borne, and I believe will continue to bear. (Cheers) Mr. Mayor, I feel that in going to India I go at an auspicious moment. You have alluded, in terms better than any I could use, to the great demonstration of loyalty which we or most of us witnessed last week—(cheers),—when the whole population and indeed more than the ordinary population of the great metropolis of the empire assembled to express their gratitude to God and their loyalty to the Sovereign on account of the restoration to health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (loud cheers),—and arriving as I shall, not very long after the story shall have reached the shores of India, I feel confident, from the loyalty shown by the people of that country while his Royal Highness was on the verge of death, the sentiment of loyalty exhibited in London last week will extend over the whole face of the Eastern Empire of Her Majesty. (Cheers.) Mr. Mayor, I need scarcely say that house and family are dear to me (cheers)—as they are, I believe, to all of us. It did not require the presence of so many familiar Hampshire faces to make me remember them when I leave this country. (Cheers.) It did not require your magnificent hospitality—for which I beg to return you my most sincere thanks—that I should retain in my mind, wherever I may be, the sincerest interest in the prosperity of the city of Winchester.” (The noble Lord resumed his seat amid loud cheers.)

Sir J. Kaye, of the India Office, being called upon by the Mayor, proposed the next toast,—“The Health of Her Majesty’s Ministers.” He felt it rather an awkward task to propose that toast, not knowing whether any gentlemen were present who were hostile to the present Ministry. But he had one satisfaction, that India was of no party. Every Government, whether Conservative or Liberal, devoted themselves most heartily to the interests of India. He had recently seen it stated in a newspaper that one reason why India was not so well governed as she should be was the continual interference of the Home Government with it. The telegraph, it was said, enabled the Home Government to interfere with the Government of India, but there was





not one word of truth in the statement. He had great pleasure in associating with the toast the name of a gentleman who had, for some time, represented the Government of India in the House of Commons, and whose speeches combined all the characteristics of genius with condensed practical common-sense—he meant MR. GRANT-DUFF.

Mr. Grant-Duff, who was received with cheers, said he regretted that the illness of his noble friend the Secretary of State for India and the exigencies of public business (which, obliging Cabinets to be held on Saturday did not permit the early-closing movement to extend to those whom some one described as the first sixteen of the Anglo-Saxon race) had thrown the duty of responding to this toast upon one who occupied only a subordinate position in Her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) In an assembly like that, where various shades of politics were represented, many of the proceedings of the existing administration were no doubt looked upon with very imperfect sympathy—(a laugh),—but there was one of its proceedings which he thought they all regarded with perfect sympathy—the proceeding, he meant, which brought them together on that occasion. (Cheers.) Her Majesty's Ministers, fortunate in having more than one person on whom their choice might have fallen with the approval of the country, were doubly fortunate in having selected for a unique position one who, in addition to all those other qualities which most of them knew so well, and of which it would be so improper now to speak, had had a unique experience of official life at home, and a minute acquaintance with the thoughts and ways of both branches of the Legislature. (Cheers.) They had selected him, he said, for a unique position, for, after allowing for all deductions and drawbacks (and they were neither few nor small), there was no position to which a subject could now aspire which gave to a man of high aims and strong purpose the same opportunity of advancing the happiness of mankind as the Viceroyalty of India. (Cheers.) Among the many benefits of Parliamentary institutions, they could hardly venture to reckon the good effect which they produced upon the minds and characters of those who mainly worked them. No statesman reached the highest office in the country without having gone through an amount of wear and tear which exhausted more than trained him. (Cheers and a laugh.) The bloom was very much off the plum before success was achieved at all and when it was achieved, little more was achieved than a right of initiative, with the certainty that the actual out-turn of his activity would take a form very different from that which approved itself to the statesman's own mind. (Hear, hear.)





Very different was it with the Viceroy. Going to India generally in the prime of life, he passed about all his time in a climate certainly quite as favorable to health as that of the House of Commons. (A laugh.) Far from being exhausted by a constant drain on his intellect, unaccompanied by any adequate process of restoration, he was at least for the first two or three years of his residence in India perpetually taking in new ideas, and growing no less in knowledge than in the power to use it. Instead of wasting his energies in guarding himself against the criticism of keen opponents or lynx-eyed candid friends—(a laugh),—instead of holding himself ready at any moment to make a speech an hour long about some miserable trifle of administration or patronage—(“Hear” and a laugh),—he was only just enough controlled by the Secretary of State in Council to make him reasonably cautious. Whether his political friends or his political adversaries were in power, he might reckon pretty confidently on a full and ungrudging support at home, for it was seldom indeed that India was allowed to become the battlefield of party. (Hear, hear.) It had been usual to describe the position of the Indian Viceroy by a term borrowed from the Roman world. Thus a modern writer had said—

And after Hastings, still there came a great and glorious line  
Of Proconsul on Proconsul to tend his high design ;  
Of councillors and heroes, whose names shall live for aye,  
With the Wellesley of Mysore and the Wellesley of Assaye.

(Cheers). But, in truth, the position of the Viceroy in no respect corresponded to that of a *Proconsul*. *Not only was there no Roman Proconsulate which remotely approached India in size or population—not only were the powers of the Viceroy enormously greater than those of any Proconsul, but the whole spirit in which our Government of India was carried on was utterly different from anything that ever existed in the Roman or any other empire.* (Hear, hear.) This was a fact which people too often forgot when they attempted to cast the horoscope of the British race in Asia. There never was anything in the world the least like our position there, and all reasoning from supposed historical parallels broke hopelessly down. Several recent events had led people to speculate gloomily about the future in India, but assuredly without reason. India was always in a certain sense in a critical situation, for the rule of 200 millions of men by 100,000 aliens was and must for ever continue a matter of extreme difficulty. If, however, we compared India as it was not with some ideal standard, but with India as it ever had been, the small dangers and troubles of





The present would appear in their true light. What dangers there might be below the surface we knew not, but the dangers to which our alarmists pointed were no real dangers at all. (Hear, hear.) Even in finance, which was, and in the nature of things must be, by no means the most satisfactory side of our affairs, we had at present a good report to give. The year which ended on the 31st of March last ended with a large surplus; the year which was coming to an end would end with a still larger one. (Hear, hear.) The little war which we had been carrying on against the Looshai barbarians was drawing to a close, and nothing very serious disturbed the comparative quiet of our own provinces or the Native States, which were scattered up and down among them. He said this in no spirit of over-confidence, for he did not forget that the first message which met Lord Canning when he landed in India was, "All is well in Oude." But of this he was sure, that whether calm days or days of storm, or days of moderate weather, were before us, our affairs would be entrusted to a pilot whose hand on the helm would be very firm. (Cheers). By sending him to the helm, Her Majesty's Ministers had done a wise and patriotic act—(cheers),—and in default of a more authoritative spokesman, he thanked the assembly in their name for the approval which they had expressed by drinking their and his health on that occasion. (Cheers).

Canon Kingsly then proposed "The House of Lords" to which Lord Templeton briefly responded; and Dr. Ridding gave "The House of Commons," which was replied to by Mr. Bonham Carter. After the health of the chairman, Sir W. Grey proposed "The Council of India," which was responded to by Sir E. Perry.—*Home News*.

#### FAREWELL BANQUET TO LORD NORTHBROOK AT PORTSMOUTH.

A FAREWELL breakfast to Lord Northbrook was given at Portsmouth by Alderman Baker, the popular Mayor of that borough, on March 18. Numerous representatives of the towns of the county were present, and the Assembly Room where the banquet was served was crowded with guests who loudly cheered the new Viceroy on his arrival. Success to the new Viceroy of India was the motto inscribed upon a conspicuous balcony, and it gave the key-note to the proceedings of the day.

The Mayor proposed the healths of the Queen, the Prince and Princes of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family, and the Army,





Navy, and Reserved Forces, which were enthusiastically drunk Viscount Templeton, commander of the southern district, responded for the army; Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy returned thanks for the navy; and Colonel Richard for the reserved forces. The toast of the "Bishops and Clergy and Ministers of all Denominations," was proposed by the Hon. Cowper-Temple, and acknowledged by the Vicar of Portsmouth.

The Mayor then proposed "God Speed to Lord Northbrook." His first words he wished to be a tribute of respect to the memory of Lord Mayo. The guests present knew that the tendency of the Barings had always been towards peace, and it was a comforting thought to remember this on the eve of his lordship's departure. With the many commercial changes going on in Europe, it was gratifying to feel that the new Viceroy of India was a man who was cradled and bred in a broad and generous liberal policy.

Lord Northbrook, who was most warmly received by the company, said: It certainly seems to me there is something incongruous in our meeting to-day, when we have read the account in the morning journals of the funeral ceremony performed on the late Lord Mayo. Our hearts are all in sympathy with Lady Mayo in the irreparable loss she has sustained. You, Mr. Mayor, have expressed that feeling in terms worthy of you, and all one can say is, that if any earthly consolation can be given in such sad circumstances, Lady Mayo must feel it now that the loss of Lord Mayo had been felt as a domestic calamity throughout the United Kingdom. What I ventured to anticipate the other day in respect to the people of India has been fully justified, for from the news we have now received, we learn that from one end of the Queen's Indian dominions to the other the deepest sympathy has been shown to Lady Mayo, and the deepest feelings of affection and regard to the memory of her noble husband; not only, as I believe, on behalf of the personal qualities which he so eminently possessed, but on account of the manner in which he performed his duty to his Queen and country, because of the aim he always had before him of benefiting the people whom he governed. Another thing that struck me in the news of the morning was the intelligence that Lord Napier had been called to succeed to the post, and the description of his reception in Calcutta. This shows us that, whatever calamity might occur, and however great might be the calamity which India was called upon to sustain in the death of Lord Mayo, the course





of the Executive Government moves steadily and firmly along its path ; that Her Majesty continues to be firmly established in India at the present time, and that the just and equal path of justice will still maintain its course over the Eastern dominion of the Crown. You will hardly expect me on the present occasion to say much, if anything, in respect to questions connected with India. A few days ago, at Winchester, I said all I could possibly say, with the imperfect knowledge which one must necessarily possess of the present condition of the country. One thing I will remark, namely, that the policy of England towards India has been most clearly laid down, and that those who represent Her Majesty in that country go there charged with the duty of providing to the best of their ability, for the good Government of the people of India. The Executive Government in England is firm, strong and continuous, so that in that respect there is no insuperable difficulty to overcome. On the other hand, there is far greater difficulty with respect to legislation in India, because we cannot and do not there possess the advantage, possessed here more than in any other country in the world, of representative government. In discussing questions of legislation in this country with the representative government we possess, there is ample opportunity to weigh all the difficulties and opinions, so as to be perfectly conversant with questions before legislation takes place. In India it is not so. Without a representative government, and with a great mass of people of different religions, and customs, and habits grouped under one great empire, it must be difficult in the highest degree to ascertain the precise condition of things and the feelings of the people, which are always the most important element of legislation in India, in England, or in any other country. I mention this for the purpose of saying that in my opinion legislation in India is attended with great difficulties, as it is necessary for those who are responsible for that legislation to follow the course which has hitherto been followed, *viz.*, to take every opportunity of consulting the opinions of those who are most conversant with the interests, wishes, and even to a certain extent with what we term the prejudices of the people. I consider it to be a great advantage in the first place to undertake the arduous duties I have to perform under the immediate connection of the Duke of Argyll, who is not only a man of very high ability, but he has always shown the greatest interest in Indian subjects, and the greatest desire to benefit the people of India. I can most honestly say that





it is a great advantage to me to be placed in connection with many men of high distinction whom I have known for many years and who form part of the Council of India; and it will be a great advantage to me to find on my arrival in India men of the greatest ability constituting the Council and the general government of India. Further, I believe that in that great dependency the powers of the Anglo-Saxon race bring into service of the Crown the highest activity in both civil and military appointments. The noble lord, in conclusion, acknowledged the many marks of friendship he had received since his appointment to the Viceregal office, and thanked his Portsmouth friends for the honor they were, through him, paying to his father, who represented the borough for nearly forty years. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stone, M. P., in responding for the borough members, said the House of Commons deeply felt the responsibility cast upon it with respect to India. The tendency of political events was more and more to cast all authority, and with it responsibility in a great measure upon Parliament, and particularly upon the Lower House, and there could be no greater political responsibility than the political problem they were called upon to solve in the administration of India. The Under-Secretary of State for India said the other day, the present condition of the country was prosperous and satisfactory but notwithstanding this there must at all times be a tendency to make our position in India more difficult. This he (Mr. Stone) said with two facts in view. First, the political tendency of our own country towards doing away with all superiority of class over class, and everything which savoured of arbitrary authority; and second, the rapidly increasing education of the very clever people of India. With these considerations in view. He felt that to carry on such a Government as our own, aristocratic and arbitrary must, in the face of the rapidly increasing education, be a work of growing difficulty. We therefore required a Viceroy who combined firmness with the greatest possible delicacy, and who would pursue a broad policy without wavering and that would allow of no undue latitude or freedom that could, without check, reach the boiling point of rebellion. There were some who thought the House of Commons should take a more direct part in the Government of India; but the House acted wisely in not attempting too much interference. It was a great advantage to have the Viceroyalty in able hands; and all who had witnessed Lord Northbrook's power



in both Houses might congratulate themselves that so responsible a work was placed in his hands.

Mr. Cowper-Temple, M. P., responded for the county members. We had, he said, benefited India by our actions and reticence; we had never made it a field of party strife; and we most wisely declined to interfere with the private grievances of native princes.

After a few local toasts, and the health of the chairman had been given, the company dispersed.—*Home News.*

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### ARRIVAL OF LORD NORTHBROOK AT BOMBAY.

AMID the thunders of cannon from sea and shore, and the enthusiastic cheers of a vast multitude of people, the RIGHT HONORABLE THOMAS GEORGE BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India, landed yesterday evening at Bombay. For days past the arrival of His Lordship has been looked forward to with great interest by all classes, for it was known that the reception would be worthy of the occasion, and that the spectacle of the landing would be one which for brilliance and impressiveness would put in the shade everything of the kind which has been seen here for a long time past. All over the world scarlet coats, gold lace, waving plumes, and the gay dresses of the weaker sex, go far towards making the success of public reception; and yesterday there were all these and more; and the bright beams of a declining tropical sun lit up everything with a glory of its own, and left nothing wanting to complete the splendour of the scene. East of the Suez Canal, there is perhaps no place more admirably fitted by nature than Bombay for the celebration of an event of this description. One of the loveliest sights in the world meets the eye of the traveller as he enters India by its western gateway. The noble harbour, with its forests of masts, its picturesque coast line, its innumerable boats gliding hither and thither, its many islets clad to the water's edge with the richest tropical verdure, its shores fringed with stately palm trees, and the glorious glimpses of the distant ghauts hiding their heads amongst the clouds, form a tableau of surpassing beauty, and one which seen once can never fade from memory. Then there is that delicious first view of Malabar Hill, with its numerous neat white bungalows peeping out through the dark green trees, and perched on all sorts of rocky eminences. That alone is calculated to impress a traveller approaching our shores for the first





time with a high idea of the rare beauty of Bombay and its suburbs; in which respect its approaches from seaward differ from those of its sister capitals on the other side of the peninsula. All these and many other equally attractive and varied sights would greet Lord Northbrook's eye yesterday, as H. M. S. *Glasgow* steamed slowly towards the Apollo Bunder.

Apart from its natural beauties, the harbour presented yesterday an unusually gay appearance. The six ships of the Flying Squadron, the *Briton*, the *May Frere*, the vessels of the Bombay Marine, and the yachts of the Bombay Yacht Club, were covered from masthead to jib-boom with bunting, and all the neighbouring vessels had their colours hoisted. So many large Men-of-war as are now lying in Bombay harbour have never before, at one time and place, been seen in Indian waters; and the prominent part they took in yesterday's ceremony added greatly to its dignity and splendour.

The *Glasgow* was signalled about noon yesterday; and three guns from the Light-House, followed by the same number from the saluting battery, soon carried the welcome news through every street and lane of the city. Crowds flocked down to the bunders to see the ship come to her anchorage, and we should fancy that from the heat of the weather, and the excitement of the occasion, a famous trade was driven at Mr. Hammond's Refreshment Rooms. To reach her moorings, the *Glasgow* had to pass all the seven Men-of-war in the harbour, and as she came abreast of each in turn a royal salute was fired. Indeed, for about two hours yesterday afternoon, the constant booming of big guns deadened all other sounds.

It was arranged that Lord Northbrook should land at the Apollo Stairs at half-past five o'clock in the evening, when the sun's rays would have lost much of their power, and when the evening breeze would have reduced the atmosphere to that delicious temperature which, excepting in Bombay alone, cannot be met with on the plains of India. The arrangements for the landing were entrusted to Captain Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, in conjunction with Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, and the manner in which their duties were carried out left nothing to be desired. The south and east sides of the new Wellington Pier were decorated with flags. From the head of the stairs to where a carriage was waiting to receive his Lordship—a distance of about sixty feet—a carpet of scarlet cloth was laid down; and on each side of the carpet seats were reserved for ladies. Every precaution was





taken to prevent undue crowding. A guard of honor was furnished by a detachment of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment who were drawn up opposite the landing place. Another portion of the detachment formed a street by ranks placed inwards along the road leading from the Apollo Bunder; and the detachment of the 11th N. I., the 19th N. I., and the 21st N. I., continued the street through Rampart Row all along the Esplanade, as far as the verge of the native town. The men were placed at a distance of six paces from each other with an interval of thirty paces between the ranks. The military were under the orders of General Stock, the Brigadier Commanding the Presidency Division.

By five o'clock those who intended to witness or participate in the reception began to assemble at the Apollo Bunder, and some time before half-past the pier and its surroundings were crowded. The place set apart for gentlemen of Her Majesty's services was gorgeous with uniforms, civil, military, and naval. The ladies' seats were all occupied with the beauty and fashion of the city. There were native chiefs and princes blazing in jewels and gold, with swords by their sides and bangles round their ancles; and there were many other natives who were neither chiefs nor princes, but simply prominent citizens of Bombay, who had assembled to welcome their new ruler. As for the Europeans unconnected with the services, their name was legion. Amongst those present, we noticed the Commander-in-chief (Sir Augustus Spencer) and a brilliant staff, the majority of the members of the Legislative Council, all the Secretaries to Government, all the Judges of the High Court, the two Princes of Akulcote, the Chief of Koorundwar, the Chief of Sanglee, H. H. Ali Shah, Akbar Shah, the Bishop of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, General Sir William Merewether, General Stock, General Fraser, General Barr, Colonel Gell, Colonel Shortt, Major Moore, Major Goodfellow, the Director of Public Instruction, the Oriental Translator to Government, the Superintendent of Marine, the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, &c. The foreshore was densely covered with natives of all castes and creeds, who seized upon every "coign of vantage" wherefrom they might catch a glimpse of his Lordship as he drove past.

A few minutes before the time fixed for the landing, a deputation consisting of the chief Secretary to Government, the Superintendent of Marine, the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, and H. E.'s Aide-de-Camp, proceeded on board the *Glasgow* to accompany Lord Northbrook on shore. All eyes were now directed towards the *Glasgow*.





Very soon a boat was seen to push off; the yards of all the men-of-war were instantly manned, and a subdued cry "He is coming," was heard. As soon as the boat bearing his Lordship got clear of the ship, a royal salute was fired from the ships of the Flying Squadron—the *Glasgow*, the *Briton*, and the *May Frere*; and as the boat neared the shore, three enthusiastic cheers were given by the multitude assembled on the Bunder, which were caught up by the still greater multitude congregated on the foreshore, and re-echoed far along the line. On landing, his Lordship was received at the foot of the stairs by the Commander-in-chief, the Chief Justice, General Stock, Mr. Justice Gibbs, Mr. Peile, and other gentlemen. Then came a salute of 21 guns from the saluting battery, during which his Lordship walked slowly towards his carriage, gracefully acknowledging the cordial salutations of welcome which greeted him on every side, and shaking hands with many of the officials present. Then his Lordship, who, by the way, was looking remarkably well, stepped into the carriage, and drove off to Government House, Parel; and the reception ceremony at the Bunder was over.

"May God bless and preserve you," said our well-known Parsee Judge to Lord Northbrook the moment his Lordship landed; and we feel sure that such is the wish of every honest and loyal heart in the vast empire over which his Lordship has been appointed to rule.

Lord Northbrook stays a few days in Bombay before proceeding to Calcutta. Last night his Lordship was entertained at a State ball at Government House.—*Times of India*.

### LORD NORTHBROOK AT BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW morning at half-past eight, Lord Northbrook, accompanied only by his personal staff, will leave Bombay for Calcutta by special train. The train will stop for some hours at Allahabad, and again at Benares. His Lordship being naturally much interested in the Holy City of the Ganges. It is his intention to reach Calcutta on Friday to be in time to be installed on the same day, so that Lord Napier of Merchistoun may leave on Saturday morning to start for England from Bombay by the following mail. The Viceregal carriage has been sent across from the other side of India for the Viceroy's use. By His Lordship's special request, another carriage will be attached to the train for the use of district officers whom he may wish to consult on his journey. At present His Lordship is taking





great interest in the sights and works in and about Bombay. On Friday evening, he was at the ball at Government House given to the officers of the Squadron, and led off the dance with Mrs. FitzGerald. He left early however. On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Ormiston by appointment waited on His Lordship with the plans and report of the Elphinstone Estate. After going through these carefully, His Lordship accompanied by Sir William Merewether, Colonel Keatinge, Colonel Fraser, two of his personal staff, and Mr Ormiston drove to the Elphinstone Estate, and was conducted over the grounds by Mr. Ormiston. Lord Northbrook expressed himself greatly surprised at the extent of the work already done, and pleased with the way in which it had been executed. His Lordship afterwards drove to the Arthur Crawford Markets, and getting down walked through them. He was highly gratified at the sight, and declared that the markets surpassed anything of the kind he had ever seen in London. He then visited the Cotton Green. Afterwards he drove to the Bunder—going thence to the band-stand where he was warmly received, the people raising a hearty cheer as he approached. Yesterday he rode round Mahim, and went to the top of Worlee Hill with the object of having a fair view of the coast line, His Lordship, we understand taking much interest in the defences of Bombay on that side. In the evening he attended the Cathedral, which was filled by people who had an idea that they would see the Viceroy elect there. They were not disappointed—indeed, they were favoured, as the Governor's party did not arrive till after the services had commenced. For to-day the arrangements about His Lordship's movements are still uncertain. He will either go to Toolsee, or drive round the town and visit one of the cotton presses. A Government notification issued yesterday intimates that His Lordship will unveil the Queen's statue, regarding which more rumours have been circulated than one could have imagined. The ceremony will take place at half-past five. After the unveiling, we understand, His Lordship will visit privately the Alexandra Institute. Our friends at Calcutta, who felt so uneasy on merely learning that the new Viceroy was to stop here for a day or two, will, we fear, be seriously alarmed on hearing that Lord Northbrook is quite delighted with Bombay, and everything he has seen in it, especially with the markets and new public buildings on the Esplanade. However, our Calcutta friends may be comforted on Friday, when they will have the ceremony of installation all to themselves. We believe His Lordship would have been delighted to stay to the





feast to be given to the Jacks to-morrow afternoon, but unfortunately his other arrangements will prevent him. However, since His Lordship is so well pleased with Bombay, it may not require a particularly warm fancy to suppose that he will share the time of his Viceroyalty with this presidency, not altogether unimportant, as well as with Bengal.—*Bombay Gazette.*

### UNVEILING OF THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

THE Right Hon. LORD NORTHBROOK, Viceroy and Governor-General of India elect, performed his first public act in this country yesterday afternoon, by unveiling the statue of Her Majesty the Queen, presented to the city of Bombay by Khunderao the late Gaekwar of Baroda in commemoration of the transfer of the direct administration of India from the Company to the Crown. The statue has been erected on the Esplanade, in the centre of the series of magnificent public buildings with which Bombay is being adorned. Mr. Mathew Noble is the sculptor, and the design, which was submitted to and approved by Her Majesty, has been carried out at a cost of a lakh and half of rupees. It is a colossal sitting statue in the best Carrara marble, with a richly ornamented cupola nearly fifty feet high, also executed in the best marble of various colors. The Royal coat-of-arms is placed on the front of the pedestal, and the Star of India in the centre of the canopy; while on the enriched part, immediately above the statue of Her Majesty, the rose of England and the lotus of India, accompanied by the mottoes, "God and my Right," and "The Light of Heaven our Guide," stand out prominently. Besides these accessories, others are also introduced in the design, such as the symbols of strength and friendship—the oak and ivy leaves—respectively adorning the plinth and capitals of the columns, with the oak, ivy, and lotus leaves enriching the mouldings surrounding the entire work. Four panels between the columns have been provided as spaces for the inscriptions in four languages. In every respect the statue and its elaborate canopy are a work of great beauty, and are worthy of the splendid buildings by which they are surrounded, of the princely munificence of Khunderao Gaekwar, and of the world-wide reputation of the sculptor.

H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has from the beginning taken great interest in the progress towards completion of the statue, and it was his intention, we believe, to signalize the close of his administration by taking the principal part in the unveiling ceremony; but the opportune visit to Bombay of Lord Northbrook rendered it possible to make the ceremony still more imposing than it would have other-





wise been, and, at the request of Sir Seymour, his Lordship gracefully undertook the duty.

The ceremony took place at half-past five o'clock yesterday evening, and was performed in a manner befitting the occasion. A large platform capable of accommodating four or five hundred persons, was erected in front of the statue. The platform was covered with Brussels carpeting, and chairs were placed for the reception of spectators, space being reserved at the end facing the statue, for his Lordship, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and the principal officials of Government. Outside, the platform was draped with scarlet cloth, and carpets of the same material covered the steps and the portion of the road over which his Lordship had to pass on stepping out of his carriage. All around were planted lofty flagstaffs, brilliant with blue and white cloth, and flying the banners of nearly every nation under the sun. The statue itself was veiled with the Royal standard of England. The detachment of the 83rd Regiment formed a guard of honour, and the Native troops of the garrison, formed in double columns, with their bands in attendance, surrounded the whole. Although half-past five was the time appointed for the ceremony, the Government notification printed for the newspapers of yesterday morning requested that ladies and gentlemen intending to be present should assemble not later than five o'clock, and by that hour the platform was crowded, presenting a most brilliant appearance. It was a repetition of the scene at the Apollo Bunder on Friday, but the proceedings taking place on a more confined area the effect was much more splendid. All the Heads of Departments, the Secretaries to Government, and the officers of the civil, naval, and military services were in full dress, and uniforms, scarlet and blue, gold lace, medals, and crosses were as plentiful as leaves in Vallombrosa, or bees around Mount Hybla. Ladies too mustered in great force, and the picturesque costumes of prominent native gentlemen were to be seen here and there on the platform. The wide roadway was densely packed with Natives of all castes and creeds, and looked like a perfect sea of many-coloured puggies, and dusky faces. There could not have been less than five thousand persons present at the ceremony.

Precisely at half-past five, a commotion in the crowd, a sudden clearing of the road, and a clattering of horses' hoofs, announced the approach of Lord Northbrook, H. E. the Governor, and the ladies and gentlemen from Government House. On his Lordship walking on to the platform, all stood up to receive him, the gentlemen baring their heads, although the sun's rays were still very powerful. His





Lordship bowed his acknowledgments, and shook hands with many of the gentlemen present. After a few moments occupied in this manner.

H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald said : My Lord Northbrook, my Lord Chief Justice, Sir Augustus Spencer, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Being, as you are all aware, about to leave India, and to close my official connexion with this presidency, I remembered an obligation I was under to take an opportunity, before I resigned the power which for five years has been entrusted to me, of taking, part in the ceremony of to-day. But as soon as I learned that your Lordship was likely to pass through Bombay on your road to Calcutta, to assume the high office to which Her Gracious Majesty has appointed you, I felt that an additional dignity and an additional grace would be given to the ceremony if you, my Lord, were to undertake the duty which I proposed to myself. And although you have not yet officially assumed the position to which you are appointed, yet your first public act in India will be one in which the people of this city will take very much interest, and by which all are glad to testify their obedience and their attachment to the Throne. The statue which you are about to unveil, Lord Northbrook, was presented to the citizens of Bombay by the late Gaekwar of Baroda, the wealthiest and most powerful of the native Princes whose territories are included in this presidency. It was designed by His Highness to commemorate the day upon which her Majesty assumed the direct administration of her Indian empire; and it has been presented to this city at a cost, I believe, of upwards of a lakh and a half of rupees. But costly as it is—and as the gift of a Prince ought to be—and beautiful as I think you will find it as a work of art, it is principally interesting because the most powerful of our native Chiefs desired to testify his loyalty to our common Sovereign. It is this point of view, I am sure, in which it will be most interesting to you, Lord Northbrook, and I now invite you to perform the duty which you have undertaken at my request; and your compliance with my request that you would undertake it, I desire to acknowledge most gratefully on my own account and on account of the citizens of Bombay. (Applause.)

The Right Hon. Lord NORTHBROOK, after the applause which greeted his rising had subsided, said : Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The graceful tribute of loyalty and attachment to the Crown presented to the city of Bombay by the late Gaekwar of Baroda will shortly be unveiled, and take its place among the beautiful





monuments which adorn the city of Bombay. It will not require the acclamations, with which I am satisfied the unveiling of the statue will be followed, to satisfy Her Majesty of the loyalty and attachment of this city. Testimonies more than once, and during a series of many years, have been given of that loyalty and of that attachment. Only to allude to last few years, it is not long ago that one of Her Majesty's sons was received in this city with all the acclamations and all the testimonies of loyalty which he could have received in any portion of the wide British empire. Later still, when the life of the Prince of Wales for many weeks was hanging upon a thread, from every creed in this city arose the prayer to God that his life might be spared to the empire and to Her Majesty. Again, and at a still later time, when a great calamity befel Her Majesty's Indian empire—when my predecessor, Lord Mayo, was struck down in the midst of his career by an obscure assassin—from the whole of this city, as from the whole of India—from the whole of this city, there arose one feeling of sorrow, of sympathy, and of loyalty, adequate to so great and so melancholy an occasion. That testimony, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, I know very well, both here and throughout India was given to the memory of Lord Mayo, not only as the representative of the Queen of England, but from the high appreciation of his personal qualities which was and is rightly entertained by all those who came in contact with him during the course of his career. (Applause.) And by the natives of this country more especially, was that tribute a personal tribute; because, not only did Lord Mayo show in the course of his administration of the Indian empire as the representative of the Crown, a perfect disregard of self, high qualities of statesmanship, remarkable affection and cordiality in his intercourse with every class and order of Her Majesty's subjects with whom he was brought into connexion; but more especially remarkable was Lord Mayo, I believe, and I know from what I have seen of his writings, and from what I know of his sentiments—more especially remarkable was he for the affection and interest which he felt for all classes of the natives of India throughout the length and breadth of Her Majesty's dominions in this country. (Applause.) To these marks of loyalty to which I have alluded, I can perhaps add one more, and with it express my own sense of the honour with which, as Her Majesty's representative, I myself have been received in the city of Bombay. (Applause.) These marks of honour, unlike the marks of sorrow upon the death of Lord Mayo, I cannot for a single moment attribute to any personal merits of my own: they are solely due to the





feeling of loyalty and attachment to the Crown which are entertained by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in the city of Bombay, and can only be accepted by me in my personal capacity as the humble representative of Her Majesty in this country; but they will be remembered by me as an inducement, to the best of my abilities, to follow in the steps of my predecessor, Lord Mayo—(applause)—and to do my duty to the full amount of strength, both of mind and body, which God has given to me. (Renewed applause.) Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, this statue of Her Majesty takes a fitting and appropriate place amid the magnificent public buildings with which the city of Bombay is adorned, and will be adorned, which stand around it. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has alluded to the fact that his Highness the late Gaekwar—and I may take this opportunity of repeating the expression of regret which has been conveyed to me to-day, that His Highness the present Gaekwar has, by unavoidable circumstances alone been prevented from being present on this memorable occasion—Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has mentioned that this statue, which is about to be unveiled, has been presented to the city of Bombay, not only as a mark of His Highness' attachment and loyalty to the Queen, but also in commemoration of the time when Her Majesty assumed the direct government of her Indian territories. I say, then, that the statue is fitly placed here amid these magnificent buildings. It is fitly placed in this great city of Bombay for several reasons. These buildings, when complete, will represent, surrounding, as they will, the statue of Her Majesty—all the great functions of Government which the Crown exercises in this empire. There are standing around it not only the offices of Government, but the great educational establishments of Bombay, and of the presidency of which Bombay is the capital. There will be here the Courts of Justice, representing the majesty of the law equally distributed amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. There will be here buildings which will fitly represent the great commerce of the port; and there will be here, moreover, more than one instance of the magnificent liberality of the natives of this city in supplying to those amid whom they dwell, the means of intellectual and moral improvement. It is fitly placed here, too, in this city, because the city of Bombay is the first, or at least the nearest, connection between the great empire of India and Her Majesty's dominions in Great Britain and Ireland. Looking down almost from where I stand upon the shipping which conveys the produce of India to our shores, and seeing, as I almost can from where I stand, no unworthy representatives of the





navy of England—(applause)—by means of which the trade of England and India is protected throughout the whole length and breadth of the ocean in all portions of the world ; here, on the spot where the first acquisition of the British Crown in these great territories was made, this statue is, I am satisfied, most fitly and appropriately placed. (Applause.) The statue, ladies and gentlemen, is the work of a great sculptor, and when it is disclosed to our view, I hope that will do honor to him, and honour to the place in which it will remain. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, I feel highly indebted to your courtesy and kindness for having given me the opportunity of performing a duty which is a most gratifying one to me to undertake : indeed, had it not been that I know that a somewhat similar occasion is shortly to follow, I should have much regretted that your Excellency had not yourself, before leaving the presidency, undertaken a duty which I feel it must have been a sacrifice on your part to have placed in my hands. (Applause.) One thing I trust I may be allowed to say on this occasion, and that is that when Sir Seymour Fitzgerald leaves this presidency, and takes at home that distinguished part which his high abilities assure that he will at once take—(applause)—he can carry with him nothing but a pleasing and a proud recollection of the spot on which we now stand. (Applause. For he will remember that some of the most magnificent buildings which can adorn any city, and some of the most perfect plans for the improvement of a great metropolis, have been carried out under his auspices, and that his name, apart from all other acts of his government, will be associated with the crowning work of these buildings, and that is the inauguration and unveiling of the statue of Her Majesty in this place. (Applause.) Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, if I might for one single moment allude to myself, I would but add a second time my thanks to your Excellency for allowing me to say in conclusion that this ceremony at which I have the honour to assist will be ever remembered by me, not only on account of the importance of the act itself, but also to bring back to my mind this magnificent city—the seeming, contented, and orderly population which I have seen during the past few days, and the great trade which accumulates partly for want of proper accommodation upon the wharves around your harbour. And it will be a great advantage to me, in commencing my duties in this country, that I should carry with me a vivid impression of this magnificent, prosperous and loyal city. (Applause.) Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, I now have to perform the task which you have allotted to me. (Loud applause.)





Then Lord NORTHBROOK accompanied by Sir Seymour and the Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy, walked from the platform and ascended a smaller one which had been erected alongside the statue for the purpose, and his Lordship hoisting the standard aside disclosed to the admiring spectators the image of Her Majesty. At this moment the troops presented arms, the bands played the National Anthem, and on a signal from the top of the new Post Office, a Royal salute was fired from the saluting battery, and from each of the ships of war in the harbour. Three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen cried out Lord Northbrook and forthwith three ringing cheers from platform and roadway which might have been heard a mile off, proclaimed the loyalty of the spectators, and testified that the ceremony of unveiling the statue was over. Then a Parsee gentleman on the platform called for three cheers for Lord Northbrook, and an equally vigorous response was given; and then Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had three hearty rounds of Kentish fire given in his honour. The whole assembly stayed some moments to inspect the statue, and much admiration was expressed for Mr. Noble's exquisite workmanship. Then the Viceroy elect, the Governor, and suite, re-entered their carriages, and drove away, and the spectators of the ceremony gradually dispersed.

After leaving the spot, Lord Northbrook and party, accompanied by the Governor's body-guard, drove along Rampart Row as far as the Apollo Bunder, and, returning by way of Apollo Street and Church Gate Street, proceeded to the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, in Hornby Row, whither they arrived at a quarter-past six o'clock. His Lordship was received by Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the Chairman, and Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Dosabhoy Ruttonjee Colah, and other members of the managing committee of the Institution. Lady Westropp, Mrs. Fitzgerald and several other European ladies accompanied Lord Northbrook and the Governor, and many native ladies were present. The pupils, about forty in number, were ranged on one side of the school-room, and on the entry of Lord Northbrook rose and sang the National Anthem. After this, his Lordship and Sir Seymour went round amongst the girls, talking with them and inspecting their drawing and needle-work. Then two of the elder scholars delivered recitations, after which there was more singing. When this was concluded, Mr. Manockjee, in the course of a short speech describing the nature and progress of the Institution, read a note he had received during the day from Mr. Cowasjee Jeehangier Readymoney, offering to give



a sum of Rs. 500, to be invested in the five per cents, the interest on which was to be devoted to an annual prize of books, to be called "The Lord Northbrook Prize." Lord Northbrook then briefly addressed the committee and the scholars, saying how gratified he felt at what he had seen in the Institution, and how he regretted that his immediate departure from Bombay rendered it impossible for him to inspect the school more closely. But he had been informed that a good English education was imparted, and he trusted the Institution would continue to prosper. After the usual salutation and distribution of flowers, his Lordship and party left amidst loud cheering.

#### ARRIVAL OF LORD NORTHBROOK AT CALCUTTA.

Last evening, 3rd May 1872, witnessed the arrival in Calcutta of the Right Hon. Thomas George Baring Baron Northbrook, of Stratton, the new Governor-General and Viceroy of India. The bustle and agitation on the Surrey side of Calcutta, where it was notified his Lordship would, in the first instance, arrive by train, was indescribably great. Apart from the large assemblage of the *elite* of Howrah, a great number of people from Calcutta were assembled at the Howrah Railway station, awaiting anxiously the arrival of His Lordship. The scene at the station was exceedingly pleasing. The presence of a number of well-dressed ladies, and that of a large number of influential gentlemen, official and non-official, together with a sprinkling of native gentlemen dressed in costly and shewy attire, imparted a strikingly imposing appearance to the scene. All the arrangements were perfect, with but one exception, and that is, the ladies were not admitted on the platform, but were obliged to stand outside exposed to the sun, and behind a file of chowkeydars, so that they could have had but a very slight glimpse of the new Viceroy. A guard-of-honor of the Howrah Volunteers was drawn up on the station platform under the command of Captain E. W. Hart; the following officers also being present:—Lieutenant Pearce, and Ensigns Young and Langham. A double file of chowkeydars, consisting of 150 men, also lined both sides of the platform. The train conveying His Lordship arrived at the station exactly at 5 P. M., and His Lordship was received by the Secretaries to the Government of India, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled crowd. His Lordship was accompanied by Colonel Earle and Captain Evelyn Baring, his Aides-de-Camp. His Lordship then proceeded to the steamer *Sir William Peel*, which cast off immediately, and steamed slowly down to Chandpal Ghat. All the vessels in the river were decked out in flags, and presented an extremely gay appearance.

At the Chandpal Ghat there was a large concourse of people. His Lordship arrived at the Ghat at 5-35 P. M. Upon landing, His Lordship was received by a deputation consisting of Mr. Dampier, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Wauchope, Commissioner of Police, Mr. John Cowie, the Sheriff of Calcutta, and by the Master Attendant. As His Lordship left the *Sir William Peel*, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Battery in front of the Chandpal Ghat. The road from the Chandpal Ghat to the Government House was lined with H. M.'s 14th Regiment, and 8th Native Infantry. The Band of the 14th Regiment struck up the National Anthem as His Lordship entered his carriage, the troops at the same time making a royal salute. At Government House the Volunteers, who formed a Guard of Honor were drawn up in line at the foot of the grand staircase. The men mustered exceedingly well, there being 310 of all ranks present. As the carriage bearing Lord Northbrook entered the western gate, the Volunteers received him with a royal salute, the Band striking up the National Anthem. His Lordship was received at the foot of the steps by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and at the head of the steps by the Governor-General and his personal staff. Lord Northbrook, accompanied by the members of the Executive Council, at once proceeded to the Council Chamber, where the warrant of appointment was read, and the usual oaths administered by the Under-Secretary in the Home Department. The oaths are two in number: one swear-





ing allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen, the other declaring that he will discharge faithfully the duties of Viceroy of India. There was a considerable number of official and non-official gentlemen assembled on the Government House steps, though we had expected to see more present. Doubtless it being a mail day, prevented many of the merchants and others from attending. Lord Northbrook appeared in excellent health, and showed no symptom of fatigue, as might have been expected after the long and trying journey he had undergone.

### THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE STUDENTS OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE annual distribution of the prizes to the students of the Medical College took place yesterday afternoon at the Theatre of the Medical College, Calcutta. H. E. Lord NORTHBROOK the Viceroy and Governor-General of India (who presided) after the distribution of prizes rose and said :—

DR. SMITH AND GENTLEMEN,—I am exceedingly glad to have been asked to perform the very agreeable duty of giving the prizes to the successful students of the Medical College, because I know that it is one of the most important educational institutions in India. As Dr. Smith has reminded you, it was founded by Lord William Bentinck, and I believe it was then announced that the College was founded for the purpose, not only of providing for the wants of the Government, but also for those of the people. I believe we may say that the objects of the Institution have been to a very great extent, attained. The statistics which Dr. Smith has read to us show that the College has gradually increased until at the present time there are no less than a thousand students ; and moreover, he has, in his report, told us that whereas eleven years ago the paying students in the College amounted only to the small number of thirty, at the present day we have six hundred paying students in this College. This condition of things is very satisfactory, although, as far as the Government is concerned, it may be said to be somewhat embarrassing, since as you may be aware, we have now to consider the interests of the College, and to decide how the additional accommodation, which the increased number of students renders necessary, shall be provided. Dr. Smith has fully described, in eloquent language, the services of some of the distinguished medical men who have filled offices in this Institution. It is clear to me, as it must be to you, that in the main the success of this Institution is due to the zeal and ability of such distinguished medical men as Dr. Mouatt, Dr. Goodeve, Dr. O'Shaughnessy and Pundit Mudusudun Goopto, whose picture I see before me in this Hall, and who will always be recollected with feelings of gratitude and respect by the students educated in this Institution. (Cheers).





I am glad to hear and to learn from the reports which I have read, that the students who leave this College do not confine themselves to the exercise of their honorable profession in life, but also that, wherever they have gone, they have been promoters of education and advancement among the people with whom they are brought in contact; and I am glad to have an opportunity at the present time—especially as I see around me Professors and others, both European and natives, who take, and always have taken, the deepest interest in educational questions in India—of saying a few words—and they shall be very few—upon the general subject of education in this country.

The policy with regard to education in India was laid down in the Despatch written by the Court of Directors of the East India Company in the year 1854. It is one of the most gratifying recollections of my life, that I had the privilege, under the instructions of Lord Halifax, at that time President of the Board Control, of assisting in the preparation of that Despatch. (Cheers.) I need hardly, therefore, assure you that on arriving in India it was a great gratification to me to find that the principles laid down nearly 20 years ago had been adhered to, and that no change had been made in the educational policy which was then announced. It is a pleasure to me to find that Despatch referred to so constantly as it is in all the writings which I have read upon the subject of education, and that it is regarded as what I may term the Charter of Indian Education. (Cheers.) Following, then, the principles that were laid down in that Despatch, I need hardly assure you that I attach very great importance to the maintenance of that high standard of acquirement in the English language—tested by University Examinations,—which has perhaps arrived at a higher pitch in this Province than in any other portion of Her Majesty's Territories in India. I attach great importance to the maintenance of a high standard of English education in this country, because it is the means, and the only means, by which the ample stores of Western literature can be brought within the reach of the native of India. (Cheers.) Following still the principle laid down in that Despatch, I hold that proper encouragement should be given to the study of the ancient historical languages of India (cheers); but whilst holding this opinion, I am at the same time desirous of seeing the blessings of education more widely diffused amongst the great mass of people. (Cheers.)





These principles, gentlemen, as you are aware, were recently laid down for the guidance of the local governments of India, when the detailed administration of the several great branches of Government was placed—most wisely, as I think,—in the hands of those governments; and I should like to say, on the present occasion—because I understand that some misapprehension exists upon the subject—that I am satisfied that there is no man who adheres more sincerely to the principles laid down in that Despatch than His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who is, I am glad to see, here to-day, and who has an opportunity of correcting me if I am wrong. (Cheers.)

I feel sure that some of the proposals that have been made by him have been misunderstood, and that you will find that in all he does it is his desire not to reduce unduly the present high standard of English education, nor to withdraw a proper and fair encouragement from the study of Sanskrit and Arabic, but more especially to carry out the principles of the Despatch in extending to the great masses of the people that education which, in spite of all our great efforts in this direction, has yet to find its way to many parts of this great Empire. I am also glad to assist in this ceremony, because I feel that this College fills, to some extent, an important function in providing for the educated young men of this province, and, as we have seen to-day, even to students from other parts beyond its limits. It affords them the means of instruction in a profession profitable to themselves and—what is of still more importance—of great utility and value to the public. I am glad to see that similar efforts are now being made in other directions. No doubt a great number of those who receive a high English education in this province, may find most valuable and useful employment in life in the continuance of the studies which they commence at the University—by themselves engaging in the great profession of educating others—in literary efforts by leading the opinions of those with whom they associate, and by disseminating in the native languages of India, that learning which they have had the advantage of acquiring from their knowledge of the English language. (Cheers.) At the same time, gentlemen, it may be said, that there is no room in that occupation for the great number of students who are, year by year, passed out with high English education from the University of Calcutta. What, then, are all those young men to do? Is education in India to become nothing more than a preparation for employment under Government? For my own part, I should be very sorry





that such should be the case. If we go to any University in England, we find that the young men, after having finished their University career, go into different professions of life, and that a very small proportion amongst them embrace actual service in the different offices of the state as a profession. I wish by no means to depreciate the value of that service—no man has more reason to be grateful to it than I have, and no one more fully appreciates the worth of those who have adopted as their profession the Civil Service of her Majesty in England. I believe that I shall find amongst the natives of India men whose services will be as valuable, and for whom I shall entertain equal respect and regard as that which I entertain for the members of the Civil Service in England. (Cheers.) Therefore, gentlemen, I am glad to see that other professions of equal importance to the Civil Service may be adopted by those who go to the Universities, and that these have formed the subject of special study and special examination.

I find that for the profession of Law there is a special course of study prescribed by the College. I am glad also to see that in the profession of Civil Engineering there is a desire shown to promote the education which is necessary for that profession, and I am also pleased to hear that one of your countrymen—the Raja of Vizianagram, who has on many occasions expressed the most enlightened views in respect to matters of public policy—has recently given scholarships for the purpose of encouraging young men to educate themselves in Surveying and in Civil Engineering. (Cheers.)

I had the pleasure the other morning of visiting the School of Arts in this city, and I was exceedingly struck with the great merit of the work of several of the students in that school. There was some work both in respect to wood-engraving, lithography, painting, and drawing, executed in that school which would, I do not hesitate to say, be a credit to any institution of the same class in any part of England. (Cheers.) Those professions—I mean the profession of the Artist and of the Civil Engineer—stand high in the social scale in England. I have many friends in both, and I hope that there are many in this country who have acquired a good English education, and who will think that a successful opening is presented to them in adopting those and similar professions.

When we recollect the great engineering works which exist to the present day, and which remind us of former times in this country when we see the magnificent remains of architecture not so very far from here—I allude to those in the Province of Orissa—it is to my





mind conclusive evidence that there is genius in the people of this country both in respect to engineering and in respect to art, and I should like to see a wholesome rivalry established between England and India in these two great professions in which some of the highest distinctions have been won within the last ten or fifteen years in England by those who have raised themselves by their own ability to high positions. (Cheers.) Another result may be expected to follow from the development of art in India which is of no slight importance—namely, that the manufactures of this country will receive an impulse—that impulse which all manufactures have received by the direction of the minds of educated men to simple processes of manufacture, and the direction of their efforts to lead and guide the taste of those who are actually employed in the manual handicraft of the trade. In saying this I must beg of you to allow me to state that I do not wish to see English art or French art copied in respect to art in India. I believe you will find that you have ample and original material for the exercise of your art in the remains which exist of ancient art in India, which it would be far better for you to copy than to attempt servile imitations of models brought from England or elsewhere.

Gentlemen, I fear I have detained you too long on these subjects, but I will make one more observation. There has been introduced of late years a branch of medical science hitherto almost unknown or at all events neglected—and that is what is called Sanitary Science. In India, it seems to me, there is ample scope for the ability of the students of the Medical College when they have passed from these walls to their professional occupations, in the study of these large sanitary questions. It will enable them to have an interest in something apart from their immediate professional duties, and it will give them an impulse in the pursuit of their studies after they have completed their College course. I do not believe there is anything more dangerous to a young man's success in life than that he should think that his studies are over when his College career is terminated; so far from this being the case, his education has only begun; and it rests with himself whether he will acquire an increased store of knowledge as time goes on, or whether he will deteriorate year by year and become less enlightened than he was even when he left the walls of the institution in which he received his first education. (Cheers.) I hope to see in a few years that knowledge of the people of India which the native medical men so peculiarly possess, addressed more especially to the sanitary condition of the country, and to the great and difficult sanitary pro-



blems which we have to solve, such as the discovery of the real causes of that dreadful fever which has been desolating the districts of this province lately. I hope also that they will lose no opportunity of acquiring information as regards the habits of the people of this country—habits, many of which have been handed down from time immemorial, but which possibly in some cases may be in a measure conducive to those fearful epidemics. Their influence, their advice and assistance in these matters, will not only be of great advantage to the State, but it will also be a source of the greatest possible use to their fellow-countrymen in India. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, in conclusion, I beg to repeat that it has been a great gratification to me to have assisted in this ceremony, and that it will always be my desire during the time in which I fill the office which I have the honor to hold, to give all the assistance and support in my power to an Institution for which I entertain the greatest sympathy and respect. (*Loud applause.*)

H. H. the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal Hon. GEO. CAMPBELL rose and said :—My Lord and Gentlemen,—I feel bound, in deference to the remarks which have fallen from Your Excellency in regard to the part which it has been my duty to take in regulating the education of the country, to declare my fullest adherence to the principles which Your Excellency has so clearly and emphatically stated.

No one more fully appreciates than I do the good qualities of the very many highly educated men which the educational institutions of the country have produced, and I can sincerely say that it is a pleasure to me to have made the acquaintance and enjoyed the friendship of the many intellectual and educated men of this country who occupy high places in office and in the social society of Calcutta. I can assure my native friends that nothing can be further from my mind than to depreciate the intelligent and intellectual character of the people of this country. It has, however, been my effort to endeavour to make high education in some degree more practical than it has hitherto been, and to extend to this country the benefits of Science and Art.

The Government of Bengal had considered it their duty, in so far as it lay in their power, to provide funds for educating the masses, but at the same time I hope that as the means of higher education are developed—as more students flock to their schools—and more talented men come from the Universities, we may find the means of raising the condition of the poor without in any degree deteriorating from the condition of the upper and more intellectual classes of society.

#### ADDRESS TO LORD NORTHBROOK BY THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A DEPUTATION of the British Indian Association waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy on 13th May 1872, to present an address of welcome. The deputation was composed of the following gentlemen :—

Baboo Romanauth Tagore, President ; Rajah Komulkrishna Bahadoor, Baboo Degumber Mittra, Rajah Suttayanund Ghosaul, Bahadoor, Rajah Norendro Krishna, Bahadoor, Vice-Presidents ; Rajah Rajendronarain Deb, Bahadoor, Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, Baboo Peary Chand Mittra, Baboo Rajindralala Mittra, Baboo Kissory Chand Mittra, Baboo Doorgachurn Law, Baboo Debendro Mullick, Roy Issurhunder Ghosaul, Bahadoor, Baboo Tarreny Churn Banerjee, Baboo Moorallydhur Sein, Baboo Jadoolaul Mullick, Moonshree Ameer Ali Khan, Bahadoor, Baboo Chunderkant Mookerjee, Baboo Grishchunder Ghose, Kumar Hurren-



Shri Krishna, Roy Bahadoor, and Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor, Honorary Secretary.

The following Address was read by the President of the Association :—

To the Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook of Stratton, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c.

MR LORD,—We the Members of the British Indian Association meeting in Calcutta crave leave to approach your Lordship with this address expressive of our cordial and respectful congratulations on your assumption of the exalted office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India. While we deeply mourn the circumstances which have led to a sudden change in the head of the Indian Government, we feel thankful that the choice of our gracious Sovereign in the appointment of a successor to the late Lord Mayo has fallen upon a Statesman possessed of such varied experience acquired in some of the most important public departments of the United Kingdom, and of such broad views and generous sympathies as your Lordship.

Your name and fame had travelled to India long before your Lordship's nomination to the present high office. Your Lordship was for many years associated in the administration of India with the noble Earl of Halifax (then Sir Charles Wood), the illustrious Statesman to whom this country is profoundly grateful for many important measures of reform introduced by him, and it is not a little assuring to us to know that your Lordship highly prizes the lessons inculcated by his enlightened, wise, and beneficent rule. Keenly alive as your Lordship has declared yourself to be to "the great principles of Indian policy" enunciated in the memorable Proclamation of the Queen, addressed to the princes and people of India on her assumption of the direct government of the country, and holding as your Lordship does, that "a servant of the Crown who goes to India to take part in its administration will not fail to perform his duty, if he should carry out those principles," your Lordship has inspired Her Majesty's Indian subjects with a hope and confidence which they feel persuaded will be amply justified by your practical deeds. If the administration of India for the last few years points to anything more than another—it is this: the necessity of giving her rest—rest from over-legislation, from over-taxation, from over-anxiety for change in the name of progress, from over-activity for ambitious administrative improvements. And it is a matter of sincere congratulation to us that this violent tendency in Indian administration has not escaped the observant eyes of your Lordship.

It is the humble endeavour of the Association which we have the honor to represent, to act as an interpreter between the rulers and the ruled, to make known to the governors of the country, both here and in England, by lawful and constitutional means, the wants, opinions, and wishes of the people; and in this capacity it has labored for twenty years. Remembering the kind and approving terms in which your Lordship, while a Member of the House of Commons, noticed in your address in 1865 to your constituents of Falmouth and Penryn, the loyal support which we then felt it our privilege to give to the administration of Sir Charles Wood, we humbly trust that your Lordship will be graciously pleased to accord a favourable hearing to such reasonable representations and suggestions as we may consider it our duty to urge, however imperfectly, in the interests of justice and good government, in vindication of the rights of the varied Indian community, or in elucidation of important public questions :—We have the honor to be, &c., &c.

*The 13th May, 1872.*

His Lordship having received the address, replied as follows :—

I am sincerely obliged to you for the cordial manner in which you have welcomed me to Calcutta.

I am fully sensible of the great responsibilities which devolve upon me, and that it is only by the help of God that I can in any degree adequately fulfil the duties of the high office with which I have been entrusted by Her Majesty.

It is a great pleasure to me to hear that you have not forgotten the benefits conferred upon India by Lord Halifax, under whom I had the honor to serve when he filled the offices of President of the Board of Control and Secretary of State for India, and for whom I feel the greatest affection and respect.



From my first entrance into public life, I have taken a great interest in questions relating to the administration of H. M.'s Indian Territories, both in consequence of the opportunities afforded to me by my official duties, and from the circumstance, that my family has for many years been connected with India. My great-grand-father, Sir Francis Baring, was Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East Indian Company, during an eventful period of Indian history. My grand-father, Sir Thomas Baring, was in the Civil Service of the Company in this Presidency, and my father was born in this city. I hope, therefore, that I may feel that I do not come among you quite as a stranger, and I can assure you that I enter upon my duties with a sincere affection for the Natives of India, and an earnest desire to promote their happiness.

The great principles of Indian policy, as you observe in this address, were clearly laid down by the gracious Proclamation which was issued by Her Majesty on assuming the direct Government of India. That England desires no territorial aggrandisement—that equal justice shall be dealt to all—that any attempt at disorder will be promptly repressed—that religious liberty shall be maintained, and that the feelings and interests of all classes and creeds shall be duly considered to those principles, as it is my duty, so is it my desire, to adhere. You have alluded in the same terms as have been used by other public bodies in India to the lamented death of my predecessor, Lord Mayo—Following in his steps, I shall endeavour so to arrange the Imperial expenditure as to bring it within the ordinary sources of revenue.

Local requirements, however, have grown up of late years in India, as elsewhere, in consequence of the moral and material progress of the country, and these wants must, if they are to be met at all, be supplied by local funds raised and expended with the assistance of the people in different parts of the country. Your intimate acquaintance with English affairs, makes it hardly necessary for me to remind you that wants of the same kind have been, and are now being, met in England in the same manner from local sources.

Measures for this purpose have recently been introduced here, in the consideration of which some of your body have rendered valuable assistance to Government; and as I have alluded to the subject, I wish to say that, in my opinion, the decision that persons deriving their incomes from land, under the permanent settlement in Bengal, shall bear their fair share in providing for such local requirements, was just. I trust, gentlemen, that the Government may depend upon you to assist them to the utmost of your power in securing that the money locally raised shall be expended for the advantage of the districts in which it is levied, and I hope also that you will use the great influence which the extensive acquirements you possess, and your social position enables you to exercise over your fellow-countrymen, for the purpose of making clear to them the views and intentions of Government in this, and in other matters affecting their welfare.

I was well aware, gentlemen, that you represent one of the most important interests of this part of India, and you have very agreeably reminded me of your position by recalling to my recollection a speech made by me some years ago to my constituents at Falmouth; and I can assure you that I shall gladly receive from you any suggestions which you may wish to offer from time to time upon questions affecting those interests.

I have only to offer you again my sincere thanks, both for the address which you have presented to me, and for the opportunity you have given me of making acquaintance of the members of the British Indian Association.

#### ADDRESS OF THE MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

AT 4 P. M. on Thursday, the 9th May, 1872, a deputation of members of the Calcutta Mahomedan Literary Society waited on His Excellency the Viceroy at Government House, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Kazee Abdool Baree, *President*; Prince Mahomed Ruheemooddeen (*of the Mysore Family*) and Moulvie Abbass Ali Khan, *Vice-Presidents*; Moulvie Abdool Lutef Khan, Bahadoor, *Honorary Secretary*; Shaikh Esa Bin Kurtas, Moulvie Abdool Hakeem and Syud Moortaza Bibbihanee, *Members of the Committee of Management*; Prince Mahomed Hoormuz Shah and Prince Mahomed



Walagohur Shah, *Members of the Mysore Family* ; Hajee Meerza Abdool Kureem Sheerazee ; Meerza Mohamed Bakur Sheerazee ; Meerza Mohamed Mahdee Sheerazee ; Khuleefah Syud Mahomed Hossain and Syud Mahomed Ali (*of Puttialah*) ; Meer Mohamed Ali ; Moulvie Mahomed Khan, Bahadoor ; Aga Mahomed Hossina Sheerazee ; Aga Mahomed Ali Sheerazee ; Moulvie Syud Ruzzeooddeen Ahmud ; Shaikh Kureem Bukhsh ; Chowdhry Asmut Ali Khan ; Moulvie Nawab Jan ; Moulvie Fyazooddeen Ahmud ; Moulvie Fuzli Ali ; Moonshree Kuseemooddeen ; Moulvie Hafiz Mohamed Hatiur ; Meer Rahut Ali, and Meer Syud Ali.

On his Excellency coming to the Throne Room where the members were assembled, Moulvie Abdool Luteef introduced to His Excellency the President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Committee of Management, and other gentlemen present. He then read the following address, at the request of the President and other members of the Society, and with the permission of His Excellency :—

To the Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook of Stratton, in the County of Southampton, and a Baron of the United Kingdom, G. M. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

*May it please Your Excellency.*—We, the undersigned representatives of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta, have been deputed to offer to your Excellency, on behalf of the Society, a cordial and sincere, but respectful, welcome to this country. This Society, established in Calcutta in April 1863, under circumstances of great disadvantage, was soon able to boast among its members many of the leading Mahomedan nobility and gentry in the principal cities and all parts of the empire. Its object is the cultivation of letters and the promotion of the intellectual, moral, and social elevation of the Mussulmans of India. In all countries, however advanced, the best educational institutions require to be supplemented by bodies like our own, to keep up the post-academic intellectual activity of the educated. In this country, particularly among the Mussulmans, such societies were needed for even the initial object of popularizing among the Mahomedan community the educational institutions which the liberality of the State offered its subjects. The Mahomedans had, from a variety of causes, so manifestly lagged behind their Hindoo fellow-subjects, in the race of improvement, through their inactivity, their pride, their unworthy and unjustifiable contempt of foreign culture (a contempt unknown to their illustrious ancestors of Bagdad, Egypt, and Cordova, who sat humbly as pupils at the feet of Greek professors, and who assisted to preserve classical literature and science for modern Europe), that special agency was needed to rouse them from their torpor, to induce them to avail themselves of the educational advantages offered by a beneficent Government, and share the progress, material and moral, of the other races of British India, thus preparing themselves to contribute their quota of young men fit for the service of the State. To the leisured classes, to those who were placed by fortune above the necessity of working for their bread, but who pined and rusted away for want of a career, or any kind of stimulus, our society offers a field of activity which is all pure, healthful, and good, and a means of improvement, of familiarizing themselves with new and better ideas, which would not otherwise be presented to them. Amid the discouragement which they have met with from the vast conservative force of their community, the projectors and active members of the Society have been cheered in their labors by unvarying support and encouragement of the heads of the Government, who have not only received the Society's deputations with kindness and its communications with attention, but have also honored its *conversations* with their presence. May we, my Lord, venture to indulge the hope that your Excellency will be pleased to continue to the Society the countenance and protection with which it has been honored by your predecessors.

It is not for us to venture upon giving advice to your Excellency ; but if your Excellency will permit us to recall a reminiscence of the late most deeply lamented Viceroy, we would solicit permission to refer to the following passage which occurs in the address of the learned Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, delivered at the last Convocation held on the 16th March last :—

"In regard to the special question of the encouragement of education among the Mahomedan of community, it is, I believe, generally known, that Lord Mayo



took the most active and leading part. It is, perhaps, no longer any breach of confidence to say that he himself first drew attention to this subject, and that the resolution of Government in which it was recently discussed and to which I have already alluded, proceeded word for word from his pen ; nor need I, perhaps, hesitate to add that in other more general measures intended for the benefit of the Mahomedans, he took an equal interest, and that this portion of the community have lost in him not only a powerful, but a most sincere, friend."

Having thus lost such a friend, it is but natural that we should look to your Excellency to take up the latest unfulfilled purpose of the late lamented Head of the Government ; and we do this with all respect and reverence as to the Viceroy of the most Gracious of Sovereigns, not in the shape of counsel, but as an expression of hope such as loyal and loving subjects might lay at the foot of the throne.—We have the honor to be, your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servants.

*Calcutta, 9th May, 1872.*

His Excellency LORD NORTHBROOK made the following reply :—

GENTLEMEN,—I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta, which is so largely and influentially represented here to-day.

I am quite aware that the Society was established for the purpose of improving the moral, social, and intellectual condition of your fellow-countrymen of the same faith, and I also know that the members of the Society have, on several occasions, given proofs of their loyalty to the Throne.

It will give great pleasure to me to assist in any way the objects of the Society. I know that my lamented predecessor, Lord Mayo, took the greatest interest in the education and welfare of the Mahomedan subjects of Her Majesty in India, and it will be my duty, to the best of my ability, in the office which I have the honor to hold, to carry out the views of the late Lord Mayo, because I know them to be just and in conformity with the wishes of Her Majesty in the Government of Her Indian Empire.

The Deputation then took leave of His Excellency, and withdrew.

#### ADDRESS OF THE BURRABAZAR FAMILY LITERARY CLUB.

The following Address was presented to His Excellency. The Viceroy in behalf of the Club through Capt. G. Baring, by Baboos Prosad Doss Mullick and Gosto Behary Mullick at the Calcutta Government House :—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring Baron Northbrook, of Stratton in Southampton, F. R. S., G. M. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, &c., &c.

*May it please Your Excellency,—1st.*—We, the members of the Burrabazar Family Literary Club, desire to approach your Excellency with feelings of heart-felt congratulation on your appointment as our Viceroy and Governor-General. We beg to hail our Lordship's presence amongst us with the assurance of our profound respect and cordial welcome.

*2nd.*—Our Society was established fifteen years ago in the heart of the Native quarter, with the object of bringing the European and Native together in literary union and intellectual sympathy, in promoting the cause of social and moral progress of this country, and in diffusing among the masses a healthy education with a view to raise them in the social scale according to the means and opportunities at its disposal. An Anglo-Vernacular School is conducted under its supervision, chiefly with the view of promoting the education of the Hindoostani children.

*3rd.*—The liberal patronage and encouragement which this Society has received from such persons as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Financial Minister, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the elite of the Native and European community, who have taken an active part in its proceedings, show that our humble labors have commanded the hearty sympathy of the foremost men of this country.

*4th.*—We have seen with deep thankfulness and delight the wonderful progress in the arts of civilization and enlightenment which this country





has made under the system of high education began by Macaulay, David Hare, Bethune, and Dr. Duff,—men whose names have become household words in India, a system which under your Lordship's auspices we hope, will receive hearty support, and eventually endow us with blessings enjoyed by the most advanced nations of Europe.

5th.—In conclusion, we beg to join in the prayer already spontaneously offered throughout all India, that your Excellency may be long spared to promote the glory of India and England, to infuse gladness and joy in the unhappy hearths of our toiling millions, who, depressed by a thousand demoralizing agencies, piteously appeal to the Christian philanthropy of England for succor and protection. With feelings of profound respect on behalf of the Society, we beg to remain your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

80, Cross-street, Burra Bazar,  
Calcutta, the 17th May, 1872.

PROSAD DOSS MULLICK,  
Hony. Secy., F. L. Club.

The following reply was received from the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Viceroy in acknowledgment of the address :—

To Baboo PROSAD DOSS MULLICK,  
Honorary Secretary, F. L. Club.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Calcutta, 20th May 1872.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing an address from the Burra Bazar F. L. Club. I have duly submitted the address to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, and in reply I am directed to return you His Excellency's best thanks for your congratulations on his appointment, and for the welcome which you have accorded to him. His Excellency will always be glad to give his encouragement and support to a Society founded with the laudable object of bringing Europeans and Natives together in closer literary union and intellectual sympathy.

I remain, *dear Sir*, yours very faithfully, EVELYN BARING, Captain,  
Private Secy. to H. E. the Viceroy.

#### ADDRESS OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION, DACCA.

To H. E. LORD NORTHBROOK, *Viceroy and Governor-General of India.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—Permit us as the only corporate body in Eastern Bengal, representing Native opinion, humbly to offer a most respectful welcome to your Lordship to our country on the occasion of your assuming the Viceregal sway over the destinies of the hundred and fifty-millions of Her Majesty's most loyal and devoted Indian subjects at a time when every section of the community is lost in bewilderment and surprise at the rapid succession of innovations, which are of late introduced into almost every department of the Administration, without any regard to the wishes and feelings of the people, and which threaten eventually to deprive us of those vested rights and privileges, the maintenance of which intact was guaranteed to us by the proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of the direct assumption of the reins of Government of this empire by the Crown of England.

An apprehension that the doors of what is generally known as high education are being closed against the people, has possessed the minds every section of the community in consequence of the recent measures of Government in direct contravention of the noble and enlightened policy promulgated by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the memorable despatch of 1854.

The imposition of numerous taxes, quite unsuited to the genius and circumstances of the people, such as the Income-tax, the Road Cess, the numerous imposts proposed in the new Bengal Municipalities' Bill, and the enactments of several uncalled-for Acts interfering with the civil, social, and religious customs and usages of the country, have, as is well known, created a feeling of deep alarm, anxiety, and distrust, in the minds of the people.

We, therefore, hail with especial joy your Excellency's advent at this critical juncture, when the country lies groaning under so many grievances and hard-



ships, as the best fitted person to restore the equanimity of the empire which has been so greatly disturbed. The perusal of your Excellency's noble utterances before leaving the shores of England, expressive of your desire to govern India in accordance with the ideas and sentiments of the children of the soil, has filled our minds with confidence and reassurance that your Excellency will not permit the continuance of that retrograde and ruinous policy which threatens to plunge again the country into the darkness of ignorance and superstition from which it was just emerging, and to saddle the people with a number of vexatious and unnecessary taxes, which in their present circumstances, they are ill-able to bear.

And praying that uninterrupted good health and vigour of mind may permit your Lordship to fulfil the sacred mission of promoting the interest and welfare of India's millions committed to your Excellency's care,

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, your Lordship's most humble and obedient servants, on behalf of the "People's Association" at Dacca.

PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION HALL, }  
 Dacca, the 15th May, 1872. }

KALI COOMAR DASS,  
 Hon'ry. Secy.

His Excellency the VICEROY made the following reply : —

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your address forwarded through your Secretary, and to thank you for the welcome with which we have greeted him on his arrival in this country.

Although His Excellency has at present no information as to the scope and object of the People's Association of Dacca, he is well aware of the loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty of her subjects in the province of Bengal, and he fully recognises the frank and open manner in which you have advanced your opinion on the affairs of the country. He therefore takes this opportunity of making some observations upon the matters referred to in your address, especially as he has heard sentiments of a similar character on other occasions since his arrival in India.

His Excellency observes that you assert that recent legislation has interfered with the civil, social, and religious customs of the country, and that changes have been introduced which threaten eventually to deprive you of the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty, on assuming the direct government of India. Special mention is made in your address of the imposition of the Income-tax and Road Cess. Some apprehension appears to be entertained of the measures proposed in the new Bengal Municipalities' Bill, and it would seem that a fear exists that there is an intention on the part of the Government to deviate from the policy laid down in the Educational Despatch of 1854.

His Excellency is fully aware of the difficulties which attend the imposition and collection of a tax upon incomes in India, and of the opinions entertained by some that it is a tax which is unsuited to this country. His Excellency refrains at present from expressing any opinion on this difficult subject, which will in due course receive the best consideration of Government, but His Excellency cannot admit that those who are subject to the tax, as at present imposed, and who constitute the wealthier portion of the community, have any ground for complaining that they have to bear an undue share of the public burdens.

The Road Cess has received the deliberate sanction of the Government of India and of Her Majesty's Government, after the most careful consideration, and His Excellency is satisfied that the measures of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for carrying it into execution will be carefully framed, and that the assistance of the people will be invited to ensure that the funds raised by means of the cess shall be spent for the benefit of the locality in which they are raised.

His Excellency is also satisfied that any representations which may be made by the natives of Bengal on the subject of the new Municipalities' Bill will be carefully considered by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislative Council of Bengal, and he has no reason to believe that there are any real grounds for apprehension on the part of the people as regards the measure proposed in that Bill.





The educational policy laid down in the despatch of 1854 will be scrupulously maintained by the Government of India, as far as His Excellency understands the measures which are now being carried out in this province, they are in accordance with that policy; their aim and object is, without depressing the high standard of proficiency in English for which the natives of Bengal are distinguished, or withdrawing the encouragement which has been given to the cultivation of the ancient languages of India, to extend the blessing of education to the great masses of the people more widely than has hitherto been the case.

You have not alluded specifically to any other measures as affording subject for complaint, and His Excellency is at a loss to understand what enactments have interfered with the civil, social, and religious customs, and usages of the country, or are contrary to the guarantees given in Her Majesty's most gracious proclamation. His Excellency cannot but think that any feelings of apprehension which may exist in the minds of the people, arise either from imperfect knowledge of the measures adopted by Government, or from exaggerated and incorrect rumours as to their intentions. He trusts, therefore, that all persons of influence and education will do their best to calm and allay any such apprehensions. Her Majesty's subjects may rest assured that in any measure which may come before the Government of India, the fullest consideration will be given to the feelings, interests, and customs of the people.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,  
EVELYN BARING, CAPTAIN, R. A., *Private Secy. to the Viceroy.*

#### ADDRESS OF THE SANATANA DHARMA RAKSHINI SABHA.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, &C., &C., &C.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—With the profoundest respect for your high office, we the President, Vice-President, and members of the "Sanatana Dharma Rakshini Sabha," a religious association, which has for its object the maintenance of the ancient Hindoo creed in the midst of political and social changes, heartily welcome your Excellency to the shores of Hindoostan, and pray to Almighty God that your efforts to administer the affairs of this vast Empire with justice, prudence, and firmness, may be eminently successful. Your Excellency's office as Viceroy of India, bears considerable resemblance in its importance, grandeur, and the extent of its authority, to that which was once enjoyed by the Hindoo Monarchs of old, and in later ages, by the Mogul Emperors. The manner in which the affairs of the empire are now conducted under the humanizing influence of civilization and enlightenment, differs doubtless from that which obtained in the times to which we refer, but even in the present day, the will of the Viceroy is most potent in its effect upon the well-being of the people.

Your Excellency has come amongst us at a time, when the profoundest peace prevails throughout the land, and when a general repose offers a favorable opportunity for the consideration of those questions, which affect the dearest interests of the millions over whom Your Lordship holds sway. No more glorious task could be confided to a statesman, than that which requires him to legislate for these vast masses, so as to increase substantially on the one hand, their happiness and prosperity, and on the other, evoke a feeling of loyalty towards the ruling power such as shall knit together rulers and ruled in the closest possible union. We are inspired with strong hope, that both these ends will be achieved by your Excellency, when we remember the family from which you have sprung, and the official antecedents of your life.

It might not be altogether unbecoming in us to suggest for your Lordship's consideration whether the two great principles, which are best calculated to secure success to a foreign Government, and closely endear it to a people of alien races, and diverse creeds, are not these, *viz.* religious toleration in its fullest sense and broadest significance, and the exercise of the greatest possible circumspection in the imposition of taxes. That both these subjects will receive the fullest attention at your Excellency's hands, we have not the remotest doubt.





nor have we reason to apprehend any indifference or slackness on the part of the educated natives of this country, in responding to any call from your Excellency for assistance and information in any matter involving the welfare of the people.

With this expression of loyalty and devotion to the British Government, We have the honor to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants, on behalf of the members of the Sanatana Dharma Rakshini Sabha,

RAJA KALIKRISHNA DEVA, BAHADOOR, *President.*

Calcutta ; 21st May, 1872.

The following is His Excellency's reply :—

GENTLEMEN,—I return you my best thanks for the address which you have presented to me and for your offer of assistance and information in any matter involving the welfare of the people, which offer I cordially accept.

The maintenance of complete religious liberty has always been recognised as one of the guiding principles of the Government of India, and I can assure you it is my firm intention to adhere to that principle in its broadest and fullest sense. I am well aware of the necessity of carefully considering all questions relating to taxation in India, and these questions will receive, as they arise, the deliberate attention of Government.

I have to thank you on behalf of Her Majesty for your expression of loyalty and devotion to the British Government.

#### ADDRESS OF THE CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

To H. E. the Right Hon'ble BARON NORTHBROOK, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MY LORD,—As one of the public bodies of Calcutta, and representing a not unimportant section of the non-official community, we, the Master, Wardens, Committee, and Members of the Calcutta Trades' Association, desire to offer to your Excellency our respectful congratulations and sincere good wishes on your assuming the exalted and responsible office of ruler of British India under our beloved Queen.

Moved as our hearts have been in no ordinary degree by the terrible catastrophe which deprived this country of the services of one, the energy and vigour of whose administration had gained our admiration and esteem, we are profoundly sensible of the promptitude with which your Lordship responded to your country's call.

At no time is an Indian career unattended by risks, and to those usually recognised there has been added, within the last few months, one which, in view of the intense horror which thrilled the heart of the nation, even the bravest might shrink from encountering. But your Excellency has placed the claims of duty above personal considerations; and if the ambition to rule an empire, which is justly considered the most magnificent dependency of the British Crown, in such a manner as shall best conserve and promote the true interests of its people, has influenced your Excellency, it is a motive which must commend itself to our highest admiration.

Your Excellency's long and honourable connection with official life in England, and the record which has reached us of your utterances previous to your departure from her shores and since your landing in India, give us the assurance that we have rightly estimated your Excellency's motives.

We anticipate with confidence the beneficial exercise of your Excellency's talents and energy in the development of the splendid natural resources of this vast country, in affording due protection and increased facilities to trade and commerce, and in promoting a judicious economy in the administration of the finances of the empire.

Praying that your Excellency may enjoy a full measure of health and strength for the discharge of your Lordship's rule may be marked by the increased happiness, prosperity, and loyalty of the peoples under your sway.





We have the honor to subscribe ourselves—Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants,—On behalf of the Committee and Members of the Calcutta Trades' Association,

THOMAS W. BROOKES,  
*Master.*

Calcutta, 11th May, 1872.

His Lordship having received the Address returned the following reply :—

GENTLEMEN, —It gives me great pleasure to meet you here to-day, and it cannot but be a source of gratification to me to receive from so influential a body of my countrymen in Calcutta an address of the description which you have just read to me. You have alluded to the very great loss which Her Majesty's subjects in India have sustained by the death of Lord Mayo, in terms with which I cordially concur, and I feel that loss as deeply as you can yourselves. You have been so kind as to allude to me in a manner I feel I do not deserve.

In accepting the high office which Her Majesty has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have only acted upon the principle which animates all Englishmen, namely, that if they have a duty set before them they should undertake it, and endeavour to the best of their ability to perform it.

You have alluded to the official experience I may have had in England. I have, as you may be aware, had some opportunity of becoming acquainted with the administration of India, having served under Lord Halifax, one of the ablest statesmen of the present day, and a man second to none in his knowledge of and attention to, Indian affairs.

From my former connection with those affairs I have learned two things. One is the importance of the subject to which you allude in your address, namely, the maintenance of the finances in a sound and satisfactory condition. This is a matter of great importance in the Government of all countries, but more especially so in India where, as you know, the difficulties attending an increase of taxation are great, and where, if possible, the finance should be so arranged that the expenditure should be so controlled as to come within the ordinary sources of revenue. The other is, that in legislating for India, dealing as we have to deal with different races of men, spread over a vast territory, with feelings, prejudices, and interests which have to be taken into consideration, it is necessary to use great deliberation and to act with caution. These principles will guide the policy which I shall endeavour to maintain in the position which I have the honor to hold. In conclusion, Gentlemen, I beg to say that upon any subject relating to your interests, or measures for the purpose of promoting trade and commerce, I shall always be happy to receive any suggestions you may desire to offer. At present I am not in a position to discuss any of these questions, but I shall be glad at any time to receive suggestions from you, and to give them all the attention and consideration they deserve. I beg to thank you for your kind address, and for the cordial terms in which you have welcomed me to this country.

#### ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY BY THE LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble THOMAS GEORGE BARING, BARON  
NORTHBROOK of Stratton, *Viceroy and Governor-General of India.*

MY LORD,—On behalf of the members of the Landholders' and Commercial Association, we beg to offer to your Excellency our respectful and sincere congratulations on your arrival at the seat of Government, and your inauguration as Viceroy of British India.

We rejoice to know that the experience gained by your Excellency in the discharge of the onerous and distinguished offices which you have held in the Home Government, more especially those connected with Army Organization and Finance, has given you such an intimate acquaintance with those subjects, as will enable you to exercise a beneficial control over them in this country, and to rectify many errors now existing in their management, to the prejudice of the tax-payer and the public service.

Amongst other measures of importance we feel confident that the Bill now before your Excellency's Council anent the Law of Mortgage in the Mofussil, and





the alteration desired in the same, with a view to afford protection to both mortgagor and mortgagee, will meet with your approval and support, as a measure of vital importance to the great landed and commercial interest of this country.

This Association, representing as it does, so largely the capital and enterprise of Great Britain in the East, invested in indigo factories, silk filature, tea and coffee plantations, coal mines, zemindaries, and other minor industries, looks with confidence to receiving the countenance of your Excellency's Government in its endeavours to watch over and advance the interests of both Europeans and natives, engaged in those enterprises, which have led and are still leading, to the increased prosperity of this vast and important portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

We have the honor to remain, My Lord, Your Excellency's obedient and humble servants for the Landholders' and Commercial Association.

CALCUTTA,  
3rd May, 1872.

(Sd.)

President.

His Excellency said in reply that he was much obliged for the welcome that had been given him in the Address, and that it would, at all times, be his object to give every proper encouragement to the important industries represented by the Landholders' and Commercial Association.

He was aware that a few years ago serious differences existed between the Europeans engaged in some of these industries and a large portion of the native population, which had led to much injury and loss to both sides; and he was glad to think that he had come to the country at a time when no such quarrels existed, but when that peacefulness and good feeling prevailed, which was absolutely essential to the well-being of all concerned in business in the Mofussil. With regard to the particular Bill (referred to in the Address) under consideration of the Council, he could only now say, that it should in due time have his careful consideration. Upon his return from Simla he hoped that he might be able to find time to visit some of the manufactories, &c., and make himself acquainted with the modes in which the enterprises, in which the members of the Association are engaged, are carried on.

#### ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY, BY THE RESIDENTS, AND RATE-PAYERS OF BOMBAY.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord NORTHBROOK, *Viceroy and Governor-General of India.*

MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—In the name and on behalf of the Residents and Rate-payers of Bombay, we, the undersigned members of their Committee, beg to congratulate your Lordship on your appointment to the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and offer you our hearty welcome to this country.

2. The duties and responsibilities which belong to the position of Viceroy of India, call for the exercise of the highest qualities of statesmanship; and we place full trust in your Lordship's practical wisdom and official experience gained in the exercise of various administrative functions in England, for the promotion of the political, social, moral and material welfare of the people of India.

3. We hold this trust with much confidence, and it is enhanced by the sentiments to which your Lordship gave public expression in England on two recent occasions. We are gratified to learn that your Lordship has come to this country with "no new policy to propound;" that "the policy of England towards India has been most clearly laid down, and those who represent Her Majesty in that country (India) go there charged with the duty of providing, to the best of their ability, for the good government of the people of India"; and further, "that a servant of the Crown who goes to India to take part in its administration, will not fail to perform his duty if he adheres to the principles stated in Her Majesty's proclamation"—thus evincing a desire on the part of your Lordship to abide by those great principles of Indian polity, which are so clearly enunciated in that celebrated proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen of England to the people of this country in 1858.





4. As representing the popular body of residents and rate-payers of Bombay, we venture to take this opportunity of bringing to your Lordship's notice, a subject which deeply concerns the welfare of all classes of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Island. A Bill for reforming the constitution of the Bombay Municipality is at present under the consideration of the local Legislature. It is the earnest desire of the people of Bombay that they should have a voice through their own freely-elected representatives in the control and expenditure of the funds of the Municipality. The amount of local taxes raised for Municipal purposes in our Island is upwards of thirty lacs of Rupees (£300,000) annually; and it is an undoubted fact that not one pice of this sum, is under the control of the rate-payers or residents.

5. At present the officers of the Municipality and the Justices of the Peace, all nominated by Government, alone have the management of this Corporation. Although the local Legislature is aware that such a state of things cannot last long, and that the time has arrived when the people's voice must be heard in the Municipal government of the city, we regret to say that the concession offered to the people, in the proposed Municipal Bill, now under the consideration of a Committee of the Legislative Council of Bombay, is wholly inadequate to the number, education and intelligence of the direct rate-payers of this city.

6. The principle of election by the people has been introduced with remarkable success into the Municipalities of the North-West Provinces, which are under the operation of Act VI of 1868, and into Kurrachee. All these places, however, fall immensely short of Bombay in population and importance, and we are at a loss to understand why the same representative principles cannot be freely introduced here. We have taken steps to represent the matter to the Local Legislature, by whom, we trust, the measure will be well considered before it becomes law.

7. Our particular prayer, however, to your Lordship is, that in the event of the local Legislature passing the Bill through the Council with haste, and against public opinion, that your Lordship will give a thorough consideration to the measure before its final sanction by the Supreme Government of India.

8. In conclusion, we beg to hand your Excellency, the copy of a Memorial we had the honor to forward his late Excellency Earl Mayo, on the subject of the Bombay Municipality, which Memorial we believe never came into the hands of the late lamented Viceroy; and we trust that your Excellency will be pleased to receive this, our Address, and grant our request for which your Memorialists will be ever thankful and will for ever pray.

NOTE.—Lord Northbrook did not receive the above address from the Committee personally, as time did not permit. It was therefore forwarded to him, along with a copy of all the petitions and Memorials, relating to Municipal affairs, which had been presented to the Bench of Justices, the Local Government, and the Supreme Government during the previous ten months.

#### PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS OF THE BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

To the Right Honorable LORD NORTHBROOK, G. M. S. I., *Viceroy and Governor-General of India.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—The Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay desire to express their great gratification at seeing your Lordship here a second time within a year, and now as the chief representative of our Gracious Sovereign in this great dependency of Her Majesty's Empire. We desire to renew the expression of our allegiance to the Queen, and to the Government of which, under Her Majesty, your Lordship is the head.

This Corporation has for the last seven years been chiefly occupied with the government of our Municipality, of the importance of which your Lordship will judge when we mention that about £350,000 a year have been spent upon it.

Our necessities are still great, and in view of these necessities and of possible changes in our Municipal constitution, in case such should receive your Lordship's sanction, we, without introducing any controversial matter into this address, solicit your Lordship's favourable consideration on behalf of the people of the city, whose interests we may be said in some measure to represent. Your Lordship, no doubt, is already well informed as to our needs and situation generally in those respects.



Your Excellency, during your brief stay here, will find yourself the midst of the largest population that is gathered together in any city in India—with a greater variety of races, castes, and customs than are found elsewhere in the East, the favourable geographical position of Bombay, and its excellent harbour have in the course of years been the means of bringing together in this city an immense body of people, principally engaged in commercial pursuits, who have been long and favorably known for the industry, and enterprise, and their loyalty to British rule; and when your Excellency takes leave of Bombay at this time, we trust you may be able to carry away with you a favourable impression alike of the city and of the people.

To your Lordship personally we will only further express our thanks for the honour of this visit—the first made by any Viceroy or Governor-General—with a view to the transaction of public business and the conduct of the greatest affairs of State, whilst here, and we beg leave now to express our hope that the visit may be satisfactory in every way to yourself, as well as beneficial to this Presidency, that we may have the honour of seeing you again and again amongst us, and that your Lordship's Government of India, in the interest of the people everywhere, may be long, prosperous, and happy.

Signed on behalf of the Corporation of Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay.

JOHN CONNOR, *Chairman.*

Bombay, 16th November, 1872.

LORD NORTHBROOK replied as follows :—

GENTLEMEN.—You remind me that there is collected together in this city of Bombay a large population differing widely among themselves in race, religion, and customs. Great as those differences may be in one respect, at least, the people of Bombay are unanimous, and that is, in their attachment to the British Government and their hearty loyalty to the Queen. They have given proof of this upon many previous occasions, and now again by the warmth and cordiality of the welcome with which they have greeted my arrival among them as Her Majesty's representative—a welcome which it will be a great gratification to me to bring under the special notice of Her Majesty.

I believe that the assembly in Bombay of the Executive Council of the Government of India will enable us, with the valuable addition of the advice and assistance of Sir Philip Wodehouse, who becomes a Member of the Council when it meets in this Presidency, to dispose satisfactorily of several questions of importance which affect the interests of this city.

For myself, I return my very sincere thanks for the kind sentiments towards me personally, which are contained in your address, and I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to be able again to visit Bombay.

#### REPLY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,—I accept with pleasure, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, the assurance of your devoted loyalty and allegiance to the British Crown. You rightly interpret my desire in visiting the different parts of India to make myself acquainted with the views and opinions entertained by the Natives of India as well as those of the officers of Government, and am therefore glad to receive the expression of your opinion upon several matters of importance. Although the subjects to which you have referred to cannot adequately be dealt with within the limits of the reply to an address, I will make a few remarks with reference to them. You advert to the fact that no regulations have as yet been made by the Government of India under the provisions of the 33 Vic., chap. 111, for the purpose of affording “additional facilities for the employment of Natives of India of proved merit and ability in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India.” I am glad to be able to inform you that these regulations are now under the consideration of the Government of India, and that we hope very shortly to submit them for the approval of Her Majesty's Government at home as required by the Act. So far as I can gather from your address, it appears to me that you consider that the intentions of the Act of





Parliament and of Her Majesty's Gracious Proclamation, to which you also refer would be best carried out by the admission of Natives of India to the Covenanted Civil Service by means of competitive examinations to be held in India. Much has been said by men whose opinions are of great weight against any system of open competition as the only means of admission into the public service, but I am of opinion that the system is probably the best which could be devised to suit the circumstances and conditions of society in England. It seems to me, however, without depreciating the value of high education, that a mere test of intellectual capacity at an early age is not suited under the present conditions of India to form the sole test of the fitness of Natives for employment in offices of importance. Competitive examinations, therefore, in my opinion, would not adequately fulfil the intentions of the Act of Parliament. Of one thing, however, you may rest assured, and that is, that in forming our conclusions the Government of India will recognize to the fullest extent the desirability of gradually extending the employment of the Natives of India in several important branches of the public service. You have briefly alluded to the financial condition of India and to your desire that some remission of taxation should take place. I have recently invited from all parts of Her Majesty's dominions in India, expressions of opinion upon the subject of the incidents of taxation. The answers have not yet been received. It would be premature, therefore, in me, at the present time, to express my opinion upon the future financial policy which will be adopted, for I desire in this, as in other questions relating to the Government of India, carefully to weigh the opinions of those who are best informed upon the subject, before arriving at a conclusion, but you may rely upon my determination to carry out all economies which can properly be introduced into the military and other branches of the public service, and I confidently expect that in the financial arrangements for next year we shall be able to make some reduction in the public burdens. I beg to thank you very sincerely in conclusion for your kind expressions to myself personally.—*Bombay Gazette.*

### THE VICEROY IN CENTRAL INDIA ; MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S DINNER.

Lord Northbrook held a Durbar at Burwai in Maharaja Holkar's territory on the 3rd December 1872, and was present at a splendid dinner given in his honor by His Highness on the same day.

His Excellency's address at the Durbar was as follows :—

Maharajah Holkar, Rajahs and Chiefs of Central India,—  
You are heartily welcome. I am glad to see you all assembled here to show your allegiance to the British Crown, and your loyalty and attachment to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

The occasion is a fortunate one, for I hope to-day to lay the first stone of the bridge which is to carry the Indore Railroad across the Nerbudda into the rich districts of Malwa.

I am happy to have this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the active part which His Highness Maharajah Holkar has taken in furthering the construction of this important line ; and I trust that others among you will ere long secure for your territories the benefits which always follow from the opening of railway communication.

As the Representative of the Queen in India, and in accordance with Her Majesty's commands, which were so faithfully followed by





the Earl of Mayo, it is my anxious desire to respect your honour and your dignity and to maintain the integrity of your dominions. Her Majesty expects in return that the people over whom you rule shall be well and justly governed, and that no cause or serious discontent or disturbance shall arise.

The British Government in the discharge of the duty of preserving peace and order in the country, which devolves upon Her Majesty as the paramount power in India, has occasionally been compelled to assume the management of some of the native States in Central India ; but in so doing we look for no increase of territory or other advantage for ourselves, and I shall be glad whenever our intervention can properly be withdrawn.

Maharajah, Rajahs and Chiefs,—This is the first Durbar that has been held in this neighbourhood by a Viceroy of India. I am very glad that it should have fallen to my lot to perform the pleasing duty, and I can assure you that I shall carry away with me from this place a lively personal interest in your welfare.

The after-dinner speeches were as follows :—

Major-General Daly, in the name of His Highness the Maharajah, proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen, which was received in the usual fashion.

General Daly then said : Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I have now the honor, on the part of His Highness, to propose the health of the Viceroy of India, and to thank him for the honor he has done him in being his guest here to-night. His Highness also bids me say that not only in coming here to-night—not only in coming to Burwai—has he conferred an honor on him, but in joining him in the scene which we witnessed—and I think it is a scene which very few who witnessed it will ever forget—the scene of laying the foundation-stone of this great bridge on a railway which will connect Indore with the sea, and carry produce and extend rapid communication from Nimar, through Central India, into the heart of Hindustan. When the foundation-stone of this bridge was laid this afternoon, the Maharajah stood by the side of the Viceroy, and His Highness was so precise in the alignment, so accurate in squaring the stone, so very particular in the spreading of the mortar, that I think, under such auspices, we may fairly trust that no New Zealander will ever come to the spot and discover the photographs buried inside the cavity. His Highness looked at those photographs with considerable interest. There was his own, and there were those of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, as well as the coins of the day and copies of the newspaper press. All these things interested His Highness, and I trust that many centuries may elapse before they come out to tell their tale to posterity. Well, that scene was a very interesting one, but we have witnessed another here to-day at the Durbar which was held, which cannot but call up in the minds of Englishmen some feelings of pride. No Viceroy has ever before set his foot in this part of Central India, and I think those who witnessed this Durbar and saw the great Maharatta Chief, and those Chiefs of Dhar and Dewas, descendants of the old Rajput Chiefs, the plunderers whom nothing could stay but the English power, those Bheels coming up with their offerings and carrying back with them shawls and things, of worth to them, which, in old days when they lived by the sword, would have been of but little worth—people who witnessed the scene must have felt that how important the Durbar is. I would wish also to say, in connection with this Durbar, that the 80 or 100 Chiefs present would have been ten times that number if I could have accommodated



them. Directly it was known that Lord Northbrook was coming to Burwai, and that a Durbar would be held here, there was the greatest anxiety on the part of all to attend it, and many have come from great distances, without any invitation, to see the great Viceroy of India. Our position here, from the days of Malcolm downwards, has been a strange one. Till Malcolm came, the country was a scene of anarchy, and from that time, except in the convulsion of the Mutiny, not a sword has been drawn, not a shot has been fired, and the people have lived in peace ; and you may well imagine that they were glad to welcome the representative of that great power which has brought them so much security and so much prosperity. I will say little more, but I wish to say on behalf of His Highness how heartily he appreciates the honour that has been done him, and that he begs me to propose the health of the Viceroy of India with all the honors. I think I may safely leave it to my countrymen here to say that they receive that toast as a Viceroy's health should be received, as one who treats all around him with kindly courtesy, as one who fills his position as becomes a Queen's representative. (Loud applause.) I propose to you, therefore, the health of the Viceroy of India, and I am sure His Highness the Maharajah feels that he has received to-night a guest who, by coming here has done honor to himself and his house.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

His Excellency Lord Northbrook said :—Maharajah, General Daly, and Gentlemen,— I thank you very much for the manner in which you have been so kind as to receive the toast which, on the part of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, has been given in such flattering terms—terms which I cannot say I deserve—by my friend General Daly. It is difficult for me to say any more than what one can only say on such occasions as this, that really I am obliged for the compliment paid to me by such a distinguished company as the one that is now assembled here, and to His Highness the Maharajah Holkar for having instructed General Daly to propose my health in the manner he has been good enough to exercise. It is a pleasure to me that the toast should have been proposed by General Daly, not only on account of his distinguished services, not only because he fills the position of Agent for the Governor-General in Central India with the fullest confidence of the Government which he serves—(applause)—but also, if he will allow me to say so, because he shows in all his intercourse with the Princes and Chiefs and the other natives of this part of India, that geniality of manner and that cordiality which were characteristic of the old Civil Service of India, and last but not least of the political services of this great country (applause)—that cordiality is not a mere matter of form. It comes from the sympathy which has been felt by those great services for the princes and natives of India, and I hope that at no time in the future, amid the bustle of modern times, and the great improvements daily taking place around us, will that cordiality and sympathy with the interests of



this country cease to exist. (Applause.) General Daly has said, and has said truly, that such meetings as these, such ceremonies as we have seen to-day, are not altogether mere matters of formality; and I trust and believe that the marks of friendship and interest which have been shown during the whole course of the tour which I am taking from the distant Punjab through Scinde to the great city of Bombay, to the capital of the Deccan (to which most of the families of this part of the country owe their origin,) the territory of His Highness the NIZAM, to the capital of the Central Provinces, and here, in the territories of one of the great Princes of Central India—are not altogether mere exercises of form and ceremony, not altogether a mere demonstration on account of their interest or their curiosity, but rather something showing that the people of India understand that the representatives of the British Government of this country are desirous to the best of their ability and to the fullest extent of their knowledge to do their duty to the people with whose interests, under Providence, they are entrusted. (Loud applause.) I hope and believe most sincerely that the courtesies and the hospitality which has been shewn to me, the unworthy—(no, no)—representative of our most gracious Sovereign the Empress of the vast country, by the Princes and Chiefs of India, and not the least by His Highness the Maharajah HOLKAR are not simply formal tokens of allegiance to the British Crown, but are founded upon a deeper feeling—a feeling that these Princes and Chiefs now understand fully the principles of the British administration of this country, and especially that the policy which is to be pursued towards them is finally and firmly fixed, so that they can rely upon the British Government treating them with confidence, with cordiality, and with sympathy. (Applause.) Therefore, in my opinion, these courtesies and hospitalities have considerable value—a great value—for they testify that the interests of these Princes and Chiefs and our interests are identical—(hear, hear)—that our sympathies are the same—(hear, hear)—and that in the whole political fabric of India the British Government, as a paramount power, has been knit together in such a way that it must take great and extraordinary shocks to dislocate in any way the union which now exists. (Applause.) Gentlemen,—I have a duty to perform, one which it will give me great pleasure to fulfil, one which I know you will willingly assist me with, and that is to propose the health





of our host the Maharajah Holkar of India. (Applause.) We always seek upon these occasions to give some return for the hospitality with which we have been received, by drinking the health of the host, but on this occasion there is something more than this, because, as General Daly has told you, I have come here to perform an agreeable duty, one very much connected with the interests and the sympathies of the Maharajah, and that is to join with His Highness in the commencement of one of those great works which assist to develop railway communication through this country. The Government of India has always set the greatest value upon associating with themselves in the development of railway communication throughout India, the Princes and Chiefs of the land, and among them no one has come forward with greater readiness to co-operate with the British Government than His Highness the Maharajah. His Highness was among the first to desire the extension of the railway through his territories, and he has never ceased to take the most lively interest in the progress of the works of the Indore State Railway. For myself, I attach the greatest importance to the development of railway communication—a subject upon which it would be easy to dilate. It is hardly worth while to remind this assemblage that for purposes of commerce, India depends mainly upon developing the great staples of export between herself and the rest of the world, or that the diminution of the cost of carriage is a most important element in the development of that trade. It is also hardly necessary for me to say how important in every respect it is to facilitate communication between the different parts of this great country; but I must attach an importance greater and higher still to the development of railway communication in India, because by that means those terrible calamities of famine, which from time to time have devastated great portions of the country, must for the future be avoided. (Applause.) It is not long since a neighbouring province was subjected to such a calamity, and I trust it will not be long before the development of railway communication here will render such calamities impossible. (Applause.) Maharajah,—The great work which your Highness and I have inaugurated to-day will, I trust and believe, be a credit to those who designed it, to those who are charged with the executive supervision, and to the contractors who have undertaken the work. (Applause.) From all that I have heard, each in his several capacity



is worthy of praise; but it is not the time, when the first stone of a great work has been laid, to give that praise which I have no doubt we shall have to give all concerned in the work when it is completed. I hope to pass over Nerbudda bridge when it is finished—(applause)—and then I trust we shall have to bear witness to its excellence. (Applause.) One thing I think I may truly say is that this bridge over the Nerbudda has an advantage over her sisters in Northern India, because the engineers have been able to found their piers upon the rock, instead of the shifting sands upon which the foundation of the great bridges have over the rivers that flow from the Himalyas had necessarily to be established. In asking you to drink the health of His Highness the Maharajah of Holkar, and in conclusion, I express my hope that the friendship between the British Government and His Highness will always be as firm and as solid as the foundation of the piers upon this bridge. (Applause).

Three cheers were then given for His Highness the Maharajah, who stood and gracefully acknowledged them by salaaming the company.

Then rose SIR T. MADAVA ROW, the new Dewan of Indore, and delivered the following speech in behalf of His Highness the Maharajah Holkar.

“MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—I return my most cordial thanks for the kind manner in which my health has been proposed and responded to by this distinguished assembly. My Lord, it would be superfluous for me to say with how much pleasure and gratitude all of us welcome your Lordship in this part of India. After the brilliant manifestations your Lordship has recently witnessed, the comparatively simple reception your Lordship has met with here, must appear meagre and inadequate. Nevertheless, this day will be memorable in the annals of Central India. The moral significance of your Lordship's presence among us is neither trivial nor transitory. We behold before us the representative of the might and magnanimity of a Sovereign who, indeed, holds her sceptre in a distant northern latitude, but who is enthroned in the hearts of Indian princes and Indian Populations. Thanks to the achievements of Western science, the vast iron zig-zag which already cover the face of India enables the Viceroy to visit, vivify, and invigorate with ease and expedition, equally the heart and extremities of what would otherwise have been an unwieldy empire. The great guardian of peace and order, the dispenser of international justice and imperial generosity, is thus brought face to face with rulers and nationalities whose destinies are subject to his potent influence. In the course of a beneficent progress, your Lordship is enabled personally to receive from princes and chiefs, assurances of deep attachment and fidelity to the British Crown, and personally to convey to them, in return, the impressive message of lasting protection, security, and honorable independence. Your Lordship's advent here is especially associated with a work destined to overcome a great natural barrier which, at present, divides British from native territory. The foundation we have this day laid, is indeed, the foundation of a more intimate—of a more affectionate—connection between paramount and protected sovereignties. The bridge and the railway completed, a closer identity of moral and material interests will be established between the two territories, than ever was known in the chequered history of Malwa. Bound to the fortunes of British India by ties of iron—the peace, the happiness, and the stability of Her Majesty's Asiatic Empire, will, more than



ever, be the peace, the happiness, and the stability of native principalities. All interests thus harmoniously adjusted under the ægis of British protection, India sees before her a long—an interminable prospect of progressive prosperity. The world has witnessed mighty empires rise, flourish, and fall. Hindustan has itself been the theatre of vast and violent vicissitudes of domination. But, the power of England, associated as it is with a wisdom, justice, and moderation unexampled in the memory of the human race, will know of no decay. The principles nobly proclaimed by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and faithfully carried out by statesmen like your Lordship, constitute a basis of adamant insuring at once the permanence of British ascendancy and the preservation of indigenous principalities. Among these principalities, it will ever be the ambition of the Indore State to hold the foremost place in heartfelt loyalty and devotion to the paramount power. To the utmost extent of its limited capacity, it will, at all times and in all circumstances, contribute its efforts to diffuse and perpetuate the blessings of peace, order and civilization. The fortunes of the Holkar family are indissolubly connected with those of the British Empire, a conviction, which will uniformly prompt and pervade the whole course of its existence."

MR. J. H. MORRIS, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces : I rise to propose for your acceptance a toast to which I am sure you will all most cordially and heartily respond—it is the health of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. I am sure you will all agree with me that the ceremonies of this day have been rendered more memorable by the presence amongst us of so distinguished a guest, and I am certain you will not be sorry to have an opportunity of proving that you are yourselves not unmindful of the fact that His Excellency has left his own presidency, and come amongst us as a stranger and a guest at a time and on such an occasion as this. I am exceedingly glad to have it in my power to thank His Excellency for having conferred so great an honour on the central Provinces by visiting us at Nagpore, and I am sure you will all evince by the cordiality and heartiness with which you will receive and respond to the toast, that you are grateful for the honour which he has done Central India, and appearing among you as a guest on so memorable an occasion as the present one. I request you, therefore, to join with me in drinking the health of H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE. (Loud applause.)

H. E. the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, replying, said :—Begging you to accept my best thanks for the very kind manner in which you have been pleased to receive the toast of my health, I must assure you I consider myself very fortunate in having had this opportunity of visiting Central India, and seeing nearly to a close the very memorable festivities which have attended the progress of the Viceroy through Western and Central India. I believe we may now consider that with this very magnificent banquet on the part of His Highness the Maharajah these festivities will for the present come to an end, but I must confess that to all of us in Bombay it has caused the greatest possible satisfaction to have seen collected there on the occasion of his visit, men of such distinction from all parts of Southern and Central India whom we could not otherwise have expected to receive amongst us, and whom I hope we were enabled to render comfortable, to some degree at least, during their stay in Bombay. I trust, however, that this is not the last occasion on which something of the kind may take place during my stay in India. I hope we may consider that we have entered upon the age of reunions of this sort. (Hear, hear.) It is a very singular circumstance that not many days before Lord Northbrook had left England, we had the pleasure of meeting at the house of a very distinguished member of the Bombay service, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and after the ladies left the table the Viceroy elect of India, the Governor elect of Madras, and the Governor elect of Bombay were all sitting together side by side. Such a thing never happened before, and in all probability many generations will pass before it will happen again. We sat also, quite after the fashion of India, in true order of precedence—the Viceroy, the Governor of Madras, and the Governor of Bombay. I hope, therefore, we may fairly and reasonably consider that that was the commencement of the unions of the whole Government of India and of the two Governments of Madras and Bombay. The



Viceroy himself has already spoken of the possibility of his seeing this bridge over the Nerbudda when it is completed. I hope and trust that if he should so visit the bridge, he will remember that Bombay lies only a little further west, and that he will again do us the honor of visiting it. In so doing, I think I may extend on the part of myself and the Government of Bombay an invitation to all the Gentlemen of Central India now present. In conclusion, I thank you very much for the honor you have done me. (Loud applause.)

The company then rose from the table.—*Times of India.*

## THE DINNER TO H. E. THE VICEROY AT THE BYCULLA CLUB.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 20th November 1872, the members of the Byculla Club entertained H. E. Lord Northbrook at dinner at the club. H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse and a numerous and distinguished company were also present. After dinner the Chairman (the HON. MR. JUSTICE GIBBS), in proposing the toast of the evening, said—

May it please your Excellency, My Lords and Gentlemen,—I now rise to propose the toast of the evening, the health of our illustrious guest, Lord Northbrook, H. M.'s Viceroy and Governor-General of India. When it became known that H. E. intended to visit Bombay officially with his Council, and to exercise that power of meeting within the limits of one of the minor presidencies, which, although possessed by his predecessors for 40 years, had never before been put in force, the members of the Byculla Club considered it a fitting occasion for them, in accordance with their custom of entertaining distinguished representatives of Her Majesty—statesmen and soldiers—or statesmen of other nations visiting Bombay, to invite Lord Northbrook to a banquet. Your Excellency has been pleased to accept the invitation, and I therefore, before proceeding further, beg to return, in the name of the Byculla Club, our best thanks for the honour you have conferred on us by becoming our guest on the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) My Lords and Gentlemen—Bombay has been honoured on several occasions by being chosen as the port of disembarkation by noblemen appointed to the highest office in the government of this portion of the British Empire. Some of those present can remember Lord Canning, the last Governor-General of that Company of merchant princes, under whose auspices this great dominion was formed, and subsequently the first Viceroy under the Crown, landing in Bombay, bringing with him the prestige of those brilliant reminiscences which surrounded the name of his father, little thinking how soon they would be out-lustered by those which would surround his own from his acts during that great crisis which followed so shortly after his assuming the reins of Government. During which eventful period, when the fame of the English name seemed darkened almost to extinction, he never lost heart, but when unable to send other assistance, encouraged and strengthened those foremost in the strife with his entire confidence, and when help at last came owing to his able measures, and a force advanced as the avenger of the blood of some of England's fairest sons and daughters, he had the high moral courage not to forget, but to impress on its leaders the necessity of tempering justice with mercy, and that while dealing out punishment on the offenders, they should act, not in the spirit of the Indian conquerors of old, whose march was marked by deeds of savage cruelty, but in such a manner that while the rebel and the murderer met their deserts, the name and prestige of British justice should be exalted throughout the length and breadth of the land. (Applause.)

More recently we welcomed one the recollection of whose arrival will be ever paled before the more sad memory of his end. With his heart and soul most deeply engaged in the great work of his office, Lord Mayo was lost to us ere his labours had borne fruit. What those labours were and what would have been their natural result has been placed on record by the able and loving pen of one of his colleagues, whose recent departure to England prevents our having the pleasure of numbering him among our guests this evening; and lastly my Lord Northbrook were we honoured by your Lordship choosing Bombay as the first port and city of your future dominion to visit. My Lords and Gentlemen, Lord Northbrook accepted the high office he holds, at a time when the difficulties



attending such an honour had increased, when loss of health was not the sole drawback to such greatness. In accepting the appointment of Viceroy, he gave up much ; and why ? not for any personal benefit or aggrandisement, but as one who felt that duty called him to serve his Queen, wherever she might command. (Hear, hear). He had wealth, he had position, he had made that mark on the tablets of fame, which could not but lead to higher posts of honour at home. (Hear, hear.) But he left all—for a time only we may hope—to come to this country, and to employ those talents with which he is endowed for the benefit of the people of India. (Applause.)

I am happy to think that it requires but little force or eloquence on my part to make the toast of Lord Northbrook's health acceptable to the present company ; putting aside for a moment his exalted position, I feel he will be welcomed by all classes of the present company, by those engaged in mercantile pursuits as a representative of the great house of Baring, whose name is a symbol of the greatest mercantile success, and of the highest commercial morality. (Applause.) By those gallant officers of H. M.'s Navy whom we have the pleasure of seeing round our board, as the son of one who for some years presided over the Admiralty in a manner which rendered the name of Sir Francis Baring dear to the service for which he so ably and so successfully laboured. By the Army as a statesman, who having had much to do in the preparation of the late reforms introduced into that service, placed the scheme before the legislature and the public in such an able and lucid manner, a scheme from which much good is expected—not in making the British Army more brave or more ready to do its duty—for that would be impossible, (hear, hear) but in placing it more *au courant* with the present times, in clearing it from those fallings which years of peace had caused, in placing it on the basis the present times require, in short, and making it at once the most scientific and the most practical of the armies of Europe. (Applause.)

Lastly by the service to which I have the honour to belong, he will be welcomed as one who has had much able training at home in the work of the Indian Government—both at the late Board of Control and subsequently at the India Office—and who therefore comes not as one ignorant of the principles and details of the Government over which he presides, but able to bring the home theories to the test of local experience, and be therefore the better able to evolve surer and more successful because more practical schemes for the future ; schemes which recommended by one who has the benefit of such antecedents will not only be accepted here, but will command themselves most strongly to the Government at home. (Applause.)

My Lords and Gentlemen, with these few observations, feebly put, I will in your name wish His Excellency Lord Northbrook health and success in the great work on which he has just entered, and express a hope that when his term of office shall draw to a close, this club may as he returns home be again privileged to have him as a guest, when I feel assured that whoever may occupy the chair I have the honor to fill this evening, will, in wishing Lord Northbrook 'farewell,' have much to speak of and much to thank him for—(applause)—to thank him for an improved system of finance, not based as some would apparently advise on the meagre policy of retrenchment—(applause)—but on a wise adjustment of income and expenditure ; for a thoroughly complete system of remunerative works, which will prove the most lasting memorials of British rule ; for a more liberal policy of decentralization founded on a confidence in the good sense and judgment of the local Governments—(applause)—which aided by local experience will enable them to carry out schemes for the material and moral progress of their presidencies with economy and success ; for a Statute Book not only reduced in bulk, free from that experimental and theoretical legislation which has not yet found a place in the Statute Book of the most civilized nations of the world ; and above all to thank him for leaving the Government of India in a more sure position, to demand the respect and esteem of the Native Chiefs in alliance with it, and at the same time leave it more securely fixed in the love and gratitude of those races and creeds whose common bond is that of allegiance to our most gracious Sovereign. (Loud applause.)

LORD NORTHBROOK, in returning thanks, said—I feel considerable difficulty in finding adequate terms to express my thanks for the manner in which



You have received the toast proposed by Mr. Justice Gibbs. I feel much obliged to the members of the Byculla Club for the compliment they have paid me, and I consider it a high honor to be received by them in the manner in which I have been received this evening. One likes to be reminded sometimes of what takes place at home, and I like especially this old English custom of meeting together at dinner on such occasions as this. I can assure you that the compliment you have paid me will be remembered by me with feelings of satisfaction as being not only a mark of respect to Her Majesty's representative in India, but also of gratitude as an expression of your kind feelings towards myself personally. (Applause.) What Mr. Justice Gibbs has said reminds me of the great difference between meetings of this sort in India and similar meetings at home. How often one has heard in England at meetings like the present that no political discussion will be allowed, and yet the very first speaker generally manages somehow or another to introduce all the political topics of the day. Here in India we are relieved at any rate from any such delicacy, the excitement of English party politics fade away and disappear before the three weeks' voyage which brings us to India has come to an end. Here, too, our life is wrapped up in daily pursuits; each of us has much and important work to do which leaves but little room in our minds for other things. In India the great broad principles of Government remain the same, of whatever politics the Viceroy or the members of his council may be; changes of action there may be of course to meet the varying circumstances of the times, but of late years at least the foundations of English policy in India ever remain the same. (Applause.) For these reasons I need not apologize for making a few remarks on the present occasion upon Indian public affairs. (Applause.) My visit to Bombay is made in the course of one of those tours which my predecessors have been accustomed to make through different parts of India. These tours have a real object; they are not mere journeys of pleasure or even of ceremony; but though I say they are not tours of ceremony, I do not depreciate the importance of ceremonies such as these in which we have lately assisted. For I think that to bring Her Majesty into contact with the Chiefs and Princes of India through her Representative, has great and important political results; this, however, is not the only use of these tours, there are other and important advantages to be derived from them. There is the fact of passing over large tracts of country, and of seeing vast collections of people differing in their religion, in their race, and in their customs, as I have seen them elsewhere, but here perhaps in a more striking degree than in any other city in India. One has read and heard of these things; but to see that vast extent of country and the various peoples that inhabit it, brings more prominently and vividly before you the conviction that no uniform system of government can be suited to all parts of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, that the differences that exist in it are real and have a vital interest, and are not mere matters of past history. In addition to the advantage of seeing the country and its inhabitants, there are institutions of all kinds to be seen in their actual working; there are also questions of local interest to be considered—questions which are often settled at once at an interview by personal communication, but which, if left to correspondence, might not be settled without considerable discussion and delay. (Applause.) I can mention some instances of this sort which have occurred during my present tour. On my way through the Punjab I found a long pending question as to the protection of the arsenal at Ferozepore; I found also at Mooltan the question as to the position of the Fort which I was able to decide with the assistance of the Commander-in-chief. I had also to consider how the introduction of a more uniform and regular system of law into the Punjab and the consequent increase of judicial business could best be reconciled with the maintenance of the full authority and influence of the executive officers. I found that question referred for the decision of the Government of India by the Secretary of State, and I had the great advantage of discussing it on the spot with the Lieutenant-Governor and many local officers of the province, and I hope and believe that this will lead to a satisfactory conclusion. (Applause.) I experienced in passing down the Indus some of the difficulties that attend navigation on that great river; and I had a practical proof of the importance of completing the railway communi-



cation between Kurrachée and the Punjab. (Applause.) I saw the Khan of Khelat at Sukkur, and I hope to establish on a firm footing our frontier relations by giving my hearty support to the action of Major Harrison and by expressing to the Khan my complete confidence in Sir William Merewether, the Chief Commissioner of Sind. (Applause.) Here, too, in Bombay, are questions which I hope to be able to deal with in a more satisfactory manner from my having been on the spot and able to communicate personally with those concerned in their settlement. I was glad to learn from the mercantile community their opinion upon some subjects affecting the commercial interests of the port; for instance, the export duty upon wheat and the completion of the Elphinstone Docks. I am glad too to have seen the Directors of the Bank of Bombay and to have heard their opinion as to the future management of that institution. Then I shall also be able to consider the questions of the failure of the arsenals with the assistance of General Norman. I have had the benefit of consulting Sir Philip Wodehouse on the policy of the further development of what is called the Provincial Assignment system. I have for a time been an advocate of the principle of allowing to the local Governments throughout India large powers in respect to the administration of those parts of the Empire entrusted to their care, therefore the policy of Lord Mayo, under which great advance has been made in this direction, has my hearty concurrence. Lord Mayo thought that that policy was capable of further expansion, and that what was done two years ago was only a beginning. Agreeing in that opinion I am especially glad in having the assistance of Sir Philip Wodehouse in considering what steps should be taken to carry out these views by giving to the local Governments an interest in the development of the principal sources of the imperial as well as in the economical administration of the main branches of expenditure. (Applause.) I fear I may have wearied you with this enumeration of subjects of interest that have occupied my attention, but I wish you to know that my tour has not been a mere journey of pleasure or a progress of ceremony, but that my visit and that of the members of the Government of India to Bombay is intended for business purposes. (Applause.) But I assure you that the transaction of that business has been rendered easy and pleasant by the cordial welcome we have received in this city. (Loud Applause) This is not the place to dilate upon the benefits that I have derived from becoming acquainted with the opinions of the natives of this country; I desire on this occasion to express the value I attach to the personal communications that I have held with my own countrymen. (Applause.) Since I have been in India and throughout my journey I have found the great Indian Civil Service maintaining its high historic reputation. (Applause.) I can sincerely say that during a considerable experience of all branches of the public service at home, I have never met with any department more ably administered than are some of the departments of the Government of India. (Loud Applause) When I visited the Punjab I found that the reputation which the service in that province gained under Henry and John Lawrence had not passed away, and that the old spirit that animated those who were brought up under those great men still survives. (Applause.) In Scinde I found the principal positions filled by Officers of the army, no unworthy successors of the pioneers of British influence in that country. (Applause.) In Bombay too, the Civil Service has no need to fear comparison with their predecessors of the olden time (applause) under Mount Stuart Elphinstone and the other distinguished statesmen that shed lustre over its early Government. (Great applause.) Mr. Justice Gibbs has alluded to the connection of my family with commerce. That is a connection of which I shall always feel proud. (Applause.) I am glad to have the opportunity of saying that I have found in India the same cordial assistance from commercial men whenever I have had occasion to consult them upon public affairs—and of this I am sure Sir Richard Temple, as the Finance Minister, would bear willing testimony—as at home has always been given by them to Her Majesty's Government. From many members of the great professions which are all represented here this evening—the army, the navy, and that profession which is so well represented by Mr. Justice Gibbs, I have received great assistance; and, lastly, I have met Her Majesty's representative in Bombay, Sir Philip



Wodehouse (Applause.) I did not apprehend that there would be any serious difference of opinion between us, but I have derived the greatest advantages from the opportunity of entering into free personal communication with him, and I am happy to find we are cordially agreed upon all matters of public importance which are likely to arise. I have in conclusion to perform the pleasant duty of asking you to express your thanks to our hosts this evening by drinking to the success of the "Byculla Club." (Loud and prolonged applause amidst which the toast was drunk.)

The Hon'ble Mr. TUCKER rose and said :

MY LORD NORTHBROOK, SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE AND GENTLEMEN,—As one of the most ancient members of the club now present, the committee have delegated to me the duty of returning thanks on behalf of the members to your Excellencies and to our other illustrious guests for the kind and cordial manner in which the toast of prosperity to the Byculla Club has been proposed to and received by so distinguished an audience. My hon'ble friend, the Chairman, has already expressed to your Lordship the gratification which we all feel that, amidst the more serious and arduous duties which devolve upon a person discharging your high functions, you should have been able to find leisure to spare to us a few hours this evening, and to give us an opportunity of showing in our small way the esteem and respect which we all entertain for the representative of our most Gracious Sovereign on this his first official visit to Western India. The Byculla Club represents in a greater or less degree all classes of the European community in this island ; and as it is to a large extent composed of British-born subjects of Her Majesty, it would be surprising indeed if its members were backward in seizing an opportunity of showing their loyalty and affection for the Crown, and I may say that they are not alone or singular in this respect, and that throughout this large and populous city, there is not a section of the resident community of whatever race or creed who would not have been glad to have obtained the privilege which we enjoy to-night of doing honor to the ruler whom Her Majesty has sent to govern her Indian Empire. At a social gathering of this character, and in the presence of those with whom it rests to decide authoritatively upon the great questions which are constantly arising with reference to our Indian administration, it would be out of place on my part to enter upon the discussion of political topics, nor is this a fitting time or place to talk upon our own municipal affairs, which have recently attracted so much attention. I may remark, however, with reference to what has fallen from your Lordship regarding the expedience and practical utility of Viceregal circuits, for the purpose of ascertaining the wants and desires of the different classes of the population, and for establishing a more intimate acquaintance between the rulers and the ruled, that on this side of India there will be no dissentients from the doctrines which have been propounded to-night, and I would add that the members of the Byculla Club, as well as all classes of the inhabitants of this great city which has grown under British rule from a small fishing village into the rich and thickly-inhabited town, which you have all seen, and which I trust is capable of still more extensive development, will hail with delight a repetition of such visits, if their accomplishment be possible during your Excellency's tenure of office. You may rely, my Lord, that however often you may come, you will receive the same sincere and hearty welcome. Gentlemen, I again thank you all for the honour you have done the Club by your presence on this auspicious occasion.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said—Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I have been requested to propose for your cordial acceptance the health of your Governor, SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE. (Applause.) My own unworthiness as a stranger for such a task will be made up for by the worthiness and excellence of my theme. For SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE has come to India with the prestige and the auspicious omen derived from successful service in other places—Ceylon, Honduras, Demerara, and the Cape. Thus he is a man tried in various lands and climates, in conjunctures, circumstances and capacities, in relation to various sections of the human race; sometimes in the direction of peaceful industry ; sometimes in the contentions which beset public life ; sometimes in armed negotiations with savage tribes on wild frontiers. He is indeed a type of that class of men who have never failed England in the hour of need—(applause)—who are the



pioneers of English influence everywhere ; who are the pillars of that fabric of British power which beneficially overshadows so many portions of the civilized and the uncivilized globe. (Applause.) He is a man, in short, trained and destined like *Æneas* of old, *tot volvere caus tot adire labourer*. Such, gentlemen, is the toast I have to propose to a mixed company of gentlemen, official and non-official. Doubtless my official hearers, our brother officers, members of the Civil and Military services, will specially welcome the Governor, and regard him with the same fraternal sympathy as if he had belonged to our own body, even as if he had been one of us, recognising that the presence of such a man among us constitutes a real addition to the administrative power and the governing force of British India. (Applause.) The non-official portion of the company is so varied in its constitution as to represent all the principal interests of the Presidency committed to the Governor's charge. Around this table are gathered the representatives of that traffic which coming from across the seas penetrates far inland to remote districts, high up the Gujerat coast and across Ghaut mountains to the table-lands beyond—representatives of those banking centres and that money market which supplies the very life-blood of the commerce of Western India, and which are to the trading system what the heart and the circulation of the blood are to the physical frame—(hear, hear)—representatives of that forensic eloquence and learning which constitute the best guarantee for the preservation of individual right ; representatives of those sacred professions which are to teach us all to turn our thoughts to higher objects. (Hear, hear.) In short, the company to-night reflects the various elements, interests, aspirations and progressive impulses which have made Bombay what it is, which have placed it in the very foremost van of the provinces of India—(applause)—which have carried it so bravely through so many trials and vicissitudes. (Applause.) I am, therefore, proposing the Governor's health to those who well know what the toast implies. You know, gentlemen, that a community is not exactly what its Government makes it, but rather what it makes itself ; that its prosperity must be of its own acquiring ; that its evils are often those which kings cannot cure and governments cannot avert ; nevertheless, as you will probably acknowledge, that in a country like this much does depend on the Governor of the day, in respect to appropriate legislation, to considerate administration, to the discriminating encouragement of private enterprise, to the judicious application of the public funds, to the guidance of our native fellow-subjects, to the elevation of their ideas, and to the indication to them of the way to better and nobler things—(applause)—and certainly no Indian population is more likely to repay such efforts or give better promise of progress than the people of Bombay.—(Hear, hear.) Such is the career, gentlemen, in which it is proposed that we should drink to the prosperity and success of the Governor. In the interests of the people and of humanity we must hope that there may reign such uninterrupted peace and prosperity that little demand may be made for the exercise of those sterner and grander qualities which we know him to possess. (Applause.) But in this land of uncertainty and crisis we hardly dare to believe that such a hope can be realized. And if danger and difficulties must needs arise, we may trust that Providence will endow him with that wisdom, fortitude and energy which shall command success. And when the culminating point in his career shall be reached, we trust that he may quit this shore for his native land amidst the acclamations of his fellow citizens, and that future history may inscribe his name on the time-honoured and illustrious roll of the Governors of Bombay. (Loud applause.) And now, gentlemen, I give the toast of Sir Philip Wodehouse. (Loud applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE IN RESPONDING SAID :—

My Lord, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I had certainly hoped, that when the arrangements for this banquet were under consideration and discussion, although you had done me the favour of inviting me to be your guest, I might have been regarded for the time being at any rate, as so completely one of yourselves, that I should have been spared the task of returning thanks for my own health, and of listening to the flattering allusions to myself which you have just heard from my friend, Sir R. Temple. I confess that when I



first heard of the projected visit of the Viceroy to Bombay, I felt very apprehensive as to the degree of responsibility which must attach to me as the temporary head of the society of this great city, in respect to the arrangements for his reception. It was clear that we were about to receive the visit, not of the Viceroy alone, but for the first time in history, of the actual Government of India ; that he was to come among us accompanied by those men who through their distinguished abilities and exertions had earned the honourable distinction of being his Councilors and advisers in the administration of this great Empire. I could not doubt that it would be the wish of all classes of the people of this loyal city to do him and them all due honor. Moreover, I have come to this country with the conviction that the Governments of India, Madras, and Bombay, must each and all be regarded merely as component parts of the British Government of British India, and that the good government of its vast population must depend on their cordial co-operation. Honors rendered to one were honours rendered to all. I do not think after all we have seen during the last few days that I incorrectly estimated the feelings of the people of Bombay. Those who had the good fortune to witness much of the procession on the occasion of His Excellency's landing, must have seen a sight they were not likely soon to forget—the enormous crowd in the streets, the houses filled to the very roof with eager spectators, the cordial welcome accorded and the amazing orderly behaviour throughout were most remarkable. What has followed has been in harmony with the commencement. But it should not be supposed that all these proceedings have been unaccompanied with trouble—and very great trouble too—and I hope I may properly in your presence tender my best thanks for the exertions that have been made. Taking them in chronological order, the marine, the military, the police, the civil establishments, and certainly not least, the members of my own staff, have been unsparing in their efforts to act up to the occasion.

I am bound also to say a few words in respect to the Native Princes and Chiefs, whose presence has added so greatly to the interest of all that has taken place. The Viceroy was good enough in his speech in the Durbar to express his satisfaction at their conduct, but it may be permitted to me, with more acquaintance with details, to add my acknowledgments for the efforts they have made, in some cases at the cost of great inconvenience, to be present here. With, I think, but a single exception, all who were really able, made a point of availing themselves of so rare an opportunity of evincing their loyalty and respect for the Government of the Queen. I cannot, however, admit that the obligation is all on one side. It must be of great advantage, it must be a source of pleasure to them, by means of this great social and political gathering, to have opportunities, free from the extreme formalities in ordinary use, of meeting in friendly intercourse with each other. I was much struck with a case in point. A few evenings ago I was in conversation with one of the highest rank from the extreme south ; another from Central India accosted me with the question : " Is this Travancore ? " And on the strength of this unceremonious introduction I left them in friendly conversation. But in another respect these gatherings must be very useful. The Government is now training a number of these youthful Chiefs, for whose conduct in after life we shall be seriously responsible ; and I think it very desirable that they should thus be brought into contact with the world at large, and learn not only that there are persons entitled to more guns than themselves, but also that there are other people quite as good as they are who get no guns at all.

In short, I trust that not only to them but to the whole people of this Presidency advantages, some that we cannot now foresee, may in years to come accrue from this visit of the Viceroy and the Government of India. I now beg to thank you for the very kind manner in which you have been pleased to drink my health.

This concluded the toast list, and the company shortly after separated.—*Times of India.*



## LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE CALCUTTA NATIVE HOSPITAL.

On Monday, the 3rd February, 1873, the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the new Native Hospital to be built on the site of the late Prosomo Coomar Tagore's Ghaut, took place with *éclat*. The *élite* of the European and Native Communities were present on the occasion. After Sir RICHARD COUCH, Knight, Chief Justice, one of the Governors of the Hospital, had read the report and the LORD BISHOP DR. R. MILMAN had offered a prayer and pronounced his benediction, His Excellency LORD NORTHBROOK proceeded to lay the stone with the usual silver trowel. The stone having been lowered and adjusted, His Lordship duly tested it with the square, gave it three taps with the mallet and declared it to be properly laid. The trowel bears the following inscription :—

PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHBROOK, G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, ON THE OCCASION OF HIS LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CALCUTTA NATIVE HOSPITAL, 3RD FEBRUARY 1873.

"Architect, A. T. OSMOND, Esq. | "Builders, Messrs. MACKINTOSH BURN & Co."

In the cavity of the lower stone were deposited copies of the *Englishman*, *Indian Daily News*, *Hindu Patriot* of the 3rd instant, and one vernacular paper ; also a number of current Indian coins ; also a parchment setting forth the main facts connected with the ceremony, and giving in detail the names of the Patrons, the Governors, &c., &c., &c., of the Hospital.

The Stone having been laid, LORD NORTHBROOK addressed the assembly.

His EXCELLENCY after stating the pleasure it gave him to lay the foundation stone of the new building, a circumstance which would be to him always an agreeable reminiscence, observed that it was needless for him to say, after the report which Sir RICHARD COUCH had just read, that the Institution itself was in a flourishing condition. "He has told you," said his Excellency "that the number of in-patients has been increased by fifteen times the original number, and that the out-patients from 115 originally have increased to no less than 159,000 during the past twelve months. He has told you too what a deep interest the native gentlemen of Calcutta and of the neighbourhood have from the origin of the hospital felt in the success of the undertaking. It is our hope that that interest, so far from being diminished, will be increased by the removal of the hospital to this locality and that many among those whom I see around me will take a personal interest in the hospital, not only by giving their contributions, but by visiting the institution and assisting the managers with the benefit of their advice. (Applause.) Sir RICHARD COUCH has alluded in terms, not stronger than those which he deserves, to the great share in the success of this work which DR. MACNAMARA has borne. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I am sure it must be a great satisfaction to him to see the commencement made of the charge which he has so long advocated and which he has pursued with so much energy and perseverance in a desire for the welfare of the poor of this great city. Probably there is no portion of the Civil Service of India, that deserves greater recognition from the natives of this country than does the medical service of India. Not only have they alleviated the misfortunes which arise from sickness, not only have they by their surgical ability saved the lives of hundreds of patients who have come under their treatment, but their services have been conspicuous in dealing with education and with other cognate subjects, and they have from the earliest connexion of India with England been amongst the first,—second to none in fact—in their regard for the enlightenment and advancement of the natives of this great country. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It seems to me that those who have managed this great institution have done a wise thing in changing the position of the hospital. According to the report which we have just heard, the probability is that its pecuniary position will not be injuriously affected by the change. Certainly, it seems to me that an institution of this kind for the purpose of benefiting the poorer classes of this great city, should be placed in a conspicuous public position. In London, on the banks of the



river Thames, in a position not altogether dissimilar from that on which we are now standing—one of the largest of our hospitals—of our English hospitals,—occupies a conspicuous position, and faces the palace of Westminster where the two houses of Parliament are assembled. And here in Calcutta it seems to me that the position which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has, with such consideration for the welfare of the hospital, given to the managers of the institution, is admirably suited for the work. This hospital will be placed at the side of this magnificent river, in sight of all the trade and commerce of this important city, in the midst of its places of business, and in sight of its railway termini,—in the heart, in fact, of its commercial activity which gives employment to so many thousands of people—a people who, I may say, show by their condition that they are happy, contented, and prosperous. I repeat then that the Managers of this Institution have exercised a wise discretion in placing this Institution in so conspicuous a position. Let us hope that just in the same way as an old tree is often improved by being removed from its original place to fresh soil, that this institution—a young institution as far as hospitals are concerned—will gain fresh vigor from being thus transplanted. (Hear, hear, and applause.) For my own part, I will only say in conclusion, that as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen in this city, and in this Empire, knowing as I do that Her Majesty takes the liveliest interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the humblest as well as of the highest in this great empire—it is a pleasure for me to express, and I am confident I am truly expressing the feelings of Her Majesty in saying, that the work we are engaged in to-day is a truly benevolent and useful work, and that with no more fitting or praiseworthy object could Her representative in this country be associated.” (Loud and continued applause.)

#### LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

ON the afternoon of Thursday the 27th February 1873, Calcutta witnessed an unusually interesting spectacle—in the ceremony of laying the foundation of the Presidency College at its intended site in College Street in close proximity to the Medical College Hospital. All the foremost and most influential members of the European and Native Community of Calcutta were present on the occasion. After Hon'ble Geo. Campbell, Lieut. Governor of Bengal, had in a lengthy speech propounded his Educational Policy of the Bengal Government, His Honour called upon His Excellency Lord Northbrook to lay the foundation stone. His Excellency then took a bottle containing copies of the newspapers of the day and some of the current coins and put it into the cavity made for the purpose. The stone was then lowered and His Excellency after testing it with the square and striking it three times with a mallet declared it to be well and truly laid. The following inscription was put into the bottle:—

“The foundation stone of the PRESIDENCY COLLEGE was laid on the 27th February 1873, by His Excellency The RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NORTHBROOK, G. M. S. I., *Viceroy and Governor General of India*, assisted by The HON'BLE GEORGE CAMPBELL, D. C. L. *Lieutenant Governor of Bengal*, amidst the acclamation of all ranks—of the native population of this city.

*Architect* WILLIAM WHITE, F. R. S., B. A., *Executive Engineer*, LEONARD ROBERTS, C. E., *Supdng. Engr.* W. SMITH, C. E., *Chief Engr.* HUGH LEONARD, C. E.

The silver trowel presented to LORD NORTHBROOK, bore the inscription:—

“Presented to the RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NORTHBROOK G. M. S. I., *Viceroy and Governor General of India*, on the occasion of His laying the foundation stone of the Presidency College 27th February 1873.

His Excellency the LORD NORTHBROOK now addressed the assembly as follows:—I declare that the first stone of the Presidency College has been well and truly laid—(cheers.)—and it has been to me a source of great pleasure to have borne a part in the undertaking. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has informed you of the reasons for which it was found desirable to commence this building, and of the sentiments which animate the Government of Bengal and the Government of India with regard to the high education of the natives of this pre-



sidency, and of his country. After the many occasions upon which the sentiments of the Government have been expressed upon this subject, it is not necessary for me to repeat the assurance that the Government now, as ever, looks with the greatest sympathy upon the steady advance of the high English education which in this presidency, and probably in this city more than in any other place throughout the whole of Her Majesty's Indian dominions, has been maintained for a considerable number of years—(hear, hear)—and it is my sincere hope, as it is also my conviction, that the building which will rise here around us will be one of the principal means of maintaining the standard of that high English education which commands the sympathy of the Government of Bengal, of the Government of India, of Her Majesty the Queen, and of every Englishman who takes an interest in the welfare and prosperity of this great country. (Cheers.) This is not the time, nor have I the power of lungs, to enter at any length into any general questions connected with education in India. Here we are met together to give our cordial good wishes to the success of this building and of the institution which it represents. We may look back with great satisfaction to the origin of this Presidency College. We remember to-day that the Presidency College which has come to these goodly proportions was first commenced by the independent exertions of a few members of the Hindoo community in this city—(hear, hear)—that those who first originated what was then called the Hindoo College, with a self-sacrifice which did them great honour and credit, abandoned the narrow ground which at one time they occupied, and gave the full weight of their support, together with the funds which stood to their credit, for the development of a larger, a wider, and a more extended system of high English education in Calcutta, which found its proper representative in the Presidency College. (Hear, hear.) I may, perhaps, be permitted to say, holding as I do the opinion that the progress of education in any country depends far more upon the public spirit and exertions of the people than upon any Government support—I may be permitted to say that if the day should ever arrive when this college can be maintained in its present efficiency and vigour as an educational institution under the management of any body of men disconnected with the Government, that this would be welcomed by those who have education at heart with joy rather than with dread and apprehension. I have often felt a wish, when reading as I have upon several occasions gloomy prognostications with respect to high English education in Bengal, based upon a suspicion that some very trifling alterations in the support which is given from the public revenues to one or other of the many educational institutions in this Presidency, would have an effect detrimental to the progress of high English education in Bengal, to make one criticism. I will take, then, this opportunity of saying that I think those who use such language have not that confidence in the position of English education which they ought to feel. I think there is no Englishman who comes to this country, and who reads the daily papers, copies of which I have just put beneath that stone, written by natives of India; there is no Englishman who comes to India and who reads any of these periodicals which are now published in this city; there is no one who has heard some of the most distinguished of the natives of India delivering their sentiments in the Legislative assemblies of this country, or at various public meetings, who does not feel that high English education in India stands upon a basis far more solid than any Government support. (Hear, hear.) And I would say to those who have used from time to time this language, perhaps without full consideration, that they would do better, that they would show greater confidence in the future of their fellow countrymen, if they were to rely more upon their own exertions, and to say that whatever course the Government may take, whatever policy may be pursued by this or that Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or by this or that Governor-General of India, high English education, representing the intellectual development of the people of India, rests upon a foundation stronger and deeper than that of any Government support. Its foundation is the cordial confidence of the natives of India, and the determination upon their part never to lose the advantage they have secured by their own industry, perseverance, and ability. (Cheers.)



I have been betrayed into saying more than I had intended by seeing before me that sea of faces belonging to the students of this college, for whose future welfare I offer my most hearty good wishes. They feel, no doubt, as every body must feel who assists at this ceremony, the great debt that they owe to the Principal of this College, to Dr. Sutcliffe, who, from the time of the first institution of the college, has occupied that position; and it must be a great pleasure to him to see a building more worthy of the college and of its professors about to be constructed, and one which will afford greater facilities for the proper conduct of the duties of education. I will say one word, in conclusion, to the students of this college. I have declared, when that stone was put in its position, that it was "well and truly laid;" but that is not all that is required for the production of a great and noble edifice. We must have on that stone hall of study erected, and all the decorations, ornaments, and conveniences of a perfect building. So let me say to you that the foundation of your education will, I hope, be well and truly laid in this Presidency College; but there is more to do afterwards. It will be for you, by self-sacrifice, industry, and perseverance, during the rest of your careers, to whatever branch of life you may be called by God—it will be for you to complete the edifice of which the first stone will be laid in the Presidency College; and I hope that all of you may, before you pass from this world, see a goodly edifice of usefulness to your countrymen, and advantage to yourselves, built up upon the foundation of the education that you will receive in the institution for the success of which we have met to-day to offer our best and most hearty good wishes. (Loud and continued cheers.)

#### ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY 1873.

THE Annual Convocation of the Senate of Calcutta University was held on Wednesday, the 12th March 1873, for the first time, in the new Senate House, situated in College Street, His Excellency the VICE-ROY, the Chancellor of the University, presiding. There was a very large attendance of the Fellows of the University, as well as of the general public. After the Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Bayley, c.s., Vice-Chancellor of the University, had conferred the various degrees to the students and delivered a short address reviewing the University operations of the past year, His Excellency LORD NORTHBROOK addressed the assembly as follows:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Fellows and Members of the Calcutta University,—It is to me a great pleasure that it should have fallen to my lot to assist at the first Convocation at which the desire entertained by Lord Canning, under whose care this University sprang into existence, has been realized, and that a local habitation should be found for it this spacious and indeed stately building, to use the words of the Senate when they recommended the Government of India to supply a building for the University. I feel, too, a personal interest in this University which I may be permitted to explain to you. I was associated in a subordinate capacity with Lord Halifax, the statesman to whom India owes the despatch which laid down the principles upon which the Universities have been founded, as well as upon which the whole educational system of the country depends. Bound as I am to Lord Halifax by feelings not merely of political association, but of sincere personal affection, it is to me, I can assure you, a matter of the greatest pleasure to see in the opening of this hall and in the records of this University so conclusive a testimony to the wisdom of the measures which he was instrumental in inaugurating. To establish in this country, where there are so many different races and different religions, a system of education which could unite them all in furthering the great object of the enlightenment and advancement of their fellow-countrymen, was, I think, you will admit, a task of more than ordinary difficulty. At this very moment a difficulty has arisen in the House of Commons of England upon a question of education of a far simpler character. Dealing as the Parliament is now dealing with the question of education in Ireland, the difficulties and distinctions are far less than the difficulties and distinctions that exist in India; and yet, whereas there appears to be some temporary check to the inauguration of a University system for Ireland, here in this country we see after the lapse of



20 years. University system established which appears to rest upon the sound and solid basis of the hearty co-operation of all races, of all classes, and of all distinctions of religious belief in this great land. (Hear, hear.) I say that this University system in India has been a success. I need only appeal to the statistics which the Vice-Chancellor has read to you to-day, comparing the numbers of those who attended at the entrance examination in the year 1857 with those who came up for the entrance examination last year, and again of those who obtained the distinction of a degree in those two years. But the mere figures by no means represent the importance of the advance which has taken place in these 20 years. For whereas, unless I am mistaken, in the year 1857, out of the 100 or more candidates who succeeded in passing the entrance examination, there was not one man who did not come from the Lower Provinces of Bengal in this last year out of the numbers who have attended for that examination, not only have we from the distant Punjab a very considerable number of successful students, but Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, whose encouragement of education in all its branches I cannot omit to notice when I mention his name—Sir William Muir has been able at a recent meeting in the North-Western Provinces to notice that from the North-West College of Bareilly, a student has passed first among the whole of those who went up for the entrance examination of last year. (Hear, hear.) So that we may, I think, conclude that the Calcutta University has been able to extend its influence and encouragement to education throughout by no means the most unimportant or the smallest part of Her Majesty's Indian territories. For this success, after sound principles had once been established, I believe we are indebted for the most part to the labors of the Vice-Chancellors, of the members of the Syndicate, and of the different Faculties who together constitute the governing body of this University. It is to their attention to the business of the University, notwithstanding the arduous duties of other kinds which they have had to perform, that the success of the University is, in my opinion, most to be attributed; and I heartily concur with the Vice-Chancellor that the existence of an independent body for the purpose of preserving the principals—traditions if you will—of an University is a great element of strength and stability. It is impossible for me to speak with any pretence to authority upon the many questions which have been raised from time to time in connexion with University education in India. To do so it would be necessary to master the languages of the country, to have a thorough knowledge of its literature, both ancient and modern, of its schools of philosophy, which, we are told, equal if they do not excel the acutest intellectual efforts of Greece or Rome; and in addition it would be necessary to have a complete knowledge of the social and political condition of the country, and of the aspirations of those of our young friends to whom to-day the Vice-Chancellor has given diplomas of different ranks which their industry and perseverance have gained for them. I can pretend to no such knowledge as this; but still I think it was a right act of the Legislature that the representative for the time being of Her Majesty in this country should be associated with the principal University in India, for the purpose of showing to the world that, although the constitution of the University is an independent constitution, yet it acts with the support of the Government of India, and that the Government as represented by the Viceroy is interested and associated with all the acts of the Senate. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen, if I proceed to make some observations upon a few of the questions which relate to University education in this part of India, I beg that my remarks will be taken by no means as if I venture to give any authoritative and positive opinion upon the questions to which I may allude, but simply as the expression of the views which occur to me from what little knowledge and experience I have gained since I have been in India upon those questions. One thing I may say that since I have been in this country, I have endeavoured to lose no opportunity of acquiring information with respect to the condition and prospects of education, both high and low, in all those parts of India which I have visited. Of the questions relating to the University, perhaps the one which is most constantly brought forward is, what is the scope and object of the University? It is held by some that the University is simply a body entrusted with the power of examination of students, and of conferring degrees, as a proof of the knowledge which those students have acquired. Others hold that the functions of the University should



extend still further; that connected with the University there should be professorships; and that professors of the higher branches of literature and science should give lectures at which the members of every institution who might be within call should be able to attend. Now, it seems to me that the principle of this question, which has been discussed by the University now for a considerable number of years, the first notice of it being so far back as in the year 1858, has already been decided in consequence of a munificent bequest by a distinguished native gentleman of this country, from which has arisen the establishment and endowment of the Tagore Professorship of Law. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, as regards the principle, we have in existence a professorship connected with the University. And it appears to me that the view taken by the Senate of the University in the year 1861 was a sound one, namely, that there could be no more judicious, more liberal, or more patriotic manner of devoting the funds of those who are able to contribute to the support of education in India than the endowment of certain professorships, for example, of comparative philology, of the higher branches of grammar, and of some branches of physical science such for example as was suggested by the University at that time. The difficulty raised then was whether the actual words of the Act of the Legislature justified the University in having any control over professorships. That I think, has now been settled, as I observed before, by the fact that the Tagore Professorship is at the present time under the control and management of the Senate of the University. Intimately connected with the establishment of University Professorships is the question what is to be the policy of Government ultimately with regard to the higher education which is now carried on mainly through the instrumentality of Government Colleges. This is a question which, as you know, has been discussed elsewhere at some length. But there can be no doubt that the establishment of professorships would have the effect of dissociating Government as a Government from high English education in Calcutta more than is at present the case, because by the establishment of professorships, young men from all colleges would be enabled to attend, and would have the advantages of the best professors who could be obtained in this country, and thus the maintenance of a portion at any rate of the able staff of professors now employed in the Presidency College would become unnecessary. Now, with respect to the connection of Government with high English education in India, the Government of India have no new policy to proclaim. They are simply acting, as they have all along acted, according to the policy of the despatch of 1854. That policy was that, on principle, it would be desirable to see education in India placed upon such a firm and satisfactory foundation as no longer to require the active interference and interposition of Government; but at the same time that despatch went on to inculcate a principle which, I am sure, has been completely carried out by the Government of India from that day to this, namely, that any alteration of the kind should be introduced in such a manner and with such caution as in no way to risk the success of any educational institution of this country. Now, the condition of education in this city appears to me to afford a hope that the day may not be far distant when these anticipations may be realized, that education may be left more to the private enterprise and energy of Her Majesty's subjects. For what do we find now in Calcutta in respect to English education? We find that at this day the whole of that education up to the entrance examination for the University is self-supporting. We find that in the Government schools, in the Hindoo and Hare Schools where that education is carried on, that these schools are not only self-supporting but, as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor mentioned the other day, the Hare School has been so successful as to be able to erect out of its surplus funds the substantial and suitable building in which it is now located. And if we turn to the private establishments of different kinds in which education up to the entrance examination of the Calcutta University is conducted, the figures are to me most striking. I believe that at the last entrance examination of the University, there were 614 candidates from Calcutta and its neighbourhood. Out of these 614 candidates 186 came from Government Schools and 428 from other schools in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. Now, I think I may say that, with but few exceptions, the whole of these schools are supported by the fees which are obtained from the students who are therein educated. I will mention three of these institutions—the Oriental Seminary with 336 students, the Calcutta School with 537 students, and the Metropolitan Institution with 790



students, all of which institutions, to the best of my knowledge, belief, and information, are supported by the fees which are paid by the students that are educated within them. Well, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, these figures certainly do give an encouragement and belief that English education in this city and in this neighbourhood is in a most flourishing condition, and that it has acquired a firm hold upon the people. And I may mention that one of the most hopeful signs for the future is that last year one of these institutions, the Metropolitan Institution, was affiliated to the University up to the First Arts examination. It therefore seems to me to be probable that at no very distant date it may be in the power of those who may then administer the government of this country to carry out the principles which were shadowed forth by the Educational Despatch of 1854, and at the same time maintain the qualifications accompanied by which those principles were asserted, namely, that they must be carried out without any risk to the high English education in this country, which it is the object and the desire of Government to encourage, to the best of their power.

I confess, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, that it would be very agreeable to my feelings and principles if high English education were placed in the hands of institutions unconnected with Government. I cannot help feeling the great difficulties which have been placed in the way of education in India, by the necessity under which the Government has been obliged to dissociate it altogether from any religious instruction. I cannot but feel that the adoption, if ever it can be adopted, of the system which was shadowed forth in 1854, will get rid of the difficulty which Bishop Cotton—a most liberal-minded man and a very high authority upon all education questions—said, pressed upon him in India as I am sure it has pressed on many of the most earnest supporters of education to whatever religious persuasion they may belong.

There are one or two other questions to which I will advert to with great brevity, but still questions of considerable importance, with which, as the Vice-Chancellor has told you, the Senate will have to occupy themselves. Great and important alterations have recently been made in respect to the University course. An optional course of study has been introduced for the higher degrees, which, I believe, will be found to supply a want which had for some time been recognized. There is another matter of importance which has on several occasions been brought to the notice of the Senate, namely, the necessity of in some way recognizing the education which is acquired by means of the Oriental languages, and the distinction which is attained by many men in Oriental languages who could not perhaps comply with the full requirements of the University course. It has been suggested that it would be a great advantage if some University distinction could be conferred upon those who are so situated. That appears to me a subject of great importance, for who could not fail to be struck with and to regret the absence to-day, with but few exceptions, of any of our Mussulman fellow-countrymen among those upon whom the Vice-Chancellor has conferred University degrees. The subject of the adaptation of the University system, and of the Government educational system, to the Mussulman population of India, has been under the consideration of the Government and of the Senate; and it is possible that some such proposal as that which has been made from different parts of India might supply the want and bring more into harmony with our educational system, that large and important portion of our fellow-countrymen. There is another point to which I would advert for a moment, namely, the great importance of the University in respect to the development of Vernacular literature in India. There was a very interesting report published of the Indian section of the Educational Exhibition of 1870 by Dr. George Smith, one of the members of the Senate of the University. In that report, which was prepared both from his own knowledge and with the advantage of the assistance of Mr. Marshman, who possesses a hereditary interest in the success of the Vernacular literature of India. Dr. Smith shows the progress which has been made to a considerable extent through the action of the University in the vernacular literature of Bengal. I think, however, we ought not to be satisfied with the progress that has been already made, but should wish that the attention of the Senate should continue to be directed to the development of the Vernacular literature of Bengal and of other parts of India which are under the influence of the University.

There is another question which I believe is now under the consideration of the Senate, or at any rate of some of the Faculties, one which appears to be a small one, but still one of very considerable importance, namely, the nature of the Class books which are recommended for the University Course, and the manner in



which the University examinations are carried out. It seems to me that the Senate has taken a wise course in making an alteration with respect to the examination for Entrance into the University, by deciding that the examination should not be in any particular books, but should be more general, and should require a general knowledge of the English language up to a certain standard, rather than minute knowledge of any particular books. The reason why it seems to me that the University has taken a wise course in that particular is, that upon several occasions when I have visited schools in different parts of India, I have been struck with the manner in which, probably on account of the examinations having been confined hitherto to particular books, instruction has been conveyed to those who are preparing for the Entrance Examination. There has, in common parlance, been too much of ' cram ' in respect to their education; that is to say, there has been too much getting by heart of the Professors' notes and explanatory of different classical allusions, which though they might be interesting to any one who has attained a sufficient amount of knowledge of the English Language, is for a beginner, as it appears to me, not the most useful way of occupying his time during that portion of his education. Therefore, I think that the scheme under which the Entrance Examination will in future require a general knowledge of English tested by the power of translating from the Vernacular language of the student into the English language than which no test can be better, will be a great and a beneficial alteration in the University Course; need hardly I remind my friend the Vice-Chancellor that it is not only to those youths who come up for the Entrance Examination that the effect of the University system extends, for if the University requires a particular class of knowledge, it will produce over all the schools throughout the whole of the area subject to the University an influence for good or evil on the whole tone and spirit of English education. I wish in saying this not to be supposed for a moment to depreciate by calling it ' cram ' that knowledge which is required in the higher examinations in English. What to my mind is not advantageous for the lower examination, may be necessary and right for the higher examinations. Take for example the Entrance Examination. What do you want to know? You want to find out whether the youth has that amount of knowledge in the English language which will enable him to pursue his education with advantage. Take, again, the First Arts Examination. In that you want to find out that the youth has advanced to a higher general knowledge of the English language. When you advance to the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts examinations, you ask for something more. You ask whether the young man has only such a knowledge not of the English language as that he can speak and write English intelligibly, but you require, for a University Degree, that the young man should show that he possesses a real and sound knowledge of English literature, and you therefore expect him to explain the allusions that are contained in the principal English authors. It is necessary, then, that that knowledge should be gained by him, which may be learned from the Professors' notes or in other ways; but in whatever way it is gained, it is solid knowledge, and it is not open to the objection to which it is, in my opinion, justly open when it is applied in an earlier stage of education in the English or any other language. Now, sir, as I said before, I have alluded to these questions for the purpose partly of showing that I take a sincere interest in the problems which have occupied the time of my friend the Vice-Chancellor and the members of the University for many years; and also of expressing my belief that these questions will be dealt with as other questions have hitherto been with care, with impartiality, and with a desire to do that which is best for the whole education of the country, by the Senate, the Syndicate, and the different Faculties of the University, because in perusing, as I have with great pleasure done, the discussions of the members of the University upon the questions which have come before them, I have found that there has always been a desire to weigh with care all the different opinions which are held by those who have taken a part in education, and whose opinions are deserving of attention; and by mutual concessions and a cordial desire on the part of all to do what is right for the success of education, they have, I think, come to conclusions which have been accepted generally by those interested in education. When last an assembly of this kind was addressed by one of my predecessors in the office of Viceroy, it was addressed by Lord Mayo, and Lord Mayo's opinions on this subject as usual showed that he had rightly grasped the principal features of the policy of Government, and that he embraced the policy in a generous and a large



mindful spirit. Nothing can be more large-minded and generous than the words used by Lord Mayo when he addressed this University and said that "whatever might be the effect of the spread of education in India, education was a chief duty of the Government, and that the Government went forward in their work without any hesitation." I have said that it would be bold indeed in me to venture to give an authoritative opinion on the effects of the spread of education in India. I doubt whether any of those present here, however earnest they may be in the cause, could venture to prophesy what the effects of the spread of education in India may eventually be. All I can say is that, although we have certainly achieved some amount of success—although perhaps it may be supposed to be something that since the year 1854 from 500 schools and colleges in connection with the Department of Education with 43,500 pupils, we have now advanced to 37,000 schools of different kinds with nearly a million and a quarter of pupils—although this may be something achieved, I hope we shall never forget that that million and a quarter represents, I am ashamed to say, how small a part, certainly not a tenth part making allowance for all the private education, of the demand for education in this country. I say that while we welcome the success which has attended what has been done, we see before us a task far more gigantic and one which will require all the wisdom and all the energy of the Government of many future generations in India to achieve. Add I will only on this subject, that I look upon it as perfectly hopeless that the Government alone can achieve so gigantic a task, and I believe it is only to be accomplished by the efforts of the people themselves, aided and encouraged by Government both by inspection and advice, and also by assistance from the public funds; it is only, I say, by some such means as these, and not by any direct system of Government Education, that success can ever be obtained.

I am sorry that I have occupied the time of this meeting at greater length than I at first intended; but the subject is one which commands my greatest sympathy, and I therefore thought it desirable to notice those particular points of it which have come under my individual attention. It has been usual upon these occasions that he who occupies the position that I have the honor to feel I do to-day, should address a few words to those students who have received their University Diplomas before breaking up the assembly. I would say to them that they have my most cordial good wishes for the success of their future careers. The Vice-Chancellor has said, and said I believe with perfect truth, that those who have ruled the University of Calcutta have endeavoured rather to place education upon a solid and secure basis, than to look principally to the ornaments of an Educational Course. I believe that what they have endeavoured to do, is to supply a complete and solid foundation to the future education of those who pass through the University. There, I think, we shall all agree that the University authorities have exercised a wise and right discretion. It is only in the Poets' dream of a Golden Age that we meet with great results without a solid foundation. And I believe that those who have achieved success in the University, and have obtained their degrees of whatever class they may be, will find in after-life, that perhaps the greatest benefit that they have received from their University education will not be in the actual acquisition of knowledge that they have gained from particular books that they have read and mastered, but in being able hereafter in the business of life, when they have to grapple with subjects of real difficulty, to know what really mastering and understanding a subject means, to know what it means to have your knowledge tested by examination, to find how little you know of a subject unless you bring it to such a test. Hence you should require of yourselves a more complete, accurate, and conscientious knowledge of the subjects you may have to deal with in life than you would be likely to have thought necessary without the educational training of the University. I need not enlarge upon what has been said so often, that the education of a man begins instead of ends with his University career, and that it will require all the perseverance, and self-sacrifice, and industry which has brought you to success up to the present time, if you expect to succeed during the rest of your lives. I know and appreciate fully the difficulties which many of the educated men in India have to meet with in regard to the professions which they have to choose in after life. I know how difficult it is for some to embrace a profession in which they have a prospect of rising to positions of honor and emolument, such as lies within the reach of many men in England. Now, in respect to that, I must say that

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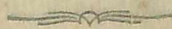
I think that the spread of education will, to a considerable extent, remedy the evil which now exists. I cannot help noticing in this country how some professions which in England are filled by some of the ablest men of the higher ranks of society, appear in India not to be looked to as professions in which educated men and Graduates of the University can properly be employed. I look to the Fine arts, and I look to the Commerce in which a large portion of the educated men in England obtain their positions in life, and I see that in India those professions are not valued so much as they should be by those who have gone through a University course. I, however, look forward to the time, which in this city at any rate is rapidly approaching, when the customs which at present prevent educated men of the higher ranks of society from entering such professions will be regarded as things of the past. I shall be glad to see in this country, Artists such as Sir FRANCIS GRANT, the President of the Royal Academy of Arts in England, and of the best of our painters of portraits,—who is the distinguished brother of Sir HOPE GRANT, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and politicians such as Mr. GOSCHEN, who from commercial pursuits in England attained the high distinction of representing the City of London in Parliament, and who now holds one of the highest offices in the Cabinet. I should like to see educated men of this country taking high positions both in arts and in commerce, and by their practical ability in the professions which they choose, giving the best proof of their capacity to manage public affairs should the opportunity offer for such employment.

I said the other day in answer to a deputation of the British Indian Association of Bombay that it appeared to me that a competitive examination held in India was not the best method of obtaining young men for the public service in this country. My remarks were not meant to refer to the competitive examination which is held in England for admission to the Civil Service, to which competitive examination all the subjects of Her Majesty, of whatever race they may be, or wherever they may be born, are by law eligible to be admitted. My remarks were directed to the question which is now before the Government of India, namely, in what manner the admission of Natives of India into appointments which used to be confined to members of the Civil Service, but which have been open to the natives by a recent Act of Parliament, can be best carried out. I said then, as I say now, that I do not think that this object can be best attained by means of competitive examinations in India. I have noticed that what I said at Bombay has been alluded to in a manner which does not correctly give the opinion which I then expressed, and I mention this subject now, to say here, in addressing as I do those who probably are as interested, if not more interested, in the question than any others in this city, that the subject is one which will be considered by the Government of India with an honest and sincere desire to admit, so far as public interests will allow us to do, natives of India to such offices, in which we shall, upon mature deliberation, consider that they can give to the public and to their fellow-countrymen valuable and efficient service. (Hear, hear.)

One word more and I shall sit down. I look upon the extension of education in India, and especially of high English education, as a matter of very great importance, because I see that it is only by English education, it is only by a complete mastery of the English language, and a thorough sympathy with the forms of thought in England that a cordial and intimate social relation can be maintained between those of Her Majesty's subjects who come out from the West and those who live in this country; and as I believe there are few things more important in this country than that there should be the most complete sympathy between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, I hail the extension of high English education as being, to my mind, in addition to all the other advantages which it possessed, the most powerful aid to the complete social equality which I desire to see established in India between all Her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers.)

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, I shall always look back to this day with feelings of great satisfaction; and I consider it one of the highest honors that have fallen to my lot in life to have had to preside at this Convocation, held for the first time in this Hall, which Convocation, I agree with you, may rightly be said to be the consummation of the Educational Policy which has been followed by the Government of India for the last twenty years. (Loud Applause.)

The Vice-Chancellor now declared the Convocation dissolved.



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