

SELECTIONS
FROM
THE RECORDS
OF THE
BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

Published by Authority.

N^o. XVII.
REPORT
ON

DARJEELING,

BY

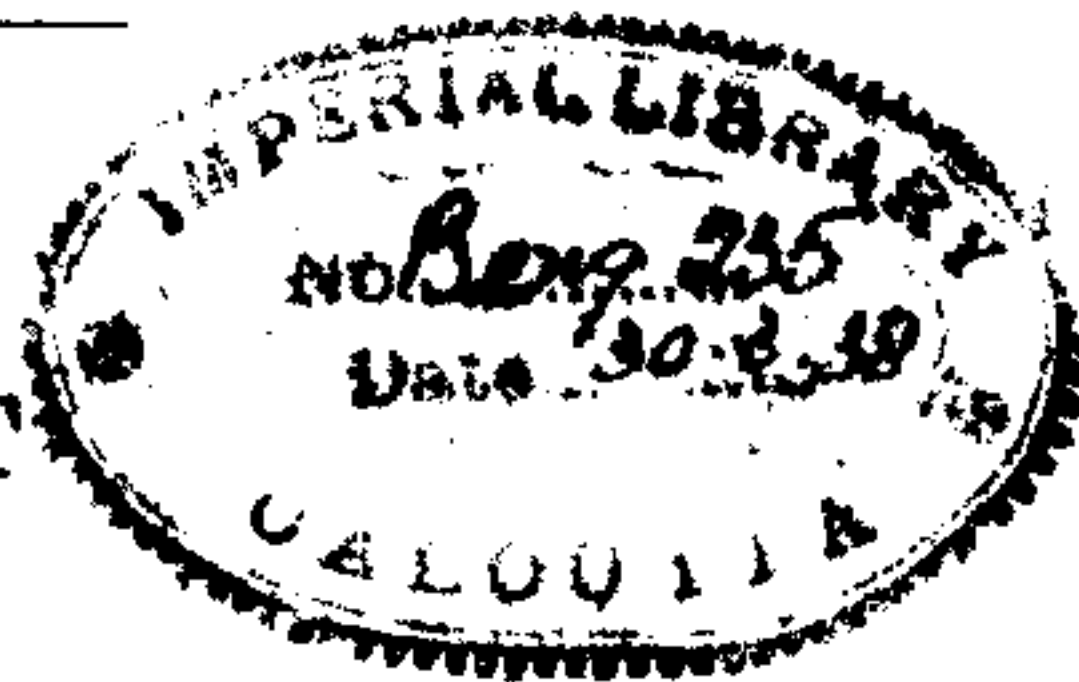
W. B. JACKSON, Esq., C. S.

Judge of the Sudder Court.

Calcutta:

THOS. JONES, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.

1854.



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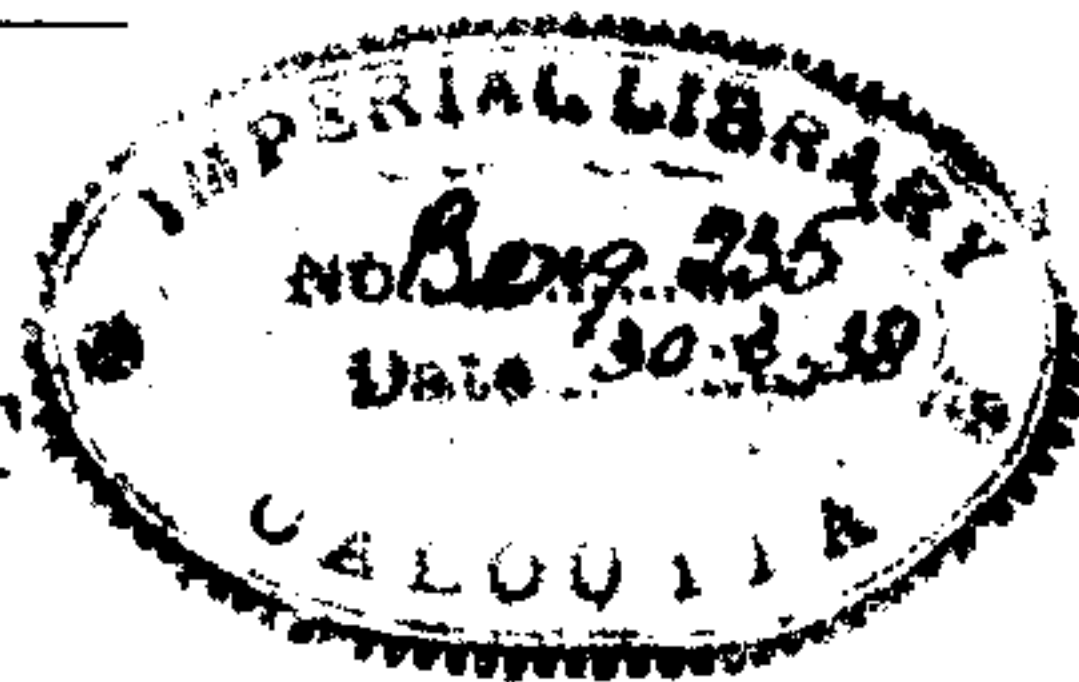
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REPORT

ON

DARJEELING,

BY

MR. WELBY JACKSON.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. DESCRIPTION.—THE Darjeeling District is situated to the North of Zillahs Purneah and Rungpore, and may be divided into two portions, the Northern, consisting of a mere succession of hill and valley, with an average altitude of from 4,000 to 9,000 feet above the sea level, and the Southern, or Morung, of the skirts of the first range of the Himalayah and the plains lying between that and Zillah Rungpore.

2. BOUNDARY.—On the North the River Rumam divides this District from Sikim; on the East the Rivers Rungeet and Teestah separate it from Bootan; on the West the River Mechi divides it from Nepal; from the source of the Mechi Northward the ridge of the Tonglo and Phulloot mountains carry the Western boundary North to the River Rumam: to the South the district is contiguous with the Zillahs Rungpore and Purneah.

3. SOIL AND PRODUCE.—In the Report of the Superintendent (Dr. Campbell,) of the 23rd May 1851, it is stated that the Southern tract, called the Morung, “formerly belonged to Sikim: it was ceded to the British Government by the Treaty with Nepal of 1816, and at the same time granted to the Sikim Rajah: the total area may be reckoned at 4,000 square miles.” Again, “the upper portion of the Morung lies immediately at the base of the mountains, is chiefly covered with forest and jungle, much of which is suited for the growth of cotton; has a very fertile soil, and is inhabited by two tribes, the Mechis and the Dhimals,

who do not suffer from its unhealthy climate but get ill on leaving it for the open plains. The lower Morung is more open and cleared, has also a very fertile soil, in which the principal cultivation is rice, and is chiefly inhabited by the Cooch tribe."

4. **RIVERS.**—The principal rivers of the Morung are the Chenga, Balasun, Mohanuddi and Teestah, none navigable in this part of their course.

5. **CLIMATE OF THE HILLS.**—The North or mountainous portion of the district is extremely cool and healthy, with the exception of particular spots, lying low or defective in circulation of air; the Sudder Station of Darjeeling is situate in this portion, about 24 miles from the foot of the hills and 12 from the Northern Frontier.

6. **MORUNG.**—The Morung portion of the District was taken from the Rajah of Sikim, in consequence of his having seized and detained in confinement, without any tenable reason, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, while travelling peaceably through his country; the country thus taken has been lately settled by the Superintendent (Dr. Campbell) at about Rupees 36,000 annual jumma; and the collections are made without difficulty.

7. **CONVALESCENT DEPOT.**—A Convalescent Depôt has been established at Darjeeling for European Troops: it is situated on the Jullah Puhar to the South of the Station, at an elevation of 800 feet above it: total elevation above the sea 7,800 feet; and will accommodate 150 men.

There is a Commandant, a Surgeon and Station Staff Officer, with Non-commissioned Staff attached; and three or four Officers are annually appointed to do duty. The men are sent up in June and return to the plains in December. The effect of the climate on them has been very beneficial.

8. **SAPPER CORPS.**—A party of 180 Sappers and Miners are also quartered at the Sudder Station and perform the military duty of the Station, besides being employed on the roads and public works; this is a local corps, formed chiefly from the people of the district, and is most valuable in constructing and preserving the communications. When employed on road-work, the men receive an extra allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day; they are under the command of the Executive Officer.

9. **SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.**—The entire management of this District has, from the first cession in 1838, been in the hands of the present

Superintendent, Dr. A. Campbell. When he took charge of it, there were not twenty families in the whole tract of hills ; there is now a population of 10,000 persons in this portion, exclusive of Morung ; and the patches of cultivation may be distinguished all over the less steep portions of the mountains.

10. The powers vested in this Officer include the political relations of our Government with the Sikim Rajah, and the civil, criminal and fiscal duties : he is also Post Master and Marriage Registrar and has charge of the Station Funds, *viz.*, the income from the lands in and about the Station, leased by Government for building purposes, which are applied by the authority of the Government to local purposes.

11. EFFECT OF SYSTEM.—In the performance of these duties, the Superintendent has no assistance whatever ; the whole progress of the Station, and the success which has attended the establishment of the Sanitarium, is attributable solely and exclusively to his exertions ; the assessment and collection of the revenue, the trial of all cases, civil and criminal, are in his hands.

12. APPROPRIATION OF THE MORUNG.—The political relations with the Sikim have been much contracted, as well as facilitated, by the appropriation of the Morung tract by the British Government. In consequence of his outrage on the representative of the Government, the Rajah is now almost without revenues and is a suppliant to the British Government for a pension.* As the outrage took place in his father's time, and was committed by his Minister or Dewan, without orders from him, it is perhaps worthy of consideration, whether some pension might not be properly granted to him, upon condition of his engaging to give free admission and protection to all persons travelling under the protection of the British Government. The resumption of the Morung has deprived him of about Rupees 30,000 a year, which constituted almost his entire income, and probably much might be done for the advancement of Science, were this path to inquiry into the state of the Himalayah tract opened to private adventures. The present disturbed state of the Chinese

* The Vakeel of the Rajah of Sikim waited on me with the permission of the Superintendent, and mentioned that the Rajah had applied to the Government through the Superintendent for a pension, and begged me to support his application. The Superintendent afterwards gave me a copy of the application which is already before the Government. Copy of the same is annexed, see Appendix No. 1, with copy of the Superintendent's letter to Government on the subject.

Government affords a good opportunity of breaking through the obstacles it has hitherto thrown in the way of travellers and of merchants bringing their goods from Thibet into the British dominions.

13. **TRADE WITH THIBET.**—The people of Thibet are known to be well affected towards our Government, and willing to enter into amicable relations and engage in traffic with our people. Hitherto they have been deterred by the power of the Chinese Government, which has the nomination of the chief authorities at Lassa, or at least a veto on their election; but this authority must be now much weakened, and the opportunity might be taken to form an opening for extending our communication with Thibet. Free access into Thibet, through the Sikim Territories, would seem to be the best mode of effecting this. The road is well known from Darjeeling to Lassa, and I have spoken here with several who have travelled it: the distance is estimated at a month's journey; and the two large towns, Phari, with a population of 4,000 inhabitants, and Geanchee Shubur, with a population of 20,000, lie on the road. The value of imports into the British dominions, by this route, is now estimated at Rupees 50,000 annually; and no doubt it might be greatly increased, were greater facilities offered to the merchants.

14. **PRODUCE OF MORUNG.**—The staple produce of the Morung is rice in the lower, and cotton in the upper portion. The quantity of cotton produced is stated at 3,000 maunds,* and the American cotton, which was introduced and cultivated, has turned out well, being of a peculiarly fine fibre, but rather short in the staple. At present there would seem to be some defect in the system of cultivation, the land being left fallow for some years after yielding a cotton crop. In fact the cotton is grown on fresh lands just recovered from the jungle, by burning the trees and underwood. On this a good crop is obtained, but rice is sown the next year, and afterwards the land is left till it again is covered with jungle; after which the same rotation takes place. Why such a course should be necessary here, when it is not found so in the similar tracts of Zillah Beerbhoom, on the skirts of the hills, which are being gradually brought under cultivation through the

SYSTEM OF CULTURE OF
COTTON.

* There is land suitable for the production of twenty times this quantity or 60,000 maunds, and I learn from the Superintendent that the upper portion of Nepal Morung and of the Bootan Doars is equally adapted for the growth of cotton. The extent of these lands is very great, and the limit of production is scarcely calculable.

labour of the Sonthals, it is not easy to understand. If the agency of the *dhangurs*, who come from the Beerbhoom jungles, were brought into play in these hills, probably the system of cultivation might be improved and rendered more permanent and effective. The only reason for continually resorting to the fresh soil of the forest is that it is a less troublesome method than the improvement of land already reclaimed.

15. **TEA.**—The tea plant thrives readily and with little care in Darjeeling. I have seen several plantations in various stages of advancement, both of the Assam and China plant, and I have found the plants healthy and vigorous, showing that the soil is well adapted for the cultivation. In the garden of the Superintendent, Dr. Campbell, in Darjeeling, in the more extensive plantations of Dr. Withecombe, the Civil Surgeon, and Major Crommelin, of the Engineers, in a lower valley called Lebong, the same satisfactory result has been obtained : the leaves, the blossom and the seeds are full and healthy ; the reddish clay of the sides of the hill at Lebong seems to suit the plant better than the black loam of Darjeeling.

16. This has been the result at and about Darjeeling itself, at a height of 7,000 feet ; but the opinion of Dr. Hooker and of others, competent to judge, seems to be that there is too much moisture and too little sun at Darjeeling to admit of the cultivation on a large scale becoming remunerative : this objection, however, does not apply to the lower sites of Pankhabaree and Kurseong, where a plantation of both tea and coffee has been established by Mr. Martin, and the plants are now in a highly-thriving condition. In this tract of country, between the Morung and Darjeeling, every variety of elevation and aspect is to be found, and there seems to be little or no doubt that tea cultivation in that tract would answer. The elevation of Mr. Martin's plantation is about 4,000 feet at Pankhabaree, and fresh land is obtainable to any extent in that neighbourhood equally well adapted for the purpose. It would be worth while to send some person thoroughly conversant with the tea cultivation to report on the capability of these lands for extensive and remunerative culture of the plant. The communication with Calcutta, either by the River Mohanuddee and the Ganges, or by the Rail when constructed, from Rajmahal, is ready and easy ; there would be a short land carriage to the banks of the Mohanuddee : when the new road from Darjeeling to the Ganges is constructed, the export would be still more facilitated.

17. **TRADE WITH THIBET.**—The present imports from Thibet I have stated at Rupees 50,000, of this a portion is salt, which is preferred by the inhabitants to the salt of the plains: the low price of the latter is however driving the rock salt out of the market; some gold and silver, coarse woollen manufactures and some China woven goods, as well as some precious stones; but the most important article is the wool of the Thibet sheep: the flocks of Thibet are immensely numerous, and the wool of the finest quality; it is as fine as the merino, with a much longer staple, and has attracted the notice of the Jubbulpore School of Industry, which has expressed a wish to obtain a consignment to the extent of a lakh of Rupees of the article. The fineness of this wool is attributed to the same cause as that of the merino; the fine and succulent short pasture of the Thibet hills, while the cold climate has the usual effect on the fleece of supplying that peculiar quality which is found in the shawl wool of the Thibet goats. The high plains on which these numerous flocks feed are of immense extent, and if the importation of the article could be facilitated, it would become a source of profit to our speculators and manufacturers, and of riches and civilization to the Steppes of Thibet, which have been hitherto excluded from all possibility of improvement by the rigid application of the exclusive policy of the Chinese. The nearest road to Lassa from the British Territory lies through Darjeeling by the Choombi Valley, and the towns of Phari and Geanchee Shubur already mentioned, as forming the present line of traffic: the distance about 500 miles, of which 70 miles in Sikim as far as Choombi. The Thibetan institutions are such as to admit, without difficulty, of the establishment of a consul of a foreign nation at Lassa for the protection and control of the foreigners carrying on trade there. I am informed that Lassa is visited by people of all the neighbouring nations as merchants. The merchants of each nation appoint their own consul as the medium of communication with the Thibet Government, and to settle their own disputes without reference to the Government of their own country. The Nimals of Nepal, the Cashmerees, the Ladakees and the people of Bootan have all head-men or consuls of this description in Lassa, as well as other States lying between China and Thibet. If, therefore, the traffic of Thibet could be extended by improvement of the communication, it would be easy to effect a commercial establishment in Lassa, if the opposition of the Chinese power now so much on the wane, could be once got over.

18. **INHABITANTS.**—The natives of the Darjeeling hills are, for the most part, precisely the same as the inhabitants of Nepal; they speak a pure Hindee, and are well affected to our Government. Some Bhooteas and Lepchas also have taken up their abode here: they are a remarkably athletic hill race and very simple and amenable to order; but they cannot be induced to take service in the Hill Corps of Sappers and Miners, who are of the same class as the Goorkha Regular Corps: not however Goorkhas. The Goorkhas are the ruling race who conquered the Nepalese, but the Goorkha Corps has more Nepalese in it than pure Goorkhas.

19. **REMARKS.**—In speaking of the administration of this District generally, before going into the detail of the various departments, it is necessary to observe that whatever has been done here has been done by Dr. Campbell alone. He found Darjeeling an inaccessible tract of forest, with a very scanty population; by his exertions an excellent Sanitarium has been established for troops and others; a Hill Corps has been established for the maintenance of order and improvement of communication; no less than seventy European houses have been built, with a bazar, jail, and buildings for the accommodation of the sick in the Dépôt; a revenue of Rupees 50,000 has been raised, and is collected punctually and without balance; a simple system of administration of justice has been introduced, well adapted to the character of the tribes with whom he had to deal; the system of forced labour formerly in use has been abolished, and labour with all other valuables has been left to find its own price in an open market; roads have been made; experimental cultivation of tea and coffee has been introduced; and various European fruits and grapes; and this has been effected at the same time that the various tribes of inhabitants have been conciliated, and their habits and prejudices treated with a caution and forbearance, which will render further progress in the same direction an easy task. The way has been shown, and those who succeed Dr. Campbell have only to follow it, as far as they are capable of doing so.

20. It is not only to the simple matters of administration, the results and objects of which are immediate and palpable, that Dr. Campbell has applied himself; he has exerted his abilities in the pursuit of science, and in exploring the routes, the ultimate object of which is less apparent to

those who act under more limited views of direct and tangible utility. His journey to the confines of Tartary, at much personal risk, has extended our knowledge of the geography of the great Himalayah range, of its position and produce, and of the means of communication with the countries to the North of it. I may in short say of him, that to him is the Government indebted for the formation of the District of Darjeeling, for the revenue which is now derived from that District, and for the organization of the whole system of management. The people, on the other hand, are indebted to him for the blessings of a just and paternal Government, under which they at this moment enjoy a degree of liberty as well as of protection of property and person, unknown to them under their former masters; and they are fully sensible of this advantage.

21. It is to the personal character of the Superintendent that his success is due; and to the admirable temper, deliberation and forethought with which he has acted throughout; and this success would have been greater had he received more support and more ample means of carrying out the sound views which he entertains of improvement of the District entrusted to his charge.

22. SALARY OF SUPERINTENDENT INSUFFICIENT.—I cannot omit to mention in this place, that I consider the salary attached to the office of Superintendent of Rupees 1,200 to be inadequate with reference to the trust reposed in him and the importance and onerous nature of his duties; and when in addition to this the success which has attended his proceedings be considered, the actual gain to the Government of about Rupees 50,000 annual income, obtained by his sole exertions, and the peaceable and effective administration of the District under his charge, which he found a mere jungle and has rendered so productive, I have no hesitation in saying that the remuneration given to him is insufficient, and that his monthly salary should be raised to Rupees 1,500.* If actual work and the importance of it be considered, there is no comparison between the mere political duty of a Resident, and the toil and tact required in performing the task assigned to the Superintendent of Darjeeling, and I have no doubt, that if Dr. Campbell's measures and views receive support, this Station of Darjeeling may yet be rendered of much greater importance than has hitherto been ascribed to it.

* This is the salary attached to other similar offices in the North-West Provinces.

REVENUE.

<i>Extract.</i>	
Total Jumma of Morung,	30,761
Deduct cost of Collection,	3,034
Remainder,	27,727
<hr/>	
Total Jumma of new Hill Territory, no cost of Collection,	140
Total Jumma of Hill Territory appropriated to local purposes, no cost of Collection,	6,025
Total Jumma of Darjeeling Territory,	36,926
Total Cost of Collections, 8 per cent,	3,034
Net Income,	Rs. 33,892
<hr/>	

23. In the Superintendent's Report to the Board of Revenue, dated 30th March last, the income of land revenue of the District is given as noted in the margin.

24. The income of the Hill Territory, as first established, Rupees 6,025, is appropriated to local purposes by order of Government.

25. The income of the Territory newly settled, both in the Morung and in the Hills, in all Rupees 27,867, is the clear revenue derived from the District by the State, and available as income.

26. **STATION FUND.**—The sum appropriated to local purposes, Rupees 6,025, is the rent of the plots of ground at and about Darjeeling, let on building leases, the rent of shops in the bazar or public market, which has been constructed and is kept up by the Government.

27. **MORUNG SETTLEMENT.**—The settlement of the Morung is made by jotes, consisting of from 5 to 200 beegahs ; the jotedars or parties engaging direct with the Government are considered analogous to our resident or khodkasht ryots ; under them are tenures of the actual peasantry, who cultivate the ground with their own hands and divide the produce equally with the jotedars : these men, the peasantry, have no right of occupancy, except what they may derive from the jotedars.

28. **WITH WHOM SETTLEMENT MADE.**—The collection from the jotedars of the revenue assessed on their jotes is made by the Chowdrees, who pay it into the Public Treasury. If any jotedar falls in arrear, he is reported by the Chowdree, and is usually sent into the Superintendent at Darjeeling, who questions him as to the cause of his default and makes such arrangement with him for payment as he may be capable of offering. Unless he can make a money engagement, his cattle, of which they have abundance in the Morung, are sold for the arrear ; but this seldom occurs. The revenue has hitherto been well paid up, and the arrear a mere trifle ; the Chowdrees get a percentage on their collections, which is under 10 per cent ; the total cost of collection being 8 per cent.

29. **ASSESSMENT HOW CALCULATED.**—This tract was assessed in 1850, with reference to the past collections, when under the Sikim Rajah. The present settlement of 1853 is about 36 per cent in excess of the former jumma. It was known that under the Sikim Government, about 25 per cent was paid over and above the assessed jumma, in the shape of illegal cesses ; the possibility of raising the jumma to this extent was therefore known ; the additional 11 per cent was laid on the land on this principle ; twenty-two of the jotes in various parts were carefully surveyed, and the rate actually paid under the old settlement per beegah was thus ascertained in each of these jotes. The average rate it was capable of paying was then estimated by ocular inspection, while the crops were on the ground, by the Superintendent with the help of assessors ; and the new rate thus fixed on the measured jote was made the criterion of assessment of other jotes unmeasured, but ascertained by inspection to be under similar circumstances. The best proof, that the new assessment is based on a good principle and not too heavy, is that the jotedars readily accepted leases and gave engagements for the new jumma and have paid it regularly to this day, notwithstanding the increase on the former demand.

30. This settlement is of the nature of a mouzawaree settlement with the Jeth ryots, a system which I believe to be the best for India when made with the help of personal inspection, not upon dry numbers and calculation. The Superintendent advised that it should be confirmed for ten years, at the end of which he expects a great portion of the jungle in the upper Morung will have been cleared, and the population increased so as to admit of increase.

31. **SETTLEMENT OF HILL COUNTRY.**—The Hill portion of the Territory was settled at the same time ryotwaree at Rupees 140, an increase of Rupees 10 on the former rent-roll ; and for five years only.

Revenue of Darjeeling for 1852-53.

Land Revenue, including Abkaree,	40,587
Post Office,	10,253
Stamps,	621
Fines,	558
Total, Rs.,	52,021

32. In his letter of the 22nd August last, again the present income of Darjeeling is stated at Rupees 52,021 as noted in the margin.

33. The number of cases coming before the Superintendent, in his fiscal capacity,

Fiscal Cases in 1852-53.

Summary Suits for Ar-	
rears of Rent,	29
Boundary Cases,	28
Closing Water-courses,	17
Miscellaneous,	15
Total,	89

during the year 1852-53, were as noted opposite. No sale took place under the summary decisions ; in only three of them was property distrained : the remainder of the claims were settled by the parties defaulting on being called on.

34. **TUCCAVY.**—The Government on a former occasion sanctioned the outlay of Rupees 5,000 in advances to the ryots for clearing the jungle and extending the cultivation ; but the whole of this has not yet been expended, the difficulty being the security which is required for re-payment. During the past year Rupees 1,174 has been advanced to sixty-four ryots out of the above sum.

35. **EFFECT OF THE SETTLEMENT.**—The whole system of management is more like the superintendence of a private estate than the collection of Government revenue ; and in the same proportion has the management been successful. The old system with which the people are familiar has been kept up as far as possible ; at the same time the revenue has been raised and collected without difficulty. While the survey of a few jotes in the Morung was going on, it would have been better to have surveyed the whole ; but I do not apprehend that a more detailed survey would lead to a more successful settlement. The estimate of a general rent-roll, formed strictly upon details, is almost always too high ; still it was desirable to have a clear record of assets of this District, and it is matter of regret that the survey was not carried through : it should be done at some future time.

36. **ASSISTANT REQUIRED.**—The work of the Treasury of Darjeeling is heavy, and especially points out the want of some assistant to the Superintendent, who might take some of the details off his hands, and supply his place when unavoidably absent.

IN 1852-53.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Cash for Drafts issued,	1,23,210
Ditto for Land Revenue,	26,773
Ditto for Abkaree,	2,228
Ditto for Post Office,	10,253
Ditto for Fines,	558
Remittances from other Treasuries,	1,54,000
Stamps,	621
Miscellaneous,	19,581
Total, Rupees,	3,37,226

<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Executive Department Assignments,	37,217
Post Office,	8,032
Drafts Revenue and Military De-	} 1,62,055
partment,	
Audited Bills,	74,362
Pension,	8,000
Interest on Loan Accounts,	1,253
Miscellaneous,	26,259
Total, Rupees,	3,17,180

37. With an income and expenditure of nearly three and a half lakhs, and the tiresome details incident to a Sanitarium, the office of Superintendent ought to have the help of an efficient Assistant of the grade of a Deputy Collector, who is capable of looking into the accounts and of deciding the petty cases which come up for trial in any of the Departments, Civil, Criminal, or Revenue, which the Superintendent might please to make over to him for that purpose.

JUDICIAL—CIVIL.

38. ORDER IN COUNCIL.—On inquiry into the nature of the authority under which civil, criminal, and fiscal functions are exercised by the Superintendent of Darjeeling, I can find only an order in Council signed by the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 4th September 1839, see Appendix No. 6, containing 21 Rules, for “regulating the assignment of locations and grants of lands in the Hill tract attached to the Station of Darjeeling, and for the administration of the said tract.”

39. These rules speak of the Superintendent as the officer in civil and political charge at Darjeeling.

40. Rule 3 says, “The police and magisterial authority, within the tract ceded by the Rajah of Sikim, will be exercised by the officer in civil and political charge.”

41. Rule 4 declares, “The officer in civil charge is vested with the power and authority of civil judge in respect to all claims, complaints and disputes that may arise, and be cognizable in the Civil Courts of the settlement, *under the Acts and Regulations in force for the Bengal Presidency.*”

42. This is all the authority hitherto given, and with this simple skeleton Code, the present Superintendent (Dr. Campbell) was placed in charge of a tract of country merely covered with thick jungle to administer civil and criminal justice and police, and to collect the revenue : for the latter portion of his duties, the rules of 4th September 1839 contained more full directions and instructions, and these were farther modified and extended by subsequent bye-laws, dated 1st August 1841, see Appendix No. 7, which on his suggestion received the sanction of Government.

43. But the code of civil and criminal justice and police has never been altered or extended ; and although there is mention of the Regulations and Acts in force in the Bengal Presidency, as regards civil suits, it has been generally considered, that that restriction was not intended to apply all the forms and ceremonies of our Civil Courts, but simply the spirit of the Acts and Regulations as in other Extra-Regulation Provinces.

44. PROGRESS OF THE DISTRICT.—From a tract of jungle and forest, this District of Darjeeling has become an important Frontier Station, yielding a revenue of nearly Rupees 50,000 a year. About seventy houses have been built by Europeans ; a Military Sanitarium Depôt has been established ; shops have been set up ; a local Corps of Sappers organized ; roads and other works carried on ; new settlements of Land revenue made, and still the sole and entire administration in every department has been thus left to one man. It is difficult to speak too highly of the admirable sagacity and self-reliance, with which these powers have been exercised by the Superintendent during the last fourteen years ; or of the care and forethought with which the station and its dependencies have been managed, without any instance of well-founded complaint being preferred against his measures, or the manner in which they have been carried out.

45. SYSTEM OF PROCEDURE.—In Appendix No. 8, will be found the system of procedure in civil cases : no forms are observed which are not essential. A party files his plaint setting out his claim, and if it is based on bond or account, he is required to file that bond or account at the same time. Notice is then given to plaintiff and defendant that the case will be decided on the next Wednesday, and the parties are required to appear on that day with their exhibits and witnesses ; for the witnesses subpoenas are issued at the same time that notice of trial is given, unless the parties engage to bring their own witnesses without issue of subpoena.

46. On the Wednesday fixed the case is heard and decided ; if some additional witness or document is required, the decision is postponed by an order stating the reason till the next Wednesday, when the case is decided.

47. If the case is above Rupees 50 value, or either party is an Englishman, the decision is written in English, if not in Bengalee.

48. If a decree be in favor of plaintiff, the defendant is allowed fifteen days' time to pay up, unless there is reason to suspect a wish to evade ; if

not paid in fifteen days, the process in execution may issue, and the debtor's property be sold, or his person confined ; but it is but very rare that a party is imprisoned for debt. There are no debtors in Jail now.

49. **NO APPEAL.**—There is no appeal whatever ; the decision of the Superintendent is final ; the order in Council vests him with the power to try all cases cognizable under the Regulations, but vests no Court with the power to receive an appeal from his decision.

50. **REMARKS ON THE SUBJECT.**—Now the simple and natural mode of trial I have mentioned is a very good one, but the process has no authority of Law ; and as the Station and District become more populous and more wealthy, it is certain that complicated questions of right will arise and the legality of the Superintendent's jurisdiction will form the subject of legal discussion : it is therefore desirable that an Act of the Legislature should pass, defining the powers of the Superintendent as civil judge and the course of proceedings in his Court.

51. The number of civil suits decided during the last five years is noted opposite, showing an average of 100 suits. In the Appendix No. 10 will be found a return of civil suits for the last year, showing the state of the file and the nature of the decisions : the cases refer either to bonds or shop-bills, or other petty disputes, for the decision of which the system in use is the best possible.

<i>Number of Civil Suits, for five years.</i>	
1848,	137
1849,	113
1850,	78
1851,	89
1852,	84
Total,	501

JUDICIAL,—CRIMINAL.

52. **SYSTEM OF PROCEDURE.**—In the administration of criminal justice, the same simple process is observed. On a charge being lodged, the party charged and witnesses are sent for, and a day fixed for trial, when the case is finally disposed of or postponed as in civil cases. If the case is of a nature exceeding the powers of a magistrate to punish under the Regulations, the accused is committed for trial at the Sessions ; and the sessions judge of Dinagepore ordinarily comes to Darjeeling to hold the Sessions when required. The Sessions Judge conducts and disposes of the cases as in the Regulation Provinces.

*Number of Criminal cases
decided for five years.*

1848,.....	247
1849,.....	213
1850,.....	304
1851,.....	345
1852,.....	313

Total, .. 1,422

*Number of Prisoners sent
up for trial in 1852.*

451—convtd. 179, acqtd. 272

53. The number of cases tried by the Superintendent during the last five years is noted opposite, and the number of prisoners convicted and acquitted during the year 1852.

54. OATHS.—No oaths are administered ; and the witnesses in the cases which I saw tried were examined in each other's presence and in that of the parties. At the Sessions oaths are administered.

55. REMARKS.—The same remark applies to this system of procedure in criminal as to that in civil cases. It is simple, intelligible, and effective, but the legality of the power exercised might be called into question, especially in any case which was liable to be brought before the Supreme Court of Calcutta. A Legislative enactment should therefore pass, declaring and defining the powers of the Superintendent in the administration of criminal justice and the course of proceedings.

56. LEGAL ENACTMENT REQUIRED.—Although it is advisable to pass a law legalizing and defining the administration of civil and criminal justice by the Superintendent of Darjeeling, I am by no means disposed to advise any material change in the essential parts of the present system in use.

57. OATHS.—Oaths, I believe, are useless in India, and the natives are as ready to lie when on oath as when not on oath ; but a party giving a false statement in a case before a Court, on a point material to the issue, civil or criminal, should be liable to the penalties of perjury ; and it is but fair that when a witness is called on to give his deposition he should be made aware by a solemn warning, when this risk of punishment for speaking falsely commence and when it terminates. A declaration that the witness will speak the truth should be required before commencing the deposition. Unless some formality of this kind be observed a witness will speak with the looseness of ordinary communication, and may incur a severe penalty or inflict a severe injury on another, without considering the effect of his statement.

58. I see no objection to confronting witnesses ; but it is sometimes as essential to the ends of justice to examine them separately ; the people in this district, as in most hill places, are very simple and truthful, and usually confess their misdeeds without hesitation.

59. ABSENCE OF APPEAL.—I approve of the absence of appeal in ordinary cases. There can be no greater injustice than the unlimited extension and protraction of litigation. I have heard no complaint of the Superintendent's decisions, but it is to be held in mind that the good qualities existing in the present incumbent may not always be found in his successors, and the law must provide for such occasional defects. I would

SUGGESTIONS. therefore allow a special appeal to the Sudder Court on points of law only in all cases and a regular appeal on law and fact in cases above Rupees 1,000 ; this is similar to the law in the Regulation Districts where the moonsiff and sudder ameens decide cases up to Rupees 1,000 and the judge's decision on such cases is final in appeal as regards fact, but open to special appeal to the Sudder Court on points of law only. In miscellaneous cases, in execution of decrees, &c., &c., I would apply the same rule. This would place the Superintendent on the same footing as a zillah Judge.

60. The Superintendent as magistrate should be competent to exercise the same authority as a magistrate in the Regulation Provinces ; and though not subject to the rules regarding process, he should be empowered to inflict only the punishment annexed to the crime by the Regulations and no more ; for any crime above the power of a magistrate he should commit to the sessions : in this respect there would be no alteration, and the sessions judge would deal with the case in the usual manner on trial.

61. It is however to be considered, whether it would not be advisable to vest the Superintendent with the powers of sessions judge. Not more than five cases have been made over to the sessions during the last five years ; and it is hardly worth while to send for the judge from Dinagepore, 150 miles, to try them. If this power be conferred, he might try in his own committals as in perjury cases ; and should I think call in the assistance of a jury or assessors.

62. RULES REQUIRED.—The rules to be passed into a law would stand thus :

1st,—The Superintendent of Darjeeling is vested with the powers of a zillah judge, for the trial of all civil cases arising within that District.

2nd,—In the trial of suits he shall not be required to observe the forms enjoined by the Regulations, provided that no point essential to the administration of justice be neglected.

3rd,—Plaintiff shall file a petition of plaint, stating the nature of his claim ; if his claim be not unfounded on his own showing, the Court will fix a day for hearing the cause, and will direct notice of the same to be given to the defendant, and require him, as well as the plaintiff, to attend in person on that day with their witnesses and exhibits. If either parties desire it, subpoenas may be issued for the attendance of witnesses : the parties must cause the issue of subpoenas in time to allow of the witnesses to appear on the day fixed for trial ; but the parties will be at liberty to bring their own witnesses without the issue of subpoena, if they prefer it.

4th,—On the day fixed for trial, the Superintendent, after hearing the parties and witnesses, and inspecting the exhibits, which he thinks necessary, will decide the case then and there ; and will, at the same time, record the judgment in his own language, with the grounds on which it is founded, as required by Act XII. of 1843.

5th,—The day fixed for trial, on filing the plaint, shall ordinarily be not beyond fourteen days from the date of filing the plaint, though for special reason the term may be exceeded.

6th,—If on the day fixed for trial, there be any good reason for deferring the final judgment to a future day, a note to this effect shall be made by the Superintendent on the back of the plaint, with the reason ; and a new day fixed for final hearing, not more than fourteen days' distant.

7th,—Parties may, for special reasons, appear by their vakeel or agent, but it shall be optional with the Court, at any time, to require the presence of the parties themselves ; and ordinarily the parties shall be required to attend in person.

8th,—Parties to suits may be examined by the Court on points within their personal cognizance, connected with and material to the suit ; and any party, who may knowingly make a false statement to the Court on

such a point, either in a written petition or by oral deposition, shall be liable to the penalty of perjury.

9th,—Witnesses or others examined before the Court shall be warned in the form prescribed by law, that they are required to speak the truth, and if they do not, will be liable to the penalty of perjury.

10th,—A special appeal shall lie to the Sudder Court from the decision of the Superintendent in all cases upon points of law and practice only: there shall be no appeal on points of fact, except in cases of value above Rupees 1,000.

11th,—On points of fact, a party may claim a review or new trial, if he can show good grounds for the same to the satisfaction of the Court.

12th,—The Superintendent shall be vested with the powers of magistrate and sessions judge in the departments of police and criminal justice; and his proceedings shall be conducted on the principle above prescribed for civil actions; and the decisions recorded in English as required by the provisions of Act XII. of 1843. An appeal from his orders shall lie to the Sudder Court on points of law, but not on points of fact; in session cases the Superintendent shall be competent to try on his own commitment.

13th,—The usual stamp required by Regulation X. of 1829 shall be required on plaints, unless the Superintendent shall see reason to dispense with the same on account of the poverty of the party presenting it: no stamp shall be required in the criminal department or police.

14th,—The Superintendent shall be vested with the powers of Collector in the fiscal department; and shall, in the exercise of the same, be guided by the special rules and bye-laws already passed, or which may be passed by the Government of Bengal, to be in force in the Darjeeling Territory.

63. ASSISTANT WITH POWERS OF DEPUTY MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR RECOMMENDED.—To render the establishment of Darjeeling effective, and to allow of the Superintendent moving into the interior every year, and more specially to relieve him of some of the unimportant work now in his hands in the department of Accounts, the uncovenanted Assistant whose appointment I have recommended should have the powers of Deputy Magistrate and Collector. At present the numerous avocations of the

Superintendent distract his attention, especially the Treasury and Post Office, with the trifling criminal cases: of these, he would be relieved in some measure by an Assistant. It is also to be held in mind, that by introducing appeals to the Sudder Court, hitherto unknown in Darjeeling, greater regularity will be required in the proceedings in all departments, and this will occupy more time.

64. LANGUAGE OF COURTS.—I remark that the business of the Superintendent's Court, in all departments, is carried on in Bengalee, while the language of the inhabitants is pure Hindee, similar to that of Nepal precisely. I can see no reason why this anomaly should exist: the cause has been the difficulty of obtaining persons properly educated to carry on the Accounts, and other clerks' duties in the Hindee language; but now most of the men employed, though Bengalees, have a sufficient knowledge of Hindee to read and write it: I would advise the adoption of Hindee as the language of the Courts, and public offices, to be written in the Persian character, as in Purneah, where the language of the people is very similar. The Nagree character is in general use in Nepal, but it is cumbersome and tedious to write, and the same character is used among the lower classes all over the Behar province, where the Court records are in the Persian character.

POLICE.

65. The Police Returns for the last year, 1852-53, see Appendix No. 15, show that the District is rather superior in this respect to the more regularly administered zillahs of the Regulation Provinces. The strength of the Police is noted opposite; the area of the District is estimated at 800 square miles, with a population of 46,000.

Number of Thannas and Pharees in the Hills.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Darjeeling. | 6. Monurdung. |
| 2. Balasun. | 7. Mormidung. |
| 3. Goke. | 8. Chowtong. |
| 4. Teang. | 9. Rungur Rungeet. |
| 5. Nagree. | 10. Pushoh. |

In the Morung.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 11. Matiguraha. | 15. Phansidewa. |
| 12. Basserbattee. | 16. Thakoorgunge. |
| 13. Goramara. | 17. Khuribaree. |
| 14. Nakessurbaree. | |

N. B.—There is a Darogah at Darjeeling, Matiguraha and Phansidewa, the others are subordinate Pharees under a Jemadar.

66. Offences against the person are common among a tribe of men

Crime in 1852.

Assaults with Wounding, ..	5
Abduction,	27
Petty Affrays,	57
Child-stealing,	1
False Imprisonment,	8

of great courage and possessing a sense of honor which is unknown in the plains of Bengal. Assaults with wounding and petty affrays are common; abduction too is a crime of frequent occurrence; adultery is

usually followed by the murder of the male offender; the established custom of the hills enjoining this as a duty on the injured party.

67. The Return of heinous offences is favorable, as might be expected

Burglary Aggravated,	4
Cattle-stealing,	22
Thefts,	60
Plunder of Houses,	4

in a population much scattered and of simple habits. The proportion of property recovered is considerable.

Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.
1850	3045	2096
1851	2460	1237
1852	2219	329

68. To facilitate the proceedings of the police, the burkundauzes, &c. are chosen from the various tribes of people composing the population, according as the one or the other

may prevail.

69. DEPUTY MAGISTRATE REQUIRED AT TITALYAH.—I would advise that a Deputy Magistrate be placed at Titalyah taking charge of the Northern thannahs of Rungpore and Dinagepore. The Thannahs of each

From Dinagepore

Thannahs, .. 1 Thakoorgunge.
2 Ramsunkur.

From Rungpore,

3 Suneassee Cutta.
4 Fukeergunge.
5 Bodha.

From Darjeeling,

6 Phansidewa.

I would assign to him are noted in the margin. The distance from the Sudder Station of this District is so great that the necessity of such an arrangement is apparent; he might take

charge also of some of the Morung portion of the Darjeeling District, *viz.*, the thannah of Phansidewa. The importance of Titalyah as a Deputy Magistrate's Station is partly attributable to the great annual fair which was established there with the sanction of the Government in 1846. The object was to supply a mart for the produce of the Hills, Bootan, Sikim, and East Nepal, where the inhabitants of those Districts might supply themselves with English productions; and this object has been attained in a great measure; and the value of English and Indian goods, now disposed of at this fair, is now stated at a lakh and a half of Rupees: the

annual cost to Government is Rupees 300 for temporary booths, &c. This fair takes place in February, just after the payment of the principal revenue kist. The petty criminal cases, which arise during the fair, ought certainly to be decided on the spot by a Deputy Magistrate: to send the parties and their witnesses into Rungpore is to inflict a far greater injury than the loss arising from the petty thefts and personal quarrels in which the cases originate.

JAILS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS.

70. I went over the jail and all the public buildings with the Superintendent, Executive Officer and Surgeon.

71. DARJEELING JAIL.—The jail was well kept, but the space allotted for the convicts is very small in proportion to their numbers. Owing to the healthiness and coolness of the climate, this produces no ill effects at present; but this cannot be expected to last; and I learn from the Military Board, that it is intended to build a jail large enough for the demands of the community. The average number of prisoners in jail now is between forty and fifty; and the average number of sick for the past two years is about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The convicts are fed by rations and are employed chiefly on the roads. I annex a plan of the new jail, which has been calculated for 100 persons; it appears well adapted for the purpose

NEW JAIL RECOMMENDED.

and has my approval. The site recommended for the new jail is the place used for target practice at present by the Local Corps of Sappers. In this all the authorities concur, and it is I think well chosen. Colonel Lloyd has a small piece of ground adjoining this spot, which he has taken for building, and I understand objects to the jail as a nuisance. As Colonel Lloyd has held this land for ten years, without removing a stick or attempting at clearing; and as it stands now in a state of original forest and jungle, and is entirely unremunerative, I consider this objection of no weight; it would be better to purchase this plot of ground from him, but I understand he asks the exorbitant price of Rupees 10,000, which is out of the question. The land has never yielded one pice to him. The best plan would be for Government to take the land for public purposes and to have it valued by a Committee appointed under the Act on that subject. This land is

not absolutely necessary for the new jail, but it is desirable to keep it in the hands of the Government on account of its vicinity.

72. **CONVICTS FROM MORUNG.**—The people from the Morung suffer in health in this jail : they should be sent to Titalyah and a small jail established there under the Deputy Magistrate, whose appointment I have recommended in that spot, with jurisdiction over the neighbouring thannahs of Rungpore, Dinagepore and the Morung.

73. **HOSPITAL AT DARJEELING.**—The hospital is divided into three wards, one for the convicts, one for the sick men of the Corps of Sappers, and one for charity patients : the latter is supported entirely by private subscription, and the whole is in excellent order under the Surgeon, Dr. Withecombe ; he has two Native Doctors at Rupees 25 and Rupees 30, and a dresser at Rupees 6 under him. The Dispensary for out-patients is well kept up and attended to ; and the books, especially the registers of meteorological observations, are kept in the most perfect and efficient order, the whole reflecting great credit on the Surgeon in charge.

74. **SAPPERS' LINES.**—I went over the lines of the Sappers of 180 men : the men were also paraded for my inspection, and had a very soldierly appearance ; there are two guns and two howitzers attached to the establishment ; the guard-room, Sergeant's quarters and other buildings were in excellent order ; but the men's barracks were wretched in appearance, though probably not uncomfortable ; this Corps is of the greatest possible service to Darjeeling being employed on the roads, which in this country require scientific management and construction : in fact, without them, the roads could not be kept up in an effective state ; their expense is fully met by the value of the work they turn out ; and the state and discipline of the Corps is highly creditable to the Executive Officer, Captain Byng, who has, also the command of the Corps, and has rendered them an efficient soldierly set of men, and has organized their system of labour,* so as to render it productive and useful. The strength of this Corps is 180 men, and I would advise that an addition of 120 men be made to it. With such help, the roads communicating with

* I annex a note by Captain Byng (see Appendix No. 17,) stating the nature of the work done by this Corps and urging the increase of their number to 400 men. I have stated 300 only as the strength to which they should be raised, but there is ample work for 400 in the roads through this difficult country.

the plains might be placed in a state admitting of the use of wheeled carriages and beasts of burthen; and the traffic through Sikim with Thibet would be greatly facilitated and increased. At present every thing is carried on men's backs, a very expensive method, especially in a country thinly populated.

75. CONVALESCENT DEPOT.—I visited the Convalescent Dépôt, and examined the buildings and arrangements throughout. The men's barracks, the Sergeant's quarters, the canteen, the provisions,—everything was in excellent order, under the care of the Executive Officer, Captain Byng. The guards of the Dépôt are furnished and kept up from the Corps of Sappers. A garden has been given to the men and a racket court is being built for them; nothing can be more orderly, complete and effective than the arrangements, which reflect great credit on Captain Byng, by whom they were designed and originated, as well as kept up.

76. I should mention here that the Sappers' Corps furnishes all the guards of the Station, a duty which deprives the public works of the services of about half their number. As this is a Frontier Station, adjoining Nepal and Sikim, nothing can be more adapted to the wants of the place than a body of men, who are capable of acting as disciplined soldiers on any emergency, and in time of peace, are trained to the most useful employment of making roads, bridges, and assisting generally in the progress of the public works. I beg to support strongly the recommendation of the Superintendent and of the Executive Officer, that that Corps be raised from 180 to a strength of at least 300 men.

THERE WOULD BE FULL
WORK FOR 500 MEN.

I annex a Report on this Corps from Captain Byng, commanding the Corps, showing the nature of their duties, and the result of their labours under his orders (see Appendix No. 17.) Both Dr. Campbell and Captain Byng, as well as all those with whom I have spoken, concur with me in the opinion I have expressed of their utility, and in the recommendation that their number be increased to 300 or 400 men.

77. COURT-HOUSE.—The Superintendent's Court-house is in excellent order, and the bungalows on the line of road communicating with the plains are well kept up and attended to; in fact the whole department of public works and buildings is efficient; and the works them-

selves would be carried on much more speedily and effectively, were it not for the delays in the office of the Military Board and other superintending authorities.

78. **ROADS FROM DARJEELING TO DINAGEPORE.**—The most important road in Darjeeling is that which connects it with the plains, and especially with Calcutta, that is the road *via* Titalyah to Dinagepore. The first thing to be effected for this road is to bridge the small rivers and water-courses ; estimates of this work have been drawn by Captain Byng and sent in to the Superintending Engineer, Captain Gaitskell, and through him to the Military Board ; but when an order will issue on the subject is beyond calculation. The local officers all over the country complain of the interminable delays of form, and the positively insuperable obstacle they join to all improvement and advance of operations.

79. The bridges proposed are of saul timber, furnished by the adjacent forest, and on the plan of the American bridges. They are cheap and strong, and when any part shows signs of decay, it can be renewed without difficulty. I have already alluded to these in my Report on Dinagepore, and have now only to urge that orders for their immediate construction be issued. Till this is done, any further improvement in the communication is impossible. The post is often stopped for six hours and more by the tide of one of these petty torrents. When the bridges have been constructed, the road to Dinagepore may be metalled, and that portion of it from Pankhabaree to Darjeeling, 24 miles, may be widened and adapted for wheel carriages. At present it is too narrow and not sufficiently secure ; and there are no resting places for the carts. This portion of the work should be done mainly by the Sappers, and the whole management of the Hill portion of the road should be in their hands. There is but one steep portion from Pankhabaree to Kurseong, six miles, which is a succession of zig-zags ; beyond that the road runs nearly level on a ridge the whole way to Darjeeling, and presents no obstacles, except the necessity of providing against the earth slips from either side ; a precaution which can only be made effectual by good sound scientific construction by the Sappers, with the help of other workmen under them. I look on these Sappers as essential to the existence and welfare of Darjeeling ; in fact, as the only means of rendering the communication through the Hills effective.

80. FROM DARJEELING THROUGH SIKIM TO THIBET.--Much may also be done to improve the line of road by which traffic is carried on through Sikim into Thibet ; I have already noticed the importance of this traffic under the head of General Remarks. " If the value of the traffic Rupees 50,000, when carried on the heads of men through and over such hills and valleys as lie between this and the Choombi Valley, it is easy to conceive what would be the effect of a good and well levelled line of road, affording easy passage to the beasts of burthen, of which thousands exist in Thibet, but cannot be brought into use for the want of road. The distance from Darjeeling to the Choombi Valley is 84 miles ; and the Sappers might, in a twelve month, render this road available to the extent I have mentioned. It is to be held in mind that this is the nearest and shortest road between Bengal and Thibet, or rather between Calcutta and Lassa. The distance from Darjeeling to Lassa is about 700 miles, and the most difficult portion is in the Sikim Territory, from Darjeeling to Choombi. Many of the people I have seen here have travelled that road ; some of them have been educated at the Lassa Colleges. The principal staple of trade by this route would be the Thibet wool, which has been reported, after examination by competent persons in Calcutta, to be equal to the finest merino wool grown in Australia, and superior in length of staple ; moreover, it is to be observed, that this is the only road open to British enterprize for communication with Thibet. Captain Pemberton's mission to Bootan having proved that route closed to us by the prejudices of the people ; while here and there is no intervening State, except the Sikim Rajah, who is now actually powerless and has begged assistance and support of the British Authorities, and might easily be made to support our views by a small pension and firm treatment.

81. FROM TITALYAH' TO PURNEAH.—The road from Purneah to Titalyah is also required. The Superintendent recommends Major Napier's line as far as Kishengunge, and thence by Kooteeghat and Bysa factory to Purneah. He observes that if a grant of Rupees 50,000 were given for this road, it could be constructed in a year with good wooden bridges ; it appears to me that this line is of less importance than that of Dinagepore ; and as there is a raised embankment ready as far as Dinagepore, and on to the Tangun River, on the Maldah road, it would be less expensive than the Purneah route, the em-

bankment of which would be the most heavy charge. Rupees 5,000 for the bridges on the Dinagepore road would make it nearly as good as Rupees 50,000 on that by Purneah ; and although the Dinagepore road is larger *viâ* Maldah to Rajmehal, it passes through a richer country, through two Sudder Stations and abuts on the river at Rajmehal, which will be a Railway Station, when the rail is finished ; and further the rail will be finished as far as Rajmehal before it gets to Pointee or Sikreegully, where the Purneah road would strike the river. As to carrying the road direct to the Ganges, without going through either Purneah, Dinagepore, or Maldah, I confess I cannot see the advantage of it : it would be an enormous expense, without any commensurate object.

82. But the road from Titalyah to Purneah should be rendered practicable, and dâk bungalows, for the convenience of travellers, should be established at Doolalgunge and Chuttergachee.

83. It is to be remembered that the Dinagepore road must be rendered available throughout the rains to be of use, and to induce travellers to prefer it to the shorter road *viâ* Purneah. To this end the embankment must be repaired and completed from the Tangun River to Maldah and from Maldah to opposite Rajmahal on the Ganges.

84. DISPENSARY AT TITALYAH.—The Superintendent recommends the establishment of a dispensary at Titalyah with a Sub-assistant surgeon or native doctor, for the distribution of medicines. If a Deputy Magistrate, with a small jail, be established at that town, the dispensary may easily be added. Of the great benefit to the people no doubt can be entertained.

85. VACCINATION.—The removal of the vaccinators from the station of Darjeeling is much complained of. The small-pox often rages severely and the native professional men practise inoculation to a great extent. This cannot be objected to or prevented unless a sufficient supply of vaccine and of vaccination be kept up.

EDUCATION.

86. SCHOOL REQUIRED AT DARJEELING.—There is no school at Darjeeling and no place of education within the reach of its inhabitants. The population of the district is estimated by the Superintendent near 50,000 persons ; there are 137 children of the Local Corps of Sappers and Miners, without any means of attaining the

rudiments of education ; these children especially demand the attention of the Government, and it is through them, and through the Corps itself, that the Hill people of Darjeeling must be brought within the pale of civilization. I would point out the Hill Tribes of Bhagulpore as holding a precisely similar position in relation to our Government when the exertions of one individual, Mr. Cleveland, brought them within our rules, and rendered them peaceable and useful subjects of the State. Before his time, they were a wretched unmanageable race, living the life of the wild animals which divided the jungles with them. Their reformation and improvement was effected by the simple means, which I am now recommending for the hill people of Darjeeling, *viz.*, by the establishment of a Local Corps and of schools for teaching them to read and write, and by the employment of them as juries in criminal trials of persons of their own class ; I have not the least doubt that the same means would be attended with the same result here ; and I would therefore strongly advise the establishment of a school for teaching Hindee and English at Darjeeling, and the strengthening the Hill Corps of Sappers. The discipline of a military corps is no little improvement to mere savages ; the effect of education must be looked for in the next generation ; as an instance of the distinction of a race capable of military discipline, from one incapable of it, I may mention the inhabitants of Darjeeling who speak Hindee and are Hindoos, who are always willing and proud to enter the Corps, while the Bhootas and Lepchas, who speak a separate Thibetan language, though equally powerful and courageous, cannot be induced to undergo the irksome task of military discipline. No doubt in time they will be more amenable, but they must be led to it by example, and by fostering and encouraging every step they may make in advance. The educated men of this tribe derive their instruction from the seat of Thibet learning at Lassa : it is not a mere calculation of the trifling expense which should determine the measures of Government in such a matter as this. The people should have within their reach the means of education and improvement ; and establishments of police, of criminal courts, and civil functionaries are useless in comparison with the moral and intellectual improvement of the people by direct instruction.

87. I beg earnestly to impress on the Government the importance in the cause of civilization, of the keeping up of the Corps of Sappers and

Miners at Darjeeling on an efficient footing, to supply all the wants of this Frontier Station as Military Guards, and as pioneers of improvement in the construction of roads, &c.; and further, the necessity and positive duty of establishing a school for instruction in Hindee and English at Darjeeling. There is a house, which was built by some Germans here

SCHOOL-HOUSE AVAILABLE.

for the purpose of a school, but they wished to make religious instructions a part of their system, and failed: this is a good pukka house and well situated, and I understand might be obtained for Rupees 1,100. An English master and a Hindee master, who can write the Nagree as well as the Persian character, should be appointed, these masters should be supplied, if possible, from the Behar districts, because it is necessary that they should understand and speak Hindee and not Bengalee. The Nepalese and Bhoteas in Darjeeling, who are about equal in numbers, all speak Hindee, though it is not the native language of the Bhoteas and Lepchas; and in the Morung the people generally speak the Hindee dialect of Purneah.

88. **SCHOOL RECOMMENDED AT TITALYAH.**—It is desirable that a Vernacular school for Hindee instruction should be established at Titalyah; this would be a convenience for the people of Morung, but the Darjeeling school is the first requisite.

POST OFFICE.

89. The Post Office of this station yields a considerable surplus revenue, the income for 1852-53 being Rupees 10,253, while the expenditure is only Rupees 8,032; the post is well attended to and the letters distributed more speedily than in other stations; but it is impossible to improve the rate of travelling of the letter dâk, until the rivers are bridged and the roads improved.

90. Something, however, might be done to prevent the great delay, sometimes of twenty-four hours, in the arrival of the Post, when it carries the English mail. I have noticed this defect in my remarks on Dinagore and Maldah. An additional runner should, on these occasions, be sent: the bags being too heavy for a single man.

WELBY JACKSON,

Judge of Sudder Court, on Deputation.

DARJEELING,
The 21st Sept. 1853. }

Appendix No. F.

No. 376 OF 1853.

To

WELBY JACKSON, ESQUIRE,

Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut,

on Deputation,

Darjeeling.

SIR,

WITH reference to the visit paid to you by the Sikim Rajah's vakeel,
Foreign Department. by his master's desire, and with my concurrence, at which
he repeated the petition of the Rajah for something being
done for him in his present state of poverty, I have the honor to forward
copy of my letter to Government, No. 265, dated 23rd June last, trans-
mitting the Rajah's petition and translation of the petition itself for your
information.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,

Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
DARJEELING, }
The 12th September, 1853. }

(COPY.)

No. 265 OF 1853.

To

C. ALLEN, ESQUIRE,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

Fort William.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit translation of a letter from the Sikim
Foreign Department. Rajah to my address, for the information and orders of the
Governor General in Council.

2nd.—The Rajah in compliance with the intimation made to him by me, as directed in your letter of the 10th March, No. 1174, has discontinued his petition for the restoration of his lands, and now substitutes a pitiful prayer for something to relieve his poverty. I anticipate a stern refusal to his request from his Lordship in Council, as I do not see how any benignity can be displayed towards the Rajah in the present state of our connection with his country, and non-compliance with our demands on his father; but I consider that there are objects worthy of attainment in Sikim, which, if secured to us, might be followed by some gratuity to the relief of the Rajah's circumstances, miserably straitened as they are, through the misconduct of his father's officials and his father's imbecility.

3rd.—Freedom of travel in Sikim, now in abeyance, and the trade with Thibet, to be relieved from all exactions and hindrances in transit, would greatly improve the resources of Darjeeling and add to its attractions as a sanatorium. If the Rajah would agree to both and satisfy us that the offenders against the British Government, whose surrender was required of his father, before any petitions from him could be attended to, were not within his territory, but in Thibet, as is stated in the letters now forwarded:—if he would further agree to delivering up these men if they returned to his territory, or would enable our police to secure them, if his own could not do so, our relations with Sikim would be on an improved footing, and the generosity of Government might then be exhibited by a small annual gratuity to the present Rajah so long as his good conduct deserved it.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
DARJEELING, }
The 23rd June, 1853.

LETTER FROM THE SIKIM RAJAH TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DARJEELING.

Received 23rd June 1853.

AFTER ADDRESS.

I HAVE received your letter, informing me that the Governor General has refused to comply with my request for the restoration of my lands, and desiring me to discontinue similar applications for the future; but the Hon'ble Company is the fountain of protection, it is in the place of father and mother to me, and if the child is not to petition his parents, where is he to supplicate?

When my father's servants behaved ill, I had no power or authority. Last year my father abdicated his throne and appointed me to be his successor. At the same time the dewan and amlah were discharged, and they have remained with my father at Choombi, in Thibet. Since I succeeded to the guddee, nothing untoward has occurred between Sikim and the British Government, and I have no other place to make my distresses known than to you. I have great hopes from, and confidence in the generosity of the Company's Government. Chungate Lama is sent by me to communicate all things to you; he will do so in company with Chuboo Lama, my vakeel, and I earnestly beg that you will procure something for me.

Translated.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

(True Copies.)
A. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

Appendix No. II.

Itinerary from Phari in Thibet to Lassa, with appended Routes from Darjeeling to Phari. By A. CAMPBELL, M. D., Superintendent of Darjeeling.

ONE more contribution to conjectural Geography, in the form of an unpretending itinerary, will not, I hope, incense the votaries of real Geography, and may less or more interest the members of the society, as an attempt to familiarise them with a neighbouring country, which is so little known to us, yet of such importance to be acquainted with. Phari or Pharidzong is a frontier mart of Eastern Thibet, well known to the people of Sikim and Bootan, and to which there are other routes through the Himalaya Proper or snowy range from both those countries. It is placed by Hamilton, from Turner, in Lat. $27^{\circ} 48' \text{ N.}$ Long. $89^{\circ} 14' \text{ E.}$, and Lassa by the same authority in Lat. $29^{\circ} 30' \text{ N.}$ Long. $91^{\circ} 6' \text{ E.}$ Darjeeling is in Lat. 27° N. and Long. $88^{\circ} 28' \text{ E.}$ The itinerary therefore extends over $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of latitude, and two degrees 38 miles of longitude, according to Hamilton, who however must probably give way to the later authorities of Europe in the positions assigned to Phari and Lassa. The routes have been compiled with care, to procure the knowledge possessed by the informants. This is always a difficult task when done through interpreters, and when tried with illiterate and not very observant people is laborious and discouraging. Mr. Hodgson has, by his notes and remarks, greatly elucidated the details of the itinerary, and has kindly allowed me to attach them to it.

The following Thibetan words are here translated for the convenience of the reader :—

Choo or Tehoo,	River.
La,	Mountain or Range.
Tso,	Lake.
Lahuri or Lari,	A mountain peak ; Chuma Lahuri or Lari, the peak of Chuma ; Larichoo, the river of the peak.
Goomba or Goompa, . . .	Monastery.
Gelong,	Priest.
Lama,	High Priest.

Anni,	Nun.
Deunkang,	Caravansarai.
Jong,	Fort or residence of a chief.
Samba,	Bridge.

Where elevations are given, they have been calculated by making the informants compare known elevations at Darjeeling with the places described, or rather with their recollection of them.

Route from Phari to Lassa.

1. *Phari to Tangla.*—A short march about six miles—direction north by west. Phari is on the west bank of the Machoo River.* The route to Tangla lies in the bed of the Larichoo River, which has its rise in the Chumulari mountain† and falls into the Machoo, about two miles from Phari: the highest peak of Chumulari is close to Tangla. Chapa Goomba or Turner's route is a mile to the east of "Tangla" and is over-topped by the peak of Chumulari. There are 21 Goombas‡ round the base of Chumulari. Chapa is one of them: pilgrims make the circuit of the mountain, visiting all the Goombas, which can be accomplished in five days: at all the Goombas, save one (Katok Goomba,) there are Lamas, some of whom are Bhutanese. The majority are Thibetans. The circuit of Chumulari is reckoned a work of great merit. The Goombas are snowed up in the winter and are approachable in the summer only. There are images at all of them. No cultivation near them.

2. *Tenna.*—Rather a short journey, about ten miles. The route nearly level, and the country cultivated and well-peopled. Wheat ripens at Tenna, and turnips, cabbages and other vegetables are abundant.

3. *Goroogootang.*—About eight miles in the direction of north by east. The road lies over a level country, which is well cultivated with wheat and barley. There is a pottery here and a dâk chowkee; also houses for the shelter of travellers—one for Lamas and respectable people, another for the poor. At the latter you pay about two annas—a kakum, or fourth part of the silver mohur, not a coin of this value, but literally the quarter of a mohur. Traders alone pay—pilgrims and priests do not.

4. *Dochen.* §—About eight miles north by east. The road level and the country cultivated. There is a large lake here called "Dochencho"||—its

* Rises at Choloa, flows 10 stages N. E. and then E. to Phari: it is no doubt the Pachu of Klaproth and Painomchu vel Goddada of some of our maps, though the confounding of the two last is a great error.—B. H. H.

† See Turner's *Embassy to Thibet*, and vol. xii. *Asiatic Researches*, p. 253-4, for notices of Chumulari, which is estimated to be 28,000 feet above the level of the sea.

‡ Goomba, religious house, monastery or convent. Ani Ghenba, nunnery.—B. H. H.

§ Dochia of Klaproth.—B. H. H.

|| "Choo" is water in Thibetan—"Tso" is lake: this may be the water or lake of Dochen.

length is north and south about two miles—its greatest diameter a mile and a half. It contains many kinds of fish, and the “Peu” (a native carbonate of soda I believe) is found on its banks. In the summer season the banks of the lake are over-grown with a long grass four feet high, called Choomik. In winter they are bare. The “Changmo” or weeping-willow grows close to the water all round the lake. No wooden boats on the lake, but the fishermen use boats made of hides stretched over a basket-like frame-work, and sewn together with leather whangs, the seams being rubbed over with bees-wax. These boats carry four or five men, and are so light that one man carries them easily. The fish are caught in nets: hooks and bait not used. The fish is preserved by simple drying in the sun and exported to Phari and to “Mencho-na,” a populous district to the northwards.

5. *Kala Puktang*.—Twelve to fifteen miles in the north and easterly direction. Here there is a lake of the same name. Its size is equal to that of the Dochen one, but it is celebrated on account of the great quantity of fish it contains. The country around this lake is barren, but it is more populous than around Dochen. The people live by the fisheries, which are very productive and yield an annual revenue, which is paid at Digarchi (Shigatzzi Zeung,) amount not known. The road between the two lakes runs over a level country. The cultivators irrigate their lands from both these lakes. “Chumulari” is seen from Kala Puktang to the south and west.

6. *Semodah*.*—The “Sumdta” of Turner’s route, one day’s journey, about fifteen miles in the direction of north by east. The road runs over a rocky, barren and unpeopled tract, nor is there any halting place on the way. It is a small village, inhabited by Thibetans, and has a dâk chowkee or post station. There is a road from Semodah to Lassa direct, but it is a difficult and bad one, used only for expresses and by a few travellers: food is scarce on it; but the distance to Lassa is much less than by “Giangtchi” and “Yamda Yeumtso.”

7. *Kamachooding*.—One day’s journey due north, over a rather level country well cultivated and peopled. There is a large Goomba here, as large as that of Swoyambhunath, in the valley of Nepal: it is called Kama Goomba, has about eighty Lamas attached to it and a large library. The Kamachoo, a small stream from the east, runs close to the Goomba. The cultivation of wheat on the banks of the stream is of a superior kind, and vegetables are abundant, such as turnips, radishes and cabbages.

8. *Chaloo*.†—One day’s journey to the north, over a rather level country, which is however very rocky and barren. To the east of the road the

* Soundta of Klaproth.—B. H. H.

† Chahu of Klaproth, who places Chalu south of Semodah.—B. H. H.

mountains are close and their tops are snow-clad in winter. To the west of the road the mountains are also near, but not lofty.

9. *Saloo*.^{*}—One day's journey to the north. There is a Goomba here of the same name, with about sixty Lamas attached to it. This and Kama Goomba are dependencies of Digarchi. The country around Saloo is well cultivated and peopled.

10. *Kideepoo*.—One day's journey due north; a very bad road over a rocky tract without any ascent to speak of. The country around is partially cultivated; but there are immense flocks of sheep and goats, the pasture being abundant and fine. In the winter the herds are kept around Kideepoo, in the summer they are taken to the neighbouring mountains. This place is the residence of a Soubah.

11. *Demorang Zeung or Fort of Demorang*.—One day's journey to the north over a rocky country. About a mile to the north of the halting-place, there are three hot springs, which are in repute for the cure of all diseases. No village here.

12. *Giangtchi*.[†]—About six miles to the north; a small town, and the neighbourhood well inhabited and cultivated. There is a Chinese officer stationed here with 3 or 400 soldiers, a few of whom are Mantchoo Tartars of the Chinese army, the rest are native Thibetans. A river runs by the town: it rises in the Yeung mountains, which are to the north and east: it has no specific name: it is called Changchoo or Changtcheu. All large rivers in Thibet are called "Changchoo.[‡]" Giantche is one day's journey from Digarchi—for an unloaded man say twenty miles,—and here the road to Lassa goes off from that to Digarchi to the eastward. The first halting-place on the road to Lassa is

13. *Saoo*.—One day's journey to the east, with a little southing, over an undulating country, generally cultivated and well-peopled. There are many villages along the road, and the fields are irrigated from numerous small streams, which run from the diminutive hills around, the greater number of which have a Goomba or monastery on the summit. The streamlets about Saoo run into the "Changthcoo," the course of which is north and west. Snow does

* Sadu (?) of Klaproth, but he places it a stage beyond Giangtchi.—B. H. H.

† Dzialdge of Klaproth. This place is famous for a particular breed of ponies, (see *Sporting Review*), and is one of the more considerable of the very petty towns of Thibet.—B. H. H.

‡ Changchoo River of Chang, softened from *Tsáng*, which is the name of the western half of the central province of Thibet, called *U'tsáng*, *U* being the Lassa division, and *Tsáng* the Digarchi one. The great river of Thibet is called the River *Tsáng* or *Tsáng* (vide Sanpu-Dzangbo of Klaproth.) Its pre-eminence leads to all rivers, especially those of *Tsáng*, being called in a like manner, just as in India any large river is Ganga. Yaru is the distinctive name of the great river, whose full title is *Yaru-tsáng-pochu*, great River Yaru of *Tsáng* Klaproth's Changchoo, however, lies far off the route on the left hand.

not fall at Saoo, but it does on the line of road where it crosses the Yeung mountain for three or four months in the year, *i. e.* November to February.

14. *Yeungla or Mount Yeung*.—One day's journey to the east by south along a stony road, which ascends all the way by zig-zags to the resting-place, which is in a saddle on the crest of the mountain. The ridge to the north from the resting-place is higher than to the south, and is estimated to be 2,000 feet above it. There is a caravansarai for travellers. Snow falls here in winter, but not enough to close the road. There is no cultivation or population at the Yeungla saddle. The zig-zag road was made by the Government and is a good one for ponies.

15. *Rongting River*.—An easy day's journey, by a descent all the way along a zig-zag road, as on the west side of the mountain. The country on the route is uninhabited and uncultivated. There is a caravansarai or *deunkang* for travellers on the bank of the river, which has a stone bridge at the crossing. The "*deunkang*" is a large stone building with a slated roof, and has many apartments. Travellers of rank occupy separate rooms, the poorer ones assemble together. The Rongting runs to the westward by north.

16. *Dabloong*.—One day's journey along the banks and in the bed of the Rongting, which is crossed five times during the march. At each crossing there is a stone bridge; the direction of the route is easterly and against the course of the river. There are a few villages on the river side and occasional patches of wheat and barley cultivation. Dabloong is a poor village of ten houses and on the east bank of the Rongting. No fire-wood at this stage. Travellers cook with sheep and goat dung.

17. *Karoola*.*—Leaving the Rongting at Dabloong, the road ascends all the way to Karoola over a barren and bare country. There is a "*deunkang*" for travellers. It snows much here and is very comfortless. The traveller who cooks at this stage must bring the fuel (sheep's dung) from Dabloong. The mountains to the north of Karoola are covered with perpetual snow and are very lofty. To the south the mountains are much lower and have no snow on them: supplies of grain are not procurable on this route, after leaving Giangtchi, until you get to Kambala, in all fourteen marches. Travellers must take grain with them.

18. *Zhara*.—One day's journey east by south. The descent is considerable on this stage, and the road runs along a spur of Karoola to Zhara, which is on an undulating plain or table-land. No cultivation along this stage. The *deunkang* at Zhara is provided with servants

* *Karu-la*, Mount Karu. So *Yeung-la*, Mount Yeung. Karu, probably the Kharab (misprint?) of Klaproth, who however gives it a meridional course parallel to and not crossing the route.—B. H. H.

who supply food and who cook for travellers: these men are Chinese, and are appointed by the Ampas or Chinese councillors at Lassa. The traveller who can pay may have tea, spirits, flesh and eggs.—“The charges are so high, that Thibetans cannot afford to pay them, and the Chinese only can avail themselves of this accommodation, just as at the dāk bungalows in India where the charges are too high for the natives.”

19. *Chakloong (the place of thieves.)*—Chakpoo is Thibetan for dacoit. This is a notorious haunt of robbers.* It is their practice to conceal themselves in burrows under ground and watch for travellers, on whom they suddenly pounce. Murders are not commonly committed by gang-robbers in Thibet, unless the resistance is so great that it cannot be overcome otherwise. The direction of the route from Zhara is east by south; the distance one day's journey; the country level, but rocky, barren and unpeopled; the road, which is easy for ponies and loaded people, runs parallel to a river which rises in the Yeung mountain and runs to the south. There is no house here for the shelter of travellers, but there are numerous and spacious caves in which they rest. Some of the caves are large enough to contain forty men comfortably. They are not natural caves, but have been cut out of the hill side, which is of hard soil.

20. *Nagarchi Jong.*†—One day's journey to the east, over a level country which is well cultivated and peopled: road good. This is the residence of a “Deboo” or Governor. His district is Nagarchi, which is a large one, extending more than thirty miles to the eastward of his residence. The whole country to “Yamdo Yeumtso” (Yarbragh Yeumtso of Pemberton's map) is level, well-peopled and cultivated.

21. *Yamdo Yeumtso.*‡—A long march in an easterly direction over a finely cultivated country. There is a lake here of the same name, on the margin of which is the resting-place. The lake is seen from Nagarchijong, and is close to it some way to the south of the road. The lake of Yamdo Yeumtso is of immense circumference: “Garboo-ong,” a Rajah of Lassa, once travelled round it in eighteen successive days and nights: he had relays of ponies all the way. The country all around the lake is well cultivated and peopled, and fish are most abundant in all parts of it. The depth of the water is very great: at one place it is eighteen score of fathom, 2,160 feet. There is an island in the south-west corner of the lake, on which there is a Goomba named “Dorje

* M. Hue, in his narrative, speaks much of the robbers of Thibet, who, he says, are Kalos or black-tent nomadic Thibetans, erroneously styled Kulmaks. They are mounted gang robbers. (See *British Journal of the Propaganda*.)—B. H. H.

† Nagardzong of Pemberton's map—Nagar Oze of Klaproth, whose thirteenth stage it is.—B. H. H.

‡ Palté of our maps—Yarbrok Yú and Yambra Yúm of Klaproth.—B. H. H.

Phamo": the passage is fordable and about a mile in width. This is the only part of the lake that admits of a fordable passage to the island. In all other parts leather boats are used in the navigation and fishing. The island is a mile in diameter and rises gradually from the water to a height of 200 feet. On the summit is the Goomba, which is visited by immense numbers of people from all parts of Thibet. There is an Avatari Lama always in this Goomba, which is one of great sanctity and note: it is built of stone and very large. The images are all gilded. The Gelongs* belonging to the establishment are about a hundred in number, and there are as many nuns (annees.) The library is a very extensive one and the lands appertaining to the monastery comprise the whole of the villages on the main-land to the west: the number and value not known. 'The island is not at all large, nor is it the least like that in your map.† A man starting at day-light can walk round it by noon.' This is the information of a Lama who has twice circumambulated the island on his visits to the Goomba. All the pilgrims and religionists who visit "Dorje Phamo" circumambulate the island three times—once along the water's edge, once half way up the hill and once round the summit. On each circuit, at the four cardinal points, is a chasting (chaitya) in which are images of stone. The dead bodies of Lamas and Gelongs belonging to the Goomba are carried to the shore at the different chaityas. A fire is lighted as a signal to the vultures, a blast is blown from the thigh-bone of a man for the same purpose, and the body being cut into small pieces and the bones broken, the whole is scattered about to be devoured, which is done very quickly by swarms of kites and vultures. The bodies of the poor are thrown on the shore entire to be torn asunder at leisure, and after the flesh has been removed, the skeletons are thrown into the lake. There is a spring of sweet water on the island, which supplies the Goomba, and on the main-land the people drink the water of other springs. The water of the lake is not reckoned wholesome. Running water is always preferred in Thibet. Horses and cattle swell up after drinking in the lakes and sometimes suffer greatly from doing so.

22. *Yassi*.—One day's journey in a northerly direction along the banks of the lake. The road is good and passes through level fields and small villages all the way. There is a post-station here and nothing more.

23. *Kesong (Sambo)*.—*The bridge of Kesong*.—One day's journey in an easterly direction and along the lake's side. The bridge of Kesong, built of stone, is over a creek of the "Yamdo Yeumtso," which extends in a northerly direction about two days' journey. It is not running water. At the bridge it

* *Gelung* is monk; *Lama*, he who shows the way; *Lam*, learned monk; often prior or abbot.—B. H. H.

† Pemberton's.

is four hundred yards wide. The Yamdo Yeumtso is fed by numerous small rills, but has no river running out of it. The bridge of Kesong is sometimes under water in the rainy season (August.) It is formed of eighteen stone-masonry pillars, with a platform of large slabs or slates. The depth of water at the bridge in the dry season is but two or three feet.

24. *Phedijong*.^{*}—One day's journey to the eastward along the lake. This is a station for a detachment of about sixty soldiers, Chinese and Thibetans, and the residence of a civil officer, styled the Phedijongpun. There is a good-sized village and provisions are procurable. Wheat and barley are the principal articles grown in the neighbourhood. The country is level and productive. The plough with bullocks is used by a few of the better sort of people, but the hoe (*koduli*) is most in use. The cattle hereabouts are of a short-horned kind, black, red and spotted. They are famous as milkers. Flocks of sheep and goats are numerous and extensive. The Kiang (wild ass) is not known here : it is most abundant about Chumulari and Phari.

25. *Tamaloong*.[†]—One day's journey east by south. About half way between Phedijong and this place the road leaves the bank of "Yamdo Yeumtso" and the country rises, but is cultivated and well peopled. The ascent is gradual however, and the road good. The village at this stage contains about twenty houses.

26. *Kambaparzy*.—A very long march. The road lies over a pass of the Kambo mountain, the whole of which to the north of the road is covered with perpetual snow. To the south also of the pass is generally covered with snow, and in winter the pass itself is sometimes snowed on, but is never blocked up. The district of Digarchi extends eastwards to the Kambo mountain, and the Lassa district extends westwards to the same range. The Kambola[‡] range extends southwards to the Yamdo Yeum lake and a great way to the north. The halting-place is at the foot of, and on the east side of the Kambo mountain. The ascent on the west side, and the descent on the east, are about the same in extent, Tamaloong and Kambaparzy being about the same level. At the latter place there is a good deal of cultivation—wheat, barley and buck-wheat (*jáoo*) are grown here. Buck-wheat is not met with anywhere on the road from Phari until you come to Kambaparzy, so that this is the lowest elevation on the road. It is warmer here than at Tama-

* *Zung* or *Zeung*, is fort, military post. Such and monasteries (Goomba) constitute the nuclei of nearly all the small towns or villages of Thibet. *Zung-pun* is Chatelain or Killadar.—B. H. H.

† (*Djamaloung* of Pemberton's map.)—*Djamaloung* of Klaproth, who however places it on the Sánpu, far north of the Yamdo Yeum and having the Gamba or Kambo range interposed. Klaproth's route crosses the Sánpu here.—B. H. H.

‡ La, mountain—Kambo is the Gamba of Klaproth and Cambala of Rennell.—B. H. H.

loong. [N. B.—The descent to Kambaparzy must be greater than the ascent from Tamaloong, as the temperature is considerably higher at the former station than at the latter. So say my informants.]

27. *Kumpachangtong*.—One day's journey due east, over a level country, which is cultivated and peopled. There is some descent in the course of this march, and the temperature is warmer as you go along. Wheat, barley and buck-wheat are the staple crops. The plough is used in agriculture as well as the hoe; beans, turnips and radishes are the only vegetables grown.* [N. B. According to Pemberton's map the great river of Thibet, the Sampo, should have been met with on this march as on the preceding one.]

28. *Chasumchoori*.—One day's journey to the east. At this place you cross the Yaroo Tzangbo † (Sampo,) which is the largest river in Thibet. It runs here to the eastward, but its course previously is from the north, for it comes southwards along the east side of the Kambo range. The Yaroo Tzangbo does not run near Digarchi, it is to the north of that place. How can it run in an easterly course all the way from Digarchi, when the great Kambo range runs north and south? The Yaroo Tzangbo comes a long way down from the north to the east side of the Kambo range. At Chasumchoori the Yaroo Tzangbo is three times the size of the Teestah river, where it is crossed on the road from Darjeeling to Tumloong, the Sikim Rajah's residence. There is an iron chain suspension bridge over the Yaroo at this place: it is only wide enough for one man to go along. The platform is a single plank a foot wide. Loaded men, cattle, horses and merchandize are crossed in wooden boats. The iron bridge was erected by the Lamas of Chasumchoori Goomba ages ago. The piers are of stone masonry, the chains are formed of strong links, each a cubit long. The bridge does not span the whole river. The pier on the northern side is some distance from that bank, so that in the

* Moorcroft gives an excellent account of the five species of barley proper to Thibet, and which are eminently deserving of the attention of agriculturists. The turnips also are excellent.—B. H. H.

† *Yarú-tsang-po*. (See preceding note.)

Yarú is the proper name. *Tsang-po*, an epithet pointing out its intimate connexion with the great central province of the country or *Tsang*.

De Coros, from Thibetan authorities, notices the several great ranges that traverse Thibet. He gives six such, and says Lassa and Digarchi lie in a valley between the third and fourth; but he implies that all these ranges run parallel to the Himalaya, whereas the Kambo range is here clearly made to be a transverse or meridional chain, and M. Hue notices no less than four, such as occurring between Siling and Lassa, viz., *Chúgá*, *Bayam Khár*, *Tanla* and *Koiram*, the winter passage of all which he describes in fearful terms. The *Bayam Khar*, says Klaproth, divides Siling from Kham, and the valley of the *Hohangho* from that of the *Yangtse Kiang*. The Kambo of this itinerary is the Gamba of Klaproth, who is followed by Ritter. In making the range and the river run parallel to each other west to east, with a little northing, all the way from Digarchi to Jamaleing, where the river is crossed and the road strikes north up the Galdze to Lassa. Digarchi is placed on or close to the river by Klaproth, (*Memoires*, 3, 416, map) and by Ritter, (*Atlas of Mahtmann*, No. II. *Ost Hock Asien*.)—B. H. H.

dry season even after crossing the bridge you have to wade some way to the shore. In the wet season you cannot ford the space between the northern pier and the bank, and are therefore obliged to cross by boat. The bridge is twenty cubits at least above the river, which is a rapid one and never fordable. The Goomba here is a large one ; it has 200 Lamas and Gelongs belonging to it, and a very large library.

29. *Choosoojung*.^{*}—One day's journey along the north bank of the Yaroo in a south-easterly direction. There is a Deboo or Governor resident here and a military detachment of about 100 men, Chinese and Thibetans. They are armed with muskets, swords, bows and arrows : they have no artillery : they are not uniformly dressed : the Chinese wearing their national costumes, and Thibetans theirs. The country around is level, but the "Jong" or Deboo's house is on a hill. The Governor is a Thibetan. The climate is temperate here, as it always is near the rivers. When the sky is cloudless in the summer season, it is hot, but the people wear woollens all the year round.

30. *Chisoom*.—One day's journey in a north-easterly direction, over a level country. This is the residence of a Deboo or Governor.

31. *Parchie*.—One day's journey in a south-easterly direction, over a good road and through a level well-cultivated country. This is a post-station, and the village is on elevated ground.

32. *Num*.[†]—One day's journey due east, over a level country. Road good, the country well peopled. It does not snow here even in winter, and the climate is agreeable, not cold nor hot. This is a post-station, not for the conveyance of mails, but where relays of ponies are placed for travellers of consequence.

33. *Lang-dong*.—Due east from Num one day's journey over a good road. The country is well peopled, but there is no village at the resting-place.

34. *Jangh*.—A day's journey in an easterly direction. The country level, well cultivated and peopled. A small village and post-station here.

35. *Nithang*.[‡]—This place is in the middle of an immense plain on which there is no cultivation or population. It is nearly bare, has no water and is very hot. People cannot live on the Nithang plain, which is a sort of desert on account of the heat and drought. The soil is sandy in many places. The Goa antelope is the only animal found on Nithang. The plain is about twenty miles across.

* *Tsishchoudjoug* of Pemberton's map.

† Nam occurs in Klaproth, as the name of a ridge or peak off the route and about a degree W. S. W. of Lassa.—B. H. H.

‡ Klaproth notes a river, Nitang, a feeder of the Galdzo, which runs east from Mount Nam. Rennell has a stage so called.—B. H. H.

36. *Kechoo*.—The resting-place is on the river of this name, which runs from the east and by the town of Lassa. Its course from Kechoo is to the south. It is a large river never fordable. It is crossed, in leather boats. The banks of the river are fertile, well cultivated and peopled. The houses are all built of stone.

37. *Chambarangjeung*.—One day's journey to the north from the Kechoo river. There is a good deal of ascent on this march and the road is rough and stony. "Chambarangjeung" is the name of a large stone image which stands on a hill near the resting-place, and to which there is a considerable resort of pilgrims and worshippers. The history of the image is not known. It is believed to be of immense antiquity. It is in the figure of a man cut in bas-relievo on the rock. Its height is reckoned at thirty feet and it is well proportioned. There are no inscriptions on the rocks about it. The right hand hangs on the thigh. The left is across the breast, and grasps a round stone, the size of a six-pound shot.

38. *Tcheuling*.—One day's journey north by east over a level country. No descent from Chambarangjeung, and it is a nearly level plain all the way to Lassa. There is a Goomba here of the same name, the Lamas of which are of the *Geloo** order, *i. e.* they wear the yellow robe and sugar-loaf cap. The number, with the Gclongs, is about 100. The country around is well peopled. It appears that from Chambarangjeung to Lassa the country is an elevated plateau and that the Kechoo river runs along its southern face. The elevation is estimated at about 200 feet.

39. *Teloong*.—On the left bank of the River Zsheunemoongtcho, which runs from the north and keeps a southerly course from "Teloong." It is crossed by a stone bridge. The country on both banks is level, well peopled and cultivated.

40. *Shemidonka*.—This is a small town inhabited entirely by Chinese, *i. e.* the males are Chinese, the women are all natives of Thibet. The Chinamen who serve at Lassa are not allowed to bring their wives along with them; they marry Thibetans, and on their return to China leave them and their families behind. The men of this town are principally soldiers, and other followers of the Chinese Ampas, Resident Councillors, at Lassa. The distance from Lassa is about thirty miles.

41. *Debong Goomba, or Convent of Débúng*.—About fifteen miles in a northerly and easterly direction. The road all the way is paved with stone flags and is broad and level. The country around is fertile and well cultivated. The grand Lama of Lassa, Gemooramoochi, frequently resides at

* *Gélúk-pá*, the most modern, but dominant sect of Lamaism.—B. H. H.

Debong Goomba, which is a very large one and has extensive endowments of land.* The Lama has five principal Goombas immediately subject to his control and near to Lassa. His chief residence is in Lassa, at Patala Goomba. To the east of the city is "Sera Goomba," one day's journey. To the west is "Debong Goomba," a similar distance. To the south is "Mol Goomba," and to the north is the "Gandeng Goomba." The road at Debong Goomba takes a southerly direction along the Kechoo river to Lassa. The Kechoo is not crossed before reaching Lassa, it runs to the east of the city about half a mile. Patala Goomba is built on a rock.

42. *Lassa*.—Fifteen miles from Debong, a paved road all the way, the capital of Thibet and centre of Thibetan commerce and learning.

REMARKS BY MR. HODGSON.

I have carefully compared Dr. Campbell's Itinerary from Phari to Lassa with Klaproth (*Memoires relatifs à l'Asie*, iii. 370—417) and Ritter (*Atlas von Asien of Mahlmann*). Klaproth, followed by Ritter, places Phari in 28 N. Lat. and Lassa in $30\frac{3}{4}$ N. Lat. His longitude of the former place is 87—of the latter, $89\frac{3}{4}$; so that we have $2\frac{3}{4}$ degrees of northing and the same of easting, and cannot allow above 400 miles for the whole distance, even if we give 100 for the road increase, and that is too much allowance on that head. Klaproth's main data are so well founded (*Mem. ubi supra*, p. 371) as to command a necessary assent, wherefore Dr. Campbell's total of 515 miles is clearly too much by above 100 miles. On routes like this, where there are few inhabited places to halt at, lazy folks like Lamas make innumerable stages, guided by indolence and by convenience of wood and water—both very rare in Thibet. Klaproth has but 21 stages—Dr. Campbell, 42. Klaproth's stages, as far as given, are as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Chasa, | } Chumalari occurs between 2-3 stages, much north of Chasa, and under the peak is the lake of Ram or Zúm, route is due north all the way. |
| 2. Gangnam, | |
| 3. Dochia, | |
| 4. Chalú, | } Course N. E. Another lake called Gangla is passed. |
| 5. Súmtda, | |
| 6. Gangamor, | } Course due N. up the Bainam river (Painomchú,) a meridional ridge on either hand, that on the left called Chún. At Dziáldze the roads to Digarchi and to Lassa diverge, that to former down the Bainam, which falls into the Sanpu at Digarchi itself. |
| 7. Cháhú, | |
| 8. Nami, | |
| 9. Dziáldze, | |
| | |

* Well described in Hue's narrative.—B. H. H.

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|-----------------------|---|---|
| 10. Sádú,..... | { | Course a little east of north up the Nian river, a feeder of the Bainam, which having flowed S. W. as far as Dziáldze, turns N. W. led by the main stream. The Lalúng and Zúng are crossed and oblique meridional ridges bound the road, which are styled Dadrang and Kharab and Kiábzú. Those on the left hand blend with the Gamba range. |
| 11. | | |
| 12..... | | |
| 13. Nagardzé, | { | Route lies to the N. E., chiefly along the Gamba range. The Sápú is crossed between 15-16 stages. The great lake called Yambra Yúm and Yár brok Yú is left far on the right. |
| 14. Chaidam, | | |
| 15. Jamálúng, | | |
| 16. Chúchúr, | | |
| 17. Raya dúmba, | { | Course nearly N. along the right bank of the Galdze, several feeders of which are crossed—one is called Nitang, which name occurs not as that of a town. The Ram ridge remote on the left hand. No town of that name occurs. The ridge is obliquely meridional. |
| 18. Nitang, | | |
| 19. Túrúng Gang,..... | | |
| 20. Dúnggár, | | |
| 21. Lassa, | { | Course S. E. parallel to the river, which makes a deep curving bend, embracing Lassa on the south. |

N. B.—A few stages may be omitted. Halts in the desert.

Ranges.—Dr. Campbell's second ridge is probably the Chún of Klaproth who however gives it a meridional course parallel to the River Bainam and not crossed by the route. Dr. Campbell's Kárú ridge may be the Kharab of Klaproth, and his name a misprint for Khárú-lá or Mount Khárú. Dr. Campbell's Kambo range is unquestionless the Gamba of Klaproth. The route crosses it according to both. But Klaproth makes it run E. and W. (from Jagagunggar to Digarchi) only treading a little to the north; and he makes the Sápú hold a parallel course, excepting the sinuosities of the river. Digarchi is placed by Klaproth on the right and south bank, and the river runs north of the town in an even eastern direction. There is another range, according to Klaproth, north of the river, which also is more or less parallel to its course. The peaks of this northern range are called Súng Súng, Bukori, Nam, &c. The Kambo or Gamba range does not run southwards nor terminate at the great lake, nor can it be the boundary of the U' and Tsáng provinces. A continuation of it, however, running from Jamálúng to the lake is meridional or follows a south direction and seems to end at the lake, though Klaproth carries it much further south, viz., to Dód, under the name of Ganglagangri. This portion of the range may mark the boundary of the two great provinces; but the route, according to Klaproth, leaves it far on the right and crosses it where it has a W. and E. course parallel to the great river.

Towns.—Dr. Campbell's Giangtche is the Dzialdze of Klaproth, and both place it at the bifurcation of the Digarchi and Lassa roads; but it is Dr. Campbell's twelfth and Klaproth's ninth stage. The other chief places on or near the route in Klaproth are Nagardze, on, Runbung, off, Báidi, off, Chúchar, on, and Dunggar, on, the way. Of these the first is Dr. Campbell's Nagarchi: the rest occur not in his Itinerary. I have noted, at the foot of each page, as a note, the coincidences all along where such occur between Klaproth and Dr. Campbell.

Rivers.—West considerably of the route and of Phari, Klaproth has several streams, viz., Nio, Púng, Ghi, Lá and Gó, all of which unite to form the Tchangtchú or river Tcháng. This is the Changchoo of the Itinerary, *quoad* name, but not *quoad* position. And the Pá of Klaproth is probably the Má of the Itinerary, though there again the position of the stream cannot be reconciled. I have remarked as a note, on the name Chángchú, and also observed on the vague cluster of feeders arrayed by Klaproth, all which seem identifiable with the Má, whose remotest sources are under the great peak of Cholo, whence the Itinerary gives it ten stages through Thibet to Phari. Klaproth makes Chumalári, not Himáchal, the great water shed of this part of Thibet; so also Turner. The snowy range is here, no doubt, broken with inner and outer ridges, whereof Chumalári is (for us) the inner and apparently the most elevate, though Cholo is also of vast elevation. From Chumalári the rivers of the route flow south to India and north to the Sápú. Klaproth's Bainomtchù is the Painomchú of our maps, which however sometimes confound it with the Pá or Gaddada of Rangpúr, whereas the Bainomchú runs due north to Giangchi and N. W. thence unto the Sápú at Digarchi.

The Lá Lúng, Júng and Nian or Nan, which occur on the route, according to Klaproth, between Giangchi and Nagarchi, are not identifiable with any thing noted in the Itinerary, which however exhibits several small streams in similar positions.

B. H. HODGSON.

APPENDIX, NO. 1.

Darjeeling to Sikim Durbar.

Places.	Miles.	Remarks.
Badamtam,	4	The road runs along the ridge of Leebong to Ging, thence descends an offset or small spur of Leebong.
Rungeet River,	5	A steep descent all the way; pine trees on the roadside about half way down; cross the Rungno River half a mile this side of the ferry over the Rungeet.

Darjeeling to Sikim Durbar.—(Continued.)

Places.	Miles.	Remarks.
Namgialatchi,	6	The Rungeet, about 150 feet wide in the dry season and ten to fifteen feet deep, is confined here within a rocky bank on the east side. In the rains its bed is probably 400 feet.
Temi,		One day's journey for a man with a light load.
Rumphoke,		Ditto ditto ditto.
Samphoo Ghat,		On the Teestah River. The road from Rumphoke is described as very rocky and the descent into the bed of the river almost precipitous.
Ryote River,		An easy march of ascent the greater part of the way.
Toomloong,		Residence of the Rajah; an easy march.

To the Sikim Durbar from the plains by the Mahanuddi River.

Kooijhora Reng, Rungula, Benick, Namgialachi, and thence as above.

N. B.—The distances given are not correct, merely estimated ones.

APPENDIX, NO. 2.

Route from Toomloong, the residence of the Sikim Raja, to Phari in Thibet.

No.	Stages.	Remarks.
1	Toomloong to Kabi, day's journey, say 18 miles,...	The Dikchoo River is crossed by a Sanga about six miles from Toomloong.
2	Lá Ghep,	Through mountains all the way, which are tipped with snow.
3	Chalapok,	Ditto ditto; snow on the mountains along this march.
4	Chala,	The top of the pass into Thibet; snow here at all seasons, except in the height of the rains.
5	Tángzóó,	From Chola you begin to descend, and the road runs north descending almost all the way. Perpetual snow to the right and left.
6	E-tok,	A gradual descent all the way in the bed of and along the Tangzoo Nuddi. The Tangzoo rises close under Chola.
7	Choomba,	On the Machoo River, which is here as large as the little Rungeet, and has a wooden bridge over it. The Machoo runs north and east.
8	Eusa,	Along the Machoo all the way.
9	Bukcha,	A considerable town on the Machoo. Houses on both sides connected by a bridge of stone piers with wooden platform. The Sikim Rajah lives here during the rains of every year and holds a Jagheer in the neighbourhood from the Thibetan Government at Lassa.
10	To-yeu,	Also on the Machoo River.
11	Galling,	From Toyen to this place the road is over steep mountains, but in the direction of the course of the Machoo.
12	Gango,	A town on the Machoo. Houses of stone. A bridge of stone piers with wooden platform.
13	Sezeung,	A village on the Machoo. There are numerous villages along the river on this march.
14	Phari,	A town and district so named. The town is about two miles from the Machoo. It contains shops and traders, and the four Soubahs of the district reside in it. There are a few Thibetan soldiers quartered here.

The principal town in the neighbourhood of Khari is Rinchingong, a large mart, two marches east of Choombi. It belongs to Thibet. Here the people of Bootan, Sikim and Thibet meet to trade. It is to the north of the snowy range. Pema is the first march from Choombi towards Rinchingong. At Pema there is a monastery of many Lamas and a library.

APPENDIX, NO. 3.
Divisions of the Route.

		Marches.	Miles.
1	Darjeeling to Toomloong, the residence of the Sikim Rajah,...	8	60
2	Toomloong to "Choombi," the Sikim Rajah's summer residence in Thibet,	7	84
3	Choombi to "Phari," a frontier mart frequented by Sikimites, Bootanese, Nepalese and Thibetans,	7	84
4	Phari to "Giangtchi," where the Digarchi and Lassa roads separate, the latter going to the eastward,	12	129
5	Giangtchi to the lake of Yamdo Yeum,	9	112
6	Yamdo Yeumtso to Yaro Tzangboo (Sampoo) River,	7	84
7	Yaroo Tzangboo to Lassa,	14	190
		64	743

Great Mountain Ranges crossed on the Route.

1st. The Himalaya Proper or great snowy range, visible from Darjeeling crossed at "Chola," the eleventh march from Darjeeling and fourth from Toomloong.

2nd. The "Yeung range," which is crossed on the fourteenth march from Phari.

3rd. The "Karoo range," covered with perpetual snow to the north of the pass, and said to be very lofty, is crossed on the third march from Yeungla.

4th. The "Kamba range," covered with perpetual snow and described as the most lofty in Thibet, is crossed on the eighth march from "Karoolla." This range divides the "Digarchi" and "Lassa" jurisdictions; the Kambo range runs southwards, terminating at the great lake of Yamdo Yeum. It is not given in Pemberton's map, but in Mr. Hodgson's route from Nepal to "Tazedo," on the Chinese frontier. (*Asiatic Researches*, vol. xvii. p. 527.) The Kambha mountain is crossed on the twenty-ninth stage to "Kambha." This halting place is doubtless the same as "Kambaparzy" of my Itinerary, although in the latter it is seventeen marches from Lassa, and by Mr. Hodgson's only seven. This discrepancy appears to arise in some degree from my route taking a northerly direction from "Kechoo," which is the next stage to Nithang. But the

whole difference I am not able to account for. For instance, by Mr. Hodgson's route, "Nam" is only $14\frac{1}{2}$ coss from Lassa. By mine the distance is reckoned at 40 coss. With regard to the estimated number of miles, as taken from the number of stages or journeys, I do not lay any stress on the correctness of my calculation. The journeys have been taken at an average of twelve miles each, but there is no good reason, or any rule in Himalaya travelling to warrant this assumption as a general result, although I think that when the necessities of food, wood, and water do not interfere, twelve miles is about the distance that baggage-carriers can travel over mountain-paths in a day.

At the rate of twelve miles for each stage of this Itinerary, the road distance from Phari to Lassa would be 504 miles. Estimating each stage at one-third less, or eight miles, we should have 369 miles only. I am not prepared however to decide in favor of either of these results. My informants have been Lamas who have travelled the road in their vocation; I do not doubt that they have halted as often as noted in the route, but it is impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of distances from that fact, nor is it attempted to do so.

A. CAMPBELL.

DARJEELING,
22nd March, 1848. }

Appendix No. XXX.

No. 174 of 1853.

FROM

A. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,
Superintendent of Darjeeling,

TO

A. GROTE, ESQUIRE,
*Officiating Secretary, Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,
Fort William.*

Dated Darjeeling, 28th April, 1853.

SIR,

IN my Report on the new settlement of this district, dated 30th March, 1853, No. 123, I expressed a hope that the Board would assist me in bringing the subject of Tea Cultivation in the Hills around Darjeeling to the favorable consideration of Government, as it appeared to me that the general introduction of that plant held out a better prospect of improving the value of land in the Hills than now exists, while grain alone is grown on their poor soils. In addition to this consideration, itself of sufficient importance, I think to obtain the favorable notice of Government. There is the more general one already approved by Government of introducing the Tea into the Himalaya elsewhere, and this locality from its greater proximity to Calcutta, with the water carriage available, gives it in that respect great advantages over the Kumaon and Gurhawal Mountains.

2nd. My object now is to procure, if possible, the best opinion on the suitableness of the climate and soil of these Hills for the cultivation and manufacture of Tea, and as Mr. Fortune is again in China, on deputation by the Court of Directors, it appears to me that if he visits Calcutta on his return, it would be of great importance that he should come to this place and give his opinion on these points, from what has already been done in the growth of the Tea Plant here, and from comparison of the soils and climate with that of the Western Hills. The opinion of so experienced a person would go a great

way to direct private enterprise in the matter, and it would enable the Government to determine what amount of encouragement or assistance it would be advisable to give to extended trials by the Natives, or by directly forming experimental Plantations as in the North West. I therefore hope that the Board will recommend Mr. Fortune's deputation in this direction for the purposes above stated.

3rd. The printed paper annexed gives a summary of the experiments that have been made here on the growth of the Tea Plant. There are I believe upwards of 2,000 plants now growing on different elevations, from 7,000 to 2,000 feet, and of different ages, from twelve years to seedlings of a few months. As regards the climate and its effects on vegetation, full particulars may be had on the spot from numerous persons and in various published papers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
Darjeeling, }
The 28th April, 1853. }

Appendix No. IV.

No. 367 OF 1853.

FROM

A. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,
Superintendent of Darjeeling,

TO

WELBY JACKSON, ESQUIRE,
*Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut,
On Deputation, Darjeeling.*

SIR,

ON your arrival here, I beg leave to make a few brief suggestions for the improvement and better management of Darjeeling, to which I would request your attention, in the hope that the result of your inquiries on them may lead you to recommend them to be adopted by Government.

1st. The road from Purneah to Titalyah is most urgently required. There has been a volume of correspondence about it without any good result. I am satisfied that if Major Napier's line to Kissengunge and the Northern line by Kooti Ghât and Bysa Factory to Purneah is adopted, and Rupees 50,000 sanctioned for the same by the 1st October next, that we shall have a good road with wooden bridges by the 1st of June next.

2nd. The bridges on the Dinagepore road should be repaired and new wooden ones built. Rupees 5,000 for this would probably suffice I believe.

3rd. Dâk Bungalows are required near Dulalgunge and at Chuttergachi on the road to Purneah from Titalyah.

4th. A Deputy Magistracy at Titalyah having charge of the most northerly thannas of Dinagepore, Purneah and Rungpore, is urgently required for the administration of justice generally in that direction and for facilitating the access to and trade of Darjeeling.

5th. A Dispensary at Titalyah would be a great boon to a large extent of very unhealthy country. For this, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Compounder, medicines, and a house would be required, or to begin with ; a Native Doctor on Rupees 30 per mensem and a shop cooly on Rupees 5, with medicines, might be enough. The Civil Surgeon at Darjeeling could keep the returns, direct the operations, and report on it annually.

6th. There is at present but one native vaccinator employed here for the Hill portion of my district, and he is to be discharged immediately by order of Government, pending a new arrangement for the appointment of vaccinators. We urgently require two vaccinators, one to be stationed here for the Hills, the other at Phausedewa for the Morung.

7th. There is no provision whatever for the education of the people in my district. I have considered the subject and the result is a preference for the teaching of Hindoostani in the Nagri character, and of English at Darjeeling, and the teaching of Hindi and Bengali only in the Morung. The Hindoostani is rapidly spreading as the medium of oral communication to all the Hill tribes around. As the Nagri character is already in general use in the neighbouring country of Nepal, whence we derive much of our Hill population, and as it is, I think, advantageous to adopt one character only to teach in instead of using all the characters in use in the Hills, I give the Nagri the preference for the Government school at Darjeeling, along with English, for all who may be disposed to learn it. In the Morung the majority of the people speak Bengali—a Bengali, corrupted with Hindi: the rest speak Hindi. I would therefore give them instruction in Bengali and in Hindi for those who desire it. One school at Darjeeling and one at Phausedewa would suffice to begin with.

8th. For facilitating my own official duties (see margin,)* in which I have no Assistant or Deputy, and the better to carry on all the duties of administration, I would propose the appointment of an Uncovenanted Assistant, and that the powers of Sessions Judge be added to those of Civil Judge now exercised by me, and—

* Superintendent of Darjeeling and in charge of political relations with Sikkim, or Civil Judge, Collector, Magistrate, Superintendent of Abkaree, Post Master, Marriage Registrar.

Lastly, in consideration of all the labor I have gone through here alone, and of the additional responsibility attendant on the higher revenue duties I perform, which are analogous to those of a Commissioner elsewhere, I would ask you to consider the propriety, if not the necessity, of making a suitable addition to my salary.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Darjeeling,
The 31st August, 1853. }

Appendix No. V.

(COPY.)

(From the Calcutta Gazette.)

No. 10.

FORT WILLIAM,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

The 25th January, 1843.

THE Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following Supplementary Rule, regarding the recovery of rents from the holders of land in the Settlement of Darjeeling.

Whereas No. 11 of the "Rules for regulating the assignment of building locations and grants of land in the Hill tract attached to the station of Darjeeling, and for the administration of the said tract, passed on the 4th September, 1839," is defective, and it is expedient to embody with the General Rules, the Rule which has hitherto obtained in respect to the recovery of the rents for lands so granted, the following Supplementary and Declaratory Rule is published for general information, to be in force from the date of promulgation :

Supplementary Rule.

No. 1.—The Officer in Civil charge will collect the rents on lands whenever the grantee or lessee shall be in balance, and the arrear cannot be realized by the distraint of the personal property of the defaulter, by demand on writing to be made within fifteen days after the same shall be due ; the demand to be addressed to the grantee or lessee, or to his agent resident at the station ; and if the grantee or lessee be absent, and there be no agent of such grantee or lessee resident at the station on whom it can be served, the demand shall be made by notice to be struck upon the spot, that if the arrear of rent shall not be discharged within two months from the date of such demand, the Officer in Civil charge will resume the land, and the land shall accordingly be resumed, and this course will be pursued as well for the recovery of any arrears of rent now outstanding, hereafter and in respect to all future leases of land in the Hill tract attached to the Station of Darjeel-

ing. It shall be a condition, when the lease is obtained for the site of a building, that a substantial and suitable dwelling-house be erected on the land, or be in course of being erected within twelve months from the date of the lease, on pain of forfeiture, if at the expiration of that time this condition shall not have been fulfilled.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) P. MELVILL,
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of India.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

Appendix No. V F.

RULES for regulating the assignment of Building Locations and Grants of Lands in the Hill tract attached to the Station of Darjeeling and for the administration of the said tract, passed on the 4th September, 1839, to be in force from the date of promulgation.

Rule 1.—All lands not previously assigned or occupied with consent of the Officer in Civil charge, to be open for selection by parties themselves, and to be assignable by the Officer in charge to parties applying, in the rotation of the receipt by him of their written applications.

Rule 2.—Any person holding or occupying land not under a grant or title from the Officer in Civil charge duly registered, who shall refuse to engage for, or to remove from the land within one month from the date on which he shall be called upon to do so in writing by the Officer, shall be subject to ejectment. This rule will of course not apply to ancient residents and parties in possession at the time when the territory of Darjeeling was made over by the Rajah of Sikim.

Rule 3.—The Police and Magisterial authority, within the tract ceded by the Rajah of Sikim, will be exercised by the Officer in Civil and Political charge, until otherwise ordered or directed by the Government of India. If at any time these functions should be separated, the Magistrate shall aid on the requisition of the Officer in Civil charge, in enforcing the ejectment of persons occupying or holding lands without authority, and any such unauthorized holder, who shall not vacate when duly ordered by notice in writing, shall be liable to a penalty of Rupees 50, and if he shall resist the Officers of the Magistrate who may be aiding to enforce such ejectment, he shall, on the offence being duly proved before the Magistrate, be liable to a fine of Rupees 500, leviable by distress.

Rule 4.—The Officer in Civil charge is vested with the power and authority of Civil Judge, in respect to all claims, complaints and disputes that may arise, and be cognizable in the Civil Courts of the settlement, under the Acts and Regulations in force for the Bengal Presidency.

Rule 5.—All deeds of grant or lease shall be signed by the Officer in Civil charge, and shall specify the name of the grantee or lease-holder, the quantity and boundaries of the land included in the lease, and the rate of quit-rent for building locations, and of rent per acre for garden farm or other ground, to be paid per annum.

Rule 6.—On furnishing a settler with a deed of grant or lease, the Officers in Civil charge shall require the individual to set up good and solid land-marks for the distinct demarkation of his boundaries; and it shall be a condition in every deed of grant or lease to maintain the boundaries in good repair.

Rule 7.—When the Officer in Civil charge is satisfied that the prescribed land-marks are in such a state of disrepair as to lead probably to disputes about limits, he shall call upon the settler in writing to conform in this particular to the terms of his grant, on failure of which, at the end of one month, it shall be competent to the Officer in Civil charge to cause the proper repairs to be made, and to levy three times the cost of such repairs from the holder or occupier of the land, the amount to be levied in the same way as provided for the collection of rents.

Rule 8.—When the boundary marks are put up to the satisfaction of the Officer in Civil charge, he shall note the same on the back of the lease, without which the lease or grant cannot take effect. The offence of removing or effacing boundary marks shall be cognizable by the Magistrate, and parties duly convicted shall be liable to a fine of Rupees 100 for each offence, which fine shall be leviable by distress.

Rule 9.—Deeds of grant or lease shall be issued by the Officer in Civil charge, bearing dates the 1st of January and 1st of July respectively. Parties, however, desiring possession at intermediate periods, shall be put in possession according to their application and shall be charged rent as provided in Rule 16.

Rule 10.—A duplicate of every lease or grant shall be entered in a Register to be kept by the Officer in Civil charge.

Rule 11.—The Officer in Civil charge will collect the rents by demand in writing to be presented within fifteen days after the same may be due, and if not paid within one month from the date of such demand, the Officer in Civil charge may levy distress upon any personal property found upon the location in arrears, and the charges of such distress and of interest on the arrears at 12 per cent. shall be taken from the proceeds of the sale of the property distrained.

Rule 12.—A transferee failing to register, shall be liable to double rent until the transfer is registered.

Rule 13.—On the registry of a change of title to lands, the new holder to pay a fee of Rupees 5, to be applicable to the same purposes as the money received as rent.

Rule 14.—A space of 200 yards broad on either side of the principal line of the road from Kursiong to Darjeeling being reserved for building locations, grants of land for farm or other cultures cannot be made in that space.

Rule 15.—Building locations, of an extent not exceeding 100 yards square, will be allotted to applicants, subject to the payment of a quit-rent of Rupees 50 per annum for each allotment.

Rule 16.—Rent shall be chargeable upon all locations from the beginning of the half year, if the application be made in the first two months of the half year, otherwise from the commencement of the next following half year.

Rule 17.—The Officer in Civil charge is vested with discretionary power, of allotting larger locations (than 100 yards square) where the nature of the ground and other considerations may appear to him to warrant it. All allotments of building locations, made previous to the date on which these Rules came in force, will be binding on Government according to the conditions, but parties desiring to change their locations, have the option of doing so on the above terms.

Rule 18.—Lands for agricultural purposes will be assigned to applicants in lots of not less than ten acres, and leases will be granted for the same for a term of not less than thirty years. An exemption of five year's payment of rent on uncleared spots will be allowed, after which rent will be leviable at the rate of Rupees 2 per acre per annum. If there be no clearance made, or actual occupation with implements of agriculture at the end of five years, the lessee to forfeit his tenure.

Rule 19.—At Darjeeling, Mahaldaram, Kursiong and Punkabaree, cleared spaces shall be allotted for shops and the dwellings of trades-people, within which locations a frontage of ten yards will be let in annual lease, at a rent of not less than Rupees 10; any increase on this sum to be left to the discretion of the Officer in Civil charge, who shall regulate the amount of rent by the offers received.

Rule 20.—Government reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all the lands connected with Darjeeling, and also the right to such indigenous timber, stone, and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges, &c. in repair and for any other public works. Government also reserves to itself all mines, as well as elephants, ivory, and other natural productions of the tract at the bases of the Hills, also

free access for all persons to all the known springs of water within the tract allotted for building locations.

Rule 21.—The Officer in Civil charge to be vested with the powers usually granted to Collectors as regards attachment and sale of property for arrears of rent, &c.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

N. B.—"Building land is now given on lease of ninety-nine years at Rupees 50 per annum, instead of on a quit-rent tenure."

Appendix No. VII.

(COPY.)

"BYE LAWS" AND OFFICE RULES at *Darjeeling up to 1st August, 1841.*

1. BUILDING sites, of 200 yards square, are granted on lease of ninety-nine years at a rent of Rupees 50 per annum. No more than four sites to be granted to one person, (sanctioned by Government.)
2. Messrs. Hepper, Martin and Co. are making skeleton surveys of the building sites to be lodged in the Superintendent's Office. Each settler to pay to the Superintendent Rupees 10 on this account. Copies furnished by the surveyors to the proprietors at 5 Rupees each, complete surveys at Rupees 100 per location.
3. Where clearance of underwood has been made by Government on building ground not assigned, the assignee to pay a clearance fee not exceeding Rupees 50.
4. When the opening of a new road has been decided on, whether at the expense of Government or by the voluntary contributions of settlers, the laying down the line of said roads to be left to the Superintendent under the advise of the Executive Engineer, and the amount claimable from each subscriber to be regulated by the estimate of Captain Napier. In no case will a station line of road be allowed to interfere with the site of a settler's house.
5. When the objectors to contribute to the making of a road do not exceed one to two of the proprietors on the proposed line, the recusants to be taxed their quota as provided for in Rule 11.
6. When an unfinished public road or proposed line of road forms a boundary to an estate, the proprietor will not put up his railings without a reference to the Superintendent or the Executive Engineer. Along completed roads, railings are not to be put up nearer than four feet below the outer edge, or six feet from the upper edge of the road.
7. The amount of "quit-rent" and rent to be applied to the making and keeping in repair of station roads, and the road from Punkabari to Darjeeling.

8. Each traveller passing a night in the Dâk Bungalows at Siligori, Punkabari, Mahaldirum and Pucheem, to pay 1 rupee for the use of the same. Travellers halting at the bungalows, merely to take refreshments, to pay 8 annas. The receipt being applicable to their repairs.

9. The rate of 1 rupee per mile, for a set of eight bearers, has been sanctioned on the road to and from Udilpoor and Darjeeling, and 8 rupees for a Government elephant from Siligori to Punkabari, and the same from Titalya to Siligori.

10. The rates at the Siligori Ferry are as follows :—

Carriage and Pair,	2	0	0	Saddle Horse,	0	8	0
Buggy,	1	0	0	Palkee,	1	0	0

11. One rupee per mensem has been fixed as the rent for a shop in the Darjeeling bazar for 1841.

12. Prices in the bazar and rates of servants' wages, are left to regulate themselves by the amount of demand and supply, unfettered by Nirikhs or other authoritative interference.

13. A set of standard scales and weights are kept at the Kutcherry and in the bazar, for reference in all case of dispute about weight.

14. Drafts on the Treasury, when due, are cashed on all days of the week, Sunday excepted. Stamps are sold on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Civil Cases heard on Tuesdays and Fridays. Criminal ones and Police matters on all days at all hours.

15. The dâk leaves Darjeeling at day-light every morning. Letters and parcels "post paid" for despatch are received at the Post Office from 3 P. M. to $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 P. M. There is a locked box for the deposit of "beating" and "service letters" at all hours of the day. Letters are distributed *immediately* after the opening of the dâks up to 9 P. M., and after 6 A. M. Bills for postages are not allowed, and travellers requiring bearers are called upon to pay in advance.

16. The bazar sirkar is allowed to assist the public in procuring return bhuriahhs at the following rates for 1841 :—To Pucheen 4 annas, Kursiang 12 annas, Titalya 1 rupee, with a fee of 1 rupee to the Sirkar for every twenty coolies provided, and a moiety for half that number.

17. All residents and visitors, subscribers to the "Coolie Charity" or "Charity Hospital Fund," have the privilege of sending their servants to the hospital for medical advice and attendance.

18. Lithographed copies of the Rules, Bye Laws, &c., to be had at the Kutcherry at 8 annas each.

(Signed)

A. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

Appendix No. VIII.

Memorandum on the working of the Civil Court at Darjeeling, May 1st, 1852.

1. It was constituted on the 4th September, 1839, by No. 4 of Rules passed by the Government of India for the administration of Darjeeling, as follows:—"The Officer in Civil charge is vested with the powers and authority of Civil Judge in respect to all-claims, complaints, and disputes that may arise, and be cognizable in the Civil Courts of the settlement under the Acts and Regulations in force for the Bengal Presidency.
When constituted.
2. Suits between European British subjects are entertained and decided, until recently, when Military Courts of Requests were established, all claims against Military Officers were so also, and are to be so at any time when a Court of Requests cannot be assembled. (See opinions of Advocate General and Orders of Government of Bengal.)
Jurisdiction.
3. On presentation of a plaint, the case is registered by the Judge in his own hand in the annexed form, No. 1. Detail of claim and all vouchers must be attached to the plaint. Notice of suit and subpoenas are issued at once, the first day of hearing is fixed, and is always within seven days from the date of presentation, if defendant is within ten miles of the station. Principals are encouraged to conduct their own cases and generally do so. Wednesday in every week is the regular day for Civil cases.
Forms of Procedure. All plaints filed before 4 P. M. of Saturday, are noted for hearing on the ensuing Wednesday.
4. All the undecided cases are called for hearing every Wednesday in the order they stand in the Register. Written pleadings are dispensed with, and all documents put in by either party is considered as evidence only.
5. All the parties to the suit, who may be in attendance with the witnesses on both sides, are brought face to face at the first hearing, and encouraged to speak freely as to the facts of the case with which they are cognizant. The plaintiff and defendant making their respective statements first, and after them the witnesses, who are desired to do so in the order pointed out

by their separate principals, or quite as often, in the order of their credibility in the estimation of the Judge. These *vivá voce* proceedings generally produce a very animated interchange of sentiments, and in cases where the cause of action is recent, and the dealings not complicated, a clear view of the matter is rapidly obtained, and a decision recorded at once. Ordinarily, however, after the *vivá voce* display, which is cut short as soon as it ceases to elicit new facts, such of the witnesses as appear to be most cognizant of matters of fact are closely interrogated by the Judge, the substance of their replies with dates, sums, reference to places, or credible persons, &c., &c., are separately but very briefly recorded in the vernacular from the Judges dictation, and these small records are filed with the case. The order of each day of hearing, whether it be final for documents in proof, summons of witnesses, security pending decision, period of delay allowed, or any thing else, is recorded on the back of the plaint and at the time of delivery.

6. The final decision or decree gives the amount and cause of action very succinctly, refers very briefly to the evidence, and then passed to judgment.

7. At the time of decision, the defendant, if cost is required, to state when and how he will pay the amount. If he offers reasonable terms of payment as to time and instalments, they are accepted and recorded with, or without security, as may appear proper to the Court after considering the objections, if any, of the decree-holder.

8. Execution of a decree is not granted until fifteen days after it is passed, unless valid cause is shown of intent to abscond or alienate property, and previous to attachment of property or imprisonment, the debtor is brought up on a *capias* warrant for the purpose of enabling him, if possible, to make such arrangements as the Court can approve with due regard to the interests of the decree-holder.

9. As regards the notes of evidence taken in Civil suits alluded to in para. 5, they are kept as a means by which the deciding officer can, by referring to the case, see the grounds of his decision at the time it was passed. I have always found on referring to my cases, either when necessary in the investigation of other suits, on an application for review of judgment, or for my own satisfaction, when I may have doubted the justice of a decree, that these brief records of evidence were quite sufficient to bring my mind into the same state of enlightenment on the facts of the case, as it was at the original enquiry.

Papers annexed.

No. 1. Extract of Court Register.

„ 2. Copies of Decrees in English, No. 9.

„ 3. Ditto of ditto in the vernacular, No. 5.

No. 4. Letters, No. 41 of 1846, 256 of 1850, 521 of 1850 from Superintendent of Darjeeling to Government of Bengal.

Memorandum of Civil Suits decided.

In 1850, 78 Cases.

„ 1851, 76 „

13 „ of Morung.

89.

„ 1852, 84 Cases.

Appendix No. II.

No. 41 of 1846.

To

A. TURNBULL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal,

Fort William.

Dated Darjeeling, the 18th March 1846.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th December last, No. 2655, with enclosed petition from Mr. D. Wilson, of Calcutta and Darjeeling, praying that the jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Courts may be extended to this Settlement, and desiring me to report whether any objections exist to that measure.

2. In reply I would state, as my opinion, derived from observation in districts provided with the full complement of Courts, and all the appliances which our Regulations now encourage and permit, that it is rather fortunate than otherwise for the people of any portion of our territory to have simplicity and unity of trial and decision in civil and minor criminal cases. This opinion is, I conceive, peculiarly applicable to new Settlements, the Natives of which are more free from chicane and litigiousness than our older subjects. In the Hills, where simplicity and ingenuousness are distinguishing features of the character of the people, they are quite content to leave the ultimate disposal of all their affairs in the hands of local authorities, ignorant as they are of the nature of Sudder Courts, nor desiring to enjoy the privilege of appeal to their decisions.

3. Having expressed my opinion on what concerns the Native population, and pointing out that as this is the only application made to Government during six years for the extension of Sudder jurisdiction, I will state that the want cannot as yet be very pressing, and that I would rather leave the matter for the consideration of the Sudder and the Government than suggest a change.

4. In so far as the matter concerns me, I should feel the responsibility of deciding under the privilege of appeal much lighter than I now do;

and I can have no objections whatever to be subjected to the control of the Sudder Courts. If the change is effected, however, the formal business of my office will be greatly increased, and it will be necessary to allow additional amlah. At present my people are up to the work to be done, in the direct and simple manner of conducting cases, which I strive to adhere to as a Magistrate and Civil Judge; but all the technicalities and cumbersome forms, which the Regulations admit and the Sudder would necessarily enjoin, they could not be so, and I could not without difficulty command time myself to meet the additional attention required.

5. If the Sudder jurisdiction is extended to this place, I would respectfully solicit the appointment of an Uncovenanted Assistant, who would be vested with the powers of a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Magistrate for criminal cases, and of a Sudder Ameen for civil cases. He should be an European of some practice in judicial business, and qualified by character to be entrusted with the current duties of my office when I am absent on duty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Darjeeling,
The 18th March 1846. }

Appendix No. X.

*Number of Civil Suits instituted and decided in Zillah Darjeeling,
in the Years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852.*

Brought on from last year.	Admitted in		Total for trial.	Decided on trial.		Adjusted by Razeenama.	Dismissed on de- fault under Act XXIX. of 1841.	Total disposed of in four last co- lums.	Remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
	Year.	No. of Cases.		De- creed.	Dis- missed.					
7	1848	136	143	82	8	25	22	137	6	
6	1849	114	120	76	4	12	21	113	7	
7	1850	78	85	51	6	3	18	78	7	
7	1851	88	95	55	3	15	16	89	6	
6	1852	84	90	50	4	13	17	84	6	
			533							

A. CAMPBELL,

Superintendent and Judge.

DARJEELING, }
1st September 1853.

Appendix No. XX.

PRESENT : A. CAMPBELL, Esq., JUDGE.

THE 10TH AUGUST 1853.

No. 58 of 1853.

Tarokissur Mojoomdar

versus

Mudhoo Soodun Sikdar.

CLAIMS Rupees 332-15-9, being balance of principal, with interest, due on a promissory note, dated Darjeeling, 9th June 1849, for Rupees 372-15-1, given by the defendant to plaintiff, in which he promised to pay the aforesaid sum "by instalments of Rupees 20 per month for him, *viz.*, plaintiff being security for me, *viz.* defendant, in the Civil Court at Darjeeling, on account of decree against me, *viz.* defendant, for the above amount," *viz.* Rupees 372-15-1.

In 1850 the plaintiff filed a suit against defendant, No. 48, for recovery of Rupees 124-2-6, being amount of instalments due with interest, but the defendant having quitted this jurisdiction, and the plaintiff being unable to find out his residence, the suit was struck off the file.

In June 1853, the plaintiff having learnt that the defendant was residing in the district of Nuddea, and held the office of a Police Darogah therein; he filed the present suit against him. Notice of suit was duly served on the defendant on the 26th June last, and on the 21st July a petition was received from him by dâk, desiring that the case might be put off for two months; to which a reply was sent, that as he had not shown sufficient cause for granting the delay, the case would be gone into after twelve days, unless he showed good cause in the meantime for greater delay. Accordingly the case came on for hearing on the 3rd August. There was no reply received from the defendant, but to give ample time for an answer; the case was again postponed till this day, when it is taken up, and gone into *ex-parte*, the defendant not appearing in person or by agent.

The promissory note is examined by the Court and the signature of the defendant is satisfactorily proved. The amount given in by the plaintiff of principal and interest is also examined and is found correct. The Court

therefore enters a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs of suit, *viz.* :—

Amount claimed,	Rupees 332 15 9
Amount of Costs,	„ 32 6 0
Total amount decreed,	Rupees 365 5 9

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Judge.

DEWANNY ADAWLUT, }
Darjeeling.

(True Copy) A. CAMPBELL,
Judge.

PRESENT: A. CAMPBELL, Esq., JUDGE.

THE 11TH AUGUST 1852.

No. 39 of 1852.

Sadut Mookhtar

versus,

Gool Mahomed.

CLAIMS Rupees 64, being principal and interest on a bond for Rupees 46, granted by defendant to Meghoo, the principal in this suit, on the 23rd December 1848.

Defendant states, that he made payment to plaintiff of Rupees 51 on 9th November 1849, *viz.* Rupees 24 in cash and Rupees 27 in silver ornaments, being in full of Rupees 46, with interest borrowed on the bond of 23rd December 1848. Plaintiff rejoins that these sums were received at different times before and after the 9th November 1849, and in satisfaction of two previous bonds for Rupees 24 and Rupees 27 respectively, and that these bonds were destroyed at the time of payment, whereas the bond for Rupees 46 lies with plaintiff and is produced.

Moreover he states, that he was not at Darjeeling on 9th November 1849, nor until March 1850. It appears on the testimony of Chota Alee Bux, that Meghoo was in the plains from July 1849 to March 1850, and it further appears on the testimony of Nazir, that the settlement of accounts took place at Darjeeling in March 1850, and not in November 1849, as urged by plaintiff and his witnesses.

The Court attaches credence to the plaintiff's statements and proofs, and decrees the amount sued for Rupees 64, with costs.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Judge.

DEWANNY ADAWLUT, }
Darjeeling,
The 11th August 1852.

(True Copy) A. CAMPBELL,
Judge.

Appendix No. XXX.

Number of Criminal Cases instituted and decided, &c., in Zillah Darjeeling, in the years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852.

Brought on from last year.	Admitted in		Total for trial.	Decided on trial during the year.	Remaining for trial at the end of the year.	No. of persons brought before the Magistrate by summons and under arrest.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons acquitted or released.	REMARKS.
	Year.	No. of Cases.							
4	1848	243	247	247	..	296	123	173	During the year 1850, in which the Morung and additional Hill territory came under our rule, many cases of light offences, in which punishment would be awarded under ordinary circumstances were dismissed with a grave warning to the offenders, who were previously quite ignorant of our laws and usages. Hence the smaller proportion of convictions in that year.
..	1849	218	218	213	5	321	119	202	
5	1850	305	310	304	6	387	178	209	
6	1851	351	357	345	12	484	222	262	
12	1852	306	318	313	5	451	179	272	
			1450						

A. CAMPBELL,

Superintendent and Magistrate.

DARJEELING, }
8th September, 1853. }

Appendix No. XXXII.

রোবকারী আদালত ফৌজদারী বিচার ক্রিয়ুত মেজর আর্চেবেলু
কেম্পবেল সাহেব মাজিস্ট্রেট মোকাম দরজিলীং ইং সন ১৮৫৩
তারিখ ২৫ জুলাই।

ফৈঃ উম্মর সিংহ
সাং পাংখাবাজ।

বঃ

মছম্মাত

ময়তা ও জেয়ামেন্দো

সাং তথা।

বর্তমান মাসের ৪ তারিখ রাত্রে ফাণ্ড
সিংহ আমলদারের কলিজায় দরদ
হওয়াতে রদ করিয়া মৃত্যু হওনে জাঁট
অর্থাৎ সরাবের সামিল জহর খিলা-
ইয়া মারিয়া ফেলার সন্দেহ হওয়া
ইত্যাদি।

মৃত ফাণ্ড সিংহ আমলদারের পুত্র উম্মর সিংহ ও তন্ময় মাতা
ময়তা ও জেয়ামেন্দো রেণ্ডী দ্বয়কে তলব করণে তাহারাজি হওয়াতে
উম্মর সিংহ মজকুরের অন্তফছারি লওয়াতে তাহার নানী জেয়া-
মেন্দো রেণ্ডীর পঠান জাঁট অর্থাৎ সরাব মৃত ফাণ্ড সিংহ ও মছম্মাত
ময়েতা সহিত এক সঙ্গে খাওয়া তদপর উম্মর সিংহ মজকুর স্মৃতিতে
জাওয়া বাদে তাহার মাতা ময়তা রেণ্ডী ও পিতা মৃত ফাণ্ড সিংহ
একত্রে জাঁট খাওয়া ও কিছু বিলম্বে ফাণ্ড সিংহ মজকুরের কলিজায়
দরদ হওয়াতে তথা হইতে রাত্র তিন বাজীয়া গারদে গিয়া তথাতে
দরদ ও রদ করিতে প্রাতে মৃত হওয়া ও মৃত হওয়া কালীন তাহার স্ত্রী
ময়তা বিষ খিলাইয়াছে গারদের সিপাইগণের সাক্ষাৎ বলা ও ফাণ্ড
সিংহ ও তাহার স্ত্রী ময়তা সতৎ অনৈক্য থাকাদি জাহের করে ইতি।

মছম্মাত জেয়ামেন্দো তাহার দামাদ মৃত আমলদারের কহতানুজাই
চাউলের সরাব তৈয়ার করিয়া বলবির পাহারাদার মারফত পাঠা-
ইয়া দেওয়ার স্বিকার ইতি।

ফাও সিংহ আমলদারের স্ত্রী মছম্মাত ময়তা আপন স্বামিকে কোন বিষাদি না খিলা ও তাহার মাতা মছম্মাত জেয়ামেন্দোর পঠান সরাব এক সঙ্গে তাহার পুত্র ও স্বামি ও নিজে খাইয়া খুইয়া খাকা ও রাত্র তিন বাজা সময় আমলদার মজকুরের কলিজায় দরদ উঠাতে গারদে জাওয়া ও তথায় গিয়া রদ করিতে মৃত্যু হওয়াদি আপন জওয়াবে প্রকাশ করে ইতি।

বলবির ও চামন্দা সিংহ জেয়ামেন্দো রেণ্ডী তাহাদের মারফতে সরাব এক চোকা মৃত আমলদারের নিকট পঠানতে তাহারা পৌছাইয়া দেওয়া কবুল তদন্তর গারদের তৈনাতি আয় ও বোলিভদু ও গজবির প্রভৃতি সিপাইগণের জবানবন্দিতে ফাও সিংহ মৃত্যু কালিন তাহারা গারদে খাকা রাত্র তিন বাজা সময় ফাও সিংহ মজকুর গারদে আসিয়া শুবেদারের সামনে তাহার ময়র বাজার পঠান সরাব খাইয়া বিমার হওয়ার কথা কহা ও সে সময় কলিজায় দরদ ছিল এবং রদ হইতে ছিল দেখা ও ফাও সিংহের জবানী নুনা ও তাহার শ্রী কি অন্য কোন লোক বিষাদী কোন খেলানের কথা কহিতে না সুনাদি প্রকাশ করিল ইতি।

বিচার কালিন নথির কাগজাত দৃষ্টে জানাগেল মৃত ফাও সিংহের পুত্র উম্মর সিংহ তাহার নানীর পঠান জাঁট অর্থাৎ সরাব তন্ম পিতা ফাও সিংহ খাওয়াতে কলিজায় দরদ এবং রদ হওয়াতে মৃত্যু হওয়া যে আপন এক্ষুছারিতে জাহের করে জদিও ইহাতে সন্দেহ কিন্তু ঐ সরাবে বিষাক্ত কোন দ্রব্য কেহ দেওয়ার বিশেষ প্রমাণ পাওয়া জায়না আর ঐ উম্মর সিংহ ইহাও উক্তি করে যে সে সুইতে গেলে বাদে তাহার মাতা ময়তা রেণ্ডী ও পিতা মৃত আমলদার একত্রে একবার সরাব খাইয়া ছিল যদিও ইহা সন্দেহ স্থল কিন্তু তাহার প্রমাণ নাহি ইত্যাদি হেতুতে এই মোকদ্দমা দওয়ার মোপর্দ করা অজোগ্য জানিয়া।

আজ্ঞা হইল।

যে ময়তা ও জেয়ামেন্দো রেণ্ডীকে খালাশ দেওয়া জায় ইতি।

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL.

(True Copy.)

A. CAMPBELL,
Magistrate.

রোবকারী আদালত ফৌজদারী বিচার ত্রিযুক্ত মেজর আর্চেবেলু
কেম্পবেল সাহেব মাজিস্ট্রেট মোকাম দরজিলী ইন্সপেক্টর ১৮৫৩
তারিখ ২৯ মার্চ।

ফৈঃ চৌধুরি বানিয়া
মোকাম দরজিলী

বাদী।

মোকদ্দমা ঘরের দরওয়াজা
বন্দ করিয়া মাইরপীট করা।

বঃ গুরুদত্ত ও কৃষ্ণরায় বানিয়া প্রতিবাদী
মোকাম তথা

দ্বয়

মজহর ১৯ মার্চ রাত্রী ১১ বাজার আমলে পাএখানা ফিরার কারণ
জাইয়া আইসা কালিন হেয়াতন কমবির ঘরে জাইয়া তখাতে প্রতিবাদী
দ্বয়কে দেখিয়া তামাকু হুকা খাইয়া আইসা কালিন প্রতিবাদী দ্বয়ে
মজহরকে ধরিয়া ঘরের দরওয়াজা বন্দ করিয়া দিয়া অত্যন্ত মাইরপীট
করা ও পরে মনহর ও হাজাতুল্লা ও কএল ইহার মাইরের আওয়াজ
পাইয়া দৌড়িয়া জাইয়া মজহরকে ছাড়াইয়া বাচায় ইত্যাদি লিখে ইতি।

মজহরের মানিত উপরোক্ত সাক্ষী ত্রয়ের জবানবন্দীতে প্রতিবাদী
দ্বয়ে হেয়াতন কমবির ঘরে দরওয়াজা বন্দ করিয়া মজহরকে মাইরপীট
করাতে দৌড়িয়া জাইয়া মাইরপীট নিবারণ করিয়া মজহরকে বাসাএ
আনিয়া পৌছাইয়া দেওয়া এবং বৌসন দূবে বাজার চাপরাসী ও
বৌগা বানিয়ার জওয়াবে মাইরপীটের পর প্রতিবাদী দ্বয়ের দোকানে
জাইয়া ডাকাডাকি করাতে না পাওয়া ও প্রতিবাদী দ্বয়ের চাকরের
সাক্ষাৎ পাইয়া জিজ্ঞাসা করাতে কোথায় গিয়াছে কহিতে না পারা
ইত্যাদি আপনঃ জবানবন্দীতে জাহের করে ইতি।

প্রতিবাদী দ্বয়ের জওয়াব নেওনে মজহরকে মাইরপীট না করা ও
রাত্রী ১১ বাজীয়া লাগাএদ ফজরের ৬ বাজা তক আপন দোকানে
থাকিয়া হিসাবের কাগজাতাদি তৈয়ার করা ও ১১ বাজীয়া রাজবন্সী
ও কেসব ও ককনি চাপরাসী জাওয়াদী আপনঃ জওয়াবে বাচা
করে ইতি।

প্রতিবাদীৰ মানিত ৰাজবংশী চাপৰাসীৰ জবানবন্দীতে প্রতিবাদী দ্বয়ের দোকানে জাইয়া তামাকু ও পান স্থপারি থাইয়া ১১ বাজীয়া আইমা ও আর কোন নাজানা দি জাহের করে ইতি।

বিচারকালিন মোকদ্দমার হালত দৃষ্টে ও মজহরের মানিত সাক্ষী ত্রয়ের সাক্ষ্যে প্রতিবাদী দ্বয়ে মাইরপীট করা প্রমান আর প্রতিবাদী দ্বয়ে যে ৰাজবংশীকে আপত্যার সাক্ষী করার দেয় তাহার দ্বাৰায় ৰাজীভর প্রতিবাদী দ্বয় আপন দোকানে থাকার প্রমান নাই এবং আর কোন আপত্য বিষয়ে সাক্ষী আদি দিতে পারিল না আর ডাক্তর সাহেবের ইংরেজী চিঠিতে মজহরের সন্নিবে মাইরপীটের দাগ থাকা এবং যথার্থ মাইরপীট করা প্রমান পক্ষে আসামী দ্বয়কে অপরাধি বোধে।

আজ্ঞা হইল।

প্রতিবাদী গুরু দত্ত ও কৃষ্ণরায়কে বেমেহন্নত ও বেবেড়ীতে দুই মাস মিয়াদে কয়েদ রাখিয়া বিষয় টাকা জরিমানা করাজায় জরিমানার টাকা আদায় করিতে না পারিলে তদপরিবর্তে আর এক মাস বেমেহন্নত কয়েদ থাকে ইতি।

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL.
(True Copy.)

A. CAMPBELL,
Magistrate.

Appendix No. XXV.

List of Police Thannahs and subordinate Chowkies in the District of Darjeeling.

Hills.	{	Sudder Thannah,	1 Darogah.
		Darjeeling,	1 Jemadar.
			17 Peons.
		Balasun,	1 Duffadar.
		Chowkey,	3 Peons.
		Goke Chowkey,	1 Duffadar.
			3 Peons.
		Teang Ditto,	2 Peons.
		Nagri Ditto,	1 Jemadar.
			1 Duffadar.
			6 Peons.
		Moormidong Ditto,	1 Jemadar.
			1 Duffadar.
			6 Peons.
		Chongtong Ditto,	1 Jemadar.
Moruugs.			1 Duffadar.
			6 Peons.
		Rungni Rungliot Ditto,	1 Jemadar.
			1 Duffadar.
			6 Peons.
		Pushok Chowkey,	1 Jemadar.
			1 Duffadar.
			6 Peons.
		Mattigurha Thannah,	1 Daroga.
			1 Jemadar.
			10 Peons.
		Besserhatti Chowkey,	1 Mohurrir.
			4 Peons.
		Goramara Ditto,	1 Jemadar.
			1 Duffadar.
			4 Peons.

Morungs.	Nakesserhari Chowkey,	1 Jemadar. 1 Duffadar. 4 Peons.
	Phauseduva Thannah,	1 Daroga. 1 Mohurrir. 10 Peons.
	Thakoorgunge Chowkey,	1 Jemadar. 7 Peons.
	Khurihari Ditto,	1 Jemadar. 7 Peons.
	Kursiong, Mahalderam and Senadah, ..	There is one Peon only at Kursiong and Mahal- deram and two at Senadah on the high road from the plains in charge of Beo- paris sheds and to pass on prisoners, &c. They are de- tached from Sudder Tha- nah and Besserhatti Chow- key.
	Jail Guard,	1 Duffadar. 8 Peons.

A. CAMPBELL,

Superintendent and Magistrate.

DARJEELING, }
September 1st, 1853. }

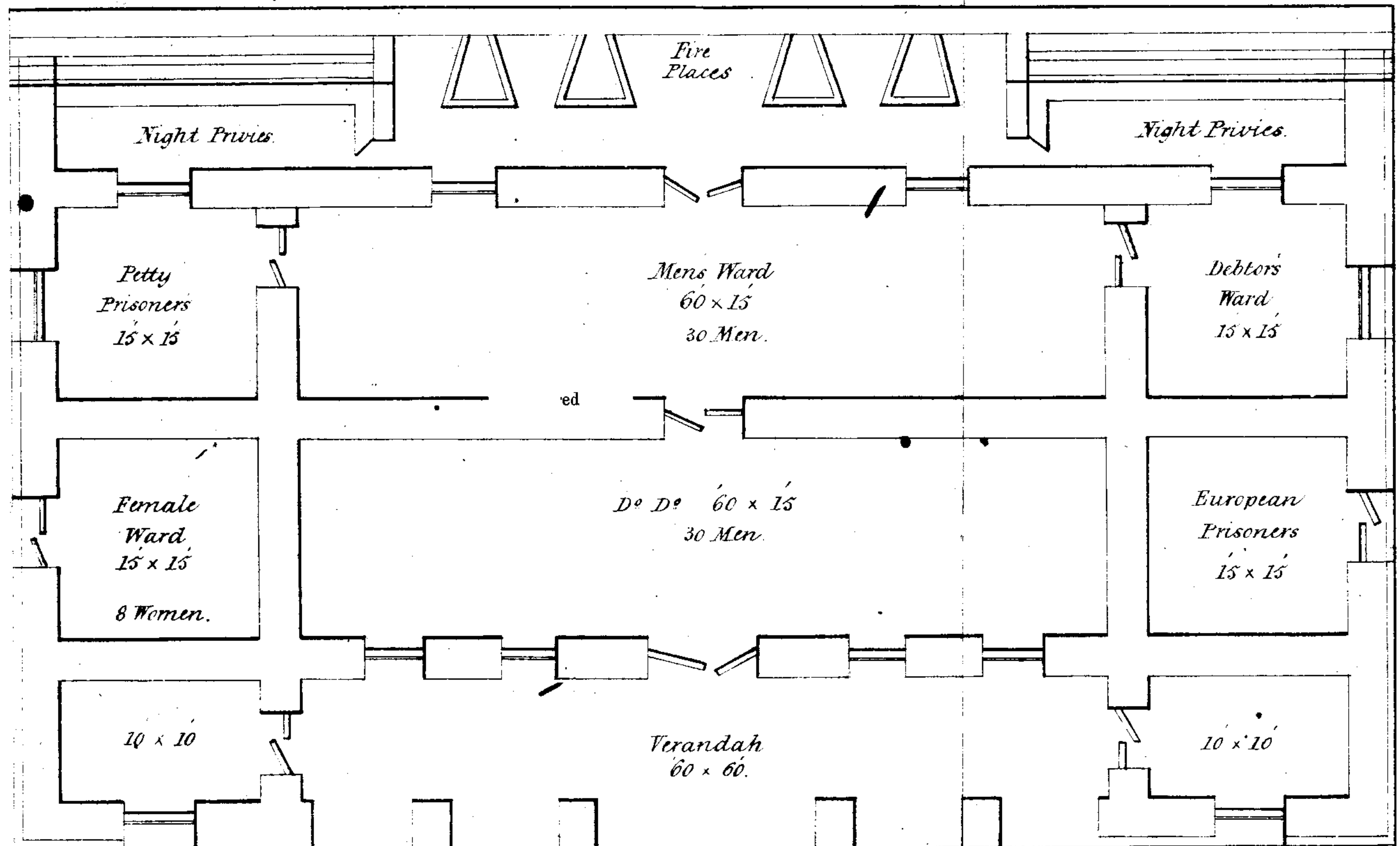
Appendix No. XV.

Return of Cases and Statement of Persons complained against or indicated as Offenders ; number of persons brought up on Summons or Warrants of Arrest ; number of persons acquitted, released and convicted ; value of Property stolen and recovered, &c., in the District of Darjeeling, from 1st July 1852 to 30th June 1853.
Population of the District, 46,000. Area 800 Square Miles. 58 Souls to the Square Mile.

Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property unattended with aggravated circumstances.	Offences against the Currency.	Miscellaneous Offences,	Total Cases.	Disposal of Crimes.										Value of Property stolen, recovered, &c.			
Assault with wounding,.... 5 Abduction. 27 Petty affrays, .. 57 Child-stealing,... 1 Suspicion of murder turned out to be suicide,... 2 False imprisonment,..... 8	Burglary unattended with aggravated circumstances, .. 4 Cattle-stealing, 22 Thefts under 300, .. 4 Ditto ditto 100, 10 Petty thefts, 46 Suspicion of thefts,. 2 Attack and plundering houses, 4 Detaining cattle,..... 3 Arson, reported as such, but not borne out by evidence,..... 4	Counterfeiting Coin, pice. No conviction took place in this offence. ... 1	Bribery,..... 1 Abusive language and threatening,... 9 Damaging crops,.... 5 Drunkenness and rioting, 2 Gambling, 6 Forcibly removing property, 22 Killing and maiming other person's cattle 1 Breach of contract by servants, 15 Taking goods from Beoparies and not paying for them, 1 Not paying wages,.. 7 Neglect of duty and disobedience of order, 2 Fraud and embezzlement,..... 3 Trespass, 19 Other offences not included in the foregoing columns, .. 24	1 9 5 2 6 22 1 15 1 7 2 3 19 24	Total number of Defendants named or indicated. Number of Persons brought before the Magistrate by Summons and under arrest. Ditto convicted. Ditto acquitted or released. Ditto complained against but not found. Defendants under examination, 30th June 1852. Ditto ditto, 30th June 1853. Average No. of Convicts in Jail, from 1st May 1851 to 30th April 1852. Ditto ditto ditto, 1st May 1852 to 30th April 1853.	464 377 176 201 87 9 0 46 483	377 465 215 250 32 9 0 45 0	176 215 96 248 111 5 10 27 21	201 250 111 5 10 27 21	87 32 111 5 10 27 21	9 9 5 10 27 21	0 45 27 21	483 0 27 21	Computed value of Property stolen. Value of Property restored to Prosecutors. Ditto ditto not recovered.	2219 3 0 329 14 6 1889 4 6	329 14 6 1237 3 0 933 14 0	1889 4 6 1223 9 0 15 4 6*	60 0 0 75 0 0 15 4 6*
100	99	1	117	317	464	377	176	201	87	9	0	46	483	2219 3 0	329 14 6	1889 4 6	60 0 0	
In 1851-52, 124	103	0	148	375	497	465	215	250	32	9	0	45	0	2460 12 0	1237 3 0	1223 9 0	75 0 0	
In 1850-51, 99	78	0	140	317	455	344	96	248	111	5	10	27	21	3045 9 9	2096 7 3	933 14 0	15 4 6*	

* This amount is for unclaimed property credited to Government.

Rough Plan
of NEW JAIL at
DARJEELING



Appendix No. XVIII.

No. 16.

FROM

THE ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER,

TO

DR. A. CAMPBELL,

Superintendent of Darjeeling.

Darjeeling, 3rd September, 1853.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward you enclosed the statement called for, of the strength and expense, &c., of maintaining the Sebundee Sappers for the information of Mr. Jackson, which I hope will give the desired explanation of their present employment and usefulness.

I beg most earnestly to request you will point out to Mr. Jackson, how desirable it would be, to increase the strength of the Corps by one hundred or two hundred men, for the purpose of more effectually keeping the now very extensive roads in thorough repair, without the aid of cooly labor, which increased strength, would also enable the station and Regimental guard duties to be performed by them, without detriment to the discipline of the Corps, which as it at present consists of so small a body of men, and the duties being of so pressing and arduous a nature, and so many men being required for guard mounting, leaves but few opportunities for the efficient drill and training of the men, so essential to their bearing and conduct as soldiers. The guards stand fast generally from two to four months, and even six in some instances; under such circumstances the injury to the discipline and well being of the Corps, must be at once apparent, so few men being available for the extensive work required of them. The superiority of the Sapper labor to the cooly labor, is admitted by every one who has had an opportunity of judging; the Sappers are daily exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, being obliged to work whether it rains or not, which they do without complaint; not so the coolies, who refuse to work when the days are not fine, and whose labor is of a very indifferent character, and from whom little labor can be

expected, being ill-clothed and ill-fed: the contrary is the case with the Sappers, from whom the greatest amount of labor is exacted, and that well executed.

I perfectly agree with your opinion of the desirableness of pulling down and re-building the Sappers Lines lower down the hills, which would give a larger space of ground for drilling purposes, and greatly improve the appearance when laid out on a more improved plan, and would add greatly to the cleanliness and health of the men, than its present confined limits allow of.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROBT. BYNG, *Capt.*

Asst. Ex. Officer, Darjeeling.

Present State of the Sebundy Sappers and Miners.

Darjeeling, 2nd September, 1853.

DISTRIBUTION.		Captain.	Serjeants.	Corporal.	N. Doctor.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Buglers.	Sepoys.	REMARKS.
STATION DUTY AT DARJEE- LING.	Fit for duty,	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	6	0	18	
	On Command,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	
	Sick,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	Convalescents,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Recruits,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	
	Executive Department,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	General Leave,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	
	Line Leave,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Wanting to complete,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	Quarter Guard Sappers Line,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	
	Magazine ditto,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	Commandant's Guard,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	Commandant's Orderlies,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	Asst. Kote and Magazine,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	Cutcherry Guard,	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	12	
	Station Hospital,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	
	Superintendent's Guard,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	Depôt Bazar Guard,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	Rum Godown Guard,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	Engineer's Godown,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	Station Magazine,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	
	Commanding Officer's Con. } Dept. Orderlies, }	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
STATION DUTY AT CON- VALESCENT DEPÔT.	Station Staff Orderlies,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	Station Hospital Orderlies,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	"Goke" Guard,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	
	"Punkabarry" Guard,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	
	"Runjeet" Guard,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	
FRONTIER GUARDS.	Grand Total of all Ranks, ...	1	2	1	1	2	2	10	10	2	180	

R. B. P. BYNG, Captain,
Commanding Corps.

Copy of a Pay Abstract for one Month, shewing the total strength and pay of each individual belonging to the Sebundy Corps of Sappers and Miners.

No.	Pay for two Companies.	Command Allow- ance.	Arms and Sta- tionery.	Pay.	Batta.	Total of each.	Total.	Grand Total.							
1	{ Captain the Hon'ble R. } { B. P. Byng, }	100	50	241	1	0	91	5	0	565	6	0	565	6	0
2	Sergeants,			26	7	4	6	5	4	32	12	8	65	9	4
1	Corporal,			21	15	0	6	5	4	28	4	4	28	4	4
1	Native Doctor,			15	0	0	5	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
1	European Woman,			5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
1	Mixed Parentage,			3	8	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	3	8	0
2	Subadars,			30	0	0	10	0	0	40	0	0	80	0	0
2	Jemadars,			15	0	0	5	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	0
10	Havildars,			10	0	0	2	10	8	12	10	8	126	10	8
10	Naicks,			8	0	0	2	10	8	10	10	8	106	10	8
2	Buglers,			6	0	0	1	5	4	7	5	4	14	10	8
180	Sepoys,			5	8	0	1	0	0	6	8	0	1170	0	0
2	Kelassies,			4	12	0	0	5	4	5	1	4	10	2	8
2	Bheesties,			4	13	4	0	0	0	4	13	4	9	10	8
2	Pay Havildars,			5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0
1	Drill Havildar,			5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
1	Drill Naick,			2	8	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	2	8	0
2	Staff Sergeant's Tents,			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
11	Sepoy's Pauls,			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	6	14	0
	Contingent allowance for 3 Moun- tain Train Guns, at 3-12 each, }			0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	0	11	4	0
Co's. Rs. Twenty-two Hundred and Eighty-three, three annas,*													2283	3	0

(True Copy.)

R. B. P. BYNG, *Captain,*
Commanding Corps.

* This amount is exclusive of the working pay due to the men who may be employed on roads during the month.

Statement showing the average number of Sappers employed yearly, from the 1st of September 1849 to 31st August 1853; also the average amount of working pay, paid to them yearly during the same period, and average of sick for same period, also the annual amount paid for repairs to the Punkabarry Road from the Station Funds for Cooly labor.

Average number of Sappers employed on Roads and Public Works yearly, from the 1st September 1849 to 31st August 1850,	}	Number
		34390 or Monthly 2865

Average amount of working pay disbursed to the men of the Corps yearly, from 1st September 1849 to 31st August 1853, exclusive of their nett pay,	}	Rs.	As.	P.
		2021	10	1

Annual amount paid for repairs to the Punkabarry Road from Station Funds, from 1st September 1849 to 31st August 1853, being four years' expenditure,....	}	Bills sent to Dr. A. Campbell.		
		296	0	0
		1314	11	0
		647	6	7
		522	4	9
		218	0	0
		685	0	6
		<u>3683</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>

Average amount of the number of sick men yearly, from 1st September 1849 to 31st August 1853, being four years,	}	Number
		2520 or 7 daily.

Average number of Sappers employed on Roads and Public Works yearly, from the 1st September 1852 to 31st August 1853, showing a decrease of men now available for daily labor as compared with the year 1849, as follows:	}	Number
		Year 1849, 34390
		Year 1853, 29703
		Difference less, <u>4687</u>

Statement showing the number of men employed as Guards and Orderlies by the Convalescent Depôt Julla Pahur for one year.

From 1st September 1852 to 31st August 1853, ..	}	Number
		13320, or daily 37, or Monthly 1110.

R. B. P. BYNG, *Captain,*
Commanding Sebundy Sappers.

No. 19.

FROM

THE ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER,

Darjeeling,

To

DR. A. CAMPBELL,

*Superintendent of Darjeeling.**Darjeeling, 8th September, 1853.*

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter, No. 16, of the 3rd September, I have the honor, for the further information of W. Jackson, Esq., to enclose a list of the number and length of all the Hill Roads in and near Darjeeling, which have to be kept in trafficable order by Sappers, Coolies and Dhangers throughout the year; also the following conclusions I have unhesitatingly arrived at, respecting the advantages that would undoubtedly accrue in the end to Government by increasing the corps of Sebundy Sappers from two to four Companies of 90 or 100 men each, enlisted as at present, both for working and Military duty. The reasons I adduce are as follows:—

2nd.—The present limited number of Sappers are, with a few exceptions, all Nepalese, and are almost soldiers by profession; they are bold, strong and active, and were highly spoken of by Brigadier General Young, commanding the Division, when last inspected by him, for their utility and discipline. As workmen, they have proved most efficient, and will do more work in six hours than a cooly will do in a day; the reason is obvious, it arises from their superior physical power, resulting from being well fed and clothed, combined with their being picked men, and a fixed disciplined body: hence their manifest advantage over the weakly, and half-starved coolies; independent of this, the Sappers are instructed in the art of bridge-making, cutting roads, blasting, &c., so much required in the Hills which untaught coolies are entirely ignorant of, although of the same class, being Nepalese.

3rd.—I beg to point out, that a decided recommendation for their increase to four Companies in a Military point of view is, that the Sepoys being Nepalese, are the inveterate enemies of the Booteahs and Lepchas, and in consequence the only people resident in the Hills, who could possibly be depended on, in case of collision with the Bootanese or Sikimites, if such a contingency should arise, they would then be sufficiently strong in numbers to hold any, or all the Hill tribes in check, till reinforcements could arrive from the plains.

4th.—It being now practicable, since the confiscation of the Sikim Rajah's tract of country into the hands of Government, to render it possible to

shorten the distance, and make more eligible approaches to Darjeeling from the plains, than the present single outlet, and also to open out roads into Nepal, Sikim, and Bootan, in different directions to enable the resources of these countries to develop themselves, which for want of roads, they are at present unable to do, to the great injury to the trade of Darjeeling, causing thereby deficiency in supplies so requisite to maintain, which would greatly increase, and add incalculably to the welfare of the station, if so beneficial a measure as opening out several lines of communication were carried out. Under these circumstances, I again wish most forcibly to call your attention to the great saving of time and expense that would be effected by having Sappers employed solely in the construction of these proposed roads in lieu of coolies, as the former are able to do double the work of the latter and in a much superior manner. The saving to Government, I apprehend, will amount to this—say 100 Sappers with pay and batta for one month, Co.'s Rs. 650

During same period 100 Coolies with Sirdars, supposing	}	„	940
double the work is executed by the Sappers, which un-			—
doubtedly will be the case at 4-8 per mensem and Sirdars 5.		„	290 saved. per mensem.

This saving can only be effected by Government increasing the strength of the corps, to make men available for this duty and perform their numerous Military duties in addition, which, if carried into effect, the whole of the roads in the Hills, with such an increased body of men, can continually be kept in good order without the aid of coolies, who are a notoriously lazy set and cannot be depended upon, thus proving that the value of a large body of Nepalese Sappers, for all purposes are invaluable, considered both as workmen and efficient soldiers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROBT. BYNG, *Captain,*

Commanding Subundy Sappers.

List of Hill Roads in or near the Station of Darjeeling, and their length.

	Miles.	Furlgs.	Yards.
From Dell Corner to the Hon'ble Capt. Byng's house at Lebong, ..	1	2	135
Ditto to Village of "Ging,"	3	1	69
Ditto to ditto ditto <i>viâ</i> old Road,	4	4	202
Birch Hill Road, all round the Hill from Dell Corner,	3	6	159
Auckland Road, from Dell Corner to the Saddle,	4	4	193
Road from Dell Corner to Birch Hill Road on S. E. of the Hill,	0	4	186
Ditto from Mr. Grant's house to the Nuddee "Rumnoo,"	4	4	124
From back of Bazar to Victoria Road,	0	4	20
Ditto Auckland Road to Julla Pahar Road,	0	2	29
Ditto Bazar to Victoria Road,	0	2	144
Road from Bazar under Convent to Victoria Road,	0	3	156
Ditto from Auckland Road to Victoria Road under Capt. Byng's, ..	0	6	83
Zig-zags at the Corner of the Hon'ble Capt. Byng's from Auckland Road to Julla Pahar Road near Mr. Start's two houses,	0	2	29
Road to Bazar from Auckland Road near Dr. Campbell's,	0	1	183
Ditto from Bazar from Auckland Road <i>viâ</i> Mr. Martin's,	0	2	193
Ditto at back of Col. Lloyd's,	0	1	80
Ditto back of Hospital,	0	0	100
Ditto front of ditto,	0	0	133
Ditto from Birch Hill Road near Cutcherry to the Victoria Road above the Convent,	0	7	160
Ditto under Mr. Smith's house from Julla Pahar,	}	0	2
Ditto to Auckland Road above Dr. Campbell's,		2	100
Ditto to Burial Ground from Birch Hill Road,		3	100
From Bazar Road near Mr. Martin's to Dell Corner,	0	0	166
Road back of Cutcherry,	0	0	100
Ditto Cutcherry round the Hill to the Ruin,	0	3	100
Church to Birch Hill Road,	0	0	100
Auckland Road to Bazar Road under the Chapel,	0	0	218
Road to Little "Runjeet,"	12	6	136
From corner of Birch Hill to where it joins Auckland Road near Col. Lloyd's Bungalow, its length is	3	2	109
From below Mr. Nibble's to the Auckland Road,	0	4	154
Julla Pahar Road from Dell Corner to where it meets the Pankabarry Road near the Burial Ground,	2	4	100
Muller's Lane from the Auckland Road to Col. Garstin's,	1	0	97
Zig-zags from Pankabarry Road to Col. Garstin's,	0	4	160
Road to Goke from Little Runjeet,	2	6	56
Ditto from "Goke" to River Rumnoo,	1	4	190
Martin's Lane,	0	2	196
Road under Mr. Muller's to Auckland Road,	0	1	192
Depôt, Bazar Road,	0	4	158
Ditto ditto,	0	2	52
New Magazine Road,	0	3	7
Engineer's Godown Roads,	0	1	14
Roads to Officers' Bungalows,	0	2	11
Ditto from corner of Jugvoor Road to Junction,	7	5	198
Ditto from the Guard on the Jugvoor Road to Lebong Road,	1	6	56
Ditto from Jugvoor to Runjeet on right of the Hill,	6	2	136
Ditto from Ging to Great Runjeet,	8	0	87
Ditto from Rumnoo River to the Fountain,	1	4	156
Pankabarry Road,	30	0	0
Roads at Kurseong,	2	6	0
Ditto on bank of Runjeet connecting two Cane Bridges,	4	5	140
TOTAL length of Roads,	119	1	167

ROBT BYNG, *Captain,*
Asst. Exe. Officer, Darjeeling.

Appendix No. XXXX.

No. 37 OF 1852.

FROM

A. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,
Superintendent of Darjeeling,

TO

J. P. GRANT, ESQUIRE,
*Secretary to Government of Bengal,
Fort William.*

Dated Camp Titalyah, 5th March 1852.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that you will submit this letter regarding the line of road from Purneah to Titalyah, with its accompaniments,* to the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal, for consideration and orders. The great importance of the subject to the interests of Government at Darjeeling, as it is by this road that the European convalescents and all Commissariat stores are transmitted to the community of Bengal and Behar seeking restoration of their health in the Hills, and to those persons who have invested capital in lands and houses at the

* No. 1, Letter of Superintendent, Darjeeling, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 116, dated 4th May 1847, with his letter to Mr. Martin, Magistrate of Purneah, and that Officer's reply.

No. 2, Memo. of Superintendent of Darjeeling on the Purneah road, dated 2nd May 1849.

No. 3, Report of Capt. Bishop on Purneah road, dated 31st May 1849.

No. 4, Extract from letter of Superintendent, Darjeeling, to Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 248, dated 11th June 1851, forwarding Memorial of Land-owners and House-holders at Darjeeling, with reply of Government.

Sanatarium, together with failure of all former applications on the subject beyond procuring calls for Reports and Surveys, will, I trust, hold me excused for once more respectfully urging, that practical measures may be now adopted to put this line of communication in such order as will admit of the safe and dry passage of troops, goods and travellers over it, at all seasons of the year: no more than this is at present required for Government purposes or by the public, nor can less, I conceive, be sought for, where many miles of the only line of communication, through a rich and populous district are for

three or four months of the year entirely under water, rendering boats and canoes the only means of transport. (See details in the annexed papers.)

2nd.—I shall note, as briefly as possible, the peculiarities of the district and of the roads. The steps which have already been taken to procure correct information, with the opinions of those who had sufficient means of judging; and lastly, I shall submit a plan of operations which will, I believe, be found suitable under all the circumstances, and not too costly.

1. The distance from Purneah to Titalyah by the present road is eighty miles. It runs all the way in the Purneah district. It is intersected by five rivers, from the mountains of Nepal and Sikim, the Muhanuddee, Dauk, Konki, Rutwa and Pumnoa, and by some small streams. The rivers rise very rapidly in the rains, and spread over the adjacent country, which in many places is extremely flat, and there the water is retained on the road for long after the rivers have subsided. The country is composed of a higher and lower level, the former however greatly predominating. The great object is to run as much as possible of the road on the higher level, which is always dry, and as little as possible on the lower one which is constantly flooded in the rains and continues after they have ceased. It is by no means expensive to make and keep a road in repair on the former level as the surface becomes swarded over with grass. On the latter, earth-work binding is indispensable, and numerous drains are required, and this is costly, besides being liable to destruction by the inundation.

2. In all the reports on this road, it has been divided into two portions, *viz.*, from Titalyah to Kissengunge, which is forty miles, and from Kissengunge to Purneah, also forty miles, and I shall notice it in the same way. In 1842, Captain, now Lieut.-Colonel Napier, examined and surveyed the first half in the height of the rains. No one more able to judge of the subject or with better opportunities has examined it since, and those who have, Major Goldie, Captain Bishop, and myself, advocate his recommendations, and they ought to be adopted. He pointed out the low portions to be raised all the way from Titalyah to Kissengunge, those to be avoided and how, and gave all necessary information and instructions for the work. Copy of his report was forwarded by me to the Secretary to Government of Bengal, with my letter of 4th May 1847, No. 116, and may be consulted if necessary. In 1847, I addressed the Government of Bengal on the subject; copy of letter is annexed; this led to the appointment of Captain Goldie to survey and report upon the road, but to no active operations. I would request especial attention to Mr. Martin's letter to me at that time, also annexed. He was seven years Magistrate of Purneah and thoroughly acquainted with the district. He states, that the small sum at the disposal of the Ferry Fund Committee,

Rupees 2,500 per annum, is totally inadequate to meet the requirements of this road, and that the present line between Kissengunge and Purneah ought to be abandoned. There is no doubt, I believe, of the correctness of both these opinions, and this renders it absolutely necessary that funds shall be otherwise provided to put this line of communication between the Ganges and Darjeeling into proper order. In 1848, the country was examined and reported on by the late Major Goldie of the Engineers. His report is with the Military Board. His opinion was also in favor of abandoning the present line between Kissengunge and Purneah and adopting one to the north of it, which is also a travelled road by Kutee Ghat, Bysa Factory and Kusbah. This is the line advocated in my memorandum of 1849 annexed, and by Captain Bishop in his report also annexed, and all the information I have since obtained, goes to prove that there is very much less low land on this line than on the present one to the south of it, and I believe that it is the only line that can be successfully worked upon under a moderate outlay, for it would require an enormous sum of money to raise all the low portions of the present line above the level of inundation. The extent to be raised by earth-work on the present line between Kissengunge and Purneah, is probably twelve miles or more; on the northern line, it is estimated by Mr. Perry, the Deputy Magistrate at Kissengunge, at not much above four miles. This officer has been in the habit of travelling on both these roads for the last thirty-five years.

3. With reference to all the reports and circumstances above alluded to, I beg leave to propose, that the grant of an annual allowance, such as was sanctioned by Government in 1846, for the road from the Ganges at Burgatchi to Punkabari, through the district of Dinagepore, shall be made for the road from Purneah to Titalyah *viâ* Kissengunge, and that the Executive Officer at Bauleah shall have charge of this road, as well as of the Burgatchi one, with orders to adhere generally to Captain Napier's recommendations for the improvement of the line between Titalyah and Kissengunge, and to take the line *viâ* Kutee Ghat, Bysa Factory and Kusbah from Kissengunge to Purneah instead of the present one by Lalbari Ghat, Bebeegunge, and Barrely Ghat. The Government allowance for annual repairs of the road, bridges and drain-bridges from Burgatchi to Punkabari (196 miles) is Rupees 4,262, averaging 21-13 per mile. For the same purposes from Titalyah to Purneah (80 miles) at the same rate, the sum required per annum will be Rupees 1,745 only. With this sum, and such assistance as the Purneah Ferry Fund can afford to contribute, we should be in the way of having a passable road after a few years. If in addition to this, a donation of Rupees 5,000 was granted, to be laid out in raising the road through the lower levels on the line and for bridges after surveys and estimates, I should confidently expect, that by the beginning of the

rains of 1853 the road would be in very good order, and this is indeed but a small sum to secure the immense advantages that would accrue from it to the trade and agricultural interests of the Purneah district, to the comfort of invalids visiting Darjeeling and the general advancement of the Sanatarium. I would most earnestly solicit the attention of His Lordship to this matter, and that all operations be not again postponed to a survey which is ordered of the country between the Ganges and Titalyah *via* Purneah,* a distance of 110 miles. Even if this survey, which is not progress-

* See annexed Extract of Government letter, No. 205, dated 30th July 1851.

ing at all, I believe should result in the recommendation of a new line altogether, the estimate of expense would be such as probably to deter the Government from adopting it as was the case on the Dinagepore line, when a new road was recommended at the rate of Rupees 10,000 per mile. It is quite enough for the present wants of the country to have roads of earth-work of moderate width, 24 feet above the water level, with bridges and cross drains of saul wood posts and planks, and I hope this may be given to us through Purneah at once.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

CAMP TITALYAH,
The 5th March, 1852: }

SELECTIONS
FROM
THE RECORDS
OF
THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

Published by Authority.

N^o. XIV.

PAPERS RELATING

TO THE

(ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE)

OF

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA:

BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN PRESS.

1854.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE

OF

BENGAL.

No. 1348.

FROM F. J. MOUAT, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Council of Education,

TO CECIL BEADON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM, 4th August, 1853.

SIR,

Objects of this Report.

PRESENT :

The Hon. Sir J. W. Colville.
Mr. J. R. Colvin.
Mr. C. Allen.
Mr. J. P. Grant.
Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr.
Dr. Forsyth.
Baboo Russomoy Dutt.
Baboo Ramgopal Ghose.
Dr. F. J. Mouat.

THE Council of Education have had under their consideration, for some time past, the present course of education at the Mahomedan College or Mudrissa of Calcutta, and the present system under which Hindoos *exclusively are educated at the Hindoo College, whilst, there is in Calcutta no Government College whatsoever accessible to youths of any other classes. They are of opinion that the time has come when organic changes are necessary in both these respects; and in this report I have the honor respectfully to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal, the changes which they recommend.

2. I take occasion, at the same time, to reply to the references

Government Letters replied to.

Letter No. 143, dated 26th March 1850, from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal with enclosure.
„ No. 52, dated 11th February 1851, from Mr. Under-Secretary W. Seton-Karr.
„ No. 235, dated 11th June 1851, from ditto.
„ No. 527, dated 8th December 1851, from ditto.
„ No. 307, dated 3rd June 1852, from Mr. Under-Secretary J. W. Dalrymple.

noted in the margin, relative to the creation of the Anglo-Arabic class, and the working of the English Department at the Mudrissa.

3. Upon the receipt of the earliest of these communications, No. 143, dated 26th March 1850, from Mr. Officiating Under-Secretary H. V. Bayley, calling for a special report on the English Department of the Calcutta Mudrissa, and directing the Council to incorporate in that report a statement of the past history and present condition of that department, with various collateral circumstances connected with it, the Officiating Secretary of the Mudrissa was directed to furnish such portions of the information called for, as could be gleaned from the records of the Institution.

4. On the 19th of August of the same year, Captain Hayes submitted an abstract of the history of the English Department, from its foundation in 1829. This paper, with the addition of a supplemental account of the same department to the end of the Academic Session of 1851, will be found in the Appendix to this report.*

5. From this paper it will be seen that the English Department of the Mudrissa was organized in 1829; that up to 1851 it had cost Rupees 1,02,670; that the greatest number of pupils at one time never exceeded 156, and was occasionally as low as 31; that with the exception of the sons of some of the Professors of the College and of the higher Mahomedan Law Officers in the Hon'ble Company's Courts, the pupils belonged chiefly to the classes of petty shop-keepers, retailers, attornies, and Moonshees; and that, with but a very few exceptions, the study of English had failed to make any impression on the better class of Mussulmans.

6. Viewed generally, it must be admitted that the English Department of the Mudrissa has been an entire, as well as a somewhat costly failure.

7. Before submitting a report upon the subject, the Council were anxious, if possible, to ascertain the real cause of the failure; and determined to await the arrival of the new Principal, Dr. Sprenger, in order that he might aid them in the further investigation which was requisite. Upon Dr. Sprenger's arrival in November 1850, it was intimated to him that the Council were not satisfied with the existing state of the Mudrissa, and he was called upon for a report, in order to the complete re-organization of the Institution, in all its departments. It was the intention of the Council to have then also themselves instituted a particular enquiry into the condition of the English Department, and the causes of its failure, but

Enquiry into the English Department of the Mudrissa.

Enquiry into all the Departments of the Mudrissa.

about that time the Secretary of the Council fell sick, and was compelled to be absent from his duties for five months.

8. During his absence, a premature attempt to introduce reforms into the Arabic Department of the Mudrissa, by Dr. Sprenger, on his own authority, was forcibly resisted by the Students, who broke out into open rebellion against his authority. The matter was carefully investigated by a Special Committee of the Council, which met on several occasions at the Mudrissa, and collected evidence on the subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Bethune, President of the Council, wrote out the Minutes of evidence, and undertook to draw up a report on the subject; but his death, on the 12th of August 1851, occurred before he had fulfilled his intention. The papers were then placed in the hands of Mr. Beadon, one of the Members of the Committee, who drew up a brief statement of the facts of the case, upon which the Council communicated their decision to the Principal of the Mudrissa. These documents are contained in the Appendix.*

* Appendix Nos. II. and III.

9. The feelings which led to this out-break were participated in by the Professors, and the Mahomedan gentry of the place; and, as is usual in such cases, the Government of the College was not blameless. Certainly there had been a long previous course of laxity, and no judicious attempt had been made to remove unfounded apprehensions, which had lately arisen in the minds of the Mahomedans connected with the Institution. The Mudrissa had been allowed to become, to a great extent, a place for the performance of religious observances by the Soonee sect of Mahomedans, who had been allowed to obtain exclusive possession of it. The scholars were in the habit of leaving their studies, to say prayers over corpses, brought into the College for the performance of funeral service. The necessary reforms were effected by the Council, without any permanent ill effect.

Dr. Sprenger's General Report on the Mudrissa.

* Appendix No. IV.

10.* As soon as these matters were settled, Dr. Sprenger was again requested to furnish a report upon the general re-organization of the College. This report was submitted in February 1852. It will be found in the Appendix.*

11. After a few preliminary general remarks upon the existing state of Mahomedan learning in the Mudrissa, which is explained as being identical with the dialectical pursuits that obtained in Europe before the

revival of letters, Dr. Sprenger states that there are three leading schemes of reform.

12. The first scheme is to leave scholastic studies for those who are not fit for any thing better, and to instruct intelligent young men exclusively in European Science—the plan pursued in Turkey and Egypt, with indifferent success. To adopt this, Dr. Sprenger thinks, would be virtually to extinguish the Mudrissa as a seat of Mahomedan learning; a course not approved by that gentleman.

13. The second scheme is the method pursued with considerable success by Dr. Ballantyne at Benares, *viz.*, to extract all that is valuable, refuting all that is erroneous in the ancient doctrine, thus contending with the schoolmen upon their own ground. This, however, can only be effected by a man peculiarly qualified for such a task; and Dr. Sprenger doubts whether this method would be more agreeable to Mahomedans than the open substitution of the modern for the ancient Philosophy.

14. The third scheme suggested is, in Dr. Sprenger's words, "to cultivate Arabic and Persian as a philological pursuit; and to teach the pupils first the elements of modern sciences, and then the corresponding scholastic theories." This is the course advocated by Dr. Sprenger, and worked out in detail in his scheme.

15. From the details of the scheme it will be perceived, that Dr. Sprenger would teach Arabic and Persian as Greek and Latin are taught in Europe; and that he would teach sciences by modern instruction books, in English to those who learn English, and in Oordoo to those who do not. But this he would only do in the junior Department; after teaching science in its truest and highest degree of advancement to the boy, he would teach it again to the young man for its historical interest, in the erroneous, or at best, the half-way state beyond which the Arabic mind has hitherto objected to pursue it.

16. In order to render Arabic a purely philological pursuit, the pupils are to commence the study of the Grammar vernacularized, to continue it by means of Persian treatises on Etymology and Syntax, and to apply their knowledge to the construction and understanding of Arabic sentences through the medium of the *Analecta Arabica*, published by the Reverend Mr. Thomason. After this preparation, the *Kuleela wa Dumna* is to be read, when the student is prepared to enter upon the Koran, with the commentary of the two Julals as well as the *Mishkats*, "the most elegant works in the Arabic language." All these works are to be

studied exclusively for philological purposes, unconnected with the religious doctrines expounded in them. Subsequently the course of Arabic Belles Lettres is to be completed by the study of the seven suspended poems and the Hameisah.

17. Dr. Sprenger then proceeds strongly to recommend the systematic study of Oordoo, which he considers to be the vulgar tongue of the Mussulmans, either directly by means of Hindustanee books, or indirectly by translations from Persian into Oordoo, and *vice versâ*.

18. He further advises the study of Persian in order to correct the corruptions that have crept in India into that tongue.

19. He recommends the lowering of the entrance standard, in order that pupils may come at an early age to the Mudrissa, when their minds are most susceptible of useful impressions, and the process of imbuing them with new ideas is most likely to be successful.

20. The study of modern science, beginning with the most practical and self-evident branches, such as Geography and Natural Philosophy, forms part of Dr. Sprenger's plan, but he would have these sciences taught in Oordoo by competent Native teachers; and, with the view of gradually overcoming the prejudice and opposition likely to be caused by their introduction, he would begin by teaching them in the junior classes, leaving the corresponding Arabic studies to be followed in the senior department.

21. For the study of English, the Principal recommends the amalgamation of the existing English and Anglo-Arabic Departments, the more efficient organization of the English classes, and the combined pursuit of English and Oriental studies.

22. Upon the circulation of Dr. Sprenger's scheme to the Council,

Discussion of Dr. Sprenger's Report. Mr. Beadon, then a member of that body, in an able and argumentative minute, which is

* Appendix No. V. contained in the Appendix,* suggested as an amendment that the study of Arabic should be confined to Literature and Law; that Persian should be introduced as an accomplishment, as well as a means of inducing the Mahomedans to send their children early to school; that a higher standard of English should be attained upon the plan pursued in the Hindoo College; that Bengalee should be the Vernacular tongue cultivated in Bengal, for Mahomedans as well as for Hindoos; and that an uniform schooling fee of one rupee should be levied on all pupils entering the Mudrissa.

23. Mr. Halliday, on the same occasion, recorded a minute, which

* Appendix No. V.

will also be found in the Appendix,* in which he suggested that the time had arrived for introducing a radical change in the teaching of the younger members of the Mussulman population. He proposed that an elementary knowledge of Arabic should be obtained elsewhere; that the study of Arabic in the Mudrissa should be confined to Law; and that the means of teaching English to the Mahomedans should be organized upon the plan and to the extent that has proved so eminently successful in the case of the Hindoos.

24. Several of the present members of the Council, named on the margin,

Hon'ble Sir J. W. Colville.

Mr. J. R. Colvin.

Mr. J. P. Grant.

Baboo Russomoy Dutt.

Baboo Ram Gopal Ghose.

Mr. W. Seton-Karr.

Dr. John Grant.

have, in the course of the discussion, written papers showing their first impressions and views on the subject, which also will be found in the Appendix No. 5. As the Secretary was about to visit the North-Western Pro-

vinces, in the course of the cold season of 1852-53, where he would have an opportunity of examining the Colleges and Schools under the Lieutenant Governor of those Provinces, the Council deferred coming to a resolution on this question until his return; as they wished to

* "In the course of my recent inspection of the Delhi, Agra, and Bareilly Colleges, I ascertained that the number of Mahomedans from the respectable classes, receiving a high order of English Education, was very small, and that in this respect, the Colleges in the North-West had accomplished very little more than the Calcutta Mudrissa.

"In the matter of Vernacular Education they are far in advance of the corresponding institutions in Bengal. In the Delhi College the higher branches of Mathematics and Literature, as far as can be accomplished by the books in existence, are well and efficiently taught in Oordoo.

"At Agra lectures on Natural Philosophy in Oordoo are delivered, and illustrated by experiment. At Bareilly a similar course is pursued, and in none of the Colleges referred to, does there appear to be any objection to studying European Science in a Vernacular medium, on the part of the Mahomedan Students."

benefit by the large experience of those Provinces in the education of Mahomedans. On the Secretary's return, he laid before the Council the result of his observations, in a report dated the 14th March 1853, copy of which is marginally cited,* as it is brief in its terms, and furnishes important evidence as to the general failure, in that quarter also, of the inducements afforded to Mahomedans to study

the English language and literature in the Government institutions, though these are freely open to all classes.

25. Having taken the whole of this very difficult question, with

**Council's project
for the reform of the
Mudrissa.**

reference to all the above-mentioned papers, into deliberate consideration, the Council have resolved collectively to submit, for the orders

of the Government, the following observations and recommendations, concerning not merely the English class of the Mudrissa, but the whole College in all its branches.

26. The Calcutta Mudrissa at present consists of two distinct departments, the Arabic and the English departments, which form in fact two distinct schools. The Arabic department, constituted at the foundation of the College in 1782, instructs gratuitously one set of pupils, belonging to the learned and highest classes of Mahomedans, in Arabic learning, from the alphabet of the language to the highest sciences taught in Arabic books. The English Department, constituted in 1829,

* All present pupils in the English Department pay one rupee a month each, the amount proposed to be levied in Mr. Beadon's Minute.

instructs, on payment of a small fee,* another set of pupils, mostly belonging to the lower orders of Mahomedans, in the elements of the English language, and in very little else. There are, however, Bengalee classes in this department,

for such pupils as desire to study Bengalee as well as English. Lately, that is to say in the year 1849, an Angle-Arabic class was added to the Arabic Department, at a charge of Rupees 100 a month, to instruct in the English language such Arabic students as would avail themselves of such instruction. This measure was an attempt to remedy the obvious faults of the former system; but the measure proved quite inadequate to the object, and on the transfer, in May, of the master of the class to a more effective and better paid place elsewhere, the Council, in consideration of past failure and contemplated projects of effectual reform, abstained from filling up the place.

27. The Arabic Department contains 136 students, and is divided into eight classes, each taught by one master. The first class contains 13 students, whose average age is above twenty years. They study Mahomedan Law, Logic, Poetry, Rhetoric, and Mathematics. The second class contains 15 students, who are mostly about twenty years of age. They study Mahomedan Law, Arabic Literature, both prose and poetry, and Rhetoric. The third class contains 16 students, whose average age is eighteen years. They study the elements and sources of Mahomedan Law. The fourth class contains 17 students, whose average age is sixteen years. They study the elements of Mahomedan Law and of Logic. The fifth class contains 20 students, whose average age is above fifteen years. They study Arabic Grammar and the rudiments of Logic. The sixth class contains 20 students, whose average age is thirteen years. They

study Arabic Syntax and Etymology. The seventh and eighth classes contain 14 and 21 students respectively, whose average age is about twelve years, and who study Arabic Grammar.

28. There is no rule for promotion from one class to another, and there is no well-defined course of study for each class. Some students attend more than one class. The only recognized rule of study is that in the higher classes, those books are studied which are the test books for the scholarship examinations; and in the lower classes those books are studied which are supposed to be necessary preparations for the study of the test books.

29. The English Department contains 51 students, from ten years of age upwards; and is divided into five classes, taught by three masters. These boys are taught English from the alphabet, and this elementary English instruction may be continued up to the test for junior scholarships. Since its establishment, no more than two students from this department, Moulvees Wuhee-doon Nubbee and Abdul Luteef, have gained junior scholarships.

30. The number of students in the Mudrissa is at present much below the complement, owing to the Council having thought it expedient, in the present unsatisfactory condition of the whole College, and whilst projects of organic reform are in agitation, not to remove a prohibition to the admission of new scholars which was imposed in March 1851, on the occasion of the out-break above narrated.

31. The great object of Mr. Warren Hastings in founding the Mudrissa, (as is shown by the passage cited from his minute of 1785, by Mr. Beadon,) was to qualify the Mahomedans of Bengal for the public service, chiefly in the Courts of Justice; and to enable them to compete, on more equal terms, with the Hindoos, for employment under Government.

32. The Council are far from thinking that this is the only, or the highest object, for which the mental cultivation of the upper orders of Mahomedans in Bengal ought to be encouraged by the Government of the country. But it is certainly an important and legitimate object.

33. Looking first at this object, the Council believe that the Institution, when it was founded, was well calculated to attain it. But, as the institution has undergone no real improvement of importance since its foundation seventy-one years ago, it would be strange if it were still equally well calculated to attain that object, when the time that has passed has worked

such vast changes in the nature and requirements of the public service, in the constitution and the procedure of the Courts of Law, and in the temper and habits of the people. That, which in the last century was perhaps hardly thought desirable, has become necessary. That, to the accomplishment of which, if the Government had desired it, the prejudices of the people would then have opposed insuperable obstacles, is now acknowledged as a popular want.

34. The use of Persian has ceased in the Courts of Law, and in all the offices of Government, whilst a good knowledge of English has become more and more useful to candidates for employment, whether public or private. What is now the most useful education that can be given, to fit a young man for respectable employment in the public service, is sound instruction in English, in the Vernaculars, and in that knowledge which, with very rare exceptions, may be best acquired from books in the English language.

35. The Council have good grounds for the belief, that the Mahomedans of Bengal have begun to be very sensibly impressed with the importance of these facts to the interests of their rising generation. The Council have no doubt that there is now amongst the higher and more respectable classes of the Mussulman community in Bengal, a growing desire for sound English education, though it is doubtless still much less ardent, and less general, than that felt by the Hindoos. The failure of the English classes in the Mudrissa, appears to the Council, to be owing rather to the bad quality of the instruction there given, and to other defects of system which they hope to be able to correct, than to the general indisposition of Mahomedans to the study. Mahomedans of rank and respectability have sent their sons to St. Paul's School and the Parental Academy, because these are the only Seminaries, not of a strictly Missionary character, open to them, in which they can become proficient English scholars.

36. Therefore, with reference both to the present requisites for public employment, and the inclinations of the people, the Council conceive that any system of State education, designed for the Mahomedans of Bengal, will fail to attain Mr. Hastings' object above-mentioned, unless it affords the means of acquiring a sound English education. Such means are not afforded by the Mudrissa now, and therefore the Council would remodel the course of instruction there, so far as English is concerned.

37. But their proposed reform would not stop here. Allusion has been made above to other and higher objects of education, than a mere preparation for employment under Government. These are no other than the acknowledged objects of mental cultivation amongst all civilized races. For letters, for their own sake, no race of men has greater respect than Mahomedans. Here, the difficulty is not to induce Mahomedans to cultivate the minds of their children, but to afford means of mental cultivation which they will accept as sufficient, whilst their children shall also be enabled to acquire a sound knowledge of English. In this respect the case of the Mahomedans widely differs from that of the Hindoos; and this, it is believed, is the true reason why the system of English education, which has been so successful with Hindoos, has failed with Mahomedans.

38. The English language to an Oriental is extremely difficult, and is not to be acquired with any approach to perfection, without many years of study. So also the learned languages of Hindoos and Mahomedans, Sanscrit and Arabic, acquired as Orientals acquire them, and pursued to the point to which those pursue them who desire to be esteemed men of learning, (which involves not the acquisition of a language only, but of a whole body of sciences), are not to be mastered without many years of almost exclusive study. In this respect both classes are alike; and as there have been few instances of learned Pundits being also considerable English scholars, it is not expected that there will ever be more than an occasional instance of a highly-learned Moulvee being also such a scholar.

39. For this reason, whilst the Council could not for a moment think of excluding Arabic literature from a national system of educating Mussulmans, they do not propose to shackle their system by any attempt to force both high Arabic and high English attainments, upon any young man desirous of educational honors.

40. But the Hindoo gentleman is content to leave his learned language to the exclusive enjoyment of his Pundit, whilst he has very little, or it may be said no popular literature of his own to occupy any part of his time. It is therefore easy, and it seems no less natural from his than from our point of view, for his mind to be cultivated exclusively by means of English. It is not so with the Mahomedan, who, with only a trivial knowledge of Arabic, has in the Persian language a body of literature of his own, of which he is proud, and justly proud; and for complete

ignorance in which no foreign knowledge, and no scientific attainments would be a compensation, in his own opinion, or in that of his friends.

41. The Council have no desire to educate Mahomedan gentlemen without a knowledge of their own literature, which has much of excellence in itself, and is considered by their own class all over the world indispensable to the character of a man of liberal education. And, if it were desired to do so, the Council are sure that the attempt would fail. In fact, the complete and marked failure of the English class at the Mudrissa is an example, and a proof of this position. There, at a heavy charge to the State, and with all the high sounding accessories of a Government College, some 60 or 70 little boys of the lowest orders are taught only the very elements of the English language, for no higher purpose than to fit them better for a few humble employments, in a town where there are many wealthy and busy people who can speak nothing but English.

42. It only remains to endeavour to provide means for combining a fair English education, with such a degree of education in Mahomedan popular literature, as is considered indispensable by the best minds of the class for whom provision is to be made. The Council acknowledge, unreservedly, the difficulty of the task; but, if the plans devised for the purpose are heartily encouraged, and zealously persevered in, they are not without much hope of eventual success.

43. Probably it will not be contested, that all attempts heretofore, by means of the general school and college system of this Government, to render an English education popular with Mahomedans, wheresoever made, have met with not much better success than has been experienced in Calcutta.

44. The history of the English Department of the Calcutta Mudrissa

* Appendix No. IV. appended to this letter, exhibits the result as regards the metropolis. At Hooghly and Dacca the Mahomedan pupils in the English classes are few, and fewer still remain to complete their education. The Principals of these two Institutions, with whom communication has been held on the subject, bear strong testimony to the unsatisfactory attendance, and very partial success of their Mahomedan scholars, which they attribute, in a great measure, to the simultaneous study of Persian at home. At Delhi, as might be expected, the number of Mahomedan pupils in the English classes is larger, but the result is nearly the same; very few, if any of

the more respectable Mahomedans remain to complete their education. At Agra and Bareilly, less has been attained in this respect than at Delhi. And it is to be observed in reference to what has been above said in para. 26, regarding the Up-country Colleges, that at *all* the Government Institutions in which English is taught out of Calcutta, the English classes are, at present, freely open to students of respectable classes of all creeds indiscriminately.

45. To these facts the Council would respectfully point, if it be objected to their scheme, as it will be hereafter explained, that it is not entirely in accordance with the general system of public education.

46. I now proceed to explain the plan according to which it is proposed that the Calcutta Mudrissa, in every department, should be remodelled.

47. The present English and Anglo-Arabic classes should be closed, and in their stead an Anglo-Persian Department should be organised, upon such a scale, and with such an establishment, as to afford the means of acquiring a thorough elementary English education as far as the junior English scholarship standard. Persian should be taught simultaneously with English in this department, for the following reasons.

48. There is an objection, in all Mahomedan families, to send their children to school at the early age at which Hindoo boys are to be found in our Patshalas. The earliest education of the Mahomedan child is begun in his own home, where, in all families of respectability, he is taught Persian, and enough of Arabic to make him fairly master of the modern composite Persian. This education is commenced at 6 or 7 years of age, and is usually carried on to the age of 10 or 12; when those of the learned class, relations of scholarly families, or persons desirous of taking rank as Moulvees, devote themselves chiefly to Arabic. At this age, a Mahomedan gentleman, in Bengal, of the present day, sensible of the necessity of English for his son's success in life, and not caring that he should be learned in the Arabic language and laws, will be very willing to make his son apply himself to English, if he can carry on at the same time his Persian reading; which, as a becoming and agreeable accomplishment, and a liberal acquirement likely to be of benefit to the character, he would not forego.

49. The Mudrissa is believed to be a very fit, as it certainly is a very convenient place, in which to originate this Anglo-Persian scheme of study. It is a place of learning which the Mahomedans regard as devoted

to their exclusive benefit; it is held in great respect and repute throughout Bengal; and it is freely resorted to by Mahomedans from all parts of the Presidency.

50. In addition to English and Persian, it should contain the means of instruction in Hindustanee and Bengalee, the one being the domestic language of the Mahomedans all over India, and the other being the Vernacular language of this Province.

51. The Council propose to carry in the Mudrissa the study of English only as far as the junior scholarship standard; that is to say the standard of school honors. Intelligent pupils, entering at 9 or 10 years of age, ought to be able to attain this standard in 5 or 6 years.

52. At the end of this period, the course of education in Persian, which is considered to be fit and becoming for a Mahomedan gentleman, will have been well completed, and the pupil should make his election between the further prosecution of English, and devotion exclusively, or at least chiefly, to Arabic; the simultaneous and prolonged study of the two, in the more advanced stages, being incompatible. If he prefers the Arabic course, he will remain in the Mudrissa: if he prefers the English course, he will prosecute his studies at the great Metropolitan College, open to all classes, into which it is proposed, as will be explained below, that the present Hindoo College should be converted.

53. The Council recommend the following changes in the Arabic Department of the College.

54. They would not oblige those who enter this department to pass through the Anglo-Persian Department; but they would require of those who enter it, without having passed through that department, a high entrance standard in respect to Oriental acquirements, equal at least to what would be required of a boy entering the Arabic Department from the Anglo-Persian Department. In their opinion, it is only where necessity compels it, that elementary instruction is properly given in such an Institution as a Government College; and there is no such necessity in regard to Arabic.

55. On the other hand, the Council would allow any student in the Arabic Department, if he pleased, to attend any particular classes he chose in the great Metropolitan College.

56. The Council would cease entirely from attempts to teach the physical sciences in the Arabic language. If these sciences are taught from Arabic books, as at present, a great mass of error and absurdity is

taught as if it were truth and reason; and, at the best, progressive sciences are taught as if they had made no progress for some two thousand years. Science ought not, the Council hold, to be thus taught by any Government. To teach it otherwise in the Arabic Department, Vernacular translations of or compilations from English books must be made, and a new set of teachers must be provided. This may perhaps be found eventually desirable for the older students, who seek a high proficiency in the Arabic language. But in English, such instruction is already available elsewhere; and those to whom, for the present at least, instruction of this nature would be acceptable, are the class who, it is expected, will acquire the English language at any rate.

57. In other respects, the improvements thought desirable in the Arabic Department, though numerous and important, are rather changes of detail, than changes of principle; and it is, therefore, considered unnecessary to discuss them in this place. Dr. Sprenger's ideas on the philological questions he raises appear to the Council to be generally sensible and correct.

58. There is a division of opinion amongst the Council, as to the propriety of requiring henceforth the payment of a

(Sd.) J. R. Colvin.
(Sd.) J. W. Colville, if no pledge be implied against a change hereafter.

(Sd.) C. Allen, ditto.

(Sd.) J. Forsyth, on the understanding that Mudrissa pupils, like those of all other Government Collges, &c., will be expected to pay eventually, or when the altered system is otherwise working steadily.

(Sd.) R. G. Ghose.

fee by all students at the Mudrissa. There is no such payment at present, though gratuitous education is contrary to the established general system of Government education. The majority of the Council, whose names are noted on the margin, looking to the ordinary poverty of the class of students who come from all parts of Bengal to the Mudrissa, and are, while prosecuting their studies there, lodged, fed, and clothed by the beneficence of Mahomedan residents of Calcutta, and fearful of damaging, at the outset, the chances of the new scheme by the simultaneous imposition of a fee, would not change the existing practice, in this respect, at present. The

Mr. J. P. Grant.
Dr. F. J. Mouat.
Mr. W. Seton-Karr.

minority, whose names are also noted in the margin, being of opinion that the principle of requiring a moderate payment for the education

afforded is one of primary and fundamental importance; attributing much of the success of the department of education in Bengal to its general adoption; objecting to distinctions in such matters between one religious sect and another; and seeing no sufficient specialty in this case to warrant

such a distinction; would adopt in the Mahomedan College, the principle of payment along with the other great improvements recommended: but following the successful example of the other educational institutions in Bengal, they would impose, at first, a light fee.

59. The scale of Establishment necessary fully to carry out the above plan, should it succeed to the extent contemplated, will probably be the following:

ANGLO-PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

Head Master,	400
Second Master,	300
Third Master,	150
Fourth Master,	100
Fifth Master,	80
Sixth Master,	50
Seventh Master,	40
Eighth Master,	30
First Persian Teacher,	100
Second Persian Teacher,	50
Third Persian Teacher,	30
First Pundit,	40
Second Pundit,	20
Librarian,	20

Total, 1,410 a month,

or 16,920 annually.

To meet this in part, there is the present cost of the English Department to be abolished, viz.:

Head Master,	Rupees	150
Second Master,	"	50
Third Master,	"	30
Bengalee Master,	"	40
Rupees		270

and there is the allowance for the Anglo-Arabic Class, now in abeyance, viz., Rupees 100, leaving a balance of somewhat more than Rupees 1,000 a month to be provided from the Education Funds. But, probably, this may be diminished by some reductions in the Arabic Department, in which the number of scholars and the number of branches of instruction taught will be reduced.

60. This outlay is somewhat large, but not more than the Council believe to be actually necessary to give the experiment a full and fair trial, and to make an effectual advance in inducing Mahomedans generally to apply themselves to English studies. There is too much reason to fear that the previous failure has been partly due to the inefficient instructive staff employed.

61. The Mudrissa does not cost at present within 548 rupees of the annual amount set apart for it, and the general Education funds are now well able to bear this additional cost, as will be seen by a reference to the Accountant's Statement of the year 1851-52; and so far as the means of calculating the outlay of the past year are possessed by the Council, there will be a still greater balance on the 30th of April 1853. The permanent excess of income over expenditure is now believed to be at least Rupees 30,000 a year.

62. Another measure which the Council deem it advisable to recommend, in connection with the present scheme, is the establishment of a Branch School at Colingah. The Anglo-Persian Department of the Mudrissa, as above described, is intended only to extend the benefit of an English education to the children of Mahomedans of the higher order, or of the many scattered literary families residing throughout the interior. There are probably many persons of the same persuasion in Calcutta to whom a classical education in their own language and literature is not an object, and who will be content with a good English education, as more suitable to their condition and prospects. There are also different Mahomedan families in Calcutta, of easy means, who would prefer to give a home education to their children in Persian literature, and who would, therefore, wish that there should be a school conveniently situated, at which English studies alone need be prosecuted. Moreover, it is believed that the means of receiving a fair amount of instruction, upon the plan and to the extent followed in the Government Schools, is much desired by a large section of the poorer European and Eurasian population of Calcutta, who are at present but ill-provided in this respect.

63. For the above mentioned classes, the new Branch School is intended. In it the Council propose to teach English and Bengalee, to the extent and on the plan adopted in the Hindoo College Branch School viz., from the earliest rudiments of knowledge in both languages, to the junior English scholarship standard.

64. The only institution of a similar character in Calcutta at the present moment, is the school above-mentioned, which is affiliated to the Hindoo College. It has succeeded so well as to enjoy a large share of favor with the Hindoo public, though other classes are not excluded from it. This school more than covers its own expenses, and it has sent some of the best and most proficient scholars of recent years to the Hindoo College.

65. Should the Government concur in the views of the Council on this subject, authority to hire a suitable house in an eligible locality, at a moderate rent, and to entertain the necessary establishment, is solicited, the scale of salaries and other detailed particulars to be exactly as in the Branch School. The whole Establishment would not be needed at once, and would only be entertained to meet the gradual extension of the school.

66. The schooling fee proposed to be charged is an uniform rate of two Rupees for each pupil, as charged at present in the Branch School; the institution to be open to all classes and creeds, without distinction. Colingah is selected as being a quarter of the town in which are many Mahomedans of the class by whom it is hoped the school will be resorted to, and who live too far from the Hindoo College Branch School to benefit by that Institution.

67. Simultaneously with the institution of the Colingah Branch School, the Council propose to change the name of the Hindoo College Branch School to that of the Colootollah Branch School, that its nature, as being an institution open to all classes, may be more publicly known than it now is.

68. The plan above described, it is hoped, will furnish in Calcutta, the means of a good elementary English education to the Mahomedan and Christian communities; and to the many persons in comfortable circumstances who are neither Hindoos, Mahomedans nor Christians; such as Jews, Parsees, Chinese and others. But the want, at the Metropolis of British India, of any Government College, such as is provided at many much less important places, where a higher course of English education can be pursued, open to all, whether they happen to be Hindoos of certain high castes, or not, is a signal defect in the present Government system, which the Council are strongly of opinion ought no longer to remain unsupplied. In the view they take of this subject, the only

question that needs to be discussed, after the broad statement of the want, is how best to supply it.

69. Two plans suggest themselves. The one to open a new College for all classes; the other, to change the character and present constitution of the Hindoo College, and to throw it open to all classes.

70. The objections to the plan of founding a new College for the general public, continuing to defray the heavy cost of the existing Hindoo College exclusively for the use of a section of the Hindoos, are very obvious. A great increase to the education grant would be requisite in that case, which might be much more beneficially expended, if granted, by founding a new College in some place where no College now exists, and where there are no means of forming one out of existing materials. The staff for such a College as the General Metropolitan College should be, would not be readily procurable without the aid of the staff of the Hindoo College. The General Calcutta College should naturally be the finest institution of the sort in India; but as it improved, the Hindoo College would, by comparison, dwindle into costly insignificance. All these disadvantages, and all this cost would be incurred for no national object, and without any public advantage to compensate them in any degree.

71. On the other hand, the public advantages of throwing open the Hindoo College are so manifest, that they hardly require to be stated, and there are no public grounds of objection to the measure. The cost to Government of a College common to all classes of its subjects, would hardly exceed that of the Hindoo College as it exists. Few, if any, additional Professors would be required, unless for the purpose of improving the quality or extending the scope of the education now afforded.

72. Again, under a system of education from which all religious instruction is necessarily excluded, the advantages of bringing the youths of different creeds together in friendly intercourse, under a common course of study and discipline, are unqualified. The feasibility of such a liberal system cannot be contested, seeing that it is the system in actual operation in every part of India, excepting only the town of Calcutta; and even here, in the Medical College, Hindoos of all castes, Mahomedans, Christians, and Buddhists, are constantly associated in the same studies and pursuits, many of them live under the same roof, and a little tact in their management causes them to dwell together in harmony.

73. In the Hooghly, Dacca and Kishnaghur Colleges, and in many of the Zillah schools in Bengal, Hindoos and Mahomedans associate freely with some of the Christian residents who are studying in the same place, and no objection to the association has ever been raised by any of the students.

74. In general society, Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen meet freely with each other, and with their Christian contemporaries, and no objection to such intercourse is made by any class.

75. If then, there be any substantial objection to throwing open the Hindoo College as proposed, it must be one peculiar to the institution itself. It must consist in the existence of certain exclusive privileges; in the fact that either by its original constitution, or by subsequent convention, that institution has been devoted for all time, and unchangeably, to the education of Hindoo students of the higher castes, exclusively.

76. That such an objection will be made, and perhaps plausibly supported, the Council think very probable. In order that the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal may be in a position to judge how far such an objection can be well founded, it is necessary to place before him a short history of the origin and progress of the Hindoo College. Such a history has been prepared by me, under the directions of the Council, and will be found appended to this report.*

* Appendix No. VI.

77. From that history it undoubtedly appears that the Hindoo College was originally a private, or rather a class institution, designed as a school for conveying English learning to Hindoos of the higher classes exclusively; that, as the school rose in usefulness and popularity, the endowments made by its liberal and benevolent founders, diminished as they were by the loss consequent on an unfortunate investment, were found to be quite insufficient for its objects; that, thereupon, Government, at the desire of all parties interested in the welfare of the institution, adopted it, devoting the whole proceeds of the endowment to scholarships, and defraying at a heavy annual charge the whole cost of the establishment; and that, in consequence of that adoption and support, and of the ever increasing favor with which the Hindoo community have regarded the institution, what was in its original state, and so long as it remained in private hands, a small school with a very uncertain prospect of longevity, has grown into the most flourishing College in India. This success, however, does not appear to the Council to be due to the exclusive character of the College; and still less is it due to the system of management, which is positively an evil.

78. For some years past, the native managers of the College have ceased to take any active interest in its affairs, except when questions connected with their privileges are discussed, with the honorable exception, however, of Baboo Russomoy Dutt, whose devotion to the interests of the institution has been incessant, ever since he became its Secretary in 1841; and indeed since 1822, when he became a member of its management. The other native managers have almost ceased to attend the meetings; one or two coming on rare occasions, and at long intervals.

The annexed statement* will show what has of late been the attendance of the Members of the Hindoo College Management.

* Appendix No. VII.

79. On the other hand, the double system of management is productive of delay. Every paper connected with the Hindoo College must pass the Native Committee *pro formâ*, before it is submitted to the Council of Education. The position too of the Principal of this most important College, is, by this system, made less free and dignified, than that of the Principals of other Government Colleges, who correspond directly with the Council of Education.

80. The Council is fully sensible of the great advantage of the infusion of a large native element into the body charged with the direction of the educational establishments of the country. It conceives, however, that this advantage will be best attained by adding to the Council of Education such native gentlemen as the largeness and liberality of their views, their intelligence, their connection with the original founders of the Hindoo College, or their position with reference to the native community generally, may render worthy of the distinction.

81. Again, whilst they do not deny that the Government did adopt the Hindoo College with its inherent quality of exclusiveness, the Council can find in the records and correspondence connected with that Institution, nothing like a pledge on the part of Government to maintain that quality of exclusiveness for all future time, or to abstain for ever, whatever changes of circumstances might occur, from all modification of the original constitution of the College.

82. To the original subscribers undoubtedly belongs the honor of having led the way in the cause of Native education, and of having provided means for imparting to their children the blessings and advantages of European culture. The funds assigned by their liberality proved inadequate to the end proposed. In that state of things Government

extended its aid to what, though an exclusive institution, then perhaps embraced nearly all who were fit or willing to be recipients of its bounty. But the aid which, upon public grounds, the Government gratuitously gave, the same Government may, upon the same grounds, at any time withhold. The Council are decidedly and unanimously of opinion, that the time has come when it would be both unjust and inexpedient to continue to spend upwards of Rupees 30,000 a year of public money, upon a College, which is, in fact, wholly supported by that expenditure, but nevertheless is closed against all but one class of the community, although all other classes are greatly in want of such an institution, and have none to which they can resort. *

83. The arrangement was in fact a convention, but a convention which, in the opinion of the Council, either party might, upon reasonable notice to the other, and upon equitable terms, at any time determine.

84. Upon a full consideration of the question, it appeared to the Council that there were three modes in which, should Government see fit to throw open the Hindoo College, that object might be legitimately accomplished.

85. *First.*—The unconditional consent of those who represent (as far as these can now be represented) the original founders, might be obtained. Of such a result the Council did not despair, when they considered the intelligence and liberality of many of those gentlemen, and the probability that they, like those whom they have the honor to represent, would be found in advance of, rather than behind, the age in which they live. In this case little change in the present arrangements would be required.

86. *Second.*—The consent of these gentlemen might be refused. This hypothesis raises the question upon what terms the Government is at liberty, of its own mere motion, to dissolve its connection with the founders of the original Hindoo College, or their representatives. The real pecuniary interest of those gentlemen is represented by the sum of Rupees 30,000, being the Rupees 23,000 funded in 1841, plus a further dividend of Rupees 7,000, since received from the insolvent estate of Baretto and

* It should be mentioned that in addition to the sum of Rupees 30,000, the residue of the original subscription, there are other funds specially devoted to the support of scholarships in the Hindoo College arising from the following sources, viz.:

The Bird Scholarship,	6,000
„ Dwarkanath Tagore ditto,	6,000
„ Ryan, ditto,	5,250

Sons, and also funded. The buildings and all the fittings, books, instruments and other things connected with the College, are the property of the Government.*

87. The whole expenses of the establishment are defrayed out of the Education Funds, and the

schooling fees. After crediting the schooling fees, the sum contributed by Government out of the Education Funds for the support of the Hindoo College, (including the Patshala) during the year 1850-52 was Rupees 31,854. It may be conceded that the Government cannot in future throw open the Hindoo College against the will of those who represent the original subscribers, assuming that will to be capable of ascertainment, except upon the terms of paying back the before-mentioned sum of Rupees 30,000. That done, it appears to the Council that Government may re-organize the College as it pleases. The only loss to the College which the repayment of the money would cause, is the reduction of so many scholarships.

88. *Third.*—The representatives of the Native Founders might not refuse their consent to the opening of the College; but might yet insist, as a condition of their consent, upon confining the scholarships to which the income arising from the Rupees 30,000 is devoted, to Hindoo competitors. The principle of scholarships, limited to a particular class, is objectionable; but, in the peculiar circumstances of this case, the point might be fairly conceded. In this event, the liberality of wealthy Mahomedans might found Mahomedan Scholarships; or Government out of the Education Funds might found scholarships open to the competition of all who could not compete for the Hindoo Scholarships.

89. Before coming to any final resolution upon this important subject, the Council invited the Native Members of the Hindoo College Management to a friendly conference, for the purpose of ascertaining their sentiments upon the project of opening the College to all classes of the community.

**Conference with
the Native Members
of the Hindoo Col-
lege Management.**

90. The Meeting was held on the 27th of November 1852, and was attended by Baboo Prosunoo Coomar Tagore, one of the hereditary Governors, and Baboos Russomoy Dutt and Sree Kishen Sing.

91. The first named gentleman was understood to entertain no personal objection to the proposed measure, which he deemed in itself to be a good and proper measure; but he was of opinion that it could not be carried into effect without infringing the terms of the original contract between the Government and the founders of the College; and that, he, as a hereditary Governor, could not give consent to it.

92. The other hereditary Governor is the Maharajah of Burdwan, to whom the Council addressed a letter upon the subject in November 1852.

In March 1853, the following reply was received from the Rajah. "I am
 " afraid our hands are tied down in this respect by the original rules of
 " the above Institution which so far as declaratory of the intentions of
 " its founders, I should be very loth to depart from. As mere trustees
 " too, acting for the subscribers to the original College Fund, now placed
 " under the protecting care of Government, I cannot conceive what right
 " we can have to deviate from the purposes for which that fund was at
 " first created. The names Vidalaya and Hindoo College seem to me
 " clearly to show that none but Hindoos would be admitted to the privilege
 " of its studentship, and the administrations of Lords Hastings and
 " Amherst, by placing the College on the side of an Institution intended
 " to become the nursery of Sanscrit learning in Calcutta, appear to have
 " recognized those views of its founders. Had this not been the case, I
 " would most unhesitatingly at once vote with the Council of Education.
 " Upon principle, I have always thought that any distinction of caste or
 " religion should never be made in a seminary of Education: such distinc-
 " tion is specially unnecessary in a school or college in which no religious
 " doctrines of any kind can be taught. In my English and Bengalee
 " Schools at Burdwan, I admit boys of all classes and creeds."

93. The above are the only native Gentlemen who have any thing like vested rights involved in the question. The remainder of the management is elected, and liable to removal at the end of each year, but has been allowed tacitly to become a *quasi* permanent, self-elected body, by the indifference of the original subscribers.

94. Of these managers by far the most active friend of the Institution has been Baboo Russomoy Dutt, whose personal connection with its affairs dates from 1822, and who has acted as Secretary, without salary, since 1841. To no one has the College been more indebted than to this able and enlightened gentleman. Baboo Russomoy Dutt is of opinion that the institution should be thrown open to all classes, without distinction, but he objects to any interference with the constitution and prerogatives of the management as settled in 1841.

95. Baboo Sreekishen Sing, an old member of the management, but one who has never taken an active share in the Government of the College, is opposed to the change, which would be, in his opinion, a breach of a contract binding in perpetuity.

96. Baboo Ausootosh Dey, an elected member of recent appointment, who has only twice attended the meetings of the Management, submitted

the following statement of his views on the subject. "The Hindoo College, when established in the year 1816, was designed for the education of the higher class of the Hindoos exclusively, so that the principle of exclusiveness has been the very foundation of the Hindoo College; an attempt to undermine the foundation would probably bring down the whole fabric itself. When the managers of the Vidyalaya applied to Government for pecuniary assistance, and it undertook to carry it on at its own expense on the original principles, Government tacitly granted this privilege to the Hindoo College, which it enjoys up to this day. I apprehend that the withdrawal of this privilege, and the dissolution of Government connection with the Founders of the Institution would in all probability be attended with sorrowful consequences, the downfall of a noble Institution, which has, by the exertions of all friends to native education, both living and dead, risen up to its present state of glory. For however enlightened and liberal may be the views of individual Hindoos, the generality of them, especially the higher classes, with very few exceptions, are very scrupulous, so that they would not willingly place their children to be instructed under the same roof with the children of all castes and creeds; the consequence of throwing open the Hindoo College for the admission of all children without distinction, would be the withdrawal of the majority of the present students, who would resort to private schools now in existence under the superintendence of very talented men, perhaps equally proficient with those who fill the Principals chairs in the Government Colleges. In the Mofussil the Hindoo parents, for want of good educational institutions, are obliged to send their children to Government schools, where no distinction of caste and creed is observed; but in Calcutta the Hindoos would not be necessitated to do the same. I cannot, therefore, agree to the proposal of opening the Hindoo College for all castes and creeds, and converting the name of Hindoo College to that of General English College."

97. Baboo Debendernath Tagore, the remaining member, has expressed no opinion upon the subject.

98. To trace the representatives of the original subscribers of the Funds by which the Hindoo College or Vidyalaya was founded, in order to ascertain the persons who have any legal title to the 30,000 Rupees, supposing the purposes to which the money is now devoted to fail, is obviously extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible. The Council,

therefore, has been unable to do more than is above reported, in the way of testing the feelings of those who may be considered to represent the founders of the College.

99. What is above reported, however, will probably be sufficient to convince the Government that the opposition to the measure among those most immediately interested, is not of an active character, and is founded upon what the Council believe to be the erroneous assumption of a perpetual contract, not determinable by either party without breach of faith. The Council, on the contrary, holding the opposite belief, strongly advise the opening of the Hindoo College to all classes.

100. The Council do not expect that the throwing open of the Hindoo College will cause any permanent diminution in the number of Hindoo students, or any deterioration in their character either for talent or general respectability.

101. The open College will still be incomparably the best school for English learning which Calcutta can afford to its Native inhabitants; and that being the case, the resort of Hindoos to it will continue unabated, for nothing will check their desire for the best English education available.

102. And further, the Council have so much confidence in the growing intelligence and liberality of the Hindoo gentry of Calcutta, that they believe that any dissatisfaction felt or expressed at the change in the constitution of the Hindoo College would be neither strong nor permanent.

103. In connection with this proposal to throw open the Hindoo College, an incidental question has arisen, which it is deemed right to bring to the notice of the Government.

Question of a restrictive Rule in respect of rank or caste.

104. It has been suggested that in opening the College, the admission of pupils might be restricted to the respectable classes of every persuasion or race. It is argued that although a Hindoo or Mahomedan of respectability will not object to the association, in school hours, of his children, with those of the respectable members of a different faith, he will not consent to their sitting on the same benches with children of very low caste or social position.

105. The difficulty of determining the question of respectability is extremely great; and no such distinction is recognized in any other College in Bengal or the N. W. Provinces. Should, however, the

Government regard the principle as proper to be adopted, the Council will spare no pains to carry it into effect.

106. A mode of *partially* effecting this object so far as Hindoos are concerned, has been suggested; which, as it has found favor with several of its members, the Council deem it right to submit for the consideration of Government. It is obvious that in this, as in other countries, the prejudices of rank, caste, and station, oppose themselves more strongly to the association of boys of tender years, than to that of youths of more advanced standing. The latter, whose character and habits are in some degree formed, are naturally less likely to suffer by contact with persons of a lower class. On the other hand, the student of humbler origin, will generally, as he advances in intellectual cultivation, become more refined, and throw off much of what in his former manners or mode of thinking, may have been objectionable. As a general rule, the mixture of ranks is greater at our English Universities than at our Schools, and nobody complains of it. The gist of the Council's proposal is to substitute a general Metropolitan College for the College Department of the Hindoo College. This they recommend with reference both to the necessity of providing a sound English Education for the more advanced Mahomedan Students, and to general considerations. But the Hindoo College as it now exists, contains a Junior Department in which young boys receive, though at a higher cost, no better education than that which they may obtain at the Branch Schools. And many Hindoo gentlemen of high respectability (*e. g.* Baboo Russomoy Dutt) do in fact prefer the Branch School to the Junior Department of the College as a place of instruction for young children. To retain a Junior Department as part of a general and open College would not, the Council conceive, be necessary. But if the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal should think it expedient to make any concession to the feeling above referred to, that object may be attained by retaining the Junior Department of the Hindoo College, but as a separate Institution, and under a different name. It might be reserved for Hindoos exclusively, retaining, if found expedient, the higher rate of schooling fees now paid there, as a means of excluding those who are not of the higher classes. In this state of things, both Hindoos and Mahomedans would, it is thought by the members of the Council who

separately, during the period when any evil results from the intermixture of boys of different creeds or classes may most plausibly be apprehended. The advanced students of both kinds would afterwards meet in fair competition at the general College, and the advantages of a common education would be then attained.

107. This arrangement is not recommended as abstractedly desirable; but it is suggested as a mode by which opposition on the part of those whose good will it is desirable to conciliate, may be avoided.

108. The Council cannot disguise from themselves that more personal indisposition to the abolition of the Hindoo College Management exists on the part of the Native, and in particular of the hereditary members, of that body. They conceive, however, that this indisposition may in a considerable degree be overcome, by opening the Council of Education to the more efficient members of the Management, including the hereditary members. To making a seat in the Council hereditary, His Lordship, the Governor of Bengal, will perhaps see insuperable objection.

Question respecting the native management of Hindoo College. **Proposal to give the College a new name.** abolition of the Native Management as at present constituted, would render necessary an alteration in the name of the institution. So long as its present designation continues, will last the idea of exclusiveness, which has always been attached to it. As it is advisable, on every ground, that this idea should cease to be connected with an open College, the Council recommend that the Institution shall hereafter bear the name of "The Calcutta College."

110. In submitting these questions for the consideration of the Government, it is right, with reference to paragraph 4 of your letter, No. 245, dated 17th May 1853, to report all the external circumstances connected with the agitation in the Council of the question of opening the Hindoo College, that have come to the knowledge of the Members.

111. No memorial, protest, or appeal of any kind has ever been addressed to the Council, upon the subject. It is known, however, that the Institution, lately opened by several Hindoo Gentlemen of great respectability, of a new Metropolitan College for Hindoos, upon an exclusive principle, has been attributed by some to an expectation that the

Hindoo College is about to cease to be exclusive. If so, the step was premature, for it must have been well known that no organic change could be introduced into the Hindoo College, without the previous order of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal, and it must also have been well known that no such order had been issued.

112. Other reasons, however, have been assigned for that measure, of which the Council have heard the following, in the way of complaint, against the existing management of the Hindoo College.

1st.—The alleged admission of pupils of other than the Hindoo religion to the College.

2nd.—The introduction of a pupil from an improper class of society.

3rd.—The undue amount of attention paid to the study of mathematics in the college course, to the prejudice of literature generally so called.

113. The first reason assigned is simply an error of fact, as mentioned in my letter, No. 867, dated 20th July 1853, to your address.

114. The following is a brief account of the affair alluded to in the second complaint. A boy representing himself to be a son of the late General Matabar Sing, brought a letter of recommendation, requesting admission to the College. He was examined by the Principal, found qualified, and admitted, without inquiry as to the truth of his allegation respecting his parentage.

Before the next meeting of the Management (by whom all intermediate admissions are inquired into, and ratified or otherwise) Babu Ausootosh Dey, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Hindoo College, stating that he had reason to believe that this boy was unfit for admission, and suggesting inquiry into the circumstances of his case. An inquiry was accordingly made, and the result was the removal of the boy, as soon as the Committee were satisfied that there was good ground for the step.

115. The subject of the last complaint does not appear to the Council to be of such a nature as to require to be discussed in this report.

116. The result, up to the present time so far as the Hindoo College is concerned, of the establishment of the New Hindoo Metropolitan College, has been the withdrawal from the Hindoo College of about 92 pupils belonging chiefly to the junior or School Department out of about 480; and from the Branch School of 87 pupils out of nearly 500. Some who at first withdrew, have returned, and the Council have every reason to believe that the new private institution will materially or ultimately interfere, in respect of Hindoo students, little or not at all with the older

public institution. In any point of view, the fact of so many native gentlemen subscribing largely, for the purpose of creating and maintaining a new place of liberal collegiate education, is regarded by the Council, and should be regarded by all friends of native education, as a most interesting and a most gratifying event.

117. In closing this report, it may be desirable to bring prominently to

There is now a Sanscrit College exclusively for Hindoos in like manner as there is the Mudrissa for the Mahomedans.

notice, that the Government has effectively provided, by the foundation and maintenance of the Sanscrit College, for the instruction of the principal classes of the Hindoo community in their own literature and learned language, in like manner as it has provided, by the establishment of the Mudrissa or Mahomedan College, for the instruction of the Mahomedans in the Arabic language and literature.

118. The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have, by their despatch of the 20th January 1841, laid it down as a permanent principle, in approval of the recommendations which were submitted to it by the Government of India, that the funds assigned to these two great institutions of oriental learning, should be employed exclusively in instruction in or in connection with, those institutions, giving a decided preference to the promotion in the first instance of perfect efficiency in oriental instruction.

119. While the special character and objects of these important institutions are carefully borne in mind by the Council, it is its earnest desire so to frame the scheme of instruction in them, as that while every facility is given for the cultivation of the highest oriental learning, the pupils may also have the foundation well laid, of a knowledge of the English language and of English literature which may enable and induce many of them to prosecute eventually those more improving studies in the advanced classes of the General Metropolitan College.

120. The whole aim of the Council, in the proposals offered in the present report in respect to the Mahomedan College, is, while maintaining its distinctive character as an efficient seminary of Arabic instruction for the learned classes of that community, to infuse into it the same spirit of progress, and of adaptation to the wants of the present time, which so honorably distinguish the Sanscrit College, under the superintendence of the singularly able and enlightened scholar, under whose care as its Principal, the latter college has the good fortune to be now placed.

121. Both of these are, in their nature, separate or exclusive Colleges, conducted upon principles peculiar to themselves. That peculiarity of their constitution the Council would sedulously respect; but, it would seek at the same time, to bring them into harmony and connection with the highest scheme of general instruction, which is devised for those who are trained only in its English institutions.

122. The plans which it has suggested, may, the Council venture to hope, be found to comprehend and secure the fair claims of all classes of the people; to guard all the objects for which the Government in its several grants in aid of public instruction has provided with a liberal care and at the same time to give a new and powerful stimulus to the promotion of the most perfect general education.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRED. J. MOUAT,

Secretary, Council of Education.

No. 527.

FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION,

Dated Fort William, 21st October, 1853.

SIR,

I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted on the margin, and in reply to communicate the following observations and orders.

Education.

No. 1348, dated the 4th August 1853,
with 7 enclosures.
„ 1737, dated the 10th Oct. 1853.

2. His Lordship has carefully studied the question of Government Educational Institutions at Calcutta, as set forth by the Council of Education in their able and comprehensive letter of the 4th August above alluded to, which describes the actual condition of those institutions at the present time, and the changes which the Council recommends the Government to make.

3. Concurring for the most part in the conclusions at which the Council of Education has arrived, His Lordship feels that it would be superfluous for him to retrace in this communication the course of argument which has led to those conclusions. The arguments cannot be more forcibly or more clearly stated than in the language of the Council's letter, and His Lordship would refer to it for the reasons of the several decisions in which he adopts the opinion of the Council. His Lordship will restrict this communication, therefore, to a mere recital of those decisions, and to a statement of the reasons that have induced him in some respects to prefer measures which go beyond the suggestions of the Council, and which it perhaps did not consider itself authorized to propose.

4. The Council of Education concludes with justice, that the Government has not done for the encouragement of sound education in this Capital all that was desirable, or even all that would have been its positive duty, if the public finances had not been for many years past, and until very lately, in a condition which clogged the action of the State. While

Agra, Delhi, Benares, and many other places of lesser note and inferior importance possess, each of them, a Government College for general instruction, in Calcutta, the Metropolis of the British dominions in the East, there is no General College at all. The Mudrissa has long been established for the special advantage of the Mussulmans, but it is shown that the English Department of that College has hitherto been a failure in every form in which it has been tried, and that the Institution is altogether in an unsatisfactory condition. The Hindoo College and the Sanscrit College, which have been set apart for the use of the Hindoos are flourishing, but both are exclusive in their character, and the former is hampered with a double management productive of delay and inconvenience.

5. There are great evils and defects in the state of things thus described by the Council of Education, but it is thought by that body that the evils may be remedied and the defects supplied.

6. The Council accordingly proposes to reform the Mudrissa; to place the Junior Department on an amended footing; to introduce improvements into the Arabic Department; and to establish a Branch School in connexion with the Mudrissa, similar to the Branch School which has been established with so great success in connexion with the Hindoo College.

7. The Council further proposes to revolutionise the Hindoo College. Preserving the Junior Department as it now is, the Council would break down the principle of exclusiveness on which the Hindoo College has hitherto been conducted, and would throw the College open to all castes, classes, and creeds; notwithstanding the opposition of most of the Native Managers, which the Council considers to be practically feeble, though it is pronounced.

8. The Council would constitute the Hindoo College, when thus thrown open, the Government College of the Metropolis of India.

9. It is, in His Lordship's opinion, the clear duty of the Government of India to provide for its people in this city, the seat of Government, such Educational Institutions as shall afford, to all who seek them, the means of acquiring sound instruction, both in elementary knowledge and in the higher branches of learning.

10. It is not less the duty of the Government to maintain in Calcutta, as heretofore, the seminaries of that peculiar Oriental learning which is cultivated by the great sects of Hindoos and Mussulmans respectively.

11. And it is further the duty and the policy of the Government to multiply facilities for acquiring a solid Vernacular and English education by the youth of every sect, and colour, and creed.

12. These principles His Lordship holds in common with the Council of Education. But, speaking on behalf of the Government, and unfettered by considerations of finance, by which the Council has probably felt its freedom of suggestion hampered, His Lordship would propose to effect the objects that the Government have in view, by a scheme more extended than that which has been laid before him, and free from some plausible objections which appear to him to attach to a portion of the Council's plan.

13. The portion of that plan which appears open to objection, is the proposal for the abolition of the exclusive character of the Hindoo College, and for its transmutation into a Government College open alike to all.

14. Admitting that the Council is correct in holding that there is nothing whatever in the terms of union between the Government and the Native Managers of the Hindoo College, which binds the Government to maintain that Institution, to all future times, exactly on the footing on which it stood when the union was formed; and admitting further that the Council is warranted in believing that, although the Native Managers oppose the opening of the College, and would murmur at that measure being carried into effect, yet they would submit and would speedily be reconciled to it; His Lordship nevertheless is of opinion that it is inexpedient to throw open the Hindoo College to all classes, and to convert it into the Metropolitan College of the Government in the manner proposed.

15. It is impolitic, His Lordship thinks, to afford unnecessarily a pretext for the circulation of any colorable complaints that the Government is breaking faith with the Hindoo community, that it is promiscuously admitting all classes to a Seminary which was established for Hindoos alone, and that although a general Government College is to be erected, it is upon the ruins of the Hindoo College that its foundations are laid.

16. His Lordship regards as very different things the dissolution of a temporary connexion, and its continuance on terms contrary to the original agreement, in spite of the opposition of one of the two parties to the agreement.

17. His Lordship fully concurs with the Council in thinking that the correspondence does not show, and that there is no reason whatever to believe, that the Government originally covenanted with the Native

Trustees to apply for ever the money which composed the joint fund, to exactly the same purposes as those to which it was applied when the joint fund was formed. Wherefore, although His Lordship conceives that it would be inexpedient to apply that joint fund otherwise than as originally agreed, he holds that the Government is fully and most justly competent to withdraw altogether its contribution to the joint fund, when the Native Managers refuse to consent to the reasonable changes which are proposed for the purpose of making the joint fund more extensively useful than heretofore.

18. Accordingly, His Lordship would at once take advantage of the opportunity which the recorded refusal of the Native Managers has given (and, as he thinks, fortunately given) for the dissolution of the present connexion, and for the introduction of a system which shall continue full advantages to the Hindoos, but shall extend those advantages to other sects also.

19. For this purpose His Lordship would say to the Native Managers—
“The Government formerly agreed to aid your fund with a sum of money for the purpose of introducing education in a form at that time adequate and approved. Lapse of years and change of circumstances have rendered it desirable that education should now be given in a more general form, such as the Hindoos everywhere share in at all other Government Colleges in India. The Native Managers object to this extension, and require that the funds in the Hindoo College should be applied exclusively to Hindoos. Such being the view of the Managers, however impolitic and unwise the Government may think them, it will not insist upon the extension which the Native Managers resist. But, as the Government feels it to be its duty to provide a College in Calcutta, where all may meet for instruction without distinction of classes or creeds, and as the Government will not consent, when it incurs this expense, to burden the public revenue at the same time with a continuance of the whole of its present payments to the Hindoo College, for the benefit of the sect of Hindoos alone, the Government must now give notice that the united management and maintenance of the Hindoo College by the Government and the Native Managers must cease.”

20. The Native Managers should be requested to take especial note that, in putting a close to the joint management and support of the Hindoo College, the Government will deprive the Native Managers of nothing which is now included in or attached to their fund; and that it will con-

tinue to the Hindoo community in Calcutta every educational advantage it now receives, though in a slightly altered form. The sum of Rupees 30,000 shall be restored to the Native Managers, and even the Scholarships shall be made over to them. The Sanscrit College shall be maintained by the Government exactly as it is, so also shall the Junior Department of the Hindoo College. The Senior Students among the Hindoos shall have access given them to exactly the same education as heretofore, but in another place, and in common with youths of other classes, precisely as in all other Colleges in India. Nor will the Native Managers be thrown upon the world with the fund restored to them; for either the Government Institutions, as hereinafter mentioned, will receive their pupils, or the Metropolitan College lately set up by the Hindoo community in Calcutta, will be open to their overtures, and will probably be ready to unite with them.

21. This course would, no doubt, be still unpalatable to the Native Managers. But, it is a course which is perfectly open in justice and reason to the Government, entirely consonant with justice and liberality to the Native Managers of the Hindoo College, and productive of exactly the same measure of educational advantages to the Hindoo community as it enjoys at present.

22. The scheme then which His Lordship wishes to suggest would, when fully developed, stand thus :

23. A new general College should be established at Calcutta by the Government, and designated "The Presidency College," in order to distinguish it by name from all merely local and private institutions, and in order to give it an official character.

24. A fitting edifice should be built for the students entered at this College.

25. No student should be admitted there who has not passed, or shall not pass, the standard of the Junior Scholarship.

26. The College should be open to all youths of every caste, class, or creed.

27. The Principal, Professors, &c., of the Senior Department of the present Hindoo College, should become the establishment of the Presidency College.

28. The Hindoo College, modified by the withdrawal of its Senior Department, should be maintained exclusively for Hindoos. It should consist of two main divisions, namely the Sanscrit College, and the

stituted, and a Junior Department which should be for the reception, as at present, of Hindoo children of the higher classes on a higher fee.

29. The Branch School (whose name should be changed, as suggested by the Council, to that of the Colootolla Branch School) should be maintained, as at present, open to all classes and creeds.

30. The Mudrissa should be kept up exclusively for the Mussulmans. It should also consist of two main divisions, the "Arabic College" as proposed by the Council, and a "Junior Department" for boys of the more respectable classes. His Lordship concurs in the opinion of the minority, that these several Institutions should be placed as far as possible on an equal footing, and that a fee should be required at the Mudrissa and the Sanscrit College, as it is now required at the Hindoo College. If the Mahomedans do not object to other than Mussulman boys being admitted to the Junior Department, and if there is any particular reason for admitting them, they may be received.

31. The internal reforms suggested in the Mudrissa should be carried into effect.

32. Lastly, a Branch School at Collinga, auxiliary to the Mudrissa, as the Colootolla School is to the Hindoo College, should be established, open to all classes and creeds.

33. When the Government shall have carried this scheme into effect, His Lordship thinks it will have supplied an efficient system of instruction for all portions of the community.

34. Boys of the Hindoo faith, whether they be of the higher or lower class, will have access to a sound elementary course of Vernacular and English Education, in the Junior Department of the Hindoo College, and in the Colootolla Branch School, respectively.

25. Boys of the Mussulman creed will have access to a similar education in the Junior Department of the Mudrissa, and in its Branch School at Collinga.

36. Boys of every other faith will find these same advantages in either of the Branch Schools above-mentioned to which they may choose to resort.

37. The Hindoo of maturer age will have the means of pursuing his studies in the highest branches of Hindoo learning at the Sanscrit College, and the Mussulman youth may in like manner follow up his studies in the peculiar learning of his sect in the Arabic College; and both of these classes of young men, together with young men of every other

class, will have an institution, where they may obtain the instruction they desire in every branch of general acquirement, offered to them in the new Presidency College, which will be in reality, what its name imports, a College, and not, what all the establishments so called that His Lordship has seen in India are, a compound of a College and a Dame's School.

38. The time, His Lordship doubts not, will come, though it is probably still in the distant future, when the Presidency College, having elevated itself by its reputation, and being enriched by endowments and scholarships, will extend its sphere of attraction far beyond the local limits which it is now designed to serve; and when, strengthened by the most distinguished scholars from other cities, and united with the Medical College in all its various departments, as well as with other Professorships of practical science and art whose establishment cannot be long postponed, it will expand itself into something approaching to the dignity and proportions of an Indian University.

39. Foreseeing that such a day will come, His Lordship is anxious at this time that all the plans of Government should provide that skilful care may watch over the growth of the new Institution, and that the fullest scope be afforded for its expansion.

40. If it should be objected that the continuing to exclude from the Junior Department of the Hindoo College all but Hindoos of the higher class, and the establishing the use of Persian in the Junior Department of the Mudrissa, are departures from the general principles of equal admission to all, and of Vernacular instruction, the anomaly may at once be admitted; but it may at the same time be justified on the ground of the extended usefulness given thereby to the general system of instruction. It is well to sacrifice something of symmetry in the system to an increase of its useful strength.

41. The expense of the scheme which His Lordship has propounded will not much exceed the expense of that proposed by the Council, except in the cost of a structure required for the Presidency College. Even this will form a very inconsiderable charge; and the improved condition of the public finances obviates any valid objection that could be made to incurring the expenditure required for the establishment of so proper and so beneficial an instrument of general good.

42. Although His Lordship has proposed to dissolve the connexion of the British Government with the Native Trustees of the Hindoo College and their education fund, he would not refuse to admit them to a re-union

with the Government Institutions which are now to be established, provided the Native Managers will agree to the following conditions:—

First.—That the Management shall be vested wholly and exclusively in the Council of Education by which alone the system of Government Education must be controlled.

Secondly.—That the scholarships already founded, together with such further scholarships as their fund of Rupees 30,000 will endow, shall be allotted between the Hindoo College and the Presidency College in such manner as the Council of Education may determine; such scholarships, however, being open only to students of the Hindoo persuasion.

43. The principle of exclusive allotment of scholarships to particular creeds is objectionable in itself; but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, His Lordship would not object to make this concession.

44. It is however more probable that the Native Trustees will associate themselves with the new College which their co-religionists have recently founded in Calcutta, than with the Presidency College.

45. Having thus drawn the outline of the Educational Scheme which appears necessary for meeting existing defects, and to be best adapted to the ends in view, His Lordship will leave it to the Council of Education, if they should see fit to adopt the extended plan, to work out its details, and submit it in a complete form, for final sanction. His Lordship hopes that this may not occupy much time; and that before he resigns the active administration of the Government of Bengal, he may have the satisfaction of seeing the Educational Institutions of the Capital placed upon a footing adequate to the wants of the community, and worthy of the Government of the East India Company.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 598.

FROM F. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary to the Council of Education,

TO C. BEADON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Dated 10th March, 1854.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Council of Education,

to acknowledge the receipt of your letter,

No. 527, dated 21st October 1853, convey-

ing to the Council the views of the Most

Noble the Governor of Bengal upon the

various questions relating to the Govern-

ment Educational Institutions at Calcutta,

submitted by the Council in my letter of

the 4th of August last, and directing the

Council to work out the details of the extended plan, whereof the outline is drawn in paragraphs 22 to 44 of your letter under reply, and to submit, in a complete form, for final sanction, a scheme framed upon the general design indicated by the Most Noble the Governor.

2. The Council of Education, being fully convinced that the design whereof the outlines have been drawn by His Lordship, if maturely worked out in its details, and intelligently and liberally superintended in its operation, will place the Educational Institutions of the Capital "upon a footing adequate to the wants of the community, and worthy of the Government of the East India Company;" and believing that nothing short of that design will accomplish this end, have proceeded joyfully in their present task.

3. The main feature of the plan is the establishment of a new Presidency College, in a fitting building to be erected for the purpose: and as this part of the project, when the question was last before His Lordship, was complicated by our then existing relations with the Hindoo College, the Council will first proceed to explain their proceedings connected with the Hindoo College, under the very liberal instructions of His Lordship upon this head; whereof they are happy to have it in their power to report that the result has been entirely satisfactory.

4. The first step taken by the Council was to communicate a copy of your letter to the Hereditary Governors and Managers of the Hindoo College, and to request them to state their views and wishes upon the terms offered by His Lordship.

5. It has been already intimated that the only persons in the Management of the Hindoo College, who had any vested or permanent rights or privileges connected with the Institution, were the Maha Raja of Burdwan, and Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore and his brother.

6. The former intimated that, as far as his interests in the College were concerned, he had not the slightest hesitation in at once resigning the entire management of the College on its new footing, and the scholarships now attached to it and hereafter to be created with its funds, wholly into the hands of the Council of Education, upon the terms proposed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal.

7. Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore, after stating that he was individually opposed to any exclusive system in education or in other matters, resigned his trust in the following terms:—

“ Although as a trustee and the representative of the surviving co-heir of my late father, one of the principal founders of the Hindoo College, I cannot be a consenting party to revolutionize the College, yet in consideration of many circumstances of importance, I beg leave, with the concurrence of my brother, hereby to transfer all the rights and privileges we possess in the Institution and its funds to the Government, who may in the exercise of sound discretion, remodel the Institution for the benefit of the public at large, in such manner as it may think proper.” Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore further expressed a hope that the public-spirited conduct of the original founders of the Hindoo College might be placed on permanent record, in some prominent memorial in the remodelled seminary, by which their names might be associated with the College through every period of its existence, and be embalmed in the grateful recollection of future generations.”

8. Baboo Russomoy Dutt, an elective member of the Management of the Hindoo College, intimated his willingness at once to make over the College unconditionally to the management of the Council of Education, as his opinion had always been, that it should be thrown open on equal terms to all classes of the community.

9. Baboo Ausootosh Dey, another elective member of the Management, deeply regretted the organic change proposed to be introduced into the

College, and retired from the Management, as he had no opinion to offer on the subject.

* Baboo Debendernath Tagore,
Baboo Sreekissen Singh.

10. The remaining Native members* of the Management expressed no opinion upon the matter; their views, if they entertained any, are therefore unknown to the Council.

11. After the receipt of the documents above referred to, while the subject was still under consideration, the Hindoo College Management resigned its functions, and made over the College to the charge of the Council of Education in the following resolution passed on the 11th of

* PRESENT :

The Hon'ble Sir J. Colville.
Dr. Mouat.
Baboo Russomoy Dutt.

January last, being the last meeting of the Hindoo College Management.*

"Baboo Russomoy Dutt brought to the notice of the meeting that Baboo Prosunno Coomar

"Tagore had intimated, upon receiving notice of the present meeting, that he conceived he had surrendered his place in the Management, when he placed his rights as Hereditary Governor at the disposal of the Government, and did not intend to take any further part in the Management, and that no other Native member of the Management was in the habit of attending the meetings; whereupon, it was, on the suggestion of Baboo Russomoy Dutt, resolved, that the functions of the Hindoo College Management shall henceforth cease, and that the Principal be directed to take charge of the Office, reporting to the Council of Education directly; and it was further resolved by the President and Dr. Mouat, that in reporting this resolution to the Council of Education, the attention of that body be drawn to the long and able services of Baboo Russomoy Dutt, as Secretary and Member of the Hindoo College Management."

12. Thus, in relation to the Hindoo College, there only remain to be determined upon, before putting the new plan into operation, *first*, the future appropriation, in connexion with the new plan, of Hindoo College Scholarships, in such manner as may be most consistent with the known wishes and intentions of the subscribers; and *secondly*, the perpetuation of the memory of the original founders of the Hindoo College, as proposed by Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore.

13. This last object, in which the Council of Education heartily sympathize with the representations of the founders, will be promoted to a great extent by the perpetuation of the scholarships in the manner about

to be suggested, and it will be effected completely, the Council believe, by the erection of a Marble Tablet in a prominent position in the present Hindoo College building, on which should be inscribed a brief history of the origin of the College, with the names of those who aided in its formation. Should any corresponding tablets be erected in the new Presidency College building, perhaps the sense felt of the true value of the services done by those Hindoo gentlemen to the cause of education in Bengal, might be expressed becomingly, by recording upon a tablet in the new building to which all classes will have access, the fact that the way for the foundation of the General Presidency College in 1854, had been first opened by the founders of the Hindoo College in 1816.

14. The first object will be best effected, in the opinion of the Council, by assigning the scholarships in question to students in the Hindoo School, which the Junior Department of the Hindoo College will become after the closing of the Senior Department of that College; such scholarships to be held at the Presidency College, to be of the nature of Bursaries, and to be so designated. Called by that name, they will not interfere with any general system of scholarships that may be in operation. The special

The Hon'ble W. W. Bird.
The Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan.
* Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore.

scholarships founded by general subscription in honor of particular individuals, as named in the margin, will retain as Bursaries the names of the gentlemen in whose honor they were founded. Two scholarships, founded by special grants from the Maha Raja of Burdwan, will retain, as Bursaries, the name of the founder.

15. Other scholarships are now given in honor of five donors of large sums to the Hindoo College, to an amount equal to the income arising

Maha Raja of Burdwan.
Baboo Gopeemohun Tagore.
Raja Gopeemohun Deb.
Baboo Joykissen Singh.
Baboo Gunganarain Doss.

from what remains of their donations. These scholarships also will retain, as Bursaries, the names of the donors. To these may be added, as a new foundation,

Bursaries to the value of Rupees 54 a month; that being nearly the annual income at present rates derived from what remains of the funds of the Hindoo College, after due reduction on account of the donations of the five great donors above mentioned.† These Bursaries may be called,

* By oversight this last scholarship has not yet been constituted.

† One scholarship on this account of rupees 30 a month is now given, and the interest on Rupees 7,300 lately recovered from the Baretto's Estate is still assignable. It will amount at 4 per cent. to about rupees 24 a month.

in memory of the Institution by whose funds they are created, Hindoo College Bursaries.

16. All the special scholarships but one are now given for the senior scholarship standard, but they must be given hereafter (as Bursaries) for the junior scholarship standard. In consideration of this circumstance, and for the sake of uniformity, the Council would reduce the monthly value of each Bursary to 10 rupees, increasing the number proportionately. This allowance is, by rupees 2 a month, more than the usual value now of a junior scholarship. It is, the Council think, sufficient, but not too much, considering that the Bursary is to be held at the Presidency College. Each Bursary would be held for four years.

17. The following is the scheme proposed, in a tabulated form :

NAME.	Present No. of Scholarships.	Present value Rs.	Future No. of Bursaries at 10.	Future value Rs.
Hon'ble W. W. Bird,	1	20	2	20
Rt. Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan,	1	16	1	10
Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore,	1	25	2	20
Maha Raja of Burdwan,	2	48	4	40
Raja of Burdwan family,	1	28	2	20
Tagore family,	1	22	2	20
Gopeemohun Deb family,	1	18	1	10
Joykissen Sing family,	1	12	1	10
Gunganarain Doss,	1	12	1	10
Surplus,	0	0	4	40
Hindoo College,	0	54	4	40
	10	255	24	240

18. This will afford six new Bursaries annually. There is an apparent saving of rupees 15 a month, but the reduction of interest from 5 to 4 per cent. will more than compensate this.

19. The Hindoo School will thus be placed in a very favorable position in comparison with the Government open schools.

20. All difficulties connected with the Hindoo College having thus, **Detailed plan of a Presidency College.** the Council hope, been disposed of in a manner which cannot fail to be satisfactory to all parties, the Council proceed, in compliance with His Lordship's directions, to submit, in detail, the following complete scheme for carrying into execution the new plan of Government Educational Institutions at the Presidency, whereof His Lordship has already determined the outlines.

21. As has been observed, the leading feature of this plan is the establishment, in a suitable edifice to be erected for the purpose, of a General College, to be called "the Presidency College;" to be open to all youths of every caste and creed who pass the highest standard of school education; with which General College the existing Medical College, in all its branches, shall be united; and to which, besides the course of study now taught at the Hindoo College, other Professorships of practical science and art, whose establishment, as His Lordship observes, cannot be long postponed, shall be added; the whole to be arranged so as readily to receive youths from all parts of the Presidency; a College in short, which, when fully developed, shall be an Educational Institution of the highest order, complete in itself, and worthy of the Metropolis of India, and of the British Government.

22. As this noble plan, for want of any fitting college building, must be in some degree prospective, and as future development is a part of the design, the Council think that the best way of explaining the detailed and complete scheme which they have been required to submit, is to set forth, *first*, their notion of what this College in its details ought ultimately to be, in order fully to realize His Lordship's views; *next*, the arrangements which they think ought to be made now for its first constitution; and *lastly*, the progressive measures which they deem most likely to ensure its full development hereafter.

23. It is, the Council believe, of first importance, that the whole **Building.** College should be in one building. There must be at least two great departments, the Medical Branch, and the General Branch, and to these the Council trust that two other branches will be added as separate departments, namely, a School of Law and a School of Civil Engineering. All objects will be best provided for in one building. One building can contain several rooms, common

to all departments of the College, such for example, as halls, examination rooms, libraries and offices. But besides this, many lectures will be attended by students in various departments. For example, the Chemical and Botanical classes are essential parts of a medical course, but they are not less essential parts of a General College; and of the Natural Philosophy classes, which are certainly essential parts of a General College, it may, the Council believe, be safely said that a medical student is not fairly trained, who, at least, has it not placed in his power to attend such classes conveniently and without loss of time. With regard to students of Civil Engineering, the same may be said of the classes of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History, (not to mention again the Botany and Chemistry classes,) which are no less essential to a General College than to a thorough course of Civil Engineering, which, it is hoped, will include in this College, a fit preparation for the scientific and economic geologist. From such considerations as these, the economy in public money and private time, which consolidation in one building, as well as in one institution, secures, will be obvious.

24. Before the project of a Presidency College had been approved, the necessity of erecting a new building for the Medical College had been admitted; and the Most Noble the Governor had intimated to the Council his intention to recommend a grant from the General Revenues of two lacs and a half of rupees for that purpose. The correspondence which the Council of Education have had with the Council of the Medical College and professional gentlemen on this subject, leads them to believe that a much larger sum than two lacs and a half would be indispensable for a mere Medical College of adequate extent. But they believe that a sum of six lacs would build a suitable College for all departments. The Council have now under consideration a plan of a Presidency College which shall soon be submitted to Government.

25. The Council propose that candidates in all departments should be admitted once a year, at the close of the long vacation, viz., about the second week of June; paying, on admission, a matriculation fee, in consideration of the use of the library and philosophical apparatus. This fee they would fix for the present at ten rupees.

26. No student should be admitted who does not come up to a prescribed standard of scholarship. Candidates presenting a certificate of having passed the required standard at a Government Institution, should

be admitted at once. Other candidates should be subjected to examination, and should not be admitted unless they pass the same standard. The Council consider the present junior scholarship standard, which, on an average, is passed by youths below sixteen years of age, as somewhat too low to qualify for admission to such a College as is proposed to be now constituted. They would therefore fix the lowest standard for admission at what may be roughly estimated at something less than a year above the present junior scholarship standard.

27. There should be four distinct branches or departments in the College, into one or other of which every student should enter. In each branch a distinct course of education should be laid down, for passing successfully through which a distinct diploma should be given. Thus a diploma would be of the nature of a degree in any particular faculty. The four branches should consist of a General, a Medical, a Legal and a Civil Engineering branch.

28. The term of study should be as follows in each branch :—

The General Branch not less than four years.

„ Medical „ „ five years.

„ Legal „ „ three years.

„ Civil Engineering, three years.

29. Diplomas of proficiency should be given to students who have gone through the whole term in any one of these courses, and who have exhibited adequate proficiency at the final examination ; and to none others.

30. The general and medical courses of study should be arranged so as to be suitable for youths who have just thoroughly mastered a school course. The legal and civil engineering courses of study should be so arranged, that a student may conveniently quit the general course and enter either of them, after he has passed his second year in the general branch ; also so that either of them may be conveniently entered by any one from the provinces or elsewhere, not previously a student of the Presidency College, who passes a senior scholarship examination, and pays the matriculation fee. There should be nothing to prevent a student who has taken his diploma in the general branch, from entering any one of the special branches, if so minded.

31. All students should pay a monthly fee, which for the present the Council would fix at five rupees. This is less

Fees.

than the fee now paid at the Hindoo College, which, for the Senior Department, is eight rupees a month ; but it is more

than the fee as yet paid at any Mofussil College, which does not exceed three rupees a month.

32. A matriculated student should be allowed to attend ~~any class~~ out of his particular course; and upon passing ~~in his~~ own course, and in that class too, he should obtain a certificate to that effect, in addition to his diploma.

Classes.

33. Any stranger should be allowed to attend any class, upon paying fifteen rupees for each course of lectures; but no examination of such strangers should be made.

34. The Council are of opinion that much good would result from connecting the Presidency College with all the Mofussil Bursaries. Mofussil Colleges and Zillah Schools, somewhat upon the plan on which now the Colleges are connected with the Zillah Schools of the respective circles by the system of junior scholarships. The Council would give to each Zillah School one annual Bursary, and to the Junior Department of each Mofussil College two annual Bursaries, to be gained by the best competitors not below the required Presidency College standard, and to be held at the Presidency College, in the general branch for four years, subject to loss at the end of the second year if fair progress is not made. A Bursary-holder going at first into the Medical Branch instead of the General Branch, or going out of the General Branch, after his first two years, into either of the special branches of Law or Civil Engineering, should be allowed to retain his Bursary for an additional or fifth year, to enable him to complete his course in his special branch. Bursary-holders should pay their matriculation fee, but otherwise should be free students.

35. The Council regard the frequent education at the Presidency College of youths of good promise from every part of the Presidency, including the most remote provinces, as a habit to be encouraged by every legitimate means; and they conceive that this object would be to some extent directly attained, and in its full extent greatly promoted, by such a plan as this. It would be inconsistent with the great plan of the "Presidency College," if its connection with the whole Presidency, so far as Government prizes are concerned, were limited to the very small circle of districts heretofore connected with the Hindoo College.

36. There should be two examinations in the General Branch, one at the close of the second year, and one, the final examination, at the close of the fourth

Examinations, Scholarships and Honors.

year. A student failing to pass at either examination, would be thrown back a year. At the first examination a certain number of scholarships should be given as rewards for the highest proficiency in a particular study accompanied with fair general progress, also for a high degree of general progress. These scholarships should be held at the College for two years; and, at the final examination, honors should be given in each subject to all who exhibit the highest degrees of proficiency in that subject, provided they pass a sufficiently good examination in the other subjects belonging to their prescribed courses of study to enable them to hold College Honors at all.

37. The following is regarded by the Council as an approximation to the several courses of study which they would desire to open to the students in each branch of the fully-developed Presidency College.

Proposed Studies.

GENERAL BRANCH.

Languages and Classical Literature, ...	{	English. Latin. Vernacular.
History, ...	{	General, Ancient and Modern, including Geography. English. Indian.
Philosophy, ...	{	Moral. Mental.
Logic.		
Political Economy.		
Mathematics, ...	{	Geometry. Algebra. Higher Analysis.
Physics, ...	{	Chemistry, including Light, Heat and Electricity. Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy. Natural History, including vegetable and Animal Physiology and Geology.

LEGAL BRANCH.

General Jurisprudence.
Elements of Civil Law.
Elements of International Law.
English Law, so far as it is applicable to India.
Hindoo Law.

Mahomedan Law.
Mercantile Law.
The Municipal Law of Bengal, Civil, Criminal and Fiscal—Procedure of Courts—Tenures of Land.

CIVIL ENGINEERING BRANCH.

Drawing.
The use of Instruments.
Surveying.
Machinery.
Materials.

Architecture.
Mining and Economic Geology.
Roads, Bridges and Railways.
Canals and Embankments.

MEDICAL BRANCH.

38. In this great branch of the future Institution, the Council have nothing to propose but the continuation of the very complete course at present in operation in the Medical College, exclusive of the classes of Chemistry and Botany, which will be transferred to the General Branch. A special course in the former of these sciences, in the higher years, will be requisite with special reference to Medicine; and a special course in the latter of these sciences may perhaps be requisite with special reference to Geology; which special courses will probably be seldom attended by other than professional students, but there will be no need, on this account, to disconnect the chairs with the General Branch, to which, upon the whole, they certainly belong.

39. In the General Branch, the design of the three classes of languages **Explanation of the** is to allow students to elect two of the three **course.** subjects set down, of which English must be one. Any student of European education who does not take up Latin, must be content to be required to pass the same examination in a Vernacular language, that is required to prove the mastery of his own native language, which a thoroughly well-educated man ought to possess.

This will place Native students on an equal footing with students of European education; and in effect English is to the Native of India all, and much more than all, that Latin and Greek are to an Englishman. In English a full course of four years should be given, attendance in the whole of which should be imperative on all who do not take up Latin, for whom attendance in English for two years should be sufficient. In Latin a course of four years should be given, attendance during the whole of which should be imperative for those who take up Latin at all. Greek should be taught to those of the Latin class who desire to learn it.* In Vernaculars a course of two years should be given, attend-

* Mr. Halliday objects to the teaching of Latin or Greek at the Presidency College, and would not constitute this chair at all.

dance during the whole of which should be imperative on those who take up Vernaculars at all. In the subjects of Language and Classical Literature, the Council would insist on a high test for the diploma.

40. In the subject of History, the Council would give a course of two years.

41. The Council would reserve the classes of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy and Logic, for students of the last two years, giving to each subject a one year's course, and they would give students the alternative of attending either these, or the classes in the last two years of the Mathematical course.

42. The Council would make attendance during the two first years on the classes of Geometry and Algebra imperative; and they would give the students the alternative, during the last two years, of a further prosecution of these subjects, or of attending the Metaphysical, Politico-Economical, and Logic classes.

43. Of Chemistry, including Light, Heat, and Electricity, there must be two courses; and the Council would make attendance on the first of these, in one of the two last years of the College term of study, imperative.

44. Of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, from the variety of the subjects embraced by this class, there must be a course of three years, on the whole of which the Council would render attendance imperative.

45. In Natural History there must be one course, attendance on which should be imperative.

46. The following table will show the classes that must be attended by every student in the General Branch, according to the above scheme, during each year of his College course. The Council are well aware, however, that any scheme of this nature must be viewed as subject to alteration after experience :

FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.	FOURTH YEAR.
English,	English,	English or Latin, ..	English or Latin.
Latin or Vernacular, ..	Latin or Vernacular, ..	Moral } or Mathe-	Mental } or Ma-
General History,	General History, ..	Philosophy } matics, ..	Philosophy } thema-
Mathematics,	Mathematics,	and Logic, }	and Political } tics.
			Economy. }
		Chemistry,	Natural History.
	Natural Philosophy, ..	Natural Philosophy, ..	Natural Philosophy
			(Astronomy.)

47. In the Legal Branch, the first year should be given to General Jurisprudence, the Elements of the Civil Law, and the Elements of International Law; the second year to the special systems of Municipal Law in force in India, in relation to particular classes of people, and Mercantile Law; the third year to Regulation Law, including the Revenue Law, and the legal tenures of land in India, the Law of Procedure, the Law of Evidence, and generally the Law as administered in the Courts of the East India Company. During the first year of the legal course, the Law student should be bound to attend the lectures in the General Branch on Moral Philosophy and Logic; and during the second year he should be bound to attend the lectures on Mental Philosophy and Political Economy.

48. In the Civil Engineering Branch a course of three years is proposed, on the understanding that it is to embrace chiefly the theory of the science, and is to be commenced by young men who have already made a certain progress in Mathematics. The Council are of opinion that students, in the first two years of this course, ought to attend the Mathematical and Physical classes of the third and fourth years in the General Branch.

49. A few general observations will be necessary to explain the views of the Council in proposing the above course of study, which differs in some important points from the present system in the Government Colleges.

Remarks on the course of Study.

50. By the present system, though all students are obliged to attend in every class, the highest honors may be obtained by students who have learnt nothing in particular subjects, when the number of marks allotted to those subjects bears a small proportion to the aggregate number. This the Council think a defect. By the system now proposed, every student will be allowed, to a certain extent, to make his election amongst certain subjects; but in order to pass at all, or to obtain any honor, he must pass a prescribed test, showing fair progress in every subject, elective or otherwise, which forms part of his course. This will not interfere unduly with any student's desire to bestow especial attention upon any subject or subjects he pleases. The improvement seems to the Council obvious.

51. The first difference in the course of study proposed, is in the subject of the English Language and Classical Literature. At present, though four years are given to this subject, there are but two classes, a

student repeating in the second year a course of study similar to, though not always in the books read the same as, that he has gone through the year before.* One reason for the adoption of this plan is the want, in the Mofussil Colleges, of a sufficient number of teachers. In the Presidency College, the Council trust that this reason will not exist. In consequence partly of this defect, though more especially of the extreme attention which all students desirous of honors have lately been obliged to give to the higher Mathematics, (according to a part of the system hereafter to be remarked upon,) the merely English part of the education at the Government Institutions in Bengal at present, the Council think, is susceptible of improvement. The Council propose to have at the Presidency College a distinct English class for the students of every year.

52. In the present system, the course of study throughout is confined to a few works, or portions of works, and the examinations are confined to those works or portions of works that have been studied, and test merely the student's recollection of the fragments which he has read, and the minute criticisms thereon which he has been taught, during the year. In the two last years of the course, the Council would change this method, framing the final examination so as to test especially the student's general acquaintance with the language, and his general knowledge and understanding of its literature.

53. In the subject of History, the Council think a similar improvement ought to be made. In the present system a portion of the history of some one country is assiduously learnt every year, and with four such fragments the historical acquirements of the student stop. In place of this, the Council propose a course of General History, Ancient and Modern, of the leading features of the whole of which, the examination shall test the student's knowledge. For those who wish to be grounded in a more searching and more philosophical study of History, English and Asiatic History will afford appropriate topics of class lecture upon books to be studied at home.

54. Mental and Moral Philosophy, though books upon them occasionally form a part of a course of what is styled "Literature," can hardly be said to form an essential part of the course of study in our present Colleges. No attempt at the systematic teaching of these subjects is made; but the Council are of opinion that these subjects cannot

* NOTE.—In this respect there has been a partial improvement within the last two years.

be omitted to be systematically taught in any general scheme of liberal education. Especially, the Council think, they ought not to be omitted as essential parts in a Government scheme of education in India, where they have been pursued with ardour from time immemorial, and where mental cultivation and the study of a very subtle system of Metaphysics are treated as one and the same thing. Such an omission places the disciples of the new learning at an unnecessary disadvantage in the eyes of their countrymen.

55. Logic also now forms no essential part of the present system. School Logic, as in Whately, has been occasionally taught in our Institutions, and Mills's Work has once formed part of a year's course of "Literature." The Council think the subject, in some method or other adequately treated, indispensable.

56. Political Economy has been taught in the same intermittent manner. It is believed that its systematic adoption as a part of the course of study was once proposed, but objected to, because it was thought not yet to have become a sufficiently-settled science to be fit for a collegiate course; seeing the contradictory views still held by its Professors upon many important points. But the Council do not consider this a valid objection. A very great deal of very useful, and of very much wanted knowledge may be taught upon this subject, without fear of rational contradiction; and of all sciences it is to be said that the object of the Professor ought not to be to dogmatise, but to turn the mind of the intelligent scholar in the proper direction for obtaining for himself the best possible view of the subject that present lights afford.

57. Hitherto, of the above branches of Philosophy, sometimes one, sometimes another, and sometimes none has formed part of a year's course. The propriety of their forming parts of a collegiate course of instruction has been thus, from time to time, practically admitted; but in the infancy of our Educational Institutions, arrangements for teaching them systematically could not be made. This defect, the Council propose to supply in the Presidency College.

58. In the present system, Mathematics, pure and mixed, are the only science *regularly* taught; and these are carried to a high point. Two-fifths of the marks given at senior scholarship examinations are for Mathematics; and as a senior scholar in his second year must get three-fourths of the whole number of marks to retain his scholarship, it follows that College honors are now a matter of extreme difficulty for any one

who does not happen to have a mathematical head, and for any one, of whatever order of mind, who does not devote a very large portion of his time to this one science ; whilst those of a different order of faculties easily take high places, though they may be generally deficient in other subjects

59. This system was commenced about five years ago ; and the argument in favor of the study of Mathematics, to the exclusion of Logic and Metaphysics (and all other sciences,) will be found ably stated by Mr. Bethune, the late lamented President of the Council, in an address to the students of the Kishnaghur College, printed in the General Report of Public Instruction for 1850-51. It is however in the knowledge of the Council that experience had led Mr. Bethune, some little time before his death, to admit that some change of system upon this point was advisable. The change contemplated was the adoption of a double *tripos*, so that honors might be taken either in Mathematics or in General Literature, a principle which is not lost sight of in the system now recommended by the Council.* The experience of two more years, and the mature consideration of the subject, have led the Council to the conviction that the exclusive mathematical system is untenable.

60. The introduction of this system has been a subject of great, and the Council believe of just complaint, amongst the students ; especially with those who have the highest appreciation of English Literature, in which it is now physically impossible for a student taking honors, to make the progress that used to be generally made before such preponderance was given to Mathematics. The ill consequence of this lately-adopted plan was assigned as one of the motives for the institution of the independent Metropolitan College for Hindoos ; a fact which at least shows the feeling on this question of the educated classes of Hindoos in Calcutta.

61. The importance of mathematical study in a general course of liberal education, is by none maintained on the ground of the direct usefulness in after life of more than a somewhat elementary knowledge of this science. It is maintained on the ground of the general mental benefit which this study affords ; and in a high appreciation of this mental benefit the Council entirely concur. But they believe that it is now admitted by those whose authority is the greatest on such a subject, that whilst the

* NOTE.—See a note by the Secretary printed at page xl. of the General Report for 1851-52. The statement in the text is made on the authority of the Secretary, who was intimately acquainted with Mr. Bethune's views on educational subjects.

high analysis with which the modern mathematician is familiar, affords for scientific purposes an instrument of wonderful power, it does not (at least in any corresponding degree) strengthen the reason, or improve the general character of the mind. On this ground the Council would leave the higher and more difficult branches of this study to those whose future professions make them necessary, and to those whose turn of mind fits them for excellence in this line; but they would not force others beyond their strength. They would make the elementary study of Geometry and Algebra indispensable to all; believing few youths of any capacity at all to be incapable of some advancement in these sciences, and believing such a study, besides its uses for its own sake, to be of real benefit to the mental powers. But beyond this point, they would leave those who prefer other studies to pursue their bent, without being at a disadvantage with respect to other, though very frequently not higher, orders of intellect than their own.

62. These remarks are of general application, but the Council think that the peculiarities of the question, as far as the Government Educational Establishments in India are concerned, greatly strengthen their case. Practically, what suffers most in the present system is English Literature. Now the Council would ask, what general improvement in the strength and tone of the mind, which the strongest supporter of a partially exclusive mathematical education claims for his system under ordinary circumstances, can be put for a moment into comparison with that improvement in the strength and tone of the mind, which a Native of India acquires by a large acquaintance with English Literature?

63. It is to be remembered further, that we are not preparing a scheme of education merely for professional men and school masters, but (as we hope) for the whole gentry of the country.

64. In the department of Physical Sciences, though the application of Mathematics to Physics in theory is carried to a high pitch in the present system, little or nothing is shown experimentally, and certainly nothing in the shape of a demonstrative or experimental course exists. No branch of Natural History is professed to be taught, and it is well known that no effective progress in Natural Philosophy is possible with paper-work alone. The want of every thing of a practical character in the educational course at present, appears to the Council to be its greatest defect. Every thing that strikes the senses, one half of the whole circle of knowledge, is as it were ignored in our present

scheme of education. This, the Council incline to think, would be a grave defect in any country, but they cannot doubt that it is so in India. It is in the more practical business of life, and in the physical departments especially, that education, in Bengal at least, has done nothing. Our Colleges, it must be admitted, have not turned out for many years past half a dozen students who have attempted to earn their own livelihood in any other line than as clerks and Government employees. Whilst we have trained scholars, in scores, who will integrate a difficult problem, no one has ever left our schools whom an Officer making a road would employ as an overseer, in preference to an English sergeant who can just read and write.

65. The Council look to the department of Civil Engineering for the proper education of one particular class of individuals capable of useful employment, private as well as public, in many practical lines; but in their opinion it is emphatically our present duty, by working upon the higher classes, to train the native mind generally to a more just appreciation of the Physical Sciences, and to give educated natives that practical bent, the mother of real progress, which marks the present epoch in Europe, but which is strangely absent in all the educated classes of this country; not less absent amongst those heretofore educated in our English Schools and Colleges, than amongst the ancient Brahmuns of Benares.

66. The one exception to our system, the Bengal Medical College, in the opinion of the Council, proves the case they would establish. In Medicine and Surgery only, has a practical direction been given to the education we impart to the natives of this country; and the admirable success of that great experiment, short as has been the time that has elapsed since its commencement, has been such as its most sanguine promoter would not have dared to prophecy eighteen years ago.

67. What has been done in Medicine may be done in every department. But a healthy, spontaneous, and general progress in this direction is not to be expected, whilst all the best-educated men in the country are kept in practical ignorance of every kind of physical knowledge.

68. It is on these grounds that the Council have proposed to make attendance on elementary courses of Natural Philosophy and Natural History compulsory, in the Presidency College.

69. On the same grounds, the Council would rejoice to see attached to the Institution, a School of Arts, such as has been lately established

with success at Madras, and a School of Painting. They would also be glad to see a class for the theory of Music.

70. Law lectures were commenced experimentally in the Hindoo College twenty-two years ago, and after intermissions they were again commenced about ten years ago, but they are still only upon an experimental footing. A Barrister gives two lectures a week on Law, which no doubt, by turning the attention of the students to the subject, are useful. Some of them have shown considerable aptitude for the study of law, but it is obvious that law cannot be systematically or successfully taught until the subject is made part of the regular course of College studies, and becomes one of the paths to College honors. At present those only who will attend, and as the time which they devote to the class is taken from the studies by which alone they can gain or retain a scholarship, their number is small and their attendance is irregular. The Council think that not less than a three years' course of systematic study will suffice to give the legal training for professional purposes which they consider desirable.

71. Whenever an opportunity of acquiring a regular legal education of this sort is afforded, a legal diploma at the Presidency College might supersede the present Vakeels and Moonsiffs' examinations, and so become necessary to every lawyer over a large circle of districts not too remote from Calcutta.

72. The following is the Staff which would be necessary for the College when fully constituted. The chairs marked thus (*) are already in existence either in the Hindoo College or the Medical College:—

1* Professor of English Language and Literature.	1* Professor of Chemistry.
1* Assistant ditto.	1* Professor of Botany.
1 Professor of Latin and Assistant ditto.	1 Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
1* Professor of Vernacular Literature.	1 Professor of Natural History and Geology.
1* Professor of History and Political Economy.	1* Professor of Law.
1 Assistant ditto.	1 Assistant ditto.
1 Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Logic.	1 Professor of Civil Engineering.
1* Professor of Mathematics.	1 Assistant ditto.
1 Assistant ditto.	1* Drawing Master and Teacher of Surveying.

73. In all twelve Professors, of whom one should be the Principal, five Assistant Professors, and one Master. Of the twelve Professorships, including one Principal, seven are now in existence, viz., five in the Hindoo College, and two in the Medical College; and of the five Assistant Professorships, one is now in existence in the Hindoo College, on the establishment of which there is also now a Drawing Master. This will leave only the five following new chairs and four Assistant Professorships to be supplied:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Professor of Latin (and Greek) and Assistant Professor of English Literature. | 1 Professor of Civil Engineering. |
| 1 Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Logic. | 1 Assistant Professor of History and Political Economy. |
| 1 Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. | 1 Assistant Professor of Mathematics. |
| 1 Professor of Natural History and Geology. | 1 Assistant Professor of Law. |
| | 1 Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering. |

74. Considering that the salary attached to a chair in the Medical College is Rupees 400 a month, besides the full Military pay and allowances of the holder, who is required to devote only a portion of his time to the College, and therefore is permitted to practise in his profession; and considering the expense of living in Calcutta, more especially in the item of house rent, and the circumstance that all or most of the chairs in the General Branch of the Presidency College will be filled by gentlemen who will have no other source of income,* and of whom it will be required to devote their whole time to the College, the Council are decidedly of opinion that the salary of a gentleman holding no appointment but a Professorship, and giving his whole time to that duty, ought not to be less than Rupees 600 a month, with an allowance of Rupees 100 a month for house rent, and that the salary of an Assistant Professor, in a corresponding chair, ought not to be less than Rupees 300 a month, with Rupees 80 a month for house rent. For less than this the Council believe that Government cannot look with certainty to securing the services of men fit to fill a chair in such an Institution.

* This remark, it will be observed, does not apply to Professors in the special branches of Medicine, Law, and Engineering.

75. On this scale the cost of the Presidency College, when fully developed, would be as follows :—

1 Professor of English Language and Literature,	Rs. 600
House rent,	„ 100
1 Assistant Professor of ditto,	„ 300
House rent,	„ 80
1 Professor of Latin (and Greek) and Assistant Professor of ditto,	„ 600
House rent,	„ 100
1 Professor of Vernacular Literature,	„ 300
1 Professor of History and Political Economy,	„ 600
House rent,	„ 100
1 Assistant ditto,	„ 300
House rent,	„ 80
1 Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Logic,	„ 600
House rent,	„ 100
1 Professor of Mathematics,	„ 600
House rent,	„ 100
1 Assistant Professor of ditto,	„ 300
House rent,	„ 80
1 Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy,	„ 600
House rent,	„ 100
1 Professor of Natural History and Geology,	„ 600
House rent,	„ 100
1 Professor of Law,	„ 400
1 Assistant Professor of Law,	„ 300
1 Professor of Civil Engineering,	„ 600
House rent,	„ 100
1 Assistant Professor of ditto,	„ 300
House rent,	„ 80
1 Drawing Master and Teacher of Surveying,	„ 300
1 Professor of Chemistry, } Paid as now in the Medical	
1 Professor of Botany, ... } College.	

Total, Rs., 8,420

Or annually, Rupees, 1,01,040

76. Of the above, the Professor who holds the office of Principal should receive an additional allowance of Rupees 600 a month, as the executive control of the whole College will be vested in him. This would make the whole cost Rupees 9,020 monthly, or 1,08,240 annually.

77. Having now set forth in detail what the Council think the Presidency College ought eventually to be, I proceed to describe what the Senior Department of the Hindoo College at present is, from which materials for setting on foot the Presidency College immediately are available.

**Hindoo College
Staff now available.**

78. At present the Hindoo College, in its Senior Department, gives instruction in the English Language and Literature, History, Mathematics, Law, Bengalee, Drawing, and Surveying. The following is its Instruction Staff, with their salaries:—

1 Principal and Professor of Mathematics (Mr. Sutcliffe),...	Rs.	600	0	0
House rent,	"	140	0	0
1 Professor of English Literature and History (Mr. Jones),	"	500	0	0
1 Professor of English Literature (Mr. Grapel),	"	250	0	0
1 Assistant Professor of English Literature and History (Mr. R. Hand),	"	300	0	0
1 Professor of Law (Mr. Theobald),	"	300	0	0
1 Professor of Vernacular Literature (Baboo Ram Chunder Mittre),	"	200	0	0
1 Drawing Master and Teacher of Surveying (Mr. Rowe),	"	106	10	6
1 Pundit,	"	35	0	0
8	Monthly Cost, ... Rs.	2,431	10	6

being an annual charge of Rs. 26,179-14-0.

79. The Council propose to close the Hindoo College at the end of the present session, *viz.*, on the 15th of April next; and on the same day to announce the constitution of the new Presidency College, and of the Hindoo School, which will both open for the first course of instruction on the 15th of June, the day of the opening of the next session of the Medical College. The present students in the Senior Department of the Hindoo College can be classed in the Presidency College, in the four classes which will represent hereafter the students of each year, according to the acquirements which each student possesses.

80. They propose to model the departments of English and Vernacular languages and Classical Literature, at once, upon the principles recommended in a former part of this letter, for the Institution when fully developed. They have available the services of Mr. Jones as Professor of English, of Mr. Hand as Assistant Professor of English, and of Ram Chunder Mittre as Professor of the Vernacular.

81. They propose also to model the department of History at once upon the same principles. They have available for this the services of Mr. Grapel. It is not expected that any Assistant Professor will be required for History immediately.

82. The Council propose to model the department of Mathematics, embracing pure and mixed Mathematics, also at once upon the principles recommended to be adopted in the College when fully developed. For this department they have available the services of Mr. Sutcliffe, the Principal of the Hindoo College, and they do not think that any Assistant Professor of Mathematics will be required immediately.

83. In these three great departments, then, if the views of the Council be approved, the Presidency College, at its opening, can adopt the complete course recommended as its ultimate object, excepting only the Latin Class.

84. For all the above classes, room can be found in the apartments now used for the Senior Department of the Hindoo College, until the new Presidency College is built.

85. But the Council further recommend that a step be at once taken, from the very opening of the Presidency College, in the direction of the Physical Sciences.

86. They propose that the Medical College classes of Chemistry and Botany be immediately opened to the students of the General Branch of the Presidency College.

87. The present Chemical course occupies two years, but it consists of a single course repeated, which is attended by students twice over. Dr. Macnamara, with reference only to Medical students, has projected the extension of the course to two years. This will exactly fit the scheme of the Council, as the first year's course can be made suitable to the general student.

88. The present Botany course occupies the student two years, but it too consists but of one course of lectures, repeated in the second year. A similar alteration will be necessary, the Council think, in this course also, when Botany becomes part of the general course of study.

89. On reviewing the above proposals, His Lordship will see that a decided step can be taken towards the complete education ultimately proposed, even at the opening of the new Presidency College three months hence, without any additional charge to the Education Fund.

90. But the Council venture to ask authority for making at once a step still further in advance, which can be made at comparatively a small cost.

Additional Staff recommended at once.

91. Although few Latin students are to be expected at first, yet considering how intimately connected, in the opinion of the majority of the Council, the necessity of teaching Latin is with the change to a College open to all classes from a College open only to Hindoos, the Council venture to recommend that they be authorized to make such temporary arrangements as they can, for obtaining the services of an acting Professor of Latin, who will act also as an Assistant in the subjects either of the English Language and Classical Literature, or of History, as may be most expedient, at an expense not exceeding Rupees 300 a month. A permanent arrangement can be hereafter made, before the new College building is completed. The Council are anxious from the first to hold out adequate encouragement to youths of European and Anglo-Indian parentage, to complete the education they now receive, by coming, after they have finished their course in their present schools, to the new Presidency College; and as these youths are now taught Latin at several of the Calcutta Schools, it seems clear that such encouragement cannot be held out, if the new Institution is below the old one in this important point.*

92. Further, although the Council are able to provide at once for two branches of Physical Science,† they are unable, with existing means, to provide for the most general, the most interesting, and in their view the most important of all, namely Natural Philosophy. They believe that if a chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy be constituted, neither the more essential part of the necessary apparatus, nor an individual fit to fill it will be wanting by the 15th June, and they respectfully recommend that this addition be now made to the General Branch of the new College.

93. Lastly they have to recall the attention of His Lordship to the correspondence with my Office noted on the margin, relative to the establishment of a chair of Geology. The Hon'ble Court of Directors thus expressed themselves in a despatch, dated the 30th January 1850.

From Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal, 16th September 1851.

To Secretary to Government of Bengal, 13th October 1851.

From Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal, 29th April 1852.

“We are disposed to approve the establishment of a course of lectures on Geology, and we think it should be con-

* Mr. Halliday, as mentioned in a former note, objects to the Professorship of Latin altogether; of course, therefore, he does not concur in this recommendation.

“ nected with the class of Civil Engineering, should such class be consti-
 “ tuted. The importance of Geological knowledge to Engineers, is well
 “ pointed out in the memorandum of Mr. Simms. We think also that
 “ the Museum of Economic Geology should be assigned to the same class,
 “ and that the expense of the lectures and the museum should be brought
 “ under one head.”

94. The Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal called upon the Council of Education to report as to the establishment of a course of lectures in Geology in the Medical College, with reference to the above authority granted by the Hon'ble Court.

95. In reply to the above call, the Council, by my letter of the 13th of October 1851, recommended earnestly the constitution of a chair of Geology in the Medical College, and the transfer to the new chair of the custody of the Museum of Economic Geology which belongs to Government, from the Asiatic Society, to whose charge it had been temporarily made over in 1841. It was a part of the Council's plan to assign to the new chair, in part-pay-

* Curator, Rs. 250 Contingencies, ... „ 64 <hr/> Rs. 314	ment of the cost thereof, the allowance granted for the Curatorship of this Museum.* The Asiatic Society, when asked to report upon the question, freely concurred in the propriety of the proposal.
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96. The Council's proposal was submitted by the Hon'ble the then Deputy Governor of Bengal, for the approval of the Government of India, but it was not sanctioned by the last-mentioned Government at that time, on the grounds that the Hon'ble Court contemplated the connexion of the Geological Lectures with a class of Civil Engineers, not with the Medical College; that it was doubtful whether instruction in Geology would be necessary for such Civil Engineers as could be produced for some time to come; and that if necessary, the Medical College was not an appropriate place for it. Therefore, pending the decision of the question of establishing a Civil Engineer's Institution, then under consideration, it was thought best to leave the Geological Museum where it was.

97. The Council trust that the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal will see that so far as the establishment of a Geological chair is concerned, the position of the case is now entirely altered. A chair of Geology certainly could not have been proposed in connexion with a Medical College except from the necessity of the case; and it is undeniable that naturally such a chair forms no feature of a Medical College. But it

does form naturally a feature, and a most indispensable feature, of a General College such as His Lordship has now determined to found; and now, in connexion with such a College, the cost will be charged, not to the Medical College, but the General Education Fund, as it ought to be. Besides the Museum of Economic Geology, there are two collections which may be transferred to the chair in the Presidency College; *viz.*, an European collection of Minerals, arranged, classified, and identified by Mr. Rose of Edinburgh, and a Berlin collection of fossils and rocks, both now in the Medical College.*

98. The services of Professor Oldham, temporarily, might be made available for lectures on Mineralogy and Geology, at the opening of the College, as the field-work of that gentleman is necessarily suspended during the whole of the rains: but the Council earnestly hope that a scientific gentleman may be appointed from Europe, especially for the chair of Natural History and Geology, as soon as practicable. This recommendation is made with especial advertence to the important department of Civil Engineering.

99. In the department of Law, the Council propose to direct the next course of lectures to be prepared on the principles above explained, for students in their first year of the Law course. For a year, certainly, an Assistant Professor of Law will not be required.

100. The Council of Education earnestly recommend the constitution of the Civil Engineering Department, by the appointment of a Professor and an Assistant Professor, as soon as possible.

101. It will not be necessary, the Council think, to appoint a Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Logic, until the new College has been two years in operation. By that time, the Council think, that the services of a gentleman from Europe should be engaged for this chair; as also those of a gentleman competent to fill the chair of History and Political Economy. But if the above recommendations meet with approval, a fine institution for general education, not fully, but still largely, developed, will certainly be opened for all classes and creeds on the 15th of June next, at an expense comparatively trifling beyond the present cost of the Hindoo College.

* For these collections the Institution is indebted to the liberality of Drs. Mouat and McClelland.

102. It only remains to provide for the scholarships of the Presidency College. A sum of rupees 366, a month is available from the Government Scholarships of the Hindoo College. The Council think rupees 30 a month a fit sum at which to fix each scholarship. At this rate, supposing each scholarship to be held for two years, the existing funds will afford 12 scholarships, or six new scholarships annually. The Council are of opinion that this number would be quite inadequate for the Presidency College. For the General Branch alone they think it should be doubled; and they would allot these rewards annually to the classes attended by the students in their first two years, as follows:—

English,	2
Latin,	1
History,	1
Mathematics,	2
Natural Philosophy,	2
General Proficiency,	4
	—
	12
	—

103. As in the case of the Bursaries, the Council are of opinion that a scholarship-holder who goes into either of the special branches of Law or Civil Engineering, should be allowed to retain his Scholarship for an extra or third year, to enable him to complete his course in that branch. The Council would allow the present scholarship-holders in the Hindoo College to retain their scholarships under the present rules.

104. At the final examination in the General Branch, the Council would give a medal to the most proficient student in each subject taught, if he pass a fair examination in every subject that forms part of his necessary course, open to the competition of students of the corresponding year in the three special branches. In each of the three special branches, the Council would give a medal to the students who, not having lost a year in that branch, pass the best final examination.

105. Bursaries should be given up by a Bursary-holder obtaining a scholarship. No scholarship or medal should be gained by a student who has lost a year.

106. The best reward for the most proficient students in the Civil Engineering Department, would be admission into the public service, on a footing somewhat corresponding with that of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

107. The Council will now advert to the other features of the new plan determined upon by His Lordship.

108. In converting the Junior Department of the Hindoo College into a Hindoo School for the higher orders of
Hindoo School. Hindoos, the Council propose to make no immediate change of arrangements. The department at present consists of the following classes and masters :—

CLASS.		No. of pupils including free boys.	Amount of Schooling Fees realized.			NAMES OF MASTERS.	Amount salary drawn by each.		
SENIOR DEPARTMENT.									
1st Class,	...	36	144	0	0	Mr. C. T. Vaughan,	200	0	0
2nd ditto,	...	28	132	0	0	Baboo Ram Chunder Mittre, ...	200	0	0
3rd ditto,	...	19	96	0	0	Mr. J. B. Grisenthwaite,	200	0	0
						2 Pundits 1 at 35 and 1 at 20, ...	55	0	0
JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.									
1st Class,	...	25	125	0	0	Baboo Isserchunder Saha,	150	0	0
2nd „ Sec. A,		21	100	0	0	„ Harro Chunder Dutt, ...	120	0	0
„ „ „ B,		21	100	0	0	„ Baney Madhub Banerjee, ...	95	0	0
„ „ „ C,		23	95	0	0	„ Gopee Kissen Mittre, ...	90	0	0
3rd Class „ A,		19	85	0	0	„ Joy Gopal Sett,	80	0	0
„ „ „ B,		25	90	0	0	„ Sree Nath Bose,	75	0	0
„ „ „ C,		20	95	0	0	„ Gopal Chunder Dutt,	60	0	0
4th Class „ A,		15	50	0	0	„ Gopal Chunder Banerjee, ...	60	0	0
„ „ „ B,		11	30	0	0	„ Mohendernath Roy,	50	0	0
„ „ „ C,		17	75	0	0	„ Judonath Saha,	30	0	0
						4 Pundits at 20,	80	0	0
						Servants,	67	0	0
						Contingencies of all kinds,	50	0	0
						Proportion of Office Establishment — $\frac{1}{3}$ d of existing Establishment,	75	0	0
							1737	0	0

109. The Council propose that the present establishment be retained for the school, and that as vacancies occur, it be gradually remodelled on the following scale:—

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Head Master,	300	0	0
Second ditto,	200	0	0
Third ditto,	150	0	0
One Pundit,	40	0	0

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Master,	100	0	0
Second ditto,	90	0	0
Third ditto,	80	0	0
Fourth ditto,	70	0	0
Fifth ditto,	60	0	0
Sixth ditto,	50	0	0
Seventh ditto,	40	0	0
Eighth ditto,	30	0	0
Ninth ditto,	20	0	0
Tenth ditto,	20	0	0
4 Pundits at 20 each,	80	0	0
Servants,	67	0	0
Contingencies of all kinds,	50	0	0
Proportion of Office Establishment— $\frac{1}{3}$ of existing Establishment,	70	0	0

1,522 0 0.

110. The Council are of opinion that the present rate of schooling fees in these departments (*viz.* Rupees five a month) is too high, and that it should be reduced to an uniform rate of four Rupees for each pupil, which they beg accordingly to recommend. All free studentships should at once be abolished.

111. The school, though in the same building with the Sanscrit College, will not be in any way connected with it.

Branch School.

112. The Colootollah Branch School will remain as at present, a change of name only being required.

113. In the Calcutta Mudrissa the Council will carry into effect, from the opening of the next Session, all the changes which
Mudrissa. have already been communicated to and approved of by the Government.

114. It is proposed to fix, for the present, the fee that is to be levied from the pupils of the Arabic, Persian, and English Classes, at one Rupee a month.

115. The Colingah Branch School will be opened to all classes of the community from the 15th of June next, and will
Colingah School. be organized upon the same scale and plan in all respects as the Colootollah Branch School.

116. The Council believe that the plan above detail-
Conclusion. ed, if approved, will carry into immediate effect the wishes of His Lordship.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRED. J. MOUAT,

Secretary Council of Education.

No. 181.

FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Dated Fort William, the 10th April, 1854.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal

GENERAL
Education.

No. 598, dated 10th March 1854.

„ 713½, 4th April 1854, with enclosure.

to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, noted on the margin, relative to the Presidency College which it was proposed to found at Calcutta.

2. His Lordship has read, with the highest interest and satisfaction, the admirable letter in which the Council have submitted their proposals regarding this College; and he has desired me to offer to the Council his acknowledgments of the ability and lucid completeness with which they have interpreted and embodied the views of the Government on this important subject.

3. To the Council's scheme, as a whole, the Governor is happy to give a prompt and full consent. A recommendation of it will immediately be addressed to the Government of India, by whom His Lordship hopes it will be submitted without delay to the Honorable Court.

4. His Lordship feels that the Council are so much better qualified than he can pretend to be for the task of organising a general system of College Education in India, that it is with much diffidence, and always with deference, that he offers remarks on any details which, after deliberation together, they have decided to suggest to the Government. There are, however, several points on which His Lordship ventures to doubt the expediency of their proposals.

5. The first of these is the proposal that Latin should form part of the College course. The Council will not be disposed to suspect His Lordship of undervaluing or contemning the Classical Education which is received in the Colleges of England. If, therefore, he offers an objection

to it here, it is solely because he does not think that, *for the present at least*, the Government system of education in India should include a course of ancient classics. The system, His Lordship conceives, should be calculated to bestow a thoroughly good and complete education in the practical and classical knowledge of England and of India; but he is of opinion that those who seek a complete instruction in ancient classics should still look for it in the seminaries and universities of England.

6. The Council propose to teach Latin in the College. This, however, is to give only the half of a classical course, and that half the worse half. His Lordship would take the liberty of advising that it will be better, *for the present*, to omit a classical professorship altogether. The proposed courses of English and Vernacular Literature, each having its difficulties and facilities peculiar to the two great classes of students who will frequent the College, will place those classes, as it seems to him, upon a perfectly fair and equal footing in the contest for diplomas or College honours.

7. His Lordship ventures further to deprecate the use in the Presidency College of those terms, which, in long lapse of time, have become familiar to English Universities, such as “bursaries,” “matriculation,” and the like. These terms are not descriptive, and it may be feared that the use of them here might tend to create misapprehension. His Lordship ventures to think that it will be safer to call the fee what it is, an entrance-fee, and to continue to designate the scholarships by the same sort of name as before.

8. With equal deference His Lordship would beg permission to express a doubt, whether the course of the last two years, being in all respects obligatory, is not heavier than ordinary Students would be able to bear; and to suggest whether it might not be so far modified as to make the Chemistry and Natural History lectures optional rather than compulsory.

9. His Lordship concurs with the Council in thinking that part of the proposed changes may be carried into effect during the next vacation. He is unable, however, to assent to the formal declaration of the new constitution of the College, until the approval of the Hon'ble Court shall be received. His Lordship trusts that this will not be withheld, or even delayed. But it would not be advisable to act upon it by anticipation.

10. The decision of the Trustees of the Hindoo College, communicated in the letter of the Council of Education, is public spirited and judicious. The Governor fully assents to the justice and propriety of recording the merit of the founders and supporters of the Hindoo College by a Tablet to be placed within that Institution.

11. The enclosure of your letter of the 4th instant is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. BEADON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX No. I.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF THE MUDRISSA.

Formation of an English School attached to the Calcutta Mudrissa, A. D. 1826.

In compliance with the wishes of the Governor General in Council, dated 12th May 1826, for introducing the study of the English language in the Calcutta Mudrissa, and quoted in the margin for reference, the Mudrissa

Committee passed the following resolution on the 3rd March 1829, "that immediate steps be taken for establishing an English Class in the institution. *Ordered* accordingly, that the Acting Secretary to the General Education Committee procure a competent teacher, and the requi-

"His Lordship in Council trusts confidently that the English classes may be successfully introduced as a regular prominent part of the system of tuition, and in the mean time I am directed to request that your Committee will not lose sight of an object to which Government justly attaches such great importance, and will avail yourselves of any opportunity that may offer, to encourage the above branch of study."

site introductory books for the above purpose."

Mr. J. J. Hawkins was selected to fill the post of teacher on a salary of 200 Rupees per mensem, and took charge of the School, consisting of 16 students, on the 3rd April 1829, commencing with Murray's Spelling Book, and Grammar and Exercises.

In August 1829 the strength of the English Class amounted to 42 students: the Class was composed of students of the Arabic Department (Jageerdars), and out-students admitted on application to the Secretary of the Mudrissa, without payment of schooling fees. It was at first suggested that a trifle should be exacted from each of the strangers, but the idea was abandoned, when the poverty in which most of the Mussulmen live became known. An assistant teacher, Mr. Webb, was appointed on a salary of Rupees 100 per month. The Vakeel of the King of Delhi enrolled himself as an English student.

The first Examination of the English Class consisting of 99 students was conducted on the 1st February 1830, by the Revd. T. Procter in the presence of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mr. H. Mackenzie, and the Revd. Dr. Mill, Principal, Bishop's

College. The examiner reported that the boys evinced a highly creditable proficiency, and several of them appeared to have made a far more rapid progress in their studies than is usually the case with English-born students after the same period of study; and, as an encouragement to the members of the first English Class, and to others, to persevere in the interesting pursuit they had so successfully begun, an award of Rupees 245 was bestowed on 17 boys of the English Class. Mr. Webb, assistant teacher, resigned in March 1830, and Mr. G. Rogers was appointed to fill his place on a salary of Rupees 100 per month.

In September 1830, Mr. Hawkins resigned his post as teacher, and Mr. Rochfort* was appointed in his stead on a salary of Rupees 200 per month.

The 2nd annual examination of the English Class, consisting of 65 students, took place on the 31st January 1831, by the Revd. T. Procter, A. D. 1831.

who reported generally, that the progress made by the students appeared very satisfactory, and highly creditable to those to whose immediate care their instruction was entrusted. The 1st Class at this period studied Gibbon's History of Rome, Geography of Europe, and Joyce's Scientific Dialogues.

On the 20th February 1831 the Mudrissa Committee passed a resolution to the effect that no person, unattached to the Mudrissa, whose age exceeded 12 years, should be admitted as a student in the English Department, unless he had attained to some degree of proficiency in the English language.

The next annual examination of the English Department took place on the 2nd July 1831. The Revd. T. Procter who was appointed Examiner, reported favorably of the Department, comprising 92 students, and recommended five students of the 1st Class to the favorable notice of the Committee. At this period there were Hindoo students studying English in this Institution.

The next annual examination took place on the 3rd July 1832: the Department consisted of 87 students. The Revd. T. Procter examined them, and recommended to the favorable notice of the Committee four students of the 1st Class. He also recommended seven students of the 2nd Class who had made very creditable progress since the last examination, in the English language. The Revd. Mr. Procter observed, that the general improvement of the classes strongly indicated the capability and diligence of the European instructors.

In October 1832, the Hindoo students were removed from the Department, and it was ordered that care should be taken in future to admit only the sons of respectable Mahomedans as students.

The next resolution passed by the Mudrissa Committee with regard to the encouragement of the study of English, was on the 20th February 1833. The Committee having taken into consideration the Secretary's report, and being desirous that due encouragement should be held out for extending the study of English among the students of the Mudrissa, resolved, "that the students be informed that, from the present date, they will be expected to study English, and that an increase of from two to five Rupees per mensem, according to proficiency shall be made to the Jageers of those who shall have attained a certain degree of proficiency at the next examination on the 1st July 1833. The Committee reserve the power of limiting the number of students to whom such additional pay will be granted. It is clearly to be understood that the study of English is in no account to interfere with the established studies of the Institution, nor will it ever be admitted as a plea for deficiency in any other branch of study."

* Now Principal of the Kishnaghur College.

The next examination of the English Department took place on the 20th July 1833, by the Rev. T. Procter; 45 students present. The 1st Class read passages from Hume's History of England, and the Pleasures of Hope, 2nd Class English Reader and Pope's Homer. The examiner recommended several students for stipends of 5, 4 and 3 Rupees per month, till next examination.

The Mudrissa Committee passed a resolution on the 26th April 1834 to the following effect:—"The Committee being of opinion that the time has arrived for encouraging more openly and decidedly the study of English in the Mudrissa, resolved that from the present date no student shall be elected to a scholarship, unless on the express condition of studying English as well as Arabic.

The next annual examination took place on the 8th July 1834, by the Revd. Mr. McQueen, the department consisting of 31 students. The studies of the 1st Class were Goldsmith's History of England, Universal History, Geography, and Problems on the Globes. The Examiner reported favorably of the 1st Class.

The next annual examination took place on the 1st July 1835 by the Revd. Mr. McQueen. The studies of the 1st Class were Goldsmith's History of England, Brief Survey of History, Geography, and the use of the Globes. The Examiner reported on the whole that the examination of this year, compared with that of 1834, was satisfactory. The classes generally had made considerable, though by no means remarkable, progress in Reading, Spelling, Parsing and in giving the meaning of English words.

On the 1st June 1836 the head master's salary was increased to Rupees 250 and the second master's to Rupees 150.

The next annual examination took place on the 5th December 1836 by the Revd. Mr. McQueen; present 103 students. The studies of the 1st Class were Goldsmith's History of England to the reign of Henry III., General History of Europe and Asia, Geometry, Euclid, Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra, questions on Natural Philosophy, the Solar system. In the first and second they appeared to have been tolerably well-grounded, in the third they failed in demonstrating successfully two propositions given to them, in the fourth they answered generally, with readiness and accuracy, the questions put to them. Their reading and parsing were very satisfactory, considering the time they have been under instruction, but their spelling was defective.

In July 1837 a third master was appointed, Mr. J. Ede, on a salary of Rupees 80 per month.

The next annual examination was held on the 1st December 1837. The Revd. Mr. McQueen examined. There were 150 students in the Department. There was only one pupil in the 1st Class named Obeydal Hossein, who was examined, and who showed the examiner an essay he had written on the "Study of History," which, if *bonâ fide* his own composition, was considered to be very creditable to him. The studies of the 1st and 2nd Classes were the same as those of the previous year. The Examiner recommended for

prizes several students who appeared to him to have made the most satisfactory progress in the various branches in which they were examined.

In June 1838 Obeydal Hossein was appointed fourth master on a salary of Rupees 40 per month. No examination for 1838 took place owing to certain important changes which had been introduced into the English Department. In November Mr. Ede resigned his appointment. The vacancy was not filled up.

In July 1840, the head master Mr. Rochfort was promoted, and Mr. Martin was probationally appointed to the head mastership on a salary of Rupees 200 per month.

In October Mr. Rogers, second master, left, and Mr. Bagley was appointed in his place.

The Committee restricted the admission of students to a certain age, and carefully classified the scholars, and arranged their studies.

Owing to the very little progress made by the students this year, and the recent date of the changes introduced, the Committee did not consider it necessary to hold a public examination.

An examination had however taken place since the last report of the Council was prepared, which evinced an increased desire on the part of the scholars to learn English, and a degree of energy and zeal on that of the new masters which promised favorable results.

In March 1841 Mr. Martin's pay was increased to Rupees 300, Mr. Bagley's to Rupees 200, and Obeydal Hossein's to Rupees 80. In September the third master died and Mr. C. T. Vaughan was appointed to his place.

Dr. Wise examined the English Department on the 26th October and reported as follows:—The progress of the School during the year was not great, but attention appeared to be continued to the pronunciation of the pupils, and to their learning well, rather than being taught superficially a number of subjects. He added however that the discipline of the School was much improved, and the attendance of the pupils more regular. The junior classes were also stated to be of a better age, and to pronounce better.

In 1842, Mr. Vaughan left, and Mr. Clinger was appointed third master.

The 1st Class was examined by Dr. J. Grant. The number of students in attendance was 7. The subjects of examination were History, Geography, Grammar, Translation, Dictation, and Lessons in Objects. Dr. Grant expressed his entire satisfaction.

Dr. Wise examined them in Mathematics, Arithmetic and Algebra, and reported that in the former the boys understood and explained the theory of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, in Algebra they were well taught up to simple equations. Their knowledge of Euclid was considerable, and reflected credit on Mr. Martin the head master.

In October 1843, Mr. Bagley, second master, left, and Mr. Vaughan was appointed to succeed him on Rupees 200 per month.

APPENDIX NO. I.

This year the Examiners were Dr. Mouat and Principal Kerr of the Hindoo Examination of College. Their reports were forwarded to the Deputy Governor, who directed a communication to be made, by the Secretary, Government of Bengal, to the Council of Education, of which the following abstract will exhibit the tenor and purport. The English Department was not so satisfactory as the Arabic. Only five Students in the College attended both the Oriental and English Departments. There was only one pay student, and the majority of the boys appeared to be the sons of petty shop-keepers, who scarcely allowed them to remain long enough at the College to acquire anything beyond a very elementary and imperfect knowledge of English. The remainder were sons of moonsiffs, pleaders, &c. Not one of the pupils was likely to turn out a superior English scholar, so that, the object originally contemplated, namely to afford a sound English education to the Mahomedan community, was in danger of being lost sight of, and the sum of Rupees 8,000 per annum, laid out for its accomplishment, most unprofitably expended.

The students of the English Department were examined this year by Dr. Mouat. Examination of Fifty-four students were examined. The 1st Class was not examined in detail as they were candidates for Senior Scholarships. They acquitted themselves with credit, exhibiting a marked improvement upon the previous year's progress. The 2nd Class who were candidates for Junior Scholarships were only subjected to a very general examination, and also acquitted themselves in a satisfactory manner. In August 1845, Mr. Vaughan, second master, was transferred to the Hindoo College, and his place was not filled up.

In January 1846 Mr. Martin, head master, left, and Mr. Twentyman was appointed to fill his place on a salary of Rupees 150 a month. Mr. Clinger, as second master, received a salary of Rupees 100.

The examination this year of 57 boys, who composed the Department, was conducted on the 6th, 7th, 12th and 21st August by Mr. Lodge, Inspector of Colleges and Schools, who reported that neither the examination passed, nor the progress made, during the previous year by the students of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes, was satisfactory. The 4th Class did well; a few boys likewise of the 5th Class did fairly; the rest could not advance properly under the existing system. Mr. Lodge recommended the amalgamation of the 1st and 2nd Classes, and of the 3rd and 4th with four of the best boys from the 5th.

In December 1846 Mr. Twentyman left, and Mr. Clinger was appointed head Examination of master and Moulvee Waheedoon, second master, on a salary of Rupees 80.

Mr. Lodge conducted the examination this year also, but forwarded no report as he left the Presidency on his tour of inspection. The award of prizes was therefore determined upon a special report of the head master, as to the relative proficiency of the best pupils.

Two students left the College to be employed in the Education Department, and four to study in the Medical College.

This year the examination, which was conducted by Dr. Mouat, commenced on Saturday the 7th August, and concluded on Tuesday the 10th. 1847-48.

The report on the whole was tolerably favorable; a few changes in the organization of the department were recommended and carried into effect.

In this year the second master's office was divided into two masterships, as the number of pupils in his class was considered to be too large to be efficiently taught by one master. Mr. Holyoake and Moonshee Wuheedoon Nubee were appointed, on salaries of Rupees 50 and 30 per month respectively. In December 1848, Mr. Holyoake second master, was sent away, and Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee appointed to fill his place.

Examination of 1848-49. The examination commenced on the 29th of August and was conducted by Messrs. Jones and Foggo. The examination commenced only three days after the long vacation of the fast of Ramzan. The report on the whole was favorable, and six students were recommended for prizes. In October 1849, Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee, second master, left, and Baboo Chooneelal Goopta was appointed to fill his place.

Examination of 1849-50. Mr. Sutcliffe was the Examiner of the English Department of the Mudrissa for this year. The first two classes, under the charge of Mr. Clinger, failed entirely in Euclid, and although they succeeded better in History and Reading, their ignorance of English was such as to incapacitate them from giving the explanations of passages in that language. The report spoke indifferently of the other classes, divided between Chooneelal and Deen Mahomed. Mr. Sutcliffe found fault with the number of divisions into which the department was subdivided, the consequence of which was that their masters could not well attend to all of them sufficiently long each day, to make the exertions felt at the end.

Examination of 1850-51. Principal Woodrow of La Martiniere, conducted the examination. The lower classes which required to be questioned in Oordoo, were taken by Dr. Sprenger, Principal of the College. The first class competed for Junior Scholarships, but were unsuccessful. Mr. Woodrow's report was on the whole favorable, as far as it went. Dr. Sprenger did not speak highly of the state of the department in regard to the matters examined into by him. Seven pupils were recommended by the examiners for prizes.

Ages of pupils and their social position in 1850.

"His Honor desires that the Council will include in their report a statement of the past history of the English School at the Mudrissa, as well as an account of its present condition, especially in reference to the ages of its scholars and their position in native society."

With reference to the extract in the margin from Mr. Officiating Under-Secretary Bayley's letter above alluded to, the following statement is submitted.

In 1850, the three classes of the department contained 44 pupils, whose ages varied in the 1st Class from 14 to 18, in the 2nd from 12 to 16, in the 3rd from 10 to 17 years.

Of their parents 18 were or had been in the service of the Government as sheristadars, vakeels, moonshees, &c., nine were merchants, including petty shop-keepers and traders; 13 land-holders; one was a private teacher; one moonshee; one a mookhtar; and one a hukeem. The land-holders were simply possessors of very small parcels of land, seldom exceeding an acre or two in extent:

Statement Exhibiting the cost of Establishment of the English School, amount of fees collected, and number of Pupils from 1829 to 1851.

YEARS.	Establishment.	Schooling fees.	No. of pupils.	REMARKS.
1829, ...	2300 0 0	0 0 0	99	Two masters engaged.
1830, ...	3600 0 0	0 0 0	65	
1831, ...	3600 0 0	0 0 0	92	
1832, ...	3720 0 0	0 0 0	87	One librarian and duftree.
1833, ...	3840 0 0	0 0 0	45	
1834, ...	3840 0 0	0 0 0	31	
1835, ...	3840 0 0	0 0 0	38	
1836, ...	5040 0 0	0 0 0	119	{ Salary of masters increased each 50.
1837, ...	5520 0 0	0 0 0	156	Third master appointed at 80.
1838, ...	5600 0 0	15 0 0	148	Fourth master at 40.
1839, ...	5500 0 0	61 0 0	90	
1840, ...	5220 0 0	0 0 0	128	
1841, ...	6210 0 0	0 0 0	103	{ Salaries of masters increased to 300, 200, 80.
1842, ...	6210 0 0	0 0 0	94	
1843, ...	6210 0 0	0 0 0	102	
1844, ...	6210 0 0	106 0 0	54	
1845, ...	5210 0 0	358 0 0	37	Two masters this year.
1846, ...	3360 0 0	410 0 0	42	{ Head master's salary reduced to 150, and second master increased to 100.
1847, ...	3216 0 0	552 0 0	64	{ Third master appointed at 30. Second master reduced to 50.
1848, ...	3216 0 0	764 0 0	63	
1849, ...	3216 0 0	643 0 0	45	
1850, ...	4551 0 0	495 0 0	38	
1851, ...	4565 0 0	519 0 0	47	
Total, ..	103794 0 0	3923 0 0	1787	

(True Copy,)

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary, Council of Education.

APPENDIX Nos. II. AND III.

DISTURBANCE IN THE MUDRISSA.

By a resolution of the Council of Education dated the 26th of April last, No. XXXIV., a Committee, consisting of the undersigned and the late Hon'ble President, was appointed to inquire into, and report on.

First.—The causes which led to the secession of the students from the Mudrissa.

Second.—The measures taken by the Principal, since the order of the Council of the 5th of April.

2. For the purpose of this inquiry the Committee assembled at the Mudrissa daily (except Fridays and Sundays) for three weeks from the 28th April to the 17th May, and examined personally the Principal, the Ameen, most of the professors of the College, and some respectable and influential members of the Mahomedan community in Calcutta.

3. The evidence of these persons, taken down at the time in the hand-writing of the late Hon'ble President, and other documents laid before the Committee numbered from 1 to 24, are now submitted to the Council.

4. The Hon'ble President, who took a deep and active interest in the inquiry, undertook to prepare a draft of the Committee's report, and it is greatly to be regretted, that owing to other numerous and more pressing calls upon his time he was unable to fulfil his intentions; for there can be no doubt that he would have enabled the Committee to present the facts elicited in the course of their inquiry so ably and perspicuously, as materially to aid the Council in coming to a decision on the whole question before them.

5. In consequence, however, of the lamented death of Mr. Bethune, the duty of reporting the results of the inquiry has devolved upon us. The time that has elapsed since it was held, and other considerations, demand that our report should be as brief as possible.

6. There can be little doubt that the remote cause of the occurrences that took place at the Mudrissa on the 4th and 5th of April last, was a spirit of dissatisfaction, arising out of an indistinct apprehension of a design on the part of the authorities, to introduce innovation in the constitution, studies and customs of the College, and thereby to injure the Mahomedan religion. This feeling may perhaps be traced to the abolition of the religious offices of Khuteeb and Mouzzim, shortly after the death of the late Ameen, Hafiz Ahmed Kubeer; but, it was aggravated by other accidental circumstances, such as the appointment of Dr. Sprenger as Principal, and of Moulvee Sadududdeen as Ameen, the former being known to have expressed

opinions unfavorable to the existing state of learning and discipline, both in this College, and in the Mudrissa at Hooghly; and the latter being regarded as an inter-loper, and suspected of little zeal for the Mahomedan faith.

7. The influence of superstition too was not wanting to confirm the general alarm, in which both professors and students seem equally to have partaken. A person is said to have dreamed that some great calamity was about to befall the College, and to have urged the professors and students solemnly to repeat the form of prayer prescribed in the Koran for averting it. His injunctions were neglected, until the dream seemed to have been in some measure fulfilled by the removal of Colonel Riley, the death of the late Ameen, and the abolition of the religious offices already mentioned; and it was not until they heard that Dr. Sprenger had been appointed Principal, and that the selection of the new Ameen would be left to him, that at the renewed instigations of the dreamer, they performed the solemn office within the walls of the College.

8. To account for the degree to which such an alarm was likely to excite the minds of the professors and students, it must be mentioned and borne in mind, that for many years past the Mudrissa had been regarded by them and by the Mahomedans generally, more as a College of Divinity, and a place for the performance of religious observances, than as a mere place of secular learning; that the Mussalmans of Calcutta, or rather those of the Soonee sect, to whom the privileges of the College have been of late exclusively confined, have been in the habit of resorting to the College in large numbers for prayer, not only in the great religious festivals of the Ramzan and the two Eeds, but also weekly on Fridays; that on these occasions the late Ameen Hafiz Ahmed Kubeer, usually, if not invariably, officiated as Imam, and that it has also been customary to bring the corpses of deceased Mussulmen to the College, in order that the funeral ceremony might be performed there, in the presence of the professors and students, and on some occasions to send for the professors and students to private houses for the same purpose.

9. This state of things, together with a most lax discipline, a system of study regulated entirely by the Mahomedan professors and by the students themselves, and a variety of other abuses, seems to have existed unchecked for many years, and to have flourished at the time of Dr. Sprenger's arrival. It was never reported to the Council by Dr. Sprenger, nor does he appear to have communicated to the Council the plans of reform which he entered upon with much zeal and determination, but hastily and without that degree of fore-thought and discretion, which the occasion required.

10. The proximate causes of the secession, as alleged by the professors and by the students in the memorials which they have presented, are—

1st. That Dr. Sprenger had prohibited the practice of bringing corpses to the Mudrissa, for the purpose of having the funeral ceremony read over them.

2nd. That he had required the professors and students to attend study for four consecutive hours each day, allowing only one interval of ten minutes or a quarter of an hour during that time, and that he had directed that students who did not attend their classes punctually at the appointed hour, should be returned as absent.

3rd. That he had discontinued the study of certain Arabic books, especially those of Mybuzee and Sudra on Physical Science, and that he had required the

students to read a work on Natural Philosophy in Oordoo, with Mr. Lawler, the master of the Anglo-Arabic Class.

11. In regard to the first point it appeared on inquiry that though the practice of bringing corpses to the College had then ceased, yet the prohibition of the Principal was simply that the students should not join in the Jenazah during the hours of study. A written order to this effect is recorded. It seemed however to be the general impression that the Principal had prohibited the ceremony within the College altogether, but it is quite possible that his meaning may have been either misunderstood or wilfully misrepresented. The order as it stands, is a very proper one.

12. The second allegation of the students, gives them no just ground of complaint. On Dr. Sprenger's arrival he found that one-half of the students attended the Moulvee's lectures during the first two hours of study, and that they then went about their business and were succeeded in the class rooms by the other half. Besides this, the returns of attendance were irregularly kept, and every student who attended the class room, however late, or for however short a time, was entered as present. It is pretended that an interval of a quarter of an hour in the midst of four hours is insufficient for the necessary purposes of so large a number of students, but this is a mere excuse. The real cause of dissatisfaction on this score is that the students are obliged to attend in the class rooms for four hours daily instead of two, and are thereby deprived of a certain portion of the time which they used to devote to the teaching of classes of their own, at private houses. Here again the proceedings of the Principal are entirely to be approved.

13. The third allegation is perfectly true. Whatever may be the literary or scientific merits of the works that have been discontinued by Dr. Sprenger, it is

* Some time previously Dr. Sprenger had verbally stated to the Acting Ameen that the works of Mybuzee and Sudra should be discontinued, but no order to that effect was given. The students of Moulvee Ibrahim's class remonstrated in writing against the discontinuance of these books, and on the remonstrance being referred to the Moulvee for his opinion, he wrote on it that the books were an essential part of Science and ought therefore to be read.

certain that they have formed a part of the course of study at the Mudrissa since its foundation; and that they were regarded with attachment and veneration by the whole scholastic body. It is also certain Dr. Sprenger, without reporting the matter to the Council, and without consulting the professors,* on the subject, summarily directed that these books should no longer be read, and directed the students to attend

Mr. Lawler, the Anglo-Arabic Master, for an hour a day for the purpose of reading with him a treatise on Natural Philosophy in Oordoo.

14. The publication of this order was the signal for the outbreak. It was felt as a most obnoxious order.

1st. Because of the discontinuance of Mybuzee and Sudra.

2nd. Because of having to substitute the philosophy of the present day for the philosophy of the dark ages.

3rd. Because of having to read in Oordoo instead of Arabic.

4th. Because of having to read Oordoo and Philosophy, with Mr. Lawler, an Eurasian and a Christian.

It was hardly less distasteful to the professors than to the students. But the professors, though they thought the order an improper one, and foresaw the consequences to which it was likely to lead, made no remonstrance against it, but signed the Order Book in token of acquiescence. This error was a grave one, and is hardly excused by the fact that they were not previously consulted by the Principal.

15. When the symptoms of rebellion began to show themselves in the class rooms, and immediately afterwards when the students tumultuously assembled in the College premises to join in a petition to the Principal, it was in the power of the professors, and especially of Ajeeb Ahmed, the brother-in-law and temporary successor of Hafiz Ahmed Kubeer (though at that time only a professor) to prevent matters from proceeding to extremities. But, in fact, they sympathized with the pupils, and though they had lacked courage themselves, to remonstrate, they were not averse to the course taken by the students, and hoped that as on a former occasion, it might succeed.

16. The petition of the students was presented by them to the Ameen, Moulvee Sadududdeen, on Friday the 14th April. It was an improper petition, and was presented in an unbecoming and insolent manner by a large body of the students. The Ameen tried in vain to dissuade them, and so then did two of the professors, Moulvees Busheeruddeen and Jowad Ali, who were present. The Ameen took the petition to the Principal who declined giving any order on it, but said that he would report the whole matter to the Council. The Ameen returned with this answer to the students, who were greatly excited, and the next morning instead of attending their classes as usual at 6 o'clock, left the College in a body. When the Principal arrived, the College was empty.

17. It was the duty of the Principal when he received this petition from the Ameen, to proceed immediately to the College and call the students before him. He should himself have pointed out to them the irregularity of their conduct, and have required them to return to their obedience. And he might at the same time have expressed his readiness to listen to and report to the Council any representations temperately worded, and submitted in regular and becoming form, either from the students or the professors. The Ameen was an object of suspicion and dislike to the students, and the verbal message communicated through him, (even if correctly repeated) was not likely to divert them from the head-strong and foolish course they had taken.

18. We now come to the measures taken by the Principal after the students left the College.

19. After some conversation with the head Moulvee, Mahomed Wujeeb, Dr. Sprenger left the College, and in the course of the day reported to the Hon'ble President what had occurred. A special meeting of the Council was held the same afternoon, when it was resolved that all the students whose names were attached to the memorial should be dismissed, and that those among them who were scholars should forfeit their scholarships, but that power should be left with Dr. Sprenger to re-admit those who appeared worthy of the indulgence, and who expressed contrition and their readiness to conform to the rules of the Institution.

20. Dr. Sprenger returned to the College during the day, but as the professors and most of the students were still absent, and those students who were there had shut themselves up in their rooms, nothing was done.

The resident students, it appears, returned to the College when the Principal had gone, and in the evening behaved with great insolence to the Ameen, who reported to the Principal that night, that they had re-entered the College by force.

21. On Sunday morning the Principal went to the College, and had all the students assembled in the College Hall. He did not himself meet or speak to the students, his reason being that they were reported by the Ameen to have been extremely insolent to him, when they presented the petition. In fact, Dr. Sprenger had no personal communication with the students collectively throughout the whole affair. He had not then received the written order of the Council passed on the previous day in his presence, but he told the Ameen his understanding of it, and the Ameen translated it into Persian, and took and read it to the assembled students.

22. This written order sets forth that the Council had directed the expulsion of all the students who had put their names to the petition, and directs accordingly that the students be immediately turned out of the College, together with their effects, and not be allowed to return, and that the College be for the present closed. The order further states that those who wish to be re-admitted must present a written request and will be allowed to return; that there will be another examination on the 15th April, and that Scholarships will be awarded.

23. This order did not satisfy the students who pronounced it to be a forgery, and made use of insolent language and threats. The Principal left the College a little before 8 o'clock, and the Ameen also went away at the same time, from fear of violence, but shortly returned. The Ameen had no further communication with the students, but learned from the Nazir that they had not left the College, and were threatening violence, and this he reported to the Principal. The Principal then obtained a letter from the Chief Magistrate, authorizing the Superintendent of Police to assist in the expulsion of the students. With this he proceeded to the College, and went to the room of Abdoollah Beharee, one of the ringleaders, and required him to leave the College. This he immediately did, and as the others were also preparing to leave, the Principal was satisfied there would be no resistance, and returned home. This was about 3 p. m. In the evening the Ameen reported that most of the students had left the Mudrissa, and that he had permitted the others to stay as they could find no accommodation elsewhere.

24. On Monday morning the Principal came to the College at 6 a. m., and found a great many of the students still in the College. He was displeased with the Ameen for having permitted them to return. The Principal and the Ameen then went to the students' rooms, and one of them, on being desired to remove his effects, refused, saying that he had no place to remove them to. The Principal then ordered the College servants to remove the property of one of the students who immediately went away, saying "I make you reponsible for my property." The Principal then ordered the gates to be closed and sent for the Police. Mr. Law came, and in the course of half an hour all the students had left the College with their property.

25. About the same time certain Mahomedan gentlemen came to the College to intercede with the Principal, on the part of the students, and to obtain their pardon and restoration to their Scholarships. He told them that the only conditions on which the students could be re-admitted were that they should come separately, confess their guilt, and point out the ringleaders. And this he repeated afterwards on several occasions.

26. Nothing further occurred during that week, except that a few students applied for re-admission and were re-admitted.

27. On Monday, the 14th April, the Principal put up a notice at the College requiring all expelled students who wished to be re-admitted to present themselves on or before Thursday the 17th, and stating that no notice would be taken of petitions preferred after that date.

28. On the 17th April a petition signed by 102 students was presented to the Principal, in which they offered to return to the College, provided they were assured that the old system of study would be followed, and the practices of their religion observed as before, but that otherwise they would await the result of a petition they had made direct to the Council. This petition was referred by the Principal to the late Hon'ble President, by whose written directions a notice was put up on the same day, stating that no notice could be taken of any petition proceeding from a body of students in a state of open resistance, but that, as they might have supposed that the College would not be finally closed against them, while their petitions remained unanswered, the period for re-admission would be extended to Monday, the 21st April. The Hon'ble President at the same time read these directions to Abdul Luteef, one of the gentlemen who had interceded for the students, and under whose advice they were believed to be acting.

29. Fifty-four of the students applied for re-admission. They were required by the Principal to sign a declaration to the following effect:—"We did not sign the petition which the rebellious students presented to the Council, nor did we give our permission to attach our signatures to it." Twenty of them signed it. They were also required to state whether they had signed the petition presented to the Principal, what part they had taken in the proceedings, what they knew of the proceedings of others, and what had taken place since their expulsion. Those who had signed neither of the petitions were re-admitted. The rest, thirteen in number, were rejected. Three of these signed the declaration above-

* One of these three was afterwards admitted.

mentioned, but were not believed.* Those who applied for re-admission did so on the clear understanding that they

must conform to the future rules of the College.

30. A mass of evidence has been taken regarding the proceedings of the students after they left the College, and the advice and encouragement they then received from the influential Mahomedan residents, and from the professors, but this, though important in itself, is not immediately relevant to our inquiry.

31. The Principal ought himself to have explained the orders of the Council to the students, to have pointed out to them the error and folly of their proceedings, to have assured them that their representations, if properly and respectfully made,

would meet with due attention, and to have used his influence to induce them to return to obedience, without requiring conditions unauthorized by the Council. If this had been done even at the eleventh hour, it seems most likely that the final expulsion of so many misguided young men would not have followed. The students were in a state of great excitement, and were believed by the Principal to be acting at the instigation of one or more of the professors, rather than of their own free will. A few words of calm remonstrance and friendly persuasion at such a time could hardly have failed to produce a good effect, and certainly ought to have been tried. But the Principal deliberately held no direct communication with the students, he delivered the orders of the Council through the Ameen in writing, and in harsh and severe terms; no *locus penitentiae* was allowed to the students, and difficulties were thrown in the way of their admission, which the Council did not contemplate.

32. The Principal believed in the existence of a conspiracy among the professors and students against himself and the Ameen, a belief which exasperated him against those whom he suspected of hostility, and led him to place more reliance on the representations of the Ameen than they seem to have deserved.

33. We think that all the students who applied on or before the 21st April, for re-admission, ought to be re-admitted. The rest have placed themselves beyond the pale of consideration by continued recusancy.

34. We also think that the professors, and especially Moulvee Ajeeb Ahmud, should be severely reprimanded.

First.—For their omission to represent to the Principal what they considered in his orders, as improper and likely to be injurious to the welfare of the College.

Secondly.—For their omission to report to him the feeling that existed among the students on the subject.

Thirdly.—For omitting to use their influence to prevent the students from committing an act of insubordination, and for tacitly, if not actively, in secret, encouraging them in their culpable conduct, both before and after the act was committed.

35. The changes which the Principal has introduced into the course of study, and the rules of admission do not properly come within the scope of our inquiry.

(Signed) F. J. HALLIDAY.

" CECIL BEADON.

" " J. FORSYTH.

Upon the above report, being presented to, and discussed, at a Meeting of the Council of Education, it was

ORDERED : That the Council adopt and entirely concur in the views and recommendations of the Committee, and direct that a copy of the report be forwarded to Dr. Sprenger for his information and guidance.

That the Principal assemble the whole of the Moulvees and teachers, at such time as he may deem most fit, and read to them a translation of those parts which specially refer to their conduct in the matter, and communicate to them the displeasure of the Council at their not exercising the authority and influence which a teacher ought always to possess over his pupils, in maintaining order and discipline, and without which he is quite unfit for his high and responsible office.

The Principal will especially single out Moulvee Ajeeb Ahmud, and in the presence of his colleague intimate to him the extreme displeasure of the Council, at the whole line of proceeding adopted by him in the transactions referred to. To him as having for some time held the office of Ameen, the Council looked for a greater share of activity and zeal in repressing and bringing to the notice of the Principal all disorderly, improper and insubordinate conduct on the part of the pupils, than from any other officer in the institution; whereas his proceedings indicate a sympathy with and a more than tacit encouragement of the disgraceful transactions which have brought discredit on the Institution, that would have fully warranted the infliction of the severest punishment. The length of time however which has elapsed since the rebellion, with the previous long services of Ajeeb Ahmud in the Institution, have induced the Council to mitigate the punishment they would otherwise have visited him with. They are not without hope that the leniency and forbearance he has experienced on the present occasion, will show him the absolute necessity of so regulating his future conduct, as to prove that he is deserving of the indulgence shown him, and that he is anxious to afford every aid, both by precept and example, to the authorities of the Institution in maintaining order and discipline.

Concerning the other points referred to in the Mudrissa correspondence, spécial instructions will be communicated hereafter.

(True Copy.)

F. J. MOUAT,
Secy., Council of Education.

APPENDIX No. IV.

PLAN OF STUDY FOR THE MUDRISSA.

The object of the Mudrissa can neither be to keep up antiquated prejudices nor to give sanction to superstitions condemned even by the Islam, nor
General Remarks. to encourage purely dialectical pursuits, yet the system of study now followed in Mahomedan Colleges leads to these ends. It is in fact precisely the same as the one which was in vogue in Europe during the darkest ages, and it produces the same results.

The sophistries of dialectics learned in a sacred language puff up the professors with conceit, render them hostile to every thing practical or founded on experience, and extinguish in them the sense for art or beauty and blunt the sentiment of equity and morality.

In Constantinople and Cairo the necessity of reforming the old system of education has been felt, though the rulers being themselves Mahomedans have been brought up in it. How great are, therefore, the claims of the public, for an enlightened system of study in a Mudrissa which is supported and controlled by the English Government. As the present condition of this Institution is precisely the same as that of the schools of learning during the middle ages, the safest guide in reforming is history. We must introduce improvements analogous to those which produced the revival of learning in Europe. These means deserve the more commendation, because they are gradual.

The great object is to lead the Mussulmans from the absurd subtilities of dialectics and metaphysics, to the study of the sciences of experience. This is the improvement which was so powerfully advocated by the immortal Bacon.

The schoolmen, not contented with proscribing the study of history of nature, and of every science founded in fact, perverted other sciences which are useful in themselves, like Grammar and Natural Philosophy, and their spirit pervades every branch of knowledge.

Three methods present themselves for eradicating it; one is to leave scholastic studies for those who are not fit for any thing better, and to instruct intelligent young men exclusively in European sciences. This method is followed in Turkey and Egypt, but the results are not such as to invite to imitation. Moreover, it is not applicable to this Mudrissa. We should either be obliged entirely to abolish the study of dialectic theology, which has hitherto been exclusively followed in it, and thus virtually abolish the Mudrissa, or to have two distinct establishments.

The second course is that followed by Dr. Ballantyne in the Benares College. He takes what is valuable in the antiquated science, and refutes what is erroneous, and thus attacks the schoolmen on their own ground. To carry out such a system requires most extraordinary efforts, and its success must therefore depend upon the life and activity of the individual who originated it. Moreover, I doubt whether an

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English dress would be more welcome to a Mussulman, if it was made up of the old rags of his own garments.

The third method, is to cultivate Arabic and Persian as a philological pursuit, and to teach the pupils first the elements of Modern Sciences, and then the corresponding scholastic theories. This being the plan which I have the honor to recommend, I beg leave further to enter on it.

PHILOLOGY.

During the middle ages, Latin was cultivated in Europe, precisely in the same manner, and with the same results, as Arabic is taught in purely Mussulman schools. It was the *lingua franca* of the learned class in Europe, who considering themselves as one family, of whatever country they might be, called themselves *Latini*, and looked down with contempt on the *lingua vulgares* or Vernacular tongues, and on those who did not know the learned language. Their Latin was most corrupt, and they were totally ignorant of the elegant compositions of the Romans yet the student by his being able to repeat some mysterious Latin sentences, obtained the great object of his ambition; he was considered by the vulgar, for whom all learning was inaccessible, as endowed with almost supernatural knowledge. The first step towards the revival of letters in Europe was the introduction of the Classics in schools; the Latin and Greek languages were now cultivated as philological pursuits, and the Vernacular became the vehicle of instruction. The methods in which the Latin was cultivated in Europe, and in which Arabic is studied at present in all Mohamedan countries are so entirely identical, that I need to make no further comments on the subject. In order however not to appear to underrate the philological attainments of the Moulvees, in comparing them with the schoolmen of the middle ages, I beg leave to quote the opinion of Mr. Lumsden.

“ While an Indian Moulvee is able to expound, with no contemptible skill, the opinion maintained by Arabic writers on the most obtruse questions of Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Law, Metaphysics and abstract Theology, he has little knowledge of Arabic idiom, and has acquired a very limited command of words. Of History he can hardly be said to know any thing, and the great body of Arabic poetry is utterly beyond the reach of his attainments.”

Much has already been done towards rendering the study of Arabic a purely philological pursuit, by the illustrious Lumsden and others, and the Mahomedans are so well inclined towards such a change, that we need not to apprehend any dissatisfaction on their part, if we fully carry out this plan.

For this purpose, it is in the first place essential to render the Grammatical studies more easy, to vernacularize them, to illustrate them by examples, and to give to the students whilst they study Grammar, exercises in translating into Arabic and *vice versa*. Let them begin the study of Arabic by reading the *Destural Mobtadie*, the *Sarf Meer* and *Noho Meer*, which are three very well-written treatises on Etymology and Syntax explained in Persian; let every rule which occurs in these books be illustrated with several examples (we require a new edition for this purpose) and let them read at the same time the Arabic selections, which have been collected by

the Revd. T. Thomason and published by the Calcutta School Book Society. After the pupils have thus acquired the elements of the language, let them read Kuleelawd Dumna, one of the most ancient Arabic books of which we have a very carefully made edition by Silverstre de Sacy, or some similar work, and then they ought to proceed to study the most elegant books in the Arabic language, *i. e.*, the Koran with the commentary of two Jalals or Baydhawee, and the Mishkats or Tayseer. Without an intimate acquaintance with these two works, the study of Arabic is incomplete. I therefore consider it most essential that these books be re-introduced as school books into the Mudrissa, more particularly as experience proves, that if they are not read at school, they are read by but very few persons at home. The only way to account for their being proscribed is that they bear on their face the name of religious books. But, is it not inconsistent to neglect them for this reason, whilst the study of the obscure and absurd casuistry of the Shara Wikayah and the Hidayah, two-thirds of which treat on prayers, purifications, and other purely theological subjects is sanctioned, and it may be said is the object for which this Mudrissa is kept up?

After the study of the Mishkat, the pupils may advance to the seven suspended poems and the Hameisah, which will complete their course on the Belles Lettres of the Arabians.

It is not sufficient to introduce better authors, but the books now in use, the study of which is detrimental to the health of the mind, must gradually be discontinued, or at least taught at a stage when the mind is more formed and when they do less harm. I therefore beg to recommend that only the following dialectic treatises on Grammar be read, and not by beginners but by more advanced students, the Sharh Miat Amil, 2 the Marah al arwah or the Mishbah or the Shafuyah, 3 the Sharh Molla (the study of this book ought to be abolished as soon as possible, it being the acme of absurdity,) 4 the Mokhtasaral Ma'any or Rhetoric.

THE VERNACULAR.

Nothing is more important than the cultivation of the Vernacular. No nation has ever been great with locked up science in a dead or foreign language. The vernacularizing of science has released Europe from the thralldom of priest Government, and is the basis of Modern civilization. The Oordoo language, which the Mussulmans of Bengal consider their Vernacular, and which is indeed the only idiom which is spoken by the educated classes all over India, deserves particular attention, and it is the more necessary that it be taught in the Mudrissa, because we cannot expect for many years to come that the natives will have sense enough to make it the basis of their private instruction. In Delhie and Agra, though the Oordoo is spoken with great purity, it is taught in the Government Colleges, how much more is it necessary that it be studied in Calcutta where it is much degenerated?

Should the Council not think proper to introduce Hindustanee books, two days in the week may be set aside in the Persian classes, for translating from Persian into Oordoo and from Oordoo into Persian, and the rule may be framed that each pupil have a copy book, in which in his leisure hours he is to enter the exercises in a good hand, and that no pupil shall receive a Junior Scholarship, or be promoted into the higher classes, whose book of Oordoo exercises is not in good order.

This plan will have the advantage that the pupils accustom themselves to neatness and regularity in their writing, which is of great value in every station of life, particularly in a subordinate one.

PERSIAN.

I beg leave to recommend that Persian be taught in the Mudrissa for two reasons *first*, what is now called Persian is a very corrupt jargon; it therefore becomes a duty for the principal educational establishment for the Mahomedans, to improve it; *secondly*, if we fix a high standard for the admission of pupils, they will come to us at an age at which they have lost all elasticity of mind and the main object of the Mudrissa must be to mould the Mahomedan mind in a modernized form without changing the elements of their civilization, viz., language, religion, &c. It will however now be absolutely necessary, (though it appears to me desirable) that the elementary Persian books be read in the Mudrissa. It may be made a rule that no pupil be admitted who is not thoroughly grounded in the Gulistan, Anwari Sohayly, and Yusofozaheykha. Two courses of Persian, under this condition, will be sufficient. In the first, pupils ought to apply themselves to Persian, and Oordoo camposition, *i. e.*, to learn and practice the rules of letter-writing in Oordoo and Persian, and in the second, they ought to study Persian and Oordoo poetry: for the former course I would recommend as school books, the Inzha' Fayzrason, the Qusha Khaleefa, and Akhlaki Naziree, or Akhlah or Jalalee, and for the second we want a well-chosen Anthology from Persian poets with short biographical notices. In want of such a book a part of the Sekundernamah, and of the Dewan of Hafiz, and the Tahfatool-irakayn may be read.

INTRODUCTION OF MODERN SCIENCES.

We usually start from the erroneous supposition that, as there is so much enjoyment in the perception of truth, only a hint is required for persons who have received a false education, to bring them over to our opinion (which we consider as truth.) Experience however teaches that nothing is more painful for weak eyes, which have long been in the dark, than sudden exposure to the light. The same is the case with persons trained to a peculiar way of thinking. Most of them are so bigottedly attached to their views, that they would rather lose their lives, than be convinced of their errors.

We must, therefore, be prepared to meet with much opposition to the introduction of Modern Sciences; they must be introduced gradually, and in the least distasteful manner, teaching in the beginning only those, the advantage of which is self-evident and which are of practical use, as Geography and Natural Philosophy; but it is at the same time necessary, that the authorities be unflinching, and insist that as much as may be introduced be properly taught and studied.

Many years ago Geometry, Algebra, and Arithmetic were introduced in the Calcutta and Hooghly Mudrissas, but lest these sacred places might be profaned by the intrusion of a thinking man, Moulvees have been appointed to teach them, and in spite of common sense the books on Arithmetic and Algebra have been translated into barbarous Arabic. (To see the absurdity imagine that Euclid was taught in Greek at Cambridge.) The consequence is, that it may be asserted without fear of

contradiction that neither this nor the Hooghly Mudrissa ever turned out a pupil who could solve a problem of the third book of Euclid, or an example of a compound rule of three ! If the Council should come to the decision that every *student* in the Mudrissa shall in future study English, Modern Sciences will of course be taught through the medium of this language. But to make English an obligatory study would be illiberal and superfluous, since most pupils who are likely to make any progress in it are of their own accord anxious to learn it. It will therefore be necessary that as in the Delhie College one or two well-qualified teachers of European Sciences be appointed, and that the pupils be instructed through the medium of their own language Hindustani, and that no pupil can enter a higher class, or obtain a prize or certificate, who has not devoted himself to the study of sciences. I should recommend that Ram Chundra, who has translated several mathematical works into Oordoo, be appointed. The enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. DeMorgan shows what mathematicians in Europe think of his attainments.

It will however in the beginning be advisable, that European Science (with the exception of Geometry) be taught chiefly in the Junior Department, and that in the Senior Department, the corresponding Arabic Sciences be cultivated. It is safer to take the antidote before the poison, than after. If the students learn the modern system of Natural Philosophy in Junior classes, the absurdities of Maybazée, if taught in the Senior Department, will only have a historical interest for them. The same is the case with reference to Astronomy, &c.

ENGLISH.

The pupils of the English Department have submitted an application to be permitted to devote part of their time to the study of Persian. Most of the pupils of the Junior classes of the Oriental Department, in their turn, are anxious to combine the study of the English language and literature with that of their own, and many have left the Mudrissa, because they cannot be efficiently instructed in English. In our days the education of a Mahomedan Gentleman is incomplete, if he does not know English, as well as Persian, and I therefore trust that the Council of Education will think proper to accede to the wishes of the pupils, which may be considered as those of their parents, and merge the English Department into the Anglo-Arabic.

This measure, if adopted, will make it very desirable, I might say indispensable, that the elements of Persian be taught in the Mudrissa in order to enable us to admit the pupils young, for experience shows that the natives who do not begin the study of English at an early age, make very rarely any progress, and they never acquire a good pronunciation. To teach English to young boys has another advantage. If the natives learn English from childhood, their ideas become English. Supposing that we do not teach Persian at all or only the higher books of Persian, the pupils come to us at too advanced an age for the study of English. For these reasons it is also desirable that the study of English be chiefly confined to the junior classes.

Great irregularity is caused by pupils of the Oriental Department attending the class of Mr. Lawler. They neither can keep up with their own classes, nor do they make much progress in English. The following seems to be the best way to remedy this evil. The Oriental studies in the subjoined scheme, are thus calculated, that

every pupil can master one class in a year. Those who wish to learn English at the same time, might stay two years in the same class, and give up half their Oriental studies the first year, and attend to them the second. The introduction of Persian also renders it necessary to extend the period during which a pupil is allowed to remain in the Mudrissa to eight years, and for those who learn English to ten.

I take further the liberty to recommend that the standard for Scholarships be changed, and that in the system of awarding them some alteration may be made. The best plan appears to me, would be, if at the commencement of each term, every Professor were to begin the course of study laid down for his class, and if he were to distribute the subject so as to get through it by the end of the term. Only such pupils as attend the class the first time (unless they study English) ought to be eligible for Scholarships or Prizes. The most distinguished of each of the four first classes to receive Senior, and the most distinguished of each of the 5th, 6th and 7th classes to receive Junior Scholarships, and the most distinguished of the three last classes as well as good pupils of the seven first classes, who however are not deemed to deserve scholarships, to have claims to prizes. If this system were adopted, there would be but one examination for all, and those who have been most distinguished during the year, would be sure of their reward. Moreover it would be a stimulus for the teachers to exert themselves, for each of them would be naturally anxious that his pupils be more successful than those of his neighbour.

I beg also to recommend, that no pupil be eligible for admission into a higher class, who does not give a satisfactory examination in all the branches of instruction, of the lower classes.

The following is a table of the classes and books which have been recommended in the preceding pages.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

1st Class—Maximum age, 25 years.

1 Hamásah, 2 Hidâyah, 3 Farâyz, 4 remaining portion of Mohptazer al Muânee, 5 Tashreeh al Aftah or Astronomy (Ptolemaic System).

2nd Class—Maximum age, 24 years.

1 Hidâyah, 2 Shashee on the Osul, 3 seven Moallukah and Haonâsah, 4 Maybodzre, 5 Mokhtazar al ma'únee or Talkhees.

3rd Class—Maximum age, 23 years.

1 Mishkat or Taysur, 2 Sharh W. Kiyah, 3 Kobhee, 4 Jâun at tawareekh, 5 Euclid.

4th Class—Maximum age, 22.

1 Sarh Mollot or Hafaijah, 2 Tayseer, Bazzawee or Jolalayn, 3 I sagoze and Sharh Tuhzeeb, 4 Jaun al tawarako, 5 Euclid.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

5th Class—Maximum age, 21 years.

1 Sharh Miat Amil, 2 Misbuh or Murah alarwah or Sofiyah, 4 Kabla wa deirinah in Arabic, and parts of the Nafhutol yeman, 5 Tytler's Universal History, 6 Natural Philosophy, 7 Algebra and Plane Trigonometry.

6th Class—Maximum age, 19 years.

1 Dustoor al Mobtadee, 2 Surf Meer and Naha Meer, 3 Montakhahat Arabic, 4 Tytler's Universal History in Urdu, 5 Algebra, 6 Introduction to Natural Philosophy.

7th Class—Maximum age, 17 years.

1 1st Part of the Sekunder Namah, 2 Part of the Dewanee Hafiz, 3 the Imam Bukht, Urdu Selection, 4 Tytler's Universal History, 5 Introduction to Natural Philosophy.

8th Class—Maximum age, 15 years.

1 Inoha Fayz Ragan, 2 Inshakhuleefah, 3 Akhlahe Mohsinee or Nasiree, 4 Marshman's History of India.

It will be useful to change some of the books named in this scheme, as soon as we may have good editions of better ones.

In addition to these eight classes, which correspond to the classes which always existed, I would recommend that two preparatory Persian classes be founded for the reasons stated above, superintended by two monitors at 20 rupees each: such two classes are at least as a temporary arrangement (say for two years) indispensable, if the pupils now in the English Department are allowed to study Persian because many of them do not know the elements of Persian. Moreover it will be necessary to turn out many of the pupils of the Oriental Department, if these two classes are not sanctioned by the Council, for many of those who have been admitted are not able to join the 8th class of the above scheme.

As stated above, in the lower of these two preparatory classes, the Gulistau might be taught, and in the higher the Zolaykha and Bostan, and in both Geography through the medium of Oordoo, and Arithmetic equally through the medium of Oordoo.

It will be observed, that the above plan of study contains all Mahomedan Sciences and as much of Modern Science as may be necessary for elementary instruction. Though the course of study has been so much enlarged, only a very small addition to the present establishment will be required, viz., a teacher of modern science at Rupees 150 a month, and two monitors for the Elementary Persian classes on a salary of 20 Rupees a month.

The English Department, if a teacher of science be appointed, and if it be merged into the Anglo-Arabic Department, will be sufficiently strong as far as numbers are concerned (we shall have four masters Mr. Lawler included) but not as far as the qualification of the teacher is concerned. We require a zealous and efficient head master; and on the salary which the head master receives, it is impossible to obtain an efficient man. One hundred and fifty rupees a month, which is now the salary of the head master, ought to be that of the second master, and the head master ought to have 300 Rs. a month, or at least 250 with a promise of receiving 300 Rs. as soon as the two monitors proposed above can be dispensed with, in case the English Department should be merged into the Anglo-Arabic Department.

The above arrangements would involve an additional outlay of Rs. 395, but we might abolish the places of teacher of Government Regulations, of fourth Professor of Arabic, both of which are at present vacant and thus effect a saving of 205 Rs. so that the additional outlay would only be 190 Rupees.

The abolition of the place of fourth Professor would make it necessary, that in the senior classes, the Ameen, and each of the three Professors should teach a distinct subject, without reference to the classes in which such subject is taught. Mohamed Wujeeh might take law, the Ameen Literature, and Euclid (he being the only Moulvee who understands Geometry) Moulvee Busheeroodeen, Logic, and Noorul Hukh Grammar. This arrangement is in the spirit of the Institution, and in every way desirable. But in the Junior Department every teacher is to be responsible for his class, and I consider it very objectionable that there should be a separate teacher of Arithmetic.

For the monitorships I would recommend Moulvees Abdool Hye and Abdool Ghunee, both of whom have been officiating as teachers and given great satisfaction.

(Signed) A. SPRENGER,

Principal.

Mudrissa College, the 24th February, 1852.

(Copy.)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,

November 26th, 1851.

SIR,

My friend the late J. Drinkwater Bethune, a short time before his lamented death, forwarded several copies of your work on problems of maxima and minima to England, and gave directions that one of them should be presented to me. *

I received the work a few days ago, and have just finished looking through it.

As I am not able to express my opinion through Mr. Bethune, I write at once to yourself, and hope this will reach you safely. I have been greatly pleased with the skilful and resolute manner in which you have pushed the purely algebraical view of maxima and minima beyond the usual limits.

I had very little idea, when I opened the book, and saw the first pages, that you would have ventured beyond equations of the second degree. The manner in which you have contrived to solve such a collection of problems without getting into intolerable length and difficulty of operation, is truly remarkable, and I augur from it that the natives of the country in which Algebra was first found, will show themselves in time, the masters of the most profound forms of science which as far as we know is due to their ancestors, and that they will not let the additions which it has received in Europe, to be the last it is to receive.

I sincerely hope that you will pursue your own researches, and your endeavours to spread the results of modern science, in health and honor. I hope also you will turn your thoughts, if you have not done so already, to writing in the Native languages. Rely on it that it is in the tongue of the country, that the sciences must be really and effectually taught to the people.

As being myself a native of India, though born far South of you, I take a great interest in all that concerns the diffusion of Mathematical learning in that country, and I shall be very glad to hear that such efforts as yours, are becoming matters of every day occurrence. But great honor will always be due to those who have led the way.

I am,

Your's faithfully,

(Signed) A. DEMORGAN.

To Professor RAM CHUNDRA,

Delhie College, Delhie, East Indies.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) A. SPRENGER,

Principal Mudrissa College.

(True Copy.)

FRED. J. MOUAT,

Secretary, Council of Education.

APPENDIX No. V.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL.

I have detained these papers some days longer than they would otherwise have remained with me, because I was anxious to obtain from Sir Henry Elliot, before his departure, his opinion of Dr. Sprenger's plan. I enclose Sir Henry's note to me, in this cover for circulation.

It confirms the opinion which I had previously formed, in favor of the adoption of Dr. Sprenger's scheme of study generally.

As regards the study of Arabic, I think there can be no doubt that if we are to teach a dead language at all, we ought to teach it well. Its real value is perhaps purely philological; but, whatever treasures this ancient literature may contain, will be best appreciated by those who have thoroughly mastered the language that is the vehicle of them. I myself see no objection to the use of the Koran and Commentaries on it, approved for their elegance as class books.

It seems to me, that to do this, in no degree infringes on our principle of withholding religious instruction. We may teach them as they would be taught at Oxford or Cambridge, if the study of Arabic were practically pursued in either University. Those, moreover, who think that we conform to the rule by excluding the Koran, take but a superficial view of the subject. The mission of Mahomed, for instance, is the basis of Mahomedan law, and in the Hedayah many rules of conduct will be found which rest on no better foundation, and have no higher sanction, than a tradition of some revelation to the prophet, more false and more absurd perhaps than any thing to be found in the Koran. On these grounds, and looking to the peculiar constitution and exclusive character of the Mudrissa, I should be disposed to brave any amount of cant and nonsense, which the introduction of these books may evoke.

What the Principal proposes with respect to Oordoo and Persian, is, so far as I can judge, deserving of adoption. It seems absurd so to conduct our educational establishments, that the students cannot correctly render the dead languages they are taught, into their own tongue.

In science one would wish either to teach nothing that is false, or to teach exploded theories only as matter of history. The misfortune is, that the exploded science of the Arabs is, I fancy, taught by Moulvees, who still believe it to be true, and whilst this system continues, the best remedy seems to be that suggested by the Principal, of giving to the students before they advance to these studies, sound elementary instruction in modern science, through the medium either of their own, or the English language.

I hardly know what to say to the proposed merging of the English in the Anglo-Arabic Department. It seems to be desirable in itself, and to be in accordance with the

views of the Court of Directors, as conveyed in their Despatch of the 12th of October 1849, (see Reports for 1849-50, p. 76.) But are the causes which induced the Council in 1847, to recommend separate classes for the young and for the old, still in operation?

The alteration suggested in the system of giving scholarships, I cannot quite understand, and whatever I have written here, expresses only my present impressions. The adoption or rejection of the scheme, either wholly, or in part, is matter for mature consideration, and to be decided on only after the members of the Council have had an opportunity of communicating their views to each other.

(Signed) J. W. COLVILLE.

3rd March 1852.

I shall be very glad to discuss this matter with my colleagues. I will only now express my doubts whether we are in the right course regarding the Mudrissa, and whether we are ever likely to be in the right course, without a great change of direction. We teach, it seems, false science of all sorts, as well as false philosophy; and now, we are certainly about to give some colour to an accusation that we also teach false religion. I have been reading the history of the Mudrissa in the Appendix to the Parliamentary Reports of 1833. I do not find that we are under any sort of *pledge* (as is repeatedly stated in Lord Auckland's Minute) as to our system of teaching in this College. All that can be made out is, that the College was originally established with some view towards providing capable Mahomedan Law Officers, and other Officers of our Courts. I do not see that our system is such as can be considered necessary for such a purpose, nor can I understand why, in the present day, we should trouble ourselves to teach the elements of Persian, or any Persian at all, to little Mussulman boys. What is it to us whether the rising generation of Mussulmans know Persian or not? or why should we trouble ourselves about a language which we have sedulously excluded from our Courts and Offices, and which if we let it alone, will soon in India die a natural death?

I am inclined to think that we shall best conform to the original idea of the institution, and at all events best fulfil our duty to the people, if we gradually get rid of all the Arabic science, philosophy and literature, now taught in the Mudrissa, except the science of Mahomedan law. For the teaching of that science we may save a class in which might be received students of fit age (not little boys) prepared by previous acquirement obtained elsewhere, to enter upon the study of Mahomedan law in the Arabic language. With the money thus saved, we might establish a great Mahomedan school for English and Vernacular instruction, and in ten years make the Mussulman what the young Hindoo now is, when he leaves the Hindoo College.

I throw out this remark, not in any spirit of dogmatism, but merely to cause discussion, and ensure correction of any erroneous notions which I may have allowed to possess me.

(Signed) FRED. J. HALLIDAY.

16th March, 1852.

In connection with this report of the Principal's, I have read the notice of the Calcutta Mudrissa in Mr. Fisher's memoir, printed in the public Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, dated 16th August 1852, and I have compared it with the original documents among the records of the Government of Bengal.

The original object of the Mudrissa as declared in the minute of the Governor General, Mr. Warren Hastings, dated 17th April 1781, was to provide "for the instruction of young students in the Mahomedan law, and in such other sciences as are taught in the Mahomedan schools." It does not seem to have been contemplated at that time, by the founder of the College, that instruction should be conveyed through any other medium than the Arabic language, or that any books should be studied except Arabic books.

In a subsequent minute, dated 21st January 1785, the design of the Governor General in founding the Mudrissa, is more fully explained.

"It has been deemed expedient" writes Mr. Hastings "to continue the administration of the Criminal Courts of Judicature, and many of the most important branches of the Police, in the hands of Mahomedan Officers. To discharge with credit the duties and functions annexed to those jurisdictions, it is necessary that the person who holds them should not only be endued with natural talents, but also that they should be possessed of a considerable degree of erudition in the Persian and Arabic languages, and in the complicated system of laws, founded on the tenets of their religion. This species of erudition has for some years past been much on the decline: since the management of the revenues has been taken into our own hands, it has chiefly been carried on by the English servants of the Company, and by the Hindoos, who from their education and habits of diligence and frugality possess great advantage over the Mahomedans, in conducting all affairs of finance and accounts. In consequence of this change the Mahomedan families have lost those sources of private emolument which could enable them to bestow much expense on the education of their children and are deprived of the power which they formerly possessed of endowing or patronizing public seminaries of learning. The Foujdaree Department, which affords but a bare subsistence to the Officers employed in it, neither possesses the means of encouraging, nor holds out a prospect capable of inducing the sons of the once-respectable, but now decayed and impoverished Mahomedan families, to qualify themselves for succeeding to the duties of it, by a long and laborious, course of study."

"These reflections, about four years ago, suggested to me the idea of founding a Mudrissa, or College for the cultivation of Mahomedan literature, in the town of Calcutta."

In 1791 a code of regulations for the management of the College was prepared and sanctioned by Government. These regulations provide a specific course in the following sciences to which the studies of the College were confined, 1 Natural Philosophy, 2 Theology, 3 Law (Hedayah), 4 Principles of Law (Asooli fikah), 5 Commentary in the Koran (Tufseer,) 6 Traditions of Mahomed, 7 Astronomy, 8 Geometry, 9 Arithmetic, 10 Logic, 11 Rhetoric, 12 Grammar.

In these sciences the books to be used are laid down, but the head preceptor was left at liberty to introduce other treatises on the same subjects. All the books mentioned are in Arabic.

General literature is not included in the studies of the College, as prescribed in 1791. The only science which might, by any possibility be held to include it, is Rhetoric, but in this the course is confined to the two treatises Mutawal (the long) and Mokhtuser (the short) both strictly technical. Poetry, History, Geography, find no place in the scheme.

The studies of the College seem to have been confined to books in the Arabic language, up to 1827, when an English class was introduced. This has since become a separate department for the instruction of young Mahomedan boys who do not attend the Oriental classes, and another class called the Anglo-Arabic class has been organized under a separate master, for the instruction in English of the advanced students of the Arabic Department. Neither the English Department nor the English class of the Arabic Department has, for many years past, if ever, been efficiently conducted.

Not a single student, if I mistake not, has ever reached the

* Wahidun Nubee.
Abdool Luteef.

standard of a Senior Scholarship, and only two* I believe have gained Junior Scholarships.

Dr. Sprenger's plan is "to cultivate Arabic and Persian as a philological pursuit, and to teach the pupils first the elements of modern science and then the corresponding scholastic theories."

The details of his plan, of which an outline is sketched in the report, are as follows :

He proposes to vernacularize the study of Grammar, and encourage
1. Arabic. translation from Arabic into Oordoo and the reverse.

The Grammars he recommends, are, the Doostoorul Muftadee, the Surf Meer and the Surf Noho, which are explained in Persian, but he adds that a new edition of these works is required, with each rule illustrated by examples.

With Grammar should be read Thomason's Arabic Selections.

The pupils should then proceed to Kalilah wa Dunma, De Sacy's edition "one of the most ancient Arabic books." Then to "the most elegant books in the Arabic language, *i. e.*, the Koran with the Commentary of the two Julals or Bydharee and the Mishkat or Tuscer" without an intimate acquaintance with which, the study of Arabic is incomplete.

The seven suspended poems and the Hamazeh should complete the course in Arabic belles lettres.

Dr. Sprenger recommends that the Vernacular of the Mudrissa should be Oordoo, and that it should be made the medium of instruction in science.

II. Vernacular. Translations into and from Oordoo should also be encouraged.

The study of Oordoo books for the sake of the language, is not recommended.

He proposes that the elements of Persian be taught, or at least that pupils be not

III. Persian. admitted to the Mudrissa, without a knowledge of the Gulistan,

Anawaree Soheilee and Yusufo Zulaikha. There should be two courses of study, one of letter-writing (Text books Insha Fayzaasen Insha Khalifa, and Akhlakhi Nasiree, or Mohsinees) and the other of Poetry, (Text Books,) an

Anthology to be prepared, and in the absence of it, Secunder Namah, Dewan Hafiz, and Tuhfatul Irakyn.

To be taught in the Vernacular, by a separate Teacher.

Dr. Sprenger would abolish the Anglo-Arabic Department. It is most desirable, he observes, to teach English to very young boys, but they

IV. Modern Science.

V. English.

will not come unless Persian be also taught. He would make the study of English optional, allowing those who read it to remain two years in a class instead of one. Eight years should be the maximum period during which an ordinary student can remain in the College, and ten for those who learn English.

Should be distributed among all the classes. Senior for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes, and Junior for the 5th, 6th and 7th. No promotion should be allowed except for general progress in all studies.

VI. Scholarships.

Dr. Sprenger gives a scheme of study for the Arabic Department, including the instruction in Persian and Oordoo above recommended.

The Court of Directors have ordered "that the funds assigned to each Native College or Oriental Seminary should be employed exclusively on instruction in, or in connexion with, that College or Seminary, giving a decided preference within those Institutions, to the promotion in the first instance of perfect efficiency in Oriental instruction. Despatch dated 20th January 1841.

These orders certainly do not imply that Arabic is to be taught, as Latin was taught in Europe during the dark ages, or that false science is to be taught to the exclusion of true. Neither do they imply that true science is necessarily to be taught through the medium of a language which in India is a dead language, and but imperfectly known to those who profess to teach it.

There can at all events be no reason, founded on these orders, why the reforms that have been introduced into the Oriental Departments of the Delhi and Agra Colleges, should not also be introduced into the Calcutta Mudrissa, and I am aware of no other reason for the difference.

Every day, the Mahomedans of Calcutta are becoming more sensible of the absolute necessity of educating their children, in such a manner, as will enable them to compete in the race of public employment with the Hindoos, who are trained in the Hindoo College, and in the Missionary Schools of the metropolis, and there is a strong desire among them, that the means of this education should be provided in connexion with the Mudrissa, which they have been brought up to regard as an institution peculiarly their own. They feel a much stronger objection than the Hindoos to receive eleemosynary education at the hands of missionaries, and yet their means are not generally such as to enable them to afford the high rate of schooling fee, paid by the pupils of the Hindoo College. Some of the more respectable among them despairing of other means, send their children as day-scholars to the Parental Academy, where, at a moderate expense, they are better instructed in English, and the elements of science, than they would be at the Mudrissa as now constituted, and where the discipline and moral conduct of the pupils are far better looked after.

* The object of Mr. Hastings was to give the Mahomedans the means of qualifying themselves to become efficient public servants. Eighty years ago this object might possibly be attained by instructing them exclusively in and through the medium of Arabic: but the effect of such an education in 1852 is only to disqualify them.

In my opinion we shall fully comply with the intentions of the founder* and act up to the more recent instructions of the Court, if we confine the study of the Oriental classes to the Arabic language and literature, and to Mahomedan law, and in these we should endeavour to make our instruction as perfect as possible.

On careful consideration, and after inquiry among the Mahomedans themselves, I am satisfied that it would be more acceptable to them, and at the same time much more advantageous to them, if we teach science through the medium of English as it is taught at the Hindoo College, than if we attempt to teach it in Oordoo, as proposed by Dr. Sprenger. The Mahomedans have a strong objection to receive instruction in Oordoo, which they regard as an unformed and unphilosophical language, fit only for the purpose of colloquial intercourse, and an accurate and critical knowledge of which leads to no useful purpose; while on the other hand, they regard English as a perfect language, the depository of all modern knowledge, and, under existing circumstances, the necessary medium of communication with the governing race, and they would consider that while receiving instruction in Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c. in English, they are at the same time acquiring a knowledge of the language itself.

Moreover, Oordoo is not the Vernacular language, even of the Mahomedans in Bengal. It is spoken among themselves by the men of the higher and middle classes in large towns, but Bengalee is the language of the Mahomedan ladies, and of all classes of the most Mahomedan rural population of Bengal, and it is through Bengalee alone that the useful information acquired at the Mudrissa, can be communicated to the mass of the people. Epistolary correspondence is never carried on in Oordoo, but invariably either in Persian or Bengalee.

This being the case, I am disposed to think that the studies of the junior classes of the Mudrissa should be regulated exactly as they are in the Hindoo College, with the single addition of Persian, which should be taught as an accomplishment, in the same manner as French is in the Schools of England, and left optional with the boys to learn or not, as they please. All translations by way of exercise, should be from English into Bengalee, and from Bengalee into English, and Oordoo should be abandoned. I agree with Mr. Halliday that the Government has no direct object in teaching Persian, but without it, I doubt if we shall be able to induce boys to attend the College young enough to take their proper place in English classes. One hour a day should be set apart for Persian, and the teacher should also be qualified to instruct the more advanced boys, in the elements of Arabic. There should be no Junior Arabic Department.

When the students have passed through the Junior Department, I would give them their option, either to devote themselves entirely to Arabic, or to continue their course of English education, allowing them in the latter case to devote a small portion of their time, say, one hour a day, to Arabic studies.

The Arabic course, as already observed, should be confined to Mahomedan law and Arabic literature. What may be the best course of Arabic literature, I am not

competent to determine, but I understand there would be an objection among the Mussulmans themselves, to make the Koran and Commentaries, a subject of school study, and I cannot doubt that the Principal will find it easy to substitute other books, that will answer the purpose equally well.

The rules of admission to the Junior Department of the Mudrissa should be the same as in all other Colleges, and every boy should be required to pay a schooling fee, which for the present might be fixed at one Rupee a month.

The schooling fee should be required from every pupil so long as he remains in the College, whether he afterwards joins the Arabic Department or not, the only exception being, as elsewhere, in favour of those who obtain scholarships.

I would admit young men into the Arabic Department, provided they are possessed of the qualifications necessary to enable them to enter at once on the studies of any one of the classes, and are within the prescribed limit as to age. But they must pay the schooling fee.

The full establishment necessary for carrying on such a scheme as I have proposed would be as follows :—

Principal,	300
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Senior English Department.

Head Master,	400
Second „	300
Third „	200
Fourth „	150
Pundits,	50
	<hr/>
	1,100

Senior Arabic Department.

Head Moulvee and Ameen,	300
Second Ditto,	150
Third Ditto,	100
Fourth Ditto,	80
	<hr/>
	630

Junior Department.

Head Master,	150
Second „	80
Third „	50
Fourth „	40
Fifth „	30
Sixth „	20
Persian Teacher,	50
	<hr/>
	420

Head writer,	40
Librarian English and Arabic,	50
Sub-Assistant Surgeon,	25
Servants as at present,	101
Contingencies,	50
Prizes,	25
	<hr/>
	291
	<hr/>

Scholarships as at present, 516

Total, 3,257

or per annum Rs. 39,084 .

The whole of this amount, though much less than the actual charge of the Hindoo and Hooghly Colleges, would not for some time be required. On the other hand, if the change were to be carried out at once, we might perhaps have to provide some personal allowances for officers thereby deprived of their situations.

Taking the items marked with an asterisk, as not immediately required, at

* Head Master,	400
Third "	200
Fourth "	150
English Scholarships,	188
	<hr/>
	938
	<hr/>

† Ameen's Salary,	225
Less 4th Professor,	80
	<hr/>
	145
Four Assistant Professors, 185	
Less Persian Teacher,	50
	<hr/>
	135
	<hr/>
	280
	<hr/>

Rupees 938* a month and the highest possible per-

sonal allowance, we might have to pay at Rupees

280,† the net reduction from the above maximum

expense is Rupees 658 a month, or Rupees 7,896 a

year, and if we take into account the Schooling

fees from 300 pupils at one rupee a month each,

we need not apprehend that the demand upon

the Education Fund on account of the Mudrissa,

will for several years to come, be in excess of the

allotted grant of Rupees 32,000; whenever this

sum is exceeded, the object of improving and en-

lightening the Mahomedans of Bengal by giving

them an education suitable to the age such as we

now give to the Hindoos of the Presidency, will afford a fair and legitimate occasion of applying to Government for a small additional grant from the Exchequer.

(Signed) CECIL BEADON.

26th April 1852.

* Since I wrote my former minute, I have seen those of Messrs. Halliday and Beadon. The changes to be effected in the Mudrissa will, I think, be best settled by discussion in the Council, with or in the presence of the Principal. I incline very much to the modifications suggested by Mr. Beadon in his able minute. I would confine the study of Arabic to literature and law, not to law alone, as suggested by Mr. Halliday, and I would make the study of Bengalee part of the College studies.

If the Mahomedans of Bengal are to continue to look to the Courts of Law for employment, they ought to be competently instructed in the Vernacular of Bengal. As to the Koran or the Commentaries on it, if the Mahomedans themselves object to their being read in the College, as Mr. Beadon considers them to do, *cadit quæstio*, but I remain of the opinion that we ought not to object to their being read philologically.

(Signed) J. W. COLVILLE.

4th May, 1852.

I have gone very carefully over Dr. Sprenger's report and the minutes of my colleagues. Considerable pains have been taken, especially by Mr. Beadon, to demonstrate the original scheme and intentions of the founders of the Institution. No Institution in the world that I am aware of, limits itself rigidly to the notions prevailing at the date of its being founded.

All institutions take additions from, and receive new tints from the improving spirit of the age. Why should the Mudrissa be an exception? The original purpose, putting it as an abstract proposition, was to improve the Mahomedans in law and literature. True, some one observes, in Mahomedan law and literature. Even restricting the latter to the body of literature contained in the Arabic, do we teach any thing even like the rudiments of *that*, or does any one suppose that an alumnus educated at our Mudrissa could hold a candle to the learned among the Moors of Andalusia, before the expulsion of Boabdil al Chico? There is a great deal in Dr. Sprenger's report which I have perused with great interest, and I will add instruction. I had misgivings, however, as I read what he proposes in regard to the study of Persian and Oordoo. After the perusal of Messrs. Halliday and Beadon's remarks however, I have no misgivings at all. I quite concur with them, and I do so, the more convinced of the justness of their views, because I have seen them practically confirmed in a different part of the world entirely from India. The Erse or Irish and Gaelic language is to this day the mother tongue of say five millions of the Irish, and some five hundred thousand (at least) of the Scottish Highlanders and Islanders or the Gael as they call themselves. Now, I venture to say, if any one were seriously to propose to teach Irish and Highland youth English science and literature in Irish or Erse, that the proposal would be received with the greatest disgust. They would say no; teach these letters and sciences in the language in which they have already been eliminated, that is in the language of the Saxon. If (again they would say) you wish to teach young men and adults religion, law and literature, you must of course do so in their own mother tongue, as they know no other. Accordingly in these countries, reading in the Vernacular is taught chiefly to adults, to enable them to read the Erse bible for themselves, seeing that they are too old to be taught to read the Scriptures in English. Perhaps my illustration may not be a very ratiocinative one, but it is the best that occurs to me, while writing these remarks in unavoidable haste.

(Signed) J. GRANT.

6th May, 1852.

The papers now circulated require a few words of explanation.

At a meeting of the Council held whilst Messrs. Halliday and Beadon were still members of it, at which the minutes of those gentlemen concerning Dr. Sprenger's plan for the Mudrissa were discussed, a general opinion was expressed that the most effectual remedy for the deficiencies in the education provided by the State for the Mahomedans in Calcutta, might be found in opening the Hindoo College to them.

No formal resolution was come to, but a desire was expressed, that Dr. Mouat and I should examine into the history and constitution of the College; ascertain what, if any, substantial obstacles there were in the way of putting it on the same footing with other Government Colleges, and lay the result of our inquiries in the shape of a scheme before the Council.

The labour of the investigation has fallen chiefly upon Dr. Mouat, who has devoted much time and attention to it. He laid the information collected, and the first draft of a letter to Government before me. I have suggested various alterations in and additions to that draft, which we have finally gone over together, and settled as it now stands.

In adopting the form of a letter to Government we do not of course mean to imply that the Council is in any degree pledged, either to make the general proposition to Government, or to any of the particular grounds on which we seek to support it. But, it appeared to us, that this was on the whole the most convenient form of bringing the case in all its bearings before the Council, and the more so, because if it be ultimately determined to submit the proposal to Government, nothing will require to be done, but to adopt the letter, with such modification as a majority of the Council may deem it necessary to make therein.

In the meanwhile it will perhaps be most convenient that the papers should be circulated specially, and that after the other members have seen them, the general question should be first discussed and decided at a general or special meeting. That done, if the Council shall then decide to submit the proposals to Government, the different suggestions for the improvement of the letter may be considered and disposed of. For the convenience of the members it will be well to have the paragraphs, at all events the pages, numbered. This has not yet been done.

(Signed) J. W. COLVILLE.

16th September, 1852.

I have read these papers with much attention. My present views are in favor (without binding myself to its details) of Mr. Beadon's original plan, of giving an efficient English education, joined with facilities for instruction in Mahomedan literature and law (I quite approve of getting rid of the natural philosophy, logic, &c. classes) within the Mudrissa itself. I believe that this is the easily practicable plan, that it will throw so little extra cost on the Education Funds as to raise no real difficulty on that score, and that the Government will only benefit by having two rival and effective Institutions of Education in a Metropolis like Calcutta.

The scheme of amalgamation may be ripened and recommended by circumstances, and a gradual change of feelings. If then thought desirable, it can be readily adopted. At present I fear that while we are discussing and attempting it, much valuable time will be lost.

I am prepared however to modify these views, if convinced by experience on further inquiry, that I am in error.

(Signed) J. R. COLVIN.

13th October, 1852.

I have read all these papers with much attention and interest.

I proceed, following the course set by our President and Mr. Colvin, to indicate the view I am inclined to take upon the important questions to be decided; reserving any more definitive opinion, till I have had the benefit of discussion with my colleagues. We shall discuss more to the purpose, when we know where we all agree, and where we have a tendency to differ.

I understand the foundation of the whole matter before us to be the necessity of considering and reporting upon the English Department of the Mahomedan College, to which our attention has been called by the Court of Directors and Government. I will begin, therefore, with the points directly connected with that department.

The fact is confessed that the English Department of this College has been as yet a costly failure; and that in this respect there must be a great reform.

Mr. Colvin supports a scheme prepared by Mr. Beadon on a previous occasion; which is to make English so far the chief part of the system; as to teach no science but law otherwise than in English; but he objects to our President's proposal, which is to have no English course at all, in the Mahomedan College, substituting for Mahomedans an English education at a general English College to be established. Mr. Colvin would continue the Mahomedan College exclusively for Mahomedans, and the Hindoo College exclusively for Hindoos, teaching in both, though in the former not exclusively, English literature and science.

I cannot think that this is the best course open to us. Indeed it strikes me as a course fundamentally unsound in principle, and impracticable in fact.

It appears to me that a grave error of principle was committed by Government when it undertook to carry out, chiefly at its own cost, an expensive College *exclusively* for the people of one sect, and of one class of that sect. Our endeavour should be, I think, to get out of that error, but the course proposed is to repeat, and effectively to perpetuate it.

The impracticability to my mind consists in this: we have not the money, and we have no chance of ever getting the money; neither have we the implements, for giving at the Mahomedan College, as good an English education as we give at the Hindoo College. And against any thing short of this, in justice to the Mahomedans, I protest.

Moreover, if we had done all that is proposed, at the Mahomedan College, we should still, after a heavy outlay, have advanced not one step towards the goal to which, it

is my opinion, if we look around, we must see that justice and policy are irresistibly impelling us ; which is some arrangement or another, whereby the youth of every persuasion, and of every class to which a high English education is a main object, shall have at the Metropolis of British India, the best means of acquiring a high English education that British India can afford.

We have European Creoles, Anglo-Indians, Jews, Armenians, Parsees, Burmese, and native Christians of all tribes, not to speak of Hindoos to whom the Hindoo College is not open, for whom as well as for Mahomedans, we must provide.

It seems to me therefore, that our choice, unless we are prepared to go deeper into error, lies only between:

First.—Attempting to institute a general English College, abolishing the English Department of the Mahomedan College and retaining the Hindoo College as at present ; and *secondly*, instituting a new general English College for which means may be provided either from the funds available on discontinuing the English Department of the Mahomedan College, and on discontinuing all further connexion with the Hindoo College, or else by simply converting the Hindoo College into a general English College. The second is the only course that appears to me practicable.

As to the other branches of the Mahomedan College, I must say that at present I disagree quite with Mr. Halliday's proposal to abandon in that Institution, all teaching of Mahomedan literature. Without entering upon the common places on this subject, it is only necessary, in order to indicate the view I at present take, to say that in my opinion, whatever is to be said in favor of teaching the classical languages in Europe, as a part of a liberal education, is to be said in favor of teaching a Mahomedan, in whatever part of the world he may live, if it is intended to make him a man of liberal education, the Arabic language. And I make the same comparison between French and Persian, agreeing much in this, I believe, with Mr. Beadon.

I quite agree with Mr. Halliday, Mr. Colvin, and Mr. Beadon in abandoning the teaching of science according to the Mahomedan learning. Apart from all questions as to the language of instruction, I cannot think it justifiable to teach any progressive science otherwise than as it stands, or shall stand, when at the highest point it has reached or shall reach. There would be no less real absurdity in teaching English youths, who learn the Greek language, astronomy, physics, and natural history as Ptolemy, Archimedes and Aristotle left them, than in teaching, as we do, Mahomedan youths, who learn the Arabic language, these sciences are at the same point of progress, because the Arab writers learned from those great masters, and have made no advance themselves since.

We must give those who come to us to be taught science, the best science we have. Also we are now pressed to teach Mahomedans, English. Obviously as we have to teach them English, we should teach them science in English, because they will know no other language in which science at its present degree of progress is to be found.

I concur therefore in the proposal to teach in the Mahomedan College, only Mahomedan law, and Mahomedan literature. But these I would teach there up to the very highest attainable standard.

This brings me to the last point: shall our General English College be formed as a new Institution; or shall the Hindoo College be transformed into a General English College?

That the Government has a right, in every sense of the word right, to discontinue wholly all concern with and assistance to the Hindoo College, is I fancy not contested. I don't think the Hindoo gentry of Calcutta would have ground of complaint, if this were done, and at the same moment an equally good Institution were thrown open to them.

But I think the representatives of the Hindoo gentry who to their great honor founded the Hindoo College, would have just cause of complaint if we did not consult them, before coming to a final determination as to the manner in which we shall recommend to Government, that our object of getting a general English College in Calcutta, shall be accomplished. We should all regret doing any thing unpalatable to them. The public owes to the founders of the Hindoo College very much more than the money they subscribed to it, liberal as their subscriptions were. Their influence and example were at the time immeasurably valuable. They are now worthily represented; and I see no reason to doubt that we may devise a scheme that will not be disagreeable to any party.

I regard the general English College as indispensable, and the Government support of two great English Colleges in Calcutta, as impossible. In the main, therefore, we cannot properly in my view of the case forego our object. But I think it probable that the Hindoo management of the Hindoo College would much prefer the enlargement and opening of the present Institution, whereby the names of its founders would be all the more honored, by reason of the more grand and exalted character which their foundation would assume, to its severance from all Government connexion, and its eclipse by the rising glory of a new University, worthy of the Metropolis of India.

This would all be matter for friendly personal conference with the Hindoo Management, after our own views are determined and before we address Government.

(Signed) J. P. GRANT.

30th October, 1852.

The primary object of the proposed reference to Government appears to me to be twofold, viz. to obtain permission to modify the present system of Oriental instruction in the Mudrissa, and to provide an efficient English education for the Mahomedan population. With these questions is also incidentally mixed up the subject which was formerly discussed in Council, of the evil of having a Committee of management of the Hindoo College.

As to the first point, I think there can hardly be any difference of opinion at the present day; that the teaching of false systems of philosophy and natural sciences should cease both at the Mudrissa and the Sanscrit College, which are supported solely at the expense of Government. Indeed I feel rather inclined to think that the abolition of both these Institutions, and the appropriation of the funds assigned to

support them, to further sound English education would be beneficial, leaving the natives to their own resources to cultivate the dead languages.

With reference to the second point, it is proposed to throw open the Hindoo College to all classes of the community, and three modes are suggested for accomplishing that object.

First.—Unqualifiedly by consent of the founders of the Hindoo College or their representatives.

Secondly.—If such consent is refused, by dissolving the connection of Government with the founders of the Institution, and taking the Institution altogether from them by re-payment of the sum of Rupees 30,000, now remaining of the original subscriptions, and

Thirdly.—By consent of the founders or their representatives, with a modification as to scholarship grants.

My opinion always has been, and still is, that the Hindoo College ought to be open to all classes of the community, but only on equal terms to all. No educational Institution in my opinion ought to be exclusive. Such is however my individual opinion, and I know not what may be the opinion of the other members of the Committee of Management and founders of the College. I am myself not one of the founders.

The first mode suggested for accomplishing this desirable object appears to me to be the best. I doubt whether the Government will give its sanction to the second. It involves in my opinion a question of private and vested rights. If however its adoption is determined to be recommended, I think the whole correspondence (instead of partial extracts) between the Committee of Management, the Government and the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1822, 1824 and 1825 should be laid before Government. That correspondence will show the exact nature of the compact under which the Government consented to give, and the Committee of Management of the Hindoo College to receive pecuniary aid from Government.

The question as to the alleged evil arising from the existence of the Hindoo College Committee of Management, which has been incidentally brought forward and is proposed to be embodied in this report, I think might be separately discussed, and if necessary made the subject of a separate Report. Before considering that subject, I think it would be as well to ask the members of the Committee of Management of the Hindoo College for what reasons they ceased to attend the meetings latterly.

The withdrawal of the countenance of Government in my opinion will, in the highest degree, injure the College, and if the other members of the Committee of Management view the matter in the same light as I do, it is probable that they may prefer the enlargement of their College, to its severance with Government connection.

I concur with Mr. Grant that a friendly conference with the Hindoo College Management is most desirable, and ought to be attempted before addressing Government.

The third mode suggested needs no observation at present, for if the consent is obtained, the details will be of minor importance.

I took an active part in the Management of the Hindoo College from 1822 (I think) as a member of the Committee of Management, though I was elected Secretary in 1841.

15th November, 1852.

(Signed) Russomoy Dutt.

I concur generally in the sentiments so forcibly expressed in the above excellent minute by Mr. Grant.

The main question which requires immediate consideration is, how can Government provide the means of acquiring a high English education for its native subjects, other than good caste Hindoos, who alone are admissible into the Hindoo College. The most feasible plan undoubtedly is to throw open the Hindoo College to all classes of the people. There cannot be any sound objection to such a measure, and I hope in the present day no narrow views will be advanced.

I think with Mr. Grant that the College Managers are entitled to be consulted, before any proposition is forwarded to Government, and a friendly conference with them as proposed by him, may, as I earnestly hope it will, remove, every difficulty against the attainment of our object. If we should however fail in carrying them with us, I do not see how we can avoid advising Government to dis sever its connection with the Management. A wrong principle must be eschewed and a just one upheld, even though worthy and influential individuals should be offended.

As I hope to hear this matter fully discussed to-morrow, I will not add any thing more at present.

(Signed) R. G. GHOSE.

19th November, 1852.

I have again looked at these papers.

My opinion remains unchanged that to throw open the Hindoo College to all without distinction of race or creed, is a measure desirable in itself. Since our conference with the Native members of the Hindoo College Management, I have thought that the measure is one which may be effected without any serious shock to the feelings of those who represent the founders of the Institution adopted by Government, or of the Hindoo community generally.

I am therefore in favor of recommending this measure to Government, placing before it all the documents which bear upon the relations of the State to the College as it exists, and suggesting that it may be desirable to mark the merits of those who first founded the Hindoo College by giving to those who under the present system are entitled to be hereditary members of the Hindoo College Management a seat in the Council of Education.

Whether the opening of the College will be an adequate remedy for the deficiencies in the means of education which the State supplies to the Mahomedan community, is a question on which I feel more doubtful. All I hear makes me fear, that comparatively speaking, few *Mahomedans* will for some time appreciate the benefits of an English education for their children, sufficiently to induce them to pay 5 Rupees per mensem for it.

I incline therefore to think that we ought by an extension of Branch Schools, at a lower rate or otherwise, to give an English education up to a certain point.

This gained, the Mahomedans will themselves by degrees learn the advantage, and acquire the inclination to carry that education further.

APPENDIX NO. V.

I sometimes think that a general reduction of the Government fee might be desirable. I have heard that owing to the excellent education freely given at some of the Missionary Academies, the number of students in the Hindoo College is falling off.

As regards the Mudrissa and the plan of study there, I entirely agree with Mr. J. P. Grant. But I regard the notion of teaching English effectually to young men of the age and habits of the Arabic Students (which seems to be the notion present to the minds or collective mind of the Hon'ble Court) is visionary. What we do in the matter of English education (and instruction in English is at this time of day and in this part of the country essential to fit the Mahomedans for the Public Service) must be done with the young. The advantage of teaching English science as practised at Delhie and Agra, in the Vernacular, seems to me too doubtful and remote to justify our incurring any great expense in the attempt. All these questions should be discussed at the next general or a special meeting.

(Signed) J. W. COLVILLE.

25th March, 1853.

Note on the Junior Department of the Hindoo College, and the superiority of Branch Schools.

The Junior Department of the Hindoo College consists of four classes, of which two are divided into three sections, and one into four sections, representing in reality eleven classes. The number of students in each such class varies from 15 to 33. The whole number of pupils is 293; of whom 266 pay a monthly schooling fee of 5 Rupees each, realizing a total of 1,330 Rupees monthly.

For the instruction of this Department, eleven Masters and four Pundits are entertained on the following salaries; viz.

Second Master,	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	175
Third	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	
Fourth	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	
Fifth	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	
Sixth	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	
Seventh	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	
Eighth	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	
Ninth	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	
Tenth	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	
Eleventh	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	
Twelfth	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	
First Pundit,	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
Second,	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
Third,	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
Fourth,	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	

1,010

The cost of educating each pupil of this department is rupees 3-7-1.

The studies of this department range between the Alphabet and earliest rudiments of both English and Bengalee, to the next series of studies below the Junior English Scholarship standard, *viz.*, the Citizen of the World, Murray's Grammar, Pinnock's Histories, Algebra, as far as Simple Equations, three books of Euclid, and Newmarch's Arithmetic.

The Branch School contains also four classes, sub-divided by sections into thirteen, in which the number of scholars ranges from 19 to 47. The total number of pupils is 416, of whom 380 pay a schooling fee of 2 rupees, and 36 of one rupee, making an aggregate of 796 rupees.

The boys, paying one rupee each, are those who were admitted before it was decided that an uniform rate of 2 rupees should be charged. As soon as they have been eliminated from the School, all will pay 2 rupees.

The establishment of this School consists of fifteen Masters and three Pundits, at the following salaries, *viz.* :

Head Master,	Rs. 150
Second „	60
Third „	60
Fourth „	45
Fifth „	45
Sixth „	35
Seventh „	35
Eighth „	20
Ninth „	20
Tenth „	20
Eleventh „	20
Twelfth „	20
Thirteenth „	20
Fourteenth „	20
Fifteenth „	20
First Pundit,	15
Second „	15
Third „	15

635

The cost of educating each pupil of the Branch School is rupees 1-3-11.

The studies of the Institution range from the Alphabet to the Junior English Scholarship standard, the studies of the 2nd class being somewhat in advance of those of the highest class in the Junior Department of the Hindoo College.

Both schools more than pay their cost, the excess in the case of the Hindoo College being 320 rupees monthly, that in the Branch School being 161. If the latter institution were on its complete effective footing of each boy paying 2 rupees for his instruction, the excess would be 197 rupees with the present number of pupils.

The first question that presents itself for consideration is, as to the fairness of charging 5 rupees a month for the education of boys, when equally, if not more valuable instruction can be obtained within a stone's throw, for less than half the sum.

Another consideration is as to whether it is the proper function of a College to teach A B C, and whether 50 rupees monthly is not too high a salary for the amount of knowledge required from such a teacher.

It appears to me to be wrong in principle, to value the simple elementary knowledge of English involved in these appointments at a higher rate than the profound Bengalee acquirements of the senior Pundit of the whole College, whose remuneration is 35 rupees a month, and who is probably a good Sanscrit, as well as an elegant Bengalee Scholar.

No difficulty is found in filling up the Branch School appointments at their present salaries.

It is true that the Masters are constantly petitioning for an increase of pay, and reasonably so, when they see that the market value of the same attainments is more than double in two schools under the same Government, separated by a few yards of ground.

The inferences that I deduce from these premises are, that the junior masters of the Hindoo College, are too highly paid, and that the parents are charged more for the education than it is worth.

It would be difficult to sever the Junior School suddenly from the Hindoo College, and probably not be fair to present incumbents in that school to reduce their salaries.

I would therefore gradually prepare the way for the change, by reducing the salaries of the junior teachers as their offices become vacant, promoting all below them to the vacancies, if considered fit by the Principal.

The other measure, I would suggest, is to open one or two new Branch Schools, upon the same footing and organization as that already in existence.

They should be open to all castes and classes, upon payment of a uniform schooling charge of 2 rupees.

The first I would open in the neighbourhood of the Calcutta Mudrissa, the English Department of which might be closed as soon as the branch school was organized, in anticipation of the result of the discussion, upon the papers now in circulation.

An eligible house might be hired, I believe, for 80 rupees a month.

(Signed) F. J. MOUAT.

26th April, 1853.

I have kept these papers for a considerable time, that I might make close inquiry as to the means most likely to lead the Mahomedan families of respectability in Bengal to give the benefit of an English education to their children.

I shall now note the results of these inquiries, and the grounds of them, briefly, as heads for oral discussion, not by way of formal and argumentative minuting, for which the members of our Committee have not time, and which is, perhaps, ill suited to our purpose of mutual counsel and co-operation.

The opening of the Hindoo College to all classes is, in my view, a good and right thing *per se*, even though we should adopt also other schemes for the education of Mahomedans.

Time has solved the Hindoo College question for us. The Hindoos in Calcutta have now an exclusive College established. We have, as to that point, only to state the facts to the Government, and to propose what may seem best and fairest in recognition of the Hindoo claim to the money remaining from their original subscriptions, which is still in our hands. Perhaps the reservation of the Scholarships, supported by that amount of funds, to Hindoo candidates alone, may be the most appropriate arrangement.

There is a general agreement that the Junior Department of the Hindoo College is out of place in what ought to be an institution of superior education, and the rate of schooling fee decidedly too high. Let us then have several branch schools in Calcutta, with a schooling fee of only 2 rupees a month, open to all classes, and to draw Mahomedans the more to these, let these be masters of Persian Literature, beginning with Sadi's Kureema, an elementary and useful little work in simple verse, generally the first taught to boys, on Virtues and Vices, suited to lads of such schools. The attendance on the Persian teachers to be optional with the parents or guardians of the boys.

It will be a great gain if we can, by such inducements, bring Mahomedan boys to commence English education at the early age, from 6 to 8, at which many Hindoos begin.

This is, however, the practical difficulty. A Mahomedan gentleman *will* teach his son Persian and enough of Arabic to make him fairly master of the composite modern Persian, and this is the education with which he commences when his son is 6 or 7 years of age. This is carried on to the age of from 10 to 12, when those, who are of the learned or erudite class, relations of scholarly families, or persons desirous of taking rank as *Moulvees*, devote themselves chiefly to the Arabic. *At this age*, a Mahomedan gentleman of the present day in Bengal, sensible of the necessity of English for his son's success in life, and not caring that he should be learned in the Arabic language or law, will be ready that his son should apply himself to English, carrying on at the same time his Persian reading, as a becoming accomplishment, and likely to be of benefit to his character. I need not say that there is, in the Persian literature, much elegant composition, much terse and graceful poetry (which is to the Mahomedans, for the familiar exercise of taste, and as his ready store-house of sentiment and practical wisdom, much what Horace is to us) and many excellent lessons of virtue.

Thus we shall, I fear, find that the better ranks of Mahomedans will not send their sons to our branch schools. Thus too, as is stated in the proposed draft of letter to Government, the pupils of the English Department of the Mudrissa, have been chiefly from "the class of petty shop-keepers, retailers, attorneys and moonshees, and the study of English has failed to make any impression upon the better class of Mussulmans." The optional Persian classes of our branch schools will never, I apprehend, be looked to as giving an efficient and complete education in Persian.

Our Secretary tells us the same of the comparative great failure of *the perfectly open classes* at Delhie and Agra, in attracting scholars from the more respectable classes of Mahomedans. And I circulate with this note reports from the Principals

* No. 1. of the Dacca* and Hooghly Colleges,† which show a perfectly analagous experience in those quarters. It is, what Mr. Lewis remarks, the pos-

† No. 2. session "of a polished language and literature of their own, of which they are proud," which distinguishes the Mahomedans from the Hindoos in India. To all but a few learned pundits among the Hindoos, Sanscrit is unknown. A Bengalee literature is only now slowly forming, and it is chiefly for adults. The Hindoo is ready to give us his son, with his mind a blank page, as soon as he is of years to go to school.

The conclusion, then, to which these facts seem to me strongly to point is, that it is well to organize, in addition to the branch schools in Calcutta, and to the Mofussil Institutions open to all persons, a special English education for Mahomedans, and this may be most easily done at the Mudrissa, a place of learning which they regard as devoted to their benefit, and which is held in great respect and repute throughout Bengal.

Mahomedans now come to the Mudrissa from all parts of Bengal, and they will readily come to it for English and Persian, as well as for Arabic education (that is, for the training fit for an educated gentleman as well as for that of a learned scholar) in cases in which instruction in English may be valued, but in which there may be discouragement, from the age of entrance and course of study, in the Mofussil Schools. I would here say that I would provide for the same optional study of Persian in the Mofussil, as in the Calcutta branch schools.

I would, then, organize an Anglo-Persian Department in the Mudrissa under really competent masters, to which students would be admitted at an age not exceeding 12 in any case. At the age of 15 the lad should determine whether to continue his English studies, or to transfer himself to the Arabic classes. It is admitted by every one (and I have consulted every qualified person that I could think of) that *the successful conjoint study of Arabic and English is impossible*. Those who remain in the Anglo-Persian class will, as a matter of course, give more and more of their time, as they grow older, to their English studies, for the comparatively narrow range of Persian literature will soon be exhausted.

I should look with much confidence to a considerable diffusion, upon this plan, of a superior English education among the better classes of Mahomedans. They are becoming quite alive in the districts under the Bengal Government to the value of English as a means of advancement in all departments of Business.

There should be good Bengalee teachers in the Anglo-Persian Department, so that there may be a proper familiarity with that language, which is of importance as the language of business, and which is conventionally well known to all Bengal Mahomedans.

Lads wishing to study Arabic only might enter the Mudrissa under the revised rules to be framed for that department. The earliest age of entrance, now contemplated, is 12, according to the scheme of standards, prepared by Lieut. Colonel Riley

‡ No. 3. in 1847, and put up with this note.‡ But any admissions into the Mudrissa have been suspended for now nearly two years.

The English students at the Mudrissa, beginning at a more advanced age than in the branch and ordinary schools, will be about on a par with the scholars in the Sanscrit College, who, according to the reforms recently sanctioned in that College on the recommendation of the Principal, Eshwar Chunder Surma, will commence English at the age of from 11 to 14.

When the lads of these two institutions have, some four or five years hence, made a proficiency in English, which will carry them beyond the range of tuition of their English masters, it can then be considered whether to bring them together, for a still higher education. They may then be ready to join some of the more advanced classes of the Hindoo College, or teachers may be specially allowed, or appointed, to instruct them.

This would bring about a scheme* of the Government and the Education Committee of as far back as 1825, for "perfecting the education of the more advanced students of the English classes" in the Sanscrit and Mahomedan Colleges. If all would learn together in one class of seminaries from their earliest childhood, it would be much to be preferred. But we must mould our plans, it strikes me, to circumstances which we cannot alter.

We have a considerable surplus now of the Education Funds, and there will really be no difficulty, as was well shown by Mr. Beadon, in regard to money for the improved English classes at the Mudrissa.

I do not swell this note by remarks on the course of study in the Arabic Department of the Mudrissa. That subject can be settled separately. I am in favour of attempts to introduce instruction in this *department* in Oordoo, in the branches of science and literature for which the means exist. The range of translation at Delhie has been more considerable than may be supposed. I send round a list of the translated works, which has been furnished to me by Dr. Sprenger.

This note sufficiently raises all the points which I would desire to bring under discussion in the Council before we lay our final recommendations before the Government.

(Signed) J. R. COLVIN.

18th May, 1853.

No. 1.

Note from the Principal of the Dacca College to Mr. J. R. Colvin.

The accompanying statement shows that only 27 pupils of the Mahomedan religion have been admitted to the Dacca College during the last two years and a half, and that 14 of the number have since left. The reasons why so few Mahomedans learn English are generally known. The same reasons are sufficient to explain the abandonment of the study by so many beginners. And the labour involved, the sense of confinement within doors for many hours of the day, the discipline enforced, are more disagreeable to the Mahomedan than to the Hindoo, or

Christian. Progress in English is not to be made without thought, which is not called for to nearly the same extent in the study of Persian. Progress in English is the more difficult, from the study of Persian being almost invariably carried on simultaneously with that of English. The Mahomedan youth would appear to be encouraged in dissipation at home more than the Hindoo. He has not nearly the same amount of application and perseverance. He is more idle, lax, irregular, and troublesome. He is frequently the plague of the master of his class. Since my connexion with this College, I have known but one Mahomedan youth who has evinced a decidedly lively interest in his studies. But he, poor fellow, died young, and it was, of course, published that he fell a victim to the study of English. If he had not read English, his fate had been more happy. Mahomedan children generally come covered with charms to guard them from the disease so prevalent in the English School room. A slight attack of sickness is often sufficient to occasion removal. Another prejudice, common amongst the Mahomedans, is the danger of conversion incurred by students of English; many are removed from this dread.

Altogether I think the prospect of educating the Mahomedan in English a gloomy one. Under a sense of the importance of winning over those who have lost so much by our successes and advancement, and who form at the same time so large and influential a portion of the subjects of our empire in India, I have, invariably, whenever it was at all advisable, relaxed the rules in their favour. But the English language is unpopular amongst the Moslems, who have a polished language and literature of their own, of which they are proud, and which they very naturally prefer to that of strangers, who have deprived them of supremacy, and who cannot, therefore, be expected to look upon the English, and their language, but with an evil eye. I do not think it would be of use to establish a separate Anglo-Persian Institution for the instruction of the Moslems of Dacca, and I doubt much if considerable good would come of throwing Persian into the course of studies in the College.

To speak of giving the Mahomedans a liberal education through the medium of the Bengalee were of course, useless. Could not something be effected by means of the Persian? Translations from English in Persian are numerous at Delhie. But the cultivation of Persian leads to so little employment down here. The object certainly is, and must remain to educate the Mahomedans in English, if we would attach them to us, and benefit them.

(Signed) G. LEWIS.

Names, Ages, Acquirements, &c., of Mahomedan Pupils admitted to the Dacca College, since November 1850.

No.	Names.	Age.	Acquirements when admitted.	Date of Admission.	Circumstances of Guardians.	REMARKS.
1	Mahomed Tahir, ...	8	A little Persian, ..	November 1850,	.. ..	Left.
2	Meer Mahomed Ali, ..	9	A little Bengalee, ..	December " ..	.. ..	Learns nothing at home, idle.
3	Ghurreeb Hossein,	10	Ditto, ..	" " ..	Zemindar, ..	Left.
4	Gholam Waqif,	7	.. ..	" " ..	Nazir, ..	Left.
5	Meer Feedour Hossein, ..	10	A little Persian and Bengalee,	" " ..	Zemindar, ..	Left: dull, poor.
6	Abdool Karim,	11	Little Bengalee and English,	" " ..	Goldsmith, ..	Learns Persian at home, irregular.
7	Aga Mirza,	9	Ditto ditto, ..	" " ..	Daroga, ..	Left.
8	Syud Abdool Haziz,	10	Little Bengalee and Persian,	" " ..	Zemindar, ..	Learns Persian at home, idle.
9	Hossein Ood-deen,	9	Ditto ditto, ..	January 1851,	Jemadar, ..	Does not.
10	Meer Abdoolah,	9	Persian, ..	" " ..	Shopkeeper, ..	Learns Persian and Arabic.
11	Humeed Oollah,	8	Little Bengalee, ..	April " ..	Zemindar, ..	Left.
12	Abdool Rub,	10	Ditto and Persian, ..	" " ..	Vakeel, ..	Left off Persian.
13	Abdool Wahid,	10	Ditto and English, ..	" " ..	Moonshee, ..	Left.
14	Nusruf Khan,	10	Little Bengalee, ..	May " ..	.. ..	Learns Persian at home.
15	Meer Faidla Kurreem, ..	9	Ditto and Persian, ..	" " ..	Zemindar, ..	Left, learns Persian. [boy.]
16	Abdool Soban,	8	Ditto ditto, ..	July " ..	Doctor, ..	Learns Persian at home and good
17	Mahomed Saleh,	9	Little Oordoo, ..	November " ..	Zemindar, ..	Left.
18	Noor ool Hossein,	9	Little Bengalee and Oordoo,	December " ..	Trader, ..	Learns nothing at home, good.
19	Fyzoo Bux,	11	English and Hindee, ..	June 1852,	Tailor, ..	Left.
20	Imam Bux,	9	Little Persian, ..	July " ..	Doctor, ..	Left.
21	Hafiz Ali Salam,	9½	Little English, Persian, and Bengalee, ..	December " ..	Daroga, ..	Learns Persian at home.
22	Abdool Ruhman,	9	Bengali and Persian, ..	" " ..	Vakeel, ..	Left,—ditto and Arabic.
23	Mirza Dilawar Ali,	8	Little Persian, very little English and Bengali, ..	January 1853,	Zemindar, ..	Learns Persian at home.
24	Abdool Humeed,	9	Ditto ditto, ..	" " ..	Ditto, ..	Ditto ditto. Left.
25	Syud Mozaffer Hossein, ..	8	Ditto ditto, ..	" " ..	Ditto, ..	Ditto ditto.
26	Syud Abdool Rub,	6	Ditto ditto, ..	" " ..	Ditto, ..	Left.
27	Hajjy Jan,	6	.. ..	March " ..	Doctor, ..	Learns Persian at home.

Dacca College, May 9th 1853.

(Signed) G. LEWIS, *Principal.*

No. 2.

Chinsurah, 13th May 1852.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in replying so far as I have been able to obtain the required information, to your letter of the 11th instant.

Of the five boys mentioned in my letter to the Council of Education, dated 20th November, three of them (Warris Ali, Abdollah and Busheer Hossein) are respectably connected. They belong to good families, though not wealthy. The other two (Moosa Ali and Bugli Hossein) are the sons of merchants or rather small shopkeepers who are in comfortable circumstances, but are not quite so high in point of status as the families of the other three. Warris Ali and Moosa Ali commenced English at the age of 8. They were acquainted with Persian before that and could read such books as the *Gulistan* and *Bostan*. They are now learning English and Bengalee only, or rather English only, as they take no interest in the latter. They read Persian and Arabic at home, but not under any regular system. They have books in these languages which they sometimes read. They have both made decided progress in English. The former is in the first College class (which is the highest in the College) the other is in the fourth College class. They are quite equal, as regards speaking, writing, and understanding English, to their Hindoo class fellows. Abdollah has been withdrawn from the College, and the information regarding him is incomplete. When he left, he had a respectable knowledge of English, and could speak, read, and write it correctly. Busheer Hossein (another of the five) commenced English at the age of 15. He had made considerable progress in Persian and Arabic previously. He gained this knowledge in the *Mudrissa*. He still attends the *Mudrissa* for a part of each day, and one of the English classes for the remaining part. He has not made much progress in English. The last of the five (Bugli Hossein) commenced English at the age of 10 in the Anglo-Persian class. He joined the English class only last year, at the age of 13. He was well-acquainted with Persian before he took to English. He continues to attend one of the Persian and elementary Arabic classes for one hour daily, while his class-fellows in the English department are learning Bengalee. He has not yet advanced far in English, but he is improving rapidly now that he gives so much of his time to English.

Of the eight Mahomedan boys admitted in November last, two (Abdool Ruheem and Ajeeb Ahmud) have since been removed for arrears of schooling. The other six are still attending. They could all read and write Persian well before they joined the English classes. Five of them could read the *Gulistan* and *Bostan*, and the other (Syud Moozum Hossein, who is very young) could read easy lessons in Persian. Four of these boys continue to learn Persian for one hour daily in the *Mudrissa*, while their class-fellows of the English Department are learning Bengalee. This is done with my permission at their own special request. One of them states that he usually reads English books during the hour set apart for Bengalee. The other (the youngest of the six) is learning Bengalee along with English. He does not like Bengalee, but learns it because his master obliges him. Another Mahomedan boy

(Suffer oo Ruhman) was admitted in January last. He pays a monthly tuition of two rupees. His father is a Moonsiff at Moorshedabad. He commenced English at the age of 10, and could at that time read the Gulistan in Persian. He, like so many others, learns Persian during the hour set apart in the English Department for Bengalee.

I feel great difficulty in offering any general suggestions. I am inclined however to think it would be desirable to have a separate Institution for the Mahomedans which should carry them up to a certain point, after which the most proficient among them might, as scholarship-holders, join the Hindoo College or any of the other Colleges. It would also, I think, be desirable to limit the course to *two* languages. On the whole I believe the kind of Institution which would succeed best and which would prove most efficient would be one which should give instruction in English and Oordoo alone, the two languages being commenced together, and at the very instant that the pupils join the Institution. The limiting age of admission for those entirely ignorant of English might be 9 years (or, as an extreme limit, 10 years) instead of 8, which it is in the Hindoo Schools. This would allow them to gain some knowledge of Persian at their own houses before beginning English. This plan of learning Persian at home is very common among those who join the English Department of the Hooghly College. They have no difficulty in learning to read and write Persian. Some one of the family, or a Moonshee engaged for the purpose, teaches them. It may confirm this to mention that writing (hand-writing) is not taught in the Mudrissa at Hooghly, and yet all the boys learn to write the Persian character well at their own homes, and I have never had a request from any of them to be allowed to learn writing in the Mudrissa.

It may be doubted whether it would not be better to teach Bengalee instead of Oordoo, the former being the language of public business, though not the spoken language of the Mahomedans. Some inquiries which I have made lead me to believe that all the Mahomedans in this part of India can understand Bengalee when they hear it spoken, and can even speak it themselves. If such be the case, a very little preparation would be sufficient to enable them to obtain such a knowledge of the character and spelling as to understand and to carry on written correspondence in that language.

It seems to be generally thought that if the Hindoo College were thrown open to Mahomedans, very few of the latter class would join it. It is supposed that many of the parents, more particularly of the more respectable classes, would object to their children associating at an early age with Hindoo boys.

If any further information should be required concerning the Mahomedan pupils who are attending the English Department of this College, I shall be very happy to communicate it to you.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. KERR.

Be it known that on Thursday, the 27th of January 1847, an examination of the candidates for admission into the Mudrissa will be held in the books mentioned below.

Candidates of 12 years of age.—Gulistan and Conjugation of Arabic Verbs.

Candidates from 12 to 14 years of age.—Anwar Sohayly, the Hundred Regents (*i. e.*, Prepositions) and Hidayah ool nah.

Candidates from 14 to 16 years of age.—Abool Fazl, Kafajah, Janay's Commentary thereon.

Candidates from 16 to 18 years of age.—Akhlah Jelalie, Elements of Logic, Nuf-hat ool Yaman, and Sharoh Wikayah.

Candidates from 18 to 20 years of age.—Letters of Jamy, Dewan of Motunabbe, Noor-al-Anwar, and Ashbah.

Candidates from 20 to 22 years of age.—Zohary Tareekh Tymoree, Hareeree, Hidayah.

Should it be proved even after a candidate has been admitted into the Mudrissa, that he has given any bribe, to obtain his admission, he will be expelled.

(Signed) S. D. RILEY.

Names of books prepared in Oordoo at Delhi.

Marshman's Brief Survey of History, 2 parts.

Mill's Political Economy.

Principles of Legislation.

Mahomedan Criminal Law.

Differential Calculus.

History of Persia.

Eman Bukhsh, Urdu Grammar.

Hidaikool Bloghut on Rhetoric.

Oordoo Idioms.

English Grammar in Oordoo.

Maritime and Inland Discoveries.

Royle's Productive Resources of India.

Toozukh Timooree (Autobiography of Timoor.)

Mahomedan Law by Macnaughten.

History of Greece.

On the use of the Sextant.

Thoughts on the Existence of God.

Assistant Magistrate's Guide.

Wayland's Political Economy.

Marshman's Revenue Regulations.

History of Bengal.

History of Cashmere.

Yusuf Khan's Travels in Europe.

History of the Moghul Dynasty.

Life of Alexander the Great.

Dewan Durd.

Koodooree Mahomed Law.

DeMorgan's Arithmetic.

History of England in Nagree.

Abool Feeda, in 3 parts. History of the Islam.

A treatise on Medicine.

Natural Theology by Paley.

History of the Arab Poets.

Life of Cicero.

Life of Arabic Philosophers.

Hindustanee celebrated Poets.

Herschel's Astronomy.

History of England in Oordoo.

Geography of India.

Land Surveying, parts 1st and 2nd.

Introduction to Natural Philosophy.

Trigonometry.

Butler's Surgery.

Life of Demosthenes.

A treatise on Magnetism.

History of Rome.

Principles of Government.

Principles of the Law of Nations.

Law of Inheritance.

Practical Geometry.

I have read Mr. Colvin's papers, and I am prepared to discuss this whole subject at any time the Hon'ble President may be pleased to fix.

I find nothing to change in what I wrote in a paper dated 30th November last, before our correspondence with the Managers of the Hindoo College.

With respect to the very favourable view of our surplus funds taken in Mr. Colvin's minute, perhaps the Secretary will be so good as to have ready for us, when we meet, a statement of our ways and means. My impression is, that we spend our income already, and that we can only increase the establishment of the Mudrissa, at the cost of some other Institution.

All seem now agreed to throw open the Hindoo College to all classes.

To bring things to a point, I will propose, for discussion, that we recommend Government to devote all the funds it will place at disposal for English Collegiate education in Calcutta, to this new open College, and that every thing should be done in the ultimate view of having one Calcutta College worthy of its situation.

All seem agreed to recommend the abandonment of all oriental education at the Mudrissa, excepting in the departments of law and literature.

Mr. Colvin seems to me to give good reasons for attaching a branch English School to the Mudrissa, which no boy shall be allowed to enter after a certain age—11 or 12 say. But I am still impressed with the belief that an English *College* Department, and the attempt to teach science in Oordoo, at this College, are both merely ways of throwing away money and furnishing excuses for doing no real good.

The Secretary's proposal to get rid of the Junior Department of the Hindoo College seems to me a very good one. But I don't see how doing so can be any thing but a loss financially, and therefore I don't see how it will enable us to do more than to replace it by one branch school:

(Signed) J. P. GRANT.

21st May, 1853.

Having only had an opportunity of perusing these papers when the discussion had reached an advanced stage, and not wishing to detain them long, I shall only just note that the proposal to have one grand English College for the education of both Hindoos and Mahomedans, appears to be a sound proposal.

It remains to be seen how this is to be effected, but I should hope that we might succeed in carrying the representatives of those who founded the Hindoo College with us, and in thus causing this Institution to expand to the shape and form required by the present exigency.

I agree with Mr. Halliday as to the propriety of excluding Persian from the Mudrissa, and I concur in the proposal to teach science in the English language and Mahomedan law and literature, to the highest standard, in the original Arabic.

But I shall be glad to hear all the points involved, subjected to a full discussion, and to know exactly on what there is a difference of opinion.

I would however add that the proposal to introduce the Koran appears to me questionable, not merely on the grounds intimated by Mr. Halliday, but on others.

(Signed) W. SETON-KARR.

I have read these papers again. The opening of a new College by several influential Hindoos will probably tend to simplify our object and make matters easy. The draft of the letter to Government it appears to me, will have to be altered in several places, and a history of the late movement and its results will have to be added thereto.

As regards the points to be discussed at our next meeting, I shall briefly note what I contend for—

1. One great College for all who wish to enter it, Hindoos, Mahomedans, &c.
2. Literature and law for Mahomedans in their own Mudrissa and in their own language.
3. The means of carrying on Persian studies to be given to Mahomedans.

On this last point I am disposed to modify my former views and to attach much weight to Mr. Colvin's reasoning on the use and advantage of Persian to an educated Mussulman.

And I should like to see an English branch school established at the Mudrissa for boys aged from 12 to 15 years.

I should, with Mr. Grant, wish to know exactly the state of our funds.

I shall be prepared to discuss the above topics at our next meeting, or on any special day.

(Signed) W. SETON-KARR.

I have again looked over these papers.

2. I think the Hindoo College should be thrown open to all classes of the community on equal terms, but I cannot see the necessity of mixing up that question with the very important one of abolishing the Hindoo College Committee of Management, in our present report to Government.

3. It appears to me that the Council have assumed an authority in the internal management of the Hindoo College within the last seven or eight years, which was not contemplated by the original compact between the Committee of Management of the Hindoo College and the Government, through the medium of the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1824, or by the subsequent modifications agreed to and sanctioned in Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter, No. 832, dated 20th October 1841. The assumption of this authority has tended to curtail the powers of the Managers of the Hindoo College, and has produced elements of discord detrimental to the interests of the Institution.

4. The records of the General Committee of Public Instruction and of the Council of Education will show, that the Hindoo College Committee of Management acted most harmoniously with both, and possessed their approbation and confidence for a period of 19 or 20 years, *i. e.*, from the time of the connection of the Institution with

Government in 1824, till the Council progressively assumed this authority subsequent to the year 1843, (*vide* letter from the Secretary to the Council of Education, dated 12th January 1843.)

5. I doubt whether the Government will entertain the proposition of abolishing the Hindoo College Committee of Management on the face of such assurances as the following :—

“ The General Committee in proposing to exercise an authority over the Vidalaya (Hindoo College) have only had in view the due administration of those funds, which the Government may from time to time be disposed to supply in aid of the objects of the Institution, and the elevation of the Vidalaya into a seminary of the highest possible description, for the cultivation of the English language ; beyond this object it is not their wish therefore to interfere.” (Letter from the Secretary to the General Committee of Public Instruction, dated 6th August, 1824.)

The Rajah of Burdwan.	“ In accordance with the 4th proposition, the Governor
Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore.	General in Council is pleased to appoint the present Mana-
Baboo Radamadab Banerjee.	gers named in the margin to be Members of the General
Rajah Radakant Deb.	Committee of Public Instruction for the purpose of con-
Baboo Ram Comul Sen.	trolling and managing the Hindoo College, to which their
„ Russomoy Dutt.	appointment as Members of the General Committee is
„ Sreekissen Sing.	limited.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore.	
David Hare, Esq.	

“ Two of the present Managers of the Hindoo College will continue to be Members of the General Committee, and will have a vote in the Committee on all matters under the control of the Committee.”

“ The future management and control of the Hindoo College to be vested in a Sub-Committee of the General Committee of Public Instruction, consisting of the present Managers, with the addition of two Members of the General Committee, subject like other Sub-Committees to the control of the General Committee.” (Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter, No. 832, dated 20th October 1841, paras. 34th and 35th.)

6. If it is desired to recommend the abolition of the Hindoo College Committee of Management notwithstanding these assurances, it will be necessary to lay before the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal such papers as may enable His Lordship to form a correct estimate of all the bearings of the question, and to decide whether the Hindoo College should be managed by a Hindoo Committee of Management with the aid of two Members of the Council of Education, according to the existing arrangement, or whether the Institution should be placed under the direct management of the Council of Education like other Government Colleges.

7. The proceedings of the Council and the minutes of the Members on the subjects noted in the margin, would I think sufficiently show the causes of difference between the Council and the Hindoo College Committee of Management, and these documents with a copy of the letter from the Secretary to the General Committee of Public Instruction, in 1824, and a copy of Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter, No. 832, dated 20th October 1841, should I think, be submitted with the report.

1. Proposition for abolishing the Hindoo College Committee in July 1846.

2. Proposition of throwing open the Hindoo College to all clarees of the community.

8. The proceedings of the Council of Education and of the Hindoo College Committee of Management on the following subjects would also throw considerable light on the question under discussion :

1. Relative to the appointment of Mr. Jones as Head Master in June 1846.
2. Relative to the removal of Kylas Chunder Bose in July 1848.
3. Relative to the dismissal of Mr. Montague, and resignation of Capt. Richardson, in September 1849.
4. Relative to the removal of Gooroo Churn Sing in February 1850,—but I would not send them up, unless Government should express a desire to see them lest they should occupy too much of its valuable time.

9. I may incidentally mention here, that I have taken an active part in the management of the Hindoo College since 1822, as a Member of the Committee of Management, and not only after my election as Secretary in 1841, as mentioned in the report.

10. In the event of the Council deciding to submit the report to Government in its present form, with or without the papers noticed in the 7th paragraph, I would solicit that my present minute be also forwarded with the report.

(Signed) **RUSSOMOY DUTT.**

31st May, 1853.

(True Copies)

FRED. J. MOUAT,

Secretary, Council of Education.

APPENDIX No. VII.

Attendance of the Committee of Management of the Hindoo College, from 1848 to July 1852.

YEAR.	Number of Meetings.	President.	Mr. Beadon.	Dr. Mouat.	Baboo Prosunnocoo-mar Tagore.	Baboo Rada Madub Banerjee.	Rajah Radakant Bahadur.	Baboo Russomoy Dutt.	Baboo Srekissen Sing.	Baboo Debendronath Tagore.	Baboo Aushootosh Dey.	REMARKS.
1848, ...	13	9	5	12	5 <i>a</i>	0	2	13	2	2	2	<i>a</i> Suspended connection, August 1848.
1849, ...	10	9	4	9	0	0	1	10	2	0	1	
1850, ...	10	10	3	10	0	0	0 <i>b</i>	9	1	0	0	<i>b</i> Resigned in June 1850.
1851, ...	9	5	9	9	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	
1852, ...	5	3	3	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	
Total, ...	47	36	24	45	5	0	3	46	5	3	3	

Hindoo College, the 24th August, 1852.

(True Copy)

(Signed)

R. DUTT,

Secretary, Hindoo College.

FRED. J. MOUAT,

Secretary, Council of Education.

SELECTIONS
FROM
THE RECORDS
OF THE
BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

Published by Authority.

N^o. XIII.

NOTES ON THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT

IN THE
Tumlook Agency.

REPORT ON THE (COAL-MINES) OF LAKADONG,

IN THE
Dynteah Hills.

MEMORANDUM

OF THE
Results of an Examination of
GOLD-DUST AND GOLD FROM SHUY-GWEEN.

Calcutta;

THOS. JONES, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE,

1853.

NOTES

ON THE

MANUFACTURE OF SALT,

IN THE

TUMLOOK AGENCY.

THE Station of Tumlook, where the head quarters of the Agency are fixed, is situated on the West bank of the River Roopnarain, and is distant up that River about 10 or 12 miles from its junction with the River Hooghly. By land it is 45 miles South-west from Calcutta, and from Midnapore about 40 miles. The Agency, as at present constituted, is comprised of five Aurungs, or manufacturing districts. It is bounded on the North and East by the Rivers Roopnarain and Hooghly. It extends from a few miles North of Tumlook to the Falputty Khaul,* within 4 miles of Kedgerree. To the South it is bounded by the Northernmost Pergunnahs of the Hidgellee Agency, and to the West and South-west by the Chabookya River, a continuation of the Tengreekhaly and Huldee Rivers, which divide Tumlook Proper from the three Southern Aurungs, Goomghur, Aurunganugur and Jellamoottah.

2nd.—The five Aurungs are noted on the margin. The three latter were in 1848-49 transferred to this from the Hidgellee Agency; and the two former, since the Agency was established, have been its principal manufacturing districts.

Auring Tumlook. „ Mysaudul. „ Jellamoottah. „ Aurunganugur. „ Goomghur.	
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3rd.—The Salt manufacture is carried on on the West bank of the River Hooghly, above Kedgerree, and on either side of the Rivers Huldee, Tengreekhally and Roykhally. The khullaries, or manufactories, are situated on both sides of these large rivers, and on the banks of the numerous canals and creeks which are fed by them, and intersect the whole country comprised within this Agency.

Salt, where manufactured.

4th.—These five Aurungs, in favorable seasons, are capable of yielding during one season from 9 to 10 lacs of maunds* of Salt. The largest quantity ever manufactured was in 1851, corresponding with 1258 S.S. when it reached 9,21,835 maunds.

5th.—The “Taidad” is regulated according to the probable demand of the Calcutta Market, with reference to the stock in hand and the quantity expected from Liverpool and other places beyond Sea. It is fixed by the Board of Revenue from year to year, but during the last three years it has varied very considerably, rising or

The Taidad, or quantity of Salt fixed for the Season’s manufacture, and its distribution (Sowdah) among the Aurungs.

Pergunnahs.	Distribution of Taidad or the Sowdah fixed in			Actual Manufacture in.		
	1850.	1851.	1852	1850.	1851.	1852.
Tumlook, ..	1,85,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,55,714	2,85,134	2,09,725
Mysaudul, ..	1,85,000	2,75,000	2,50,000	2,67,960	2,65,172	2,03,454
Jellamoottah, ..	65,000	1,50,000	1,20,000	1,23,066	1,47,142	1,12,605
Aurunganugur, ..	65,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	1,22,208	1,21,390	1,00,175
Goonghur, ..	50,000	75,000	80,000	74,318	1,02,996	80,736
Total Mds., ..	5,50,000	9,00,000	8,00,000	8,43,269	9,21,835	7,06,695

falling according to the imports into Calcutta and other circumstances. In the subjoined statement the distribution of the Taidad among the several Aurungs is exhibited, and the quantity of Salt which was produced

in each Aurung during that period is also shown.

Pergunnahs.	Sodahs.
Tumlook,	2,10,000
Mysaudul,	2,10,000
Jellamoottah,	1,00,000
Aurunganugur,	1,00,000
Goonghur,	80,000
Total Maunds,	7,00,000

6th.—For next season, or 1852-53, the Taidad has been fixed at only 7 lacs of maunds, and it has been distributed among the several Aurungs as per margin. It is probable, however, that the manufacture will be increased to a much larger extent, as there is a very ready sale for the Salt

of this Agency.

† One maund equals 80 pounds Avoirdupois nearly.

7th.—For some years the price which has been paid to the Molunghies, for the Salt manufactured by them, has been fixed at 7 annas* per maund. For the ensuing season it has been reduced to $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas the maund of 80 tola weight, in Aurungs Tumlook and Mysaudul; and to 6 annas in the three other Aurungs which are situated on the South bank of the Rivers Huldee and Tengreekhally. The reason for this difference in the price will be obvious, when it is considered that the Molunghies of Aurungs Mysaudul and Tumlook generally experience greater difficulty in clearing and preparing their “chattur” or Salt lands, as well as in procuring fuel, than their brethren in the other Aurungs. Their khullaries too are, for the most part, situated on khauls running inland, and at a greater distance from the large rivers. This is particularly applicable to Tumlook, but not to so great an extent to Mysaudul, where a further alteration in the price will, in all probability, be recommended on a future date.

8th.—It has been stated above that the Government give 6 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund, as the case may be, for every maund of Salt which is delivered to our Officers in the Aurungs; but besides this cash payment, the several Molunghies [manufacturers] receive gratuitously from the Department certain grants of land in proportion to the extent of their khullaries, not only to enable them to establish their khullaries and “chattur” or Salt lands, but also that they may supply themselves with fuel from the jungle, grass and low brush-wood, which grow spontaneously upon it, in some places close to their khullaries, in others at a mile or so distant from them.

9th.—From the early records it appears that when the privilege of manufacturing Salt was taken out of the hands of the zemindars of the District, and monopolized by Government, the Government received from the zemindars of Pergunnahs Mysaudul and Tumlook large tracts of jungle and waste land for their manufacturing purposes, allowing them in lieu remissions in the rent of their permanent settlement, as also a monthly allowance usually termed “Mooshycra,” the former, as a consideration for the land actually appropriated by Government, and the latter as compensation for the withdrawal of the manufacture of Salt from within their respective zemindaries.

Compensation and Mooshycra allowance granted to zemindars for the abolition of their Salt manufacture, as well as for certain jungle lands appropriated by Government.

* For nett charges, &c., see Appendix A.

10th.—The above lands are now known in this District as “ Julpye,” or fuel lands, and under that term are included such portions as have, from time to time, been either cleared for the khullaries and chatturs, or (where they were found not to be required for the Salt manufacture) let out on conditional leases in small parcels, or “ chucks.”

11th.—The extent of Julpye land at present claimed on the part of Government, in the several Pergunnahs and Aurungs, is represented to be :

		Bgs.	C.	P.
In Pergunnah Tumlook,	.....	16,867	1	0
„ Mysaudul,	.....	29,787	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Jellamoottah,	.....	10,178	0	0
„ Aurunganugur,	.....	6,699	14	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Goomghur,	.....	17,646	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total,		81,178	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$

12th.—In Pergunnahs Tumlook, Mysaudul, Aurunganugur and Goomghur, these lands are the exclusive property of Government; for those in Pergunnah Jellamoottah Government pays rent Rs. 3,692 per annum to the zemindar. The amount of “ Mooshyera” or compensation annually paid to the zemindars of Pergunnah Tumlook for the Julpye situated in that Aurung is Rs. 15,671, and to the Raja of Mysaudul for those comprised in Pergunnahs Mysaudul, Aurunganugur and Goomghur Rs. 22,121.

13th.—For several years these Julpye lands have been a continual cause of dispute between the Agency Officers and the zemindars, whose lands adjoin them; a large sum has been expended in their demarcation, but with little or no result in Pergunnah Mysaudul, in consequence of the intrigues of the Salt Officers with the Raja of Mysaudul, who is also zemindar of three of the five Pergunnahs comprised in this Agency. The original khusra and measurement papers of the late Mr. Mason, on account of the year 1801 A. D., (by which alone the area and boundaries of these lands could have been perfectly identified,) are not forthcoming, but such lands in Pergunnah Mysaudul as were found by Lieutenant Mathison’s survey to be in the undisturbed possession of the Department, are now to be marked off by the Revenue Authorities of Zillah Midnapore, by embankments or masonry pillars, as

belonging to the State, all other parcels being given over to the zemindars. This proceeding will, it is hoped, put an end to further contention.

14th.—It has been for some time an object with this Agency to concentrate its khullaries, as much as possible, on

Concentration of Khullaries on the banks of large rivers and adjacent khauls.

the banks of large rivers, or where such is not practicable, to fix them on khauls in their vicinity, in order that the “Doolye,” or transport operations, may be facilitated and expedited. In carrying out these arrangements, some portions of the “Julpye” lands situated at a distance from the khullaries have been given up, though from them Government now derives an increasing revenue by letting them out on short and easy leases, as mentioned in paragraph 10. The income derived from these cultivated lands, and other miscellaneous sources, amounts to Rs. 1,530 per annum, as shown in the subjoined statement, in which are distinguished the “Julpye” lands, in the possession of Molunghies, from such as are left under charge of the Agent. The statement also shows the average rate at which these lands are allotted to the khullaries and choolahs. No great dependence can, it is feared, be placed on this latter calculation, as the same system does not prevail in any two of the Pergunnahs, and much depends upon the capabilities of the fuel lands, and their distance from the khullaries. The average, however, in five Aurungs appears to be beegahs 24-14-3 per khullaree.

Pergunnahs.	Specification of Julpye lands.												Revenue derived from Julpye lands leased out, including fisheries, ferries, &c.						Average quantity of Julpye land allotted to Molunghies calculated on their.						
	Distributed among Molunghies.			Cultivated and otherwise appropriated.			Putteet and waste.			Total Julpye.									Khullaries.			Choolahs.			
	Bgs.	C.	P.	Bgs.	C.	P.	Bgs.	C.	P.	Bgs.	C.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Total Khullaries.	Average Bgs.	C.	P.	Total Choolahs.	Average Bgs.	C.	P.		
Tumlook, ..	14297	10	0	339	9	0	2230	2	0	16867	1	0	890	15	6	696½	20	13	4	0½	823	17	7	7	0½
Mysaudul, ..	19809	11	0	0	0	0	9977	19	12	29787	10	12	0	0	0	697¾	28	7	13	0	768	25	15	11	0¾
Jollamoottah,...	6628	0	0	879	4	0	2670	16	0	10178	0	0	486	0	10	285	23	5	0	0	282	23	10	0	0
Aurunganugur,	6385	17	10	227	7	10	86	9	2	6699	14	6	143	2	8	291	21	18	14	0	291	21	18	14	0
Goonghur, ..	7912	0	0	8	14	12	9725	15	5	17646	10	1	10	11	0½	270	29	6	0	0	270	29	6	0	0
Total, ..	55032	18	10	1454	15	6	24691	2	3	81178	16	3	1530	14	0½	2240½	123	10	15	0½	2434	117	18	0	6½

15th.—It has been remarked above that this Agency is divided into five manufacturing districts or Aurungs, and these Aurungs, I should state, are sub-divided into numerous “Hoodahs,” or independent jurisdictions, which are placed under the immediate charge of Mohurirs, aided by Zilladars, Chuprassees, and Auduldars, some of whom are employed temporarily, and others permanently, to superintend the manufacture, and preserve the Julpye within their respective divisions. The whole of these establishments are subjected to the control of a Pokhtân or manufacturing Darogah, who is responsible for the efficient general management of the Aurung under his charge; and to enable him to be constantly moving about, each Darogah is allowed a palkee or bearer’s allowance for ten months of the year, at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem.

16th.—To supervise so large a manufacture as from five to nine lacs of maunds of Salt, the establishments are necessarily expensive, though they have been during the past few years reduced, as far as is compatible with the efficient working of

Pergunnahs.	Darogahs.	Karkoon and Mohurirs.	Chuprassees and Sirdars.	Arye Pykes.
Tumlook, ..	1	4	3	1
Mysaulul, ..	1	4	3	1
Jellamoottah,	1	4	6	1
Aurunganugur,	1	4	5	1
Goonghur, ..	1	4	8	1

the Agency. On the margin are given the fixed establishments of each Aurung. The “Arye Pykes” are commonly known as “Shikaries,” their duty being to destroy wild buffaloes and wild pigs, which are most destructive to the “Julpye,” and abound through-

out the Aurungs.

17th.—There are also in different parts of the Agency small Bungalows for the accommodation of the Agent and his Assistant, during their periodical and occasional tours, though no establishment beyond a sweeper, who is required also for the purposes of each Cutcherry, is entertained at them.

18th.—The Salaries of the Pokhtân, or manufacturing Darogahs, are eighty and fifty Rs. a month each, and those of the Mohurirs Rs. five, ten and twelve each, according to the nature of their duties.

19th.—There are thirty-seven Hoodahs comprised within the five Au-

The Hoodahs and Es-
tablishments entertained
in each.

rungs, viz., four in Aurung Tumlook, seven in Mysaudul, nine in Jellamoottah, eight in Goomghur, and nine in Aurunganugur. Temporarily, during the

manufacturing season, the establishments enumerated below are entertained, and these are distributed and located in divisions in different parts of the Aurungs, under the charge of Mootyan or independent Mohurirs. Those Officers who are connected with the manufacture are paid for nine months in the year, and those who are concerned in the weighment and transport operations, from five to nine months, according to circumstances; a certain number however, of the Zilladars, Chuprassees and Pykes are required and supposed to do duty throughout the year, without any extra pay.

Designation of Officers.	Pergunnah Tumlook.		Pergunnah Mysaudul.		Pergunnah Jellamoottah.		Pergunnah Aurunganugur.		Pergunnah Goomghur.		Grand Total.	
	Number employed.	Total Salary for period employed.	Number employed.	Total Salary for period employed.	Number employed.	Total Salary for period employed.	Number employed.	Total Salary for period employed.	Number employed.	Total Salary for period employed.	Number.	Total Salary.
Julpye Mohurir,	1	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60
Arye Pyke or Shikaree, ..	1	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	180
Dawk Chuprassee, ..	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	150
Ditto ditto,	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	135
Mohurir,	1	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	72
Zilladar,	10	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	1800
Chuprassees,	4	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	270
Ditto,	6	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	182
Pyke,	14	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	378
Sirdar,	7	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	245
Aduldar,	32	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	2840
Bhanga Mohurir,	8	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	900
Kyals,	8	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	600
Chapadars,	48	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	1762
Barbudary Mohurir,	1	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	120
Naib ditto,	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	60
Churrundars,	9	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	600
Roojoooneesh,	3	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	540
Golepahurry,	2	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	100
Pawnsway or Boats,	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
Chuprassees,	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	27
Crossing Ghaut,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Auxiliary Chowkey } Officers to watch } suspicious places, ... }	4	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	84
Head Chapadars,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	112
Total,	163	0	163	0	82	0	92	0	75	0	575	11316

20th.—A Zilladar is required to visit daily every khullary in his beat, to take an account of the Salt actually manufactured by each Molunghee, and, after entering it in his register, to forward it weekly to his immediate superior, the Mootyan Mohurir, who passes it on to the Darogah. These Mohurirs are next in rank to Darogahs, and are obliged to keep daily registers or diaries of their proceedings, and of any occurrences that may happen; they are also required to be constantly on the move within their divisions. The Chuprassee remains among the khularies under his charge, sees that the Molunghies, Coolies and others are present, and reports errors of omission and commission on their part to the Mohurirs. The Pykes and Chowkeydars are variously employed.

Duties of Zilladars and other subordinate Officers.
Their Diaries. The diaries sent in by these Mohurirs are regularly checked in the office, and it is the Peiskhar's duty to examine and report anything which may appear irregular, or requiring special notice. The Darogahs forward their accounts periodically to the Agent. These accounts are carefully examined by the Head Accountant at the Sudder Office, and with him rests the responsibility of seeing that they are correct in figures and totals, as by them the advances are regulated, and the manufacture is carried on or stopped, as may appear advisable.

21st.—The Salt accounts are kept from October to September. Funds are remitted on the application of the Agent, (who is guided by the state of the season,) either from the General Treasury or from the Collector of Midnapore, and are usually supplied during the months of November, January, March and May. The Agent, with his Head Quarters, leaves Tumlook as soon as the Salt is all stored at Ghaut Narainpore, either for Calcutta or Midnapore, and as soon as the season will allow, he returns to the Station, the climate not admitting of his remaining there during the Rains.

22nd.—The operations of the season commence usually with the issue of the first advance of cash to the Molunghies; the manufacture follows in December, weather permitting, and ends with setting in of the Rains, or as soon as the Taidad is completed. The Molunghies, in conjunction with the Mofussil Amlah, fix upon some lucky day for commencing their manufacture, or in other words, lighting their choolahs or fires; but the Agent puts them out, or closes the manufacture, whenever he pleases.

System of keeping accounts, and the mode of supplying Funds.
Commencement of Season's Operations.

23rd.—The advances are calculated either upon the number of men each Molunghee engages to assist him in carrying on his manufacture, or on the quantity of salt he contracts for. In Aurungs Tumlook and Mysaudul the Molunghees receive their advances at the rate of rupees three for each cooly, and one rupee per choolah. In Aurungs Goomghur, Jellamoottah and Aurunganugur the other system prevails, the advances being calculated at the rate of seven rupees per one hundred maunds contracted for by each Molunghee.

24th.—The first advance takes place during the last week in November, or early in December, in the presence of the Agent or his Assistant.* The second is called the ghas or fuel dadun (payment,) and is made in January or February, when care is taken that the advance shall be in proportion to the means of the manufacturer, with reference to his fuel store, the coolies he has engaged, the productive qualities of his khullaree and his other preparations,—a rough calculation of the salt actually manufactured by him being at the same time taken. The third advance is usually applied for in April, and is, in fact, an unadjusted cash-payment on account of salt delivered to the Agency officers; the season being then so far advanced that the weighments are going on, and each manufacturer's stock in hand is tolerably well known. The last or fazil dadun is a settlement of the accounts of each manufacturer.

25th.—As soon as orders are issued to close the operations of the season, all choolahs and boiling-pots are broken up, and an account current, according to a hath-chitta† in the possession of each Molunghee, or manufacturer, is made out. Agreeably to this account, he receives any balance of cash which may be found to be due to him for salt delivered. This settlement occurs either in May or June, and is a busy time, as the Agent is obliged to be careful that no balances are left outstanding on his books, (a thing unknown for the last twelve years,) and that each manufacturer receives his proper dues.

26th.—Great care is taken in paying out the advances. The Darogah and Sudder officers fill up, for each manufacturer, according to his *sowdaputtur* or agreement, a printed ticket, or hath-chitta (supplied from the office),

* See paragraph 27.

† See paragraphs 26 to 28.

in which are entered his name, number, hoodah, aurung, quantity of salt he contracts to manufacture, &c. These hath-chittas are all sealed and signed by the Agent or his Assistant, and English registers are kept in the office containing the names and particulars of every Molunghee, the number of coolies he engages to employ, &c. &c.

27th.—When an advance is to be made, the Pokhtan Darogahs, with a portion of their establishments, come into the Sudder office in divisions, together with the Molunghees of their respective Aurungs. These are collected in a large verandah, where each Molunghee delivers up his hath-chitta, which is passed on to the Head Mohurir sitting near the Treasurer, who examines and enters it in his accounts. The hath-chitta is then made over to the Treasurer, who notes it down and gives it to the Poddar to be cashed. The Sherishtadar or Peishkar, in turn, sits among these officers. Each Molunghee is called up before him, receives and examines his money, and when satisfied that he has been paid in full, retires to an adjoining room. There he waits until one hoodah or a sufficient number of Molunghees are collected. The hath-chittas are then taken from the Molunghees and arranged consecutively; and on each Molunghee being called by name, he appears before the Agent or his Assistant, (relieving each other,) and is required to show his cash, and state the amount received by him. This done, the Agent or his Assistant, as it may be, signs the hath-chittas, enters the amount paid in an English register which is kept for the purpose, and returns the hath-chitta to the Molunghee, who takes it away home with him.

28th.—The same process goes on at each advance payment, and the Agent thereby has an opportunity of hearing any complaints which parties interested in the manufacture may wish to make known to him. Contrary to common belief, Molunghees are anything but a poor weakly race; they live, it is true, in a low country surrounded by malaria, but they have very few grievances. No doubt they are thankful to receive the Government money, but their profits are not sufficient to support them and their families, and hence they all cultivate rice either for themselves or their zemindars, besides manufacturing salt for Government. There is no difficulty experienced in keeping their accounts, and *all* payments as well as *all* weighments of Salt received from a Molunghee, are regularly

Advances where and how made.

The general condition of Molunghees and the opportunities given to them to make known their grievances.

entered in his hath-chitta, which he retains in *his own* possession as a check against the Agent, no other account or payment being valid or binding upon him or Government.

29th.—The manufacturer is commonly called the Molunghee, but the terms Etimamdar, Chooleah, and Muzzoor or Coolie, are also applied to the manufacturers.

These may be distinguished as the contractor, his superintendent, and his common hired labourer, and they all work in the khullaries more or less.

30th.—A reference to the records shows that employment is daily given, in the manufacture alone, to no less than 2,303 Molunghees and 14,707 Coolies.

31st.—There is for the Mofussil weighments an establishment of 218 men, and at each set of scales there are employed one Bhangah Mohurir, one Kyal and six Chappadars, besides Molunghees, and others to fetch and carry the salt from the heaps to the scales.

32nd.—In transporting the salt from the Mofussil to the golahs or stores at Ghaut Narainpore, upwards of 500 boats and as many bullocks are engaged; these, on an average of five men to a boat, and one driver

to five bullocks, give employment to 2,600 men; so that during the greater portion of the year upwards

Molunghees,	2,303
Coolies,	14,407
Boat people,	2,500
Bullock drivers,	100
Temporary Establishment,	575
Purtal or weighment ditto, ..	340
Fixed ditto at Golahs,	100
Total,	<u>20,325</u>

of 20,000 registered men (see margin) besides their families and dependants, find employment under Government in this Agency alone. In the tabular statement marked B. in the Appendix, the above particulars in detail, besides other information which may perhaps prove useful, are given.

33rd.—In carrying on the manufacture there is a good deal to contend with. Heavy rains and unseasonably high or low tides greatly impede it. The produce is also affected by fogs and cloudy or hazy weather. At the early part of the season, (as has been elsewhere remarked), especially in December and January, the manufacture is occasionally delayed by the tides not rising sufficiently high to fill the *joorees* (reservoirs,) and to afford a supply of water for filtration through the

Operations, how likely to be affected.

maidahs (filterers.) Again at the *sajun*, (the season during which the salt lands are prepared) should the spring-tides fail to rise sufficiently high to flood the Chatturs, or should rain fall before the submer-sion is effected, much delay and great loss of time and labour are sustained by the Molunghees. If, moreover, the tides from the preva-lence of southerly winds are unseasonably high in December and January, and inundate the land, the result is equally injurious, as the water is at this season somewhat fresh.

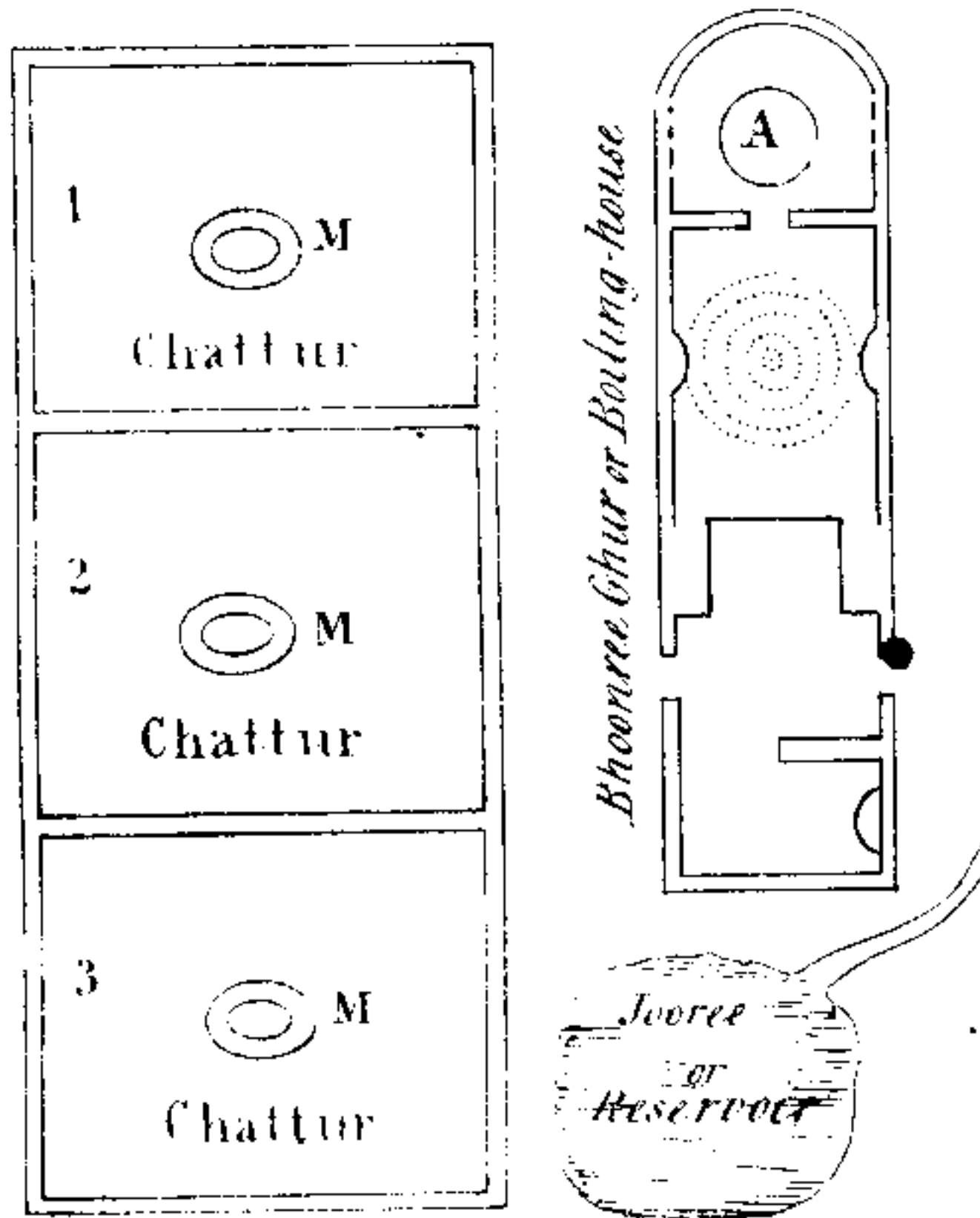
34th.—In order, however, to prevent the admixture of fresh water from the Hills with that brought up by the spring-tides, it is necessary to construct embankments or dams (besides the large dam across the Pertaubkhally at Ghaut Narainpore) across the Roykhally and another small river, the Keliya-ghae.* This is done at an expense yearly of about 700 rupees, but often to no purpose, for should there be heavy rain in January this bund is very liable to be carried away, when considerable interruption and injury occur to the department. The Agent however guards against this danger to some small extent, and places the dam well up the river at a spot where a small branch nulla affords an outlet for any sudden excess or accumulation of water. The width of the dam is made equal to the breadth of the river where it is to be thrown across, and by means of it, numbers of Chatur or salt fields, which would other-wise be left dry, are well saturated with salt-water, and the Doolye operations of the season are in every way facilitated. This dam should not ordinarily be constructed until the river water becomes salt, or about the end of January. Up to that time, an outlet is required to allow of the complete drainage of the country on either bank of the Roykhally River, and the commerce of the country by this river route is not unnecessarily stopped by the dam being made at this period.

35th.—Now will be described the process which is observed in the manufacture of salt in this Agency; an explana-tion will be given of the several terms usually met with in the department, as well as of the mode in which each individual connected with it is employed; and in better illus-tration of the whole, a few sketches of the implements used by the Mo-lunghees, together with plans of their boiling-houses, &c., will be added.

* The Keliyaghae River is a continuation of the Chabookya and Tengreekhally Rivers, or rather the *Huldee* itself, which changes its name three or four times in its course from West to East, until it falls into the Hooghly.

36th.—A *khullaree* is the spot of ground which is appropriated by the Molunghee or manufacturer for his salt-manufacturing purposes: it varies from one-half to three biggahs in extent, according to the number of Chattrur or salt fields he can manage to prepare and look after. Having selected a suitable spot of ground, the

A ground plan of a khullaree, with its *maidahs*, boiling-house, *joo-ree*, &c., &c.



Molunghee divides it generally into three equal portions, and commences to clear it of every particle of jungle and grass, pulling up the roots, and removing the surface or upper stratum to the depth of a few inches: this soil with the grass, roots, &c., he places all round the fields, or Chattrurs, forming therewith a sort of bund or embankment, which he makes use of for

confining the salt-water, with which he at various times submerges these fields. Great care is and should be invariably taken in clearing the Chattrur lands, for the good color and quality of the salt which is produced thereupon will mainly depend upon this being done effectually. The lands are consequently frequently ploughed and dug up during the rains in July and August, as well as afterwards in October; and a good Molunghee, carefully watched by the Pokhtan officers, will not allow a weed or vegetation of any sort to be seen on his Chattrurs. After ploughing, the lands are levelled by a *möye*, or lump-crusher, which is drawn over them by two bullocks with the Molunghee or his cooly standing on it. By means of this *möye* all hard particles of earth are crushed and smoothed off, and the fields are then left to the action of the solar rays for five or six days, by which time the saline components of the earth rise to the surface and are easily

blisters which, on being touched, crumble immediately to powder, and then commences what is usually called the ripening of the crop.

37th.—When the field has arrived at this stage of ripeness, it is trodden down until it is quite even, by seven or eight men placing their feet close to each other, and moving sideways, or up and down the field in every direction, so that every square inch of ground receives the impression of the men's feet and the weight of their bodies. This process is called *chappakurna*.

38th.—About seven or eight days after this process, and a further exposure to the solar rays, all the moisture of the ground is evaporated, and the saline earth becomes as dust on the surface, impregnated with salt, and forms the material from which the salt is manufactured.—*Vide* para. 43.

39th.—In each Chatur, at a convenient spot, is dug a reservoir or *jooree* to contain the quantity of salt-water necessary to carry on the manufacture; the Molunghee has to be careful in keeping this *jooree* well supplied from the adjacent river or canal on each returning spring-tide, and to effect this he excavates a small drain communicating with the river or canal, through which the salt-water is conveyed at high water spring-tides into the reservoir.

40th.—For this *jooree* and its drain from two to four cottahs of land are required, and it is dug to the depth of four or five cubits, one supply lasting for about twenty days' manufacture. During the rains this reservoir or *jooree*, and its drain of course, become filled with fresh rain-water, but about the end of September the Molunghee bales it out, clears away the salt that has accumulated, and replenishes it with Salt-water from the first springs in October or early in November.

41st.—The Chatur having been explained, the *maidah* next requires to be described. It is prepared in the following manner:—The Molunghee constructs a primitive filterer on each Chatur composed of

The *maidah* or filterer, with its *hoonree* and *nad* attached.

a circular mud wall four and half cubits high, seven and half cubits broad at top, and twelve and half cubits at its base; at its summit is a basin of about one and half cubits' depth, and five cubits' diameter; the bottom is prepared of clay, ashes and sand; it is extremely clean and hard, and quite impervious to water; a hole is pierced in the centre of this basin, and an earthen pot or *koonree* is carefully fitted thereto, so as to admit of the insertion of a hollow

reed or bamboo to connect the basin with the *nād*, or receiving vessel,

and which is intended to act as a pipe to draw off the brine from the former to the latter. This *nād* is capable of containing from thirty to thirty-two ghurrahs of salt-water, and is attached to the *maidah*.

42nd.—Over this *koonree* is laid a light bamboo frame, upon which is placed a layer of straw, and on that again a stratum of the

Chattur saline earth is thrown, and stamped down hard with the feet.

43rd.—The Molunghee with his coolies scrapes the saline earth, (*see* para. 38,) from the surface of his Chattur or salt-field, with a scraper called a *khoorpa*, composed of a piece of iron with two wooden handles; he holds this in his hands, and, seated on his hams, collects with it all the earth within his reach and around him into small heaps, about five or six feet apart; when several of these heaps are collected, they are carried to the *maidah* in quantities of one-half to two maunds at a time by two men, on a frame-work made of two bamboos and rope network; the men walk up the side of the *maidah* with these *jhoolahs* and throw the earth over into the hollow or basin of the *maidah*, until it is filled to the brim: twenty-eight to thirty-six loads suffice to do this. Afterwards three or four men stamp it well down with their feet, and throw upon it about eighty ghurrahs* of salt-water, brought from the adjoining *jooree*, or reservoir, already described; This quantity of water is, however, poured on the *maidah* at intervals, so as to ensure its not overflowing, but percolating gently and emptying itself, charged with the saline properties of the saline earth already there, through the reed pipe into the *nād* or reservoir (*see* plan above), near the base of the *maidah*. The above quantity of water is calculated to fill the *nād* with about thirty-two ghurrahs of strong brine ready for boiling.

* The ghurrahs used by the Molunghees are the largest sized red ghurrah, each capable of holding about three and a half gallons.

44th.—After the saline earth has thus been partially deprived of its saline properties, it is taken out by the Molunghees in their hands and thrown outside and around the *maidah*, and this refuse earth or *nād* is afterwards found to be useful as a manure, and is scattered by the Molunghee over his Chuttur with the view to increase its fecundity as a salt-producing field.

45th.—From the aforementioned *nād* or receiver near the *maidah*, the Molunghee carries the brine in a banghy over his shoulder in two ghurrahs at a time, and pours it into the *thannah nād*, or receiver, previously prepared, which is made capable of holding thirty to forty ghurrahs, and is close to or outside the boiling-house, where he allows it to settle for about twenty-four hours to precipitate all impurities previous to its being removed for boiling. This is a very important matter, and unless it is carefully attended to, the salt will not turn out pure. When sufficiently clear, it is baled out with ghurrahs and carried into the boiling-house.

46th.—Towards the end of February or early in March, if the manufacture has been progressing satisfactorily, the Chuttur lands from frequent scrapings become impoverished, and their saline properties nearly, if not entirely, exhausted. The Chuttur then require to be renewed, in order that fresh Salt earth may again be collected for replenishing the *maidah*; and then commences that part of the season called the *dōosra sajun*, which signifies the re-preparation and re-impregnation of the Chuttur lands with salt through the medium of submersion. At this period, the same process of weeding, digging, ploughing smoothing, &c., is had recourse to, as during the month of November, and the old worked up *maidah* earth, as well as all other refuse from drains, &c., are thrown over the Chuttur to increase the strength of the briny soil; after which the spring tides from the nearest rivers are allowed to come in and steep them. At this season (March and April,) the river water is more brackish than earlier, and the operation of submersion is repeated three or four times according to the nature of the soil. Once or twice will suffice to saturate and renovate the new earth, if the Chuttur happens to be near the large rivers where the water contains a larger quantity of brine and saline matter; but it is had recourse to as often as four or five times, when the khullaries are situated a long way inland. If at this rather critical season the lands are properly prepared, and no rain should

fall whilst undergoing the process, the Chatturs are considered to have imbibed sufficient saline saturation to admit, with occasional submersions during April and May, of their yielding salt till the following February.

47th.—The *sajun* occupies nearly a month during which little

Thannahmuttee.

Salt is made excepting from the *thannahmuttee*, which is an important matter and should not be

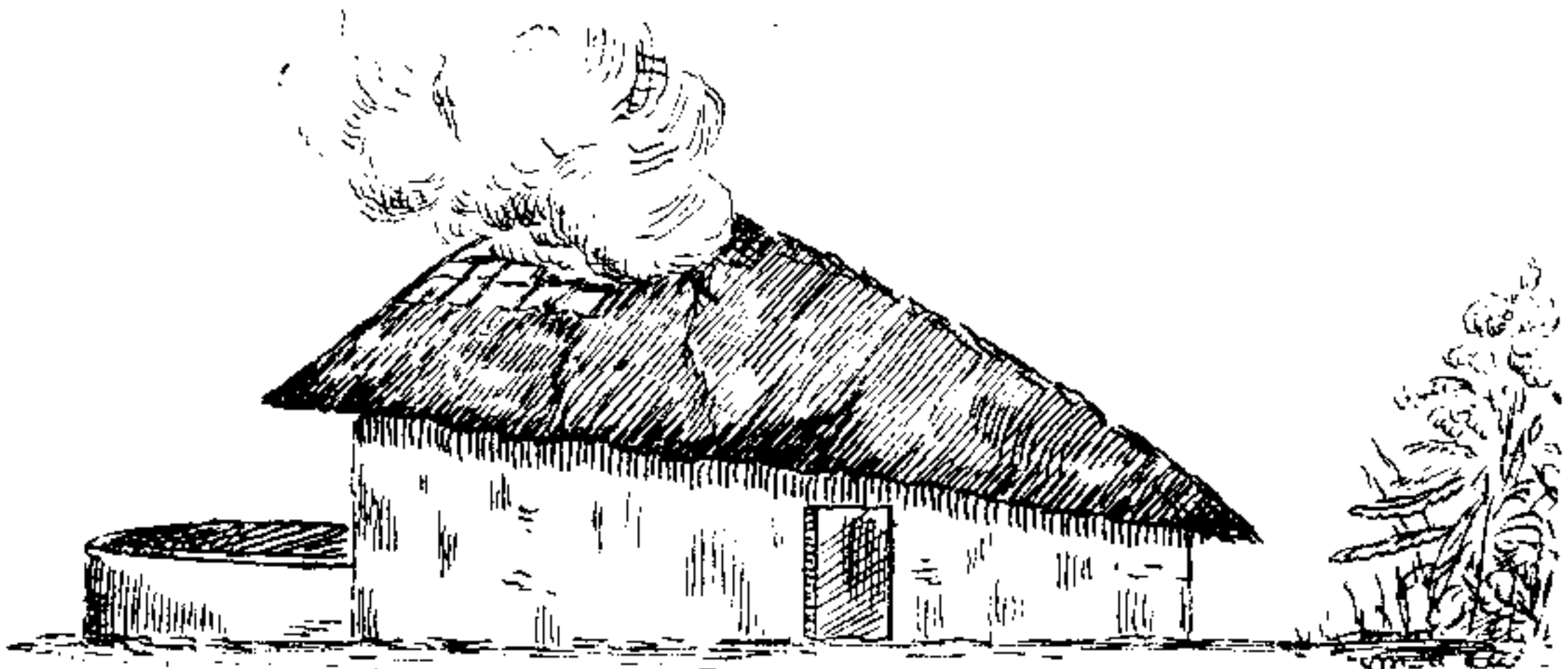
overlooked. By this term is meant surplus earth prepared on the Chatur, but which is not immediately required for use, and is collected in heaps in reserve for manufacturing purposes, during wet weather, or whilst the crop or *doosra sajun* is getting ready. The total manufacture in one day, during a favorable season, in the five aurungs, has been as much as 9,000 maunds* of salt. The average in January 1852 was 7,031 maunds; in February 7,014; in March 2,461 and in April only 2,690 maunds when it ought to have been double that quantity.

48th.—The *bhoonree ghur* or boiling-house requires to be noticed, as next in order. It is generally situated

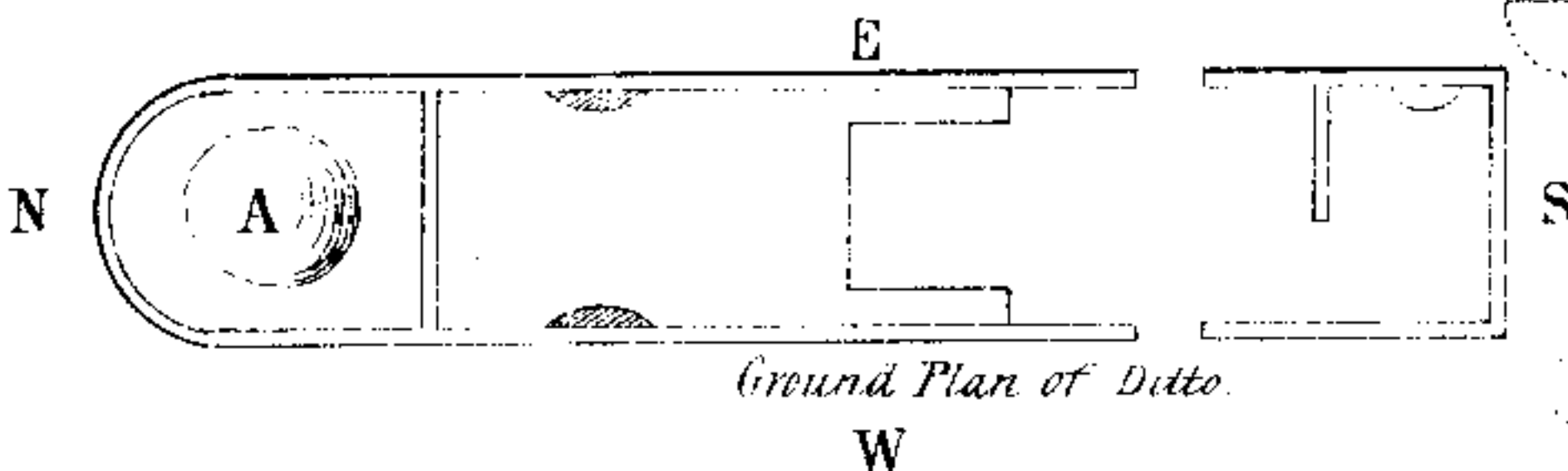
A *bhoonree ghur* or
boiling-house.

close to the Chatur or salt-fields, and is built North and South. In length it is usually twenty-

five or twenty-six cubits, and in breadth seven to nine cubits; the South



Elevation of Boiling-house.



Ground Plan of Ditto.

* One maund equals 80 lbs.

wall being about three or three and half cubits high and the North wall six cubits, in order to admit of the furnace being built in the Northern half of the building. The Southern portion of it contains the baskets and implements of manufacture, and affords room for the Molunghee and his coolies to eat, sleep and rest. About one and a half cottahs of land is taken up in the site of a boiling-house, including the ground necessary for the store of grass and other fuel called the *jullan thanna*.

49th.—The *choolah* or fire-place with its curious and conically, shaped boiler or *jhānt* is constructed as follows ;
 A *choolah* and a *jhant*. and there are one, two or more *choolahs* attached to one khullaree:—Inside the boiling-house, in its Northern compartment, is erected in the usual native way a mud



*Interior of a Boiling-house.
 North Section.*

or earthen furnace raised from the ground about two and a half to three cubits as in the sketch; over its centre is the *jhānt*, the diameter of which is about five cubits; it is made quite circular and is usually called a *jhānt chukkur*.

50th.—The clay with which this *chukkur* is prepared is extremely hard, and it lasts for many years. On this *chukkur* are arranged very carefully in circles, rising one above the other in the shape of a pyramid, from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five little conical shaped earthen pots, called *koonrees*, each capable of containing about one and a half seers of brine; these are cemented together merely with the same mud or clay with which the *jhānt chukkur* is made, and this clay hardens around them by the heat of the furnace, until the whole forms itself into a solid pyramid of little boilers capable of boiling, in from four to six hours, in the aggregate, two baskets full of salt or from two to three maunds in weight. The contents of these baskets are called a *jāl* and the fire-place or *choolah* is immediately under the *jhānt*.

51st.—These little earthen pots, or *koonrees*, are filled with brine brought from the outside *thannah nād*; the fire is lighted, and the *pokhtan* or boiling commences. When the brine in the *koonrees* is partly evaporated, the Molunghee adds more with a primitive ladle made of a cocoanut fixed to a piece of bamboo, which he dips into the *ghurra* of brine placed near the *jhānt*, and so on, till he finds the *koonree* about three parts full of salt; all this time a cooly, who sits on the South side of the *choolah*, is occupied in feeding and keeping up the fire, by means of a long bamboo or two-pronged fork called a *jalthellee*, with which he thrusts into it fuel, either jungle grass, paddy straw, or brushwood, and all and every kind of combustible matter within his power and means to collect. About as much grass or paddy straw as four men can carry, is consumed at each boiling. As soon as the ashes increase they are pushed through the hole at the back of the *choolah* by a wooden rake, and are collected outside in a hollow at the place marked A. in the ground plan* of a *bhoonree ghur* given above. After four or five hours' boiling, all the aqueous contents of the *koonrees* having been evaporated in steam, the salt is taken out from them with an iron ladle, and deposited in two baskets or *joorahs*, which are placed one on

* See para, 48.

each side of the *choolah*, and there it is allowed to drain, whilst the Molunghee repeats the above process for another boiling.

52nd.—The drainage from these baskets formerly produced, in a very simple manner, the well known *gatcha* which was for years the perquisite of the Sudder and Mofussil omra or officers as well as of the Molunghees. It was of superior quality, was highly valued, and was made in this manner:—the drainage from these baskets was allowed to fall on wisps of straw, shaped often into figures of men, animals, trees, &c., laid for the purpose at a hole or drain in the wall of the boiling-house, the crystals on which, as they formed, became the *gatcha* salt. Its manufacture has been long prohibited as it was supposed to have led to extensive smuggling, but compensation to the extent of Rupees 1,758 8 annas per annum was granted by Government for the withdrawal of the privilege of manufacturing it.

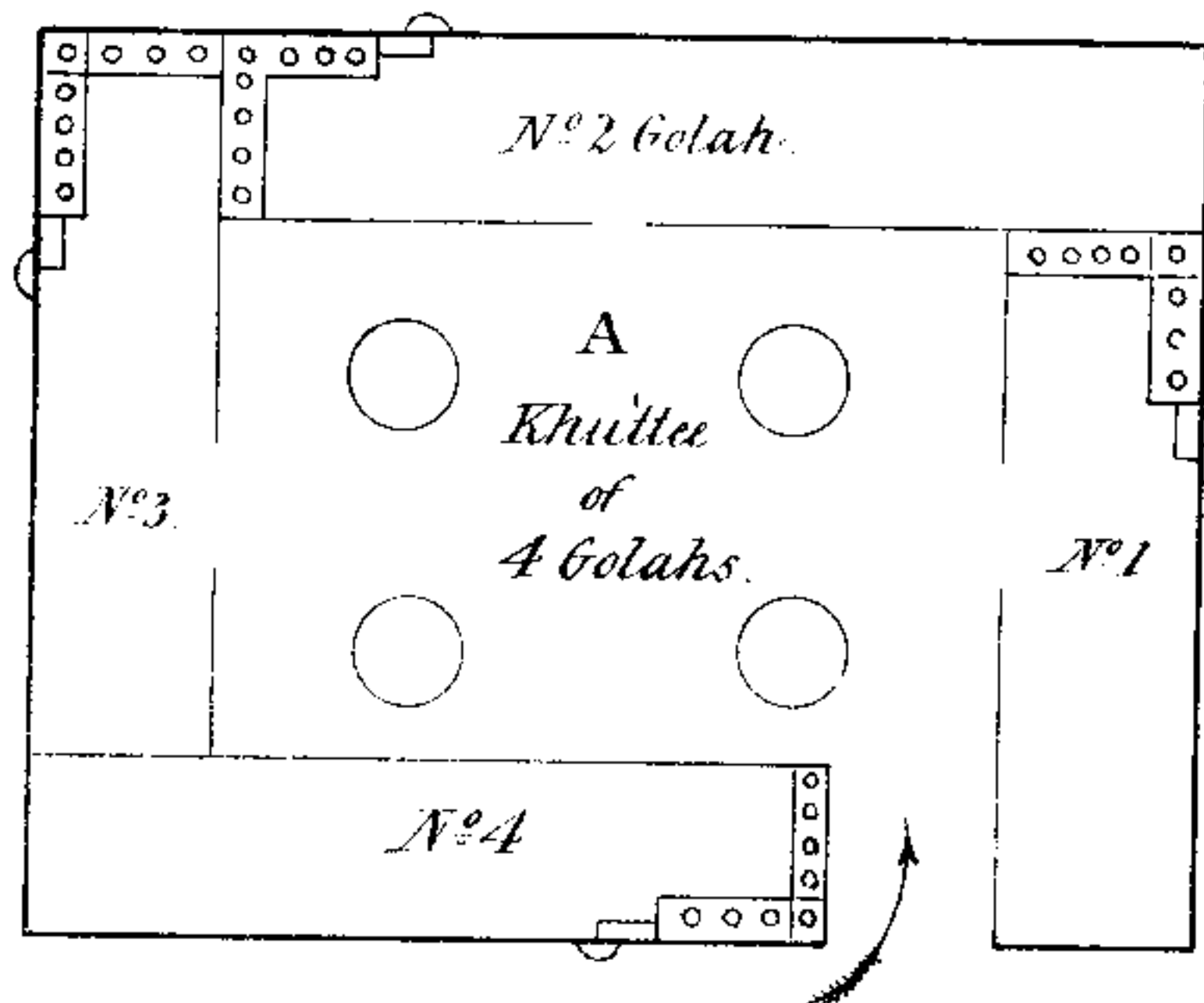
53rd.—The two baskets of salt just alluded to are then *adulled* or stamped with wooden stamps, (of various sizes and shapes) provided the adduldars happen to be within call, after which it is removed to the *khuttee* of the Molunghee which is generally near his boiling-house where it is disposed of, as hereafter described.

54th.—A *khuttee* is usually a square enclosure of various sizes, the centre is slightly elevated with a slope to the sides to carry off any moisture that may exude from the salt collected there; the floor is prepared with clay, mud and sand, well beaten down, and the surface is

Gatcha salt and how made.

The *adulling* system.

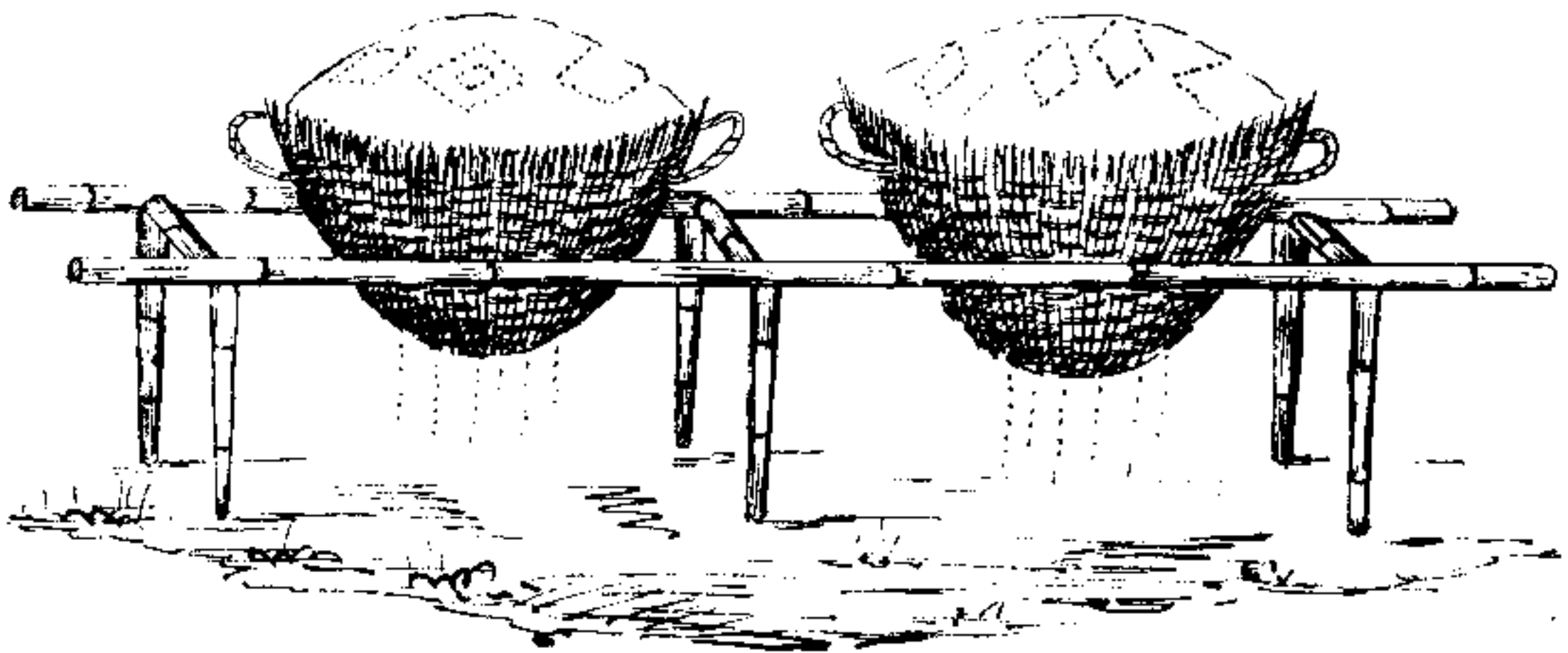
A *khuttee* or compound enclosure.



made as smooth and hard as possible. On the four sides of the *khuttee* are golahs or salt store-rooms, belonging to as many Molunghees as there are golahs; the golahs vary in size, but are usually twenty-one cubits long, seven broad, four and half high, and there is but one common entrance, to the *khuttee*.

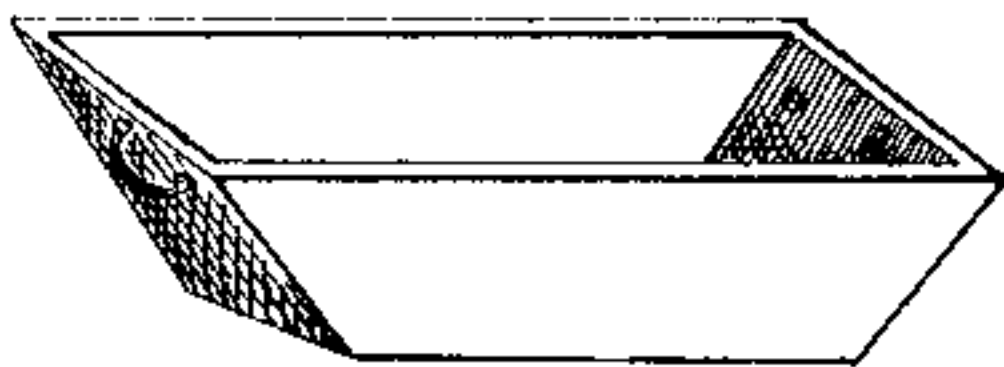
55th.—The two baskets of salt referred to in para. 51, and which are placed on either side of the *choolahs* are now brought inside the *khuttee* and put on bamboo stands or frames about a cubit or so high. In the two Tumlook au-

Salt drying process.



rungs they remain in this state only until the evening, but in the other three transferred aurungs, it has been, and is still the custom to allow them to remain so for twenty-four hours. Should the salt not have been previously *adulled*, it is now done, and in some instances the baskets with their contents, in others the contents alone, are removed to the inside

of the Molunghees' golahs. Here again they are left to drain and dry either on bamboo frames, as before mentioned, or else on the ground. In some of the aurungs this drying process occupies only twenty-four hours, in others as much as a week. The salt thus dried is measured off by a *pherrah** and col-



A Pherrah.

* Dimensions of a *pherrah*, or wooden measure box.

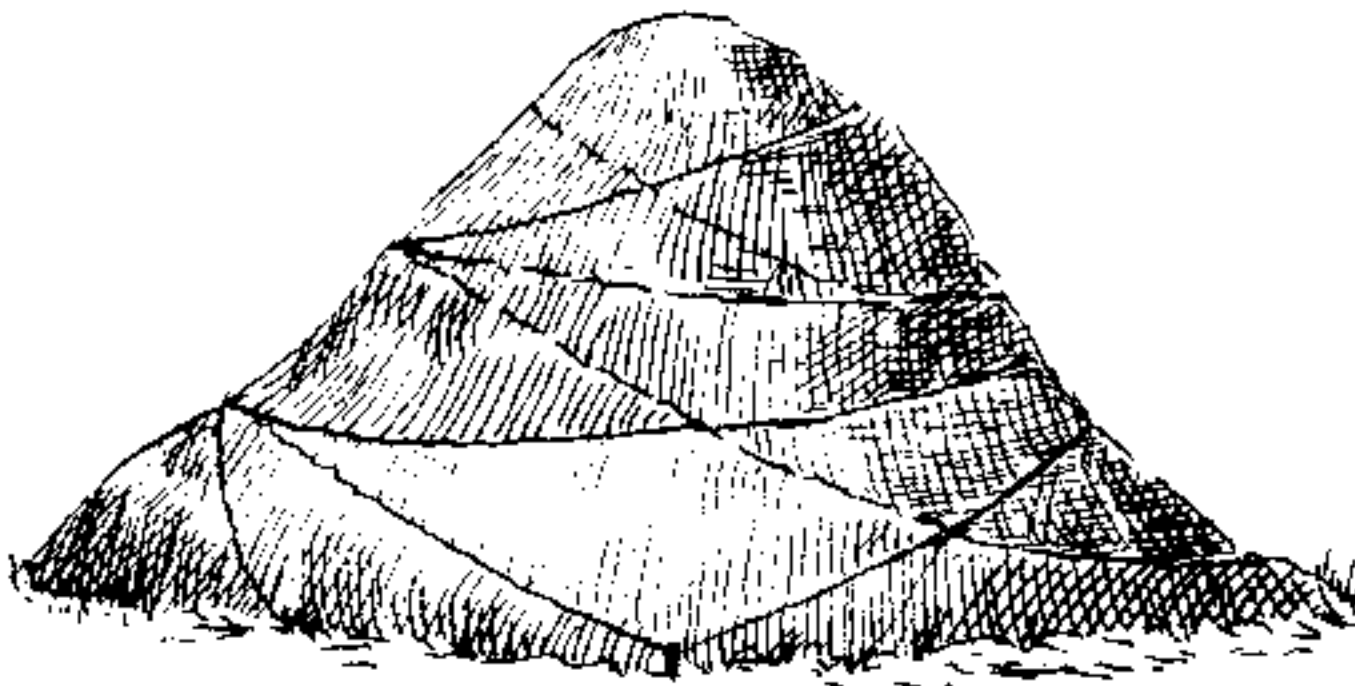
	ft.	in.
Average interior length,	1	7.08
Ditto breadth,	1	5
Ditto depth,		11
Contents,	2 06	cubic feet,
		or 3,568 cubic inches.

lected in a heap at one end of the golah, which said heap is called a *maharas kundy*, and the salt forming it is from time to time duly *adulled* by the officers placed in charge of the *khuttee*.

56th.—Previous to the salt being stored in the Molunghees' golahs, the floor of the golah is dug up, and the earth mixed with a quantity of ashes, after which it is beaten down hard, and made to slope towards a drain, cut along the inside of the wall, by which means the *gewa-rus* or bittern is drained off, and conveyed through a small hole in the wall into a pit or reservoir dug outside; this bittern is afterwards thrown on the Chatur lands, serving the purpose of manure.

57th.—The *maharas kundy* salt is piled up on the hard floor thus prepared, and, with the exception of a lower stratum of a few inches, actually in contact with the ground, and of course more or less discolored by the oozing bittern, the superincumbent mass generally is, or ought to be, a pure white. When it proves of a whity brown or reddish tinge, it is attributable to the nature of the soil, or Chatur land called *athyalla-muttee* and which in some *khuttees* produces an indifferent quality of salt.

58th.—As soon as a sufficient quantity of salt has been manufactured, and stored in the *khuttee* golahs, time being allowed for all moisture to have tolerably drained off, orders are solicited and issued for the next process, termed *baharkandy*. This is done by the salt being brought out of the



A Bahur Kandy or heap of Salt thatched over pending Weighment

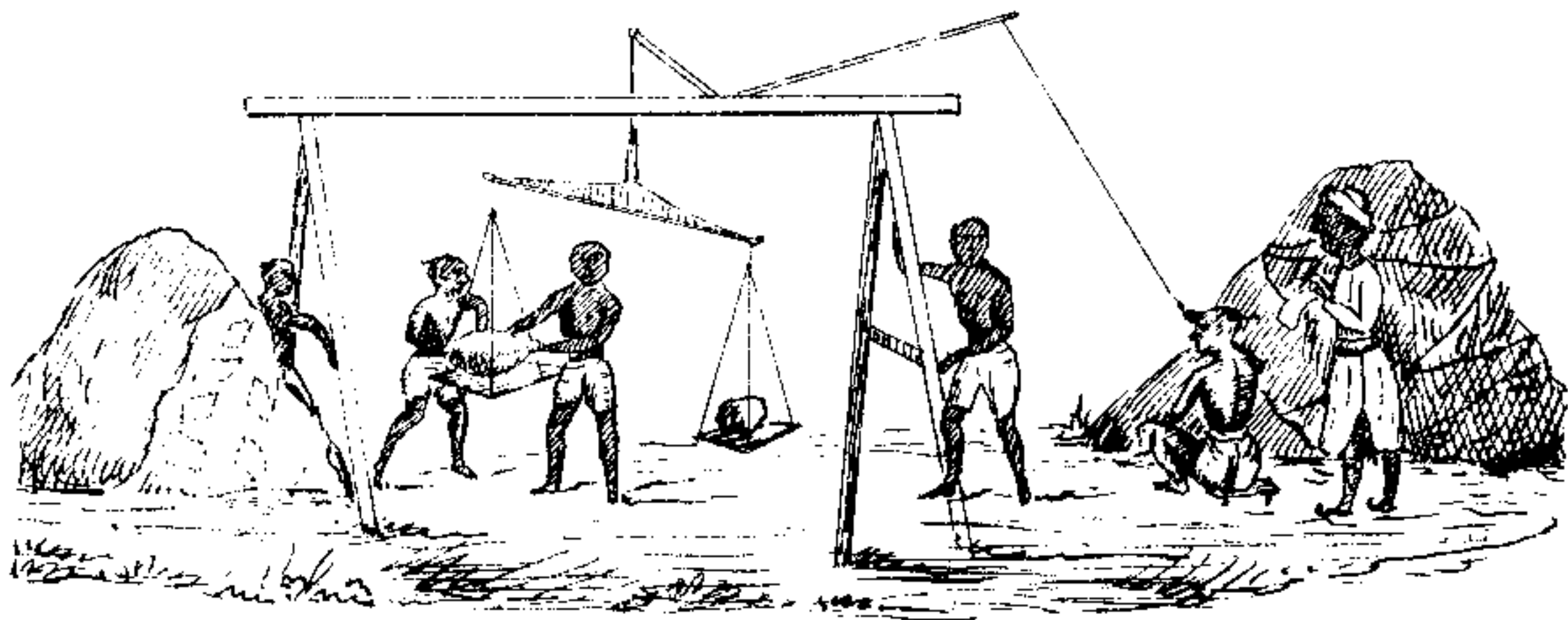
golahs, and piled up in heaps in the open air opposite to each Molunghee's golah: it is then *adulled* all over, thatched with *joon* grass or straw, and bound round with ropes of the same material, to prevent the high winds disturbing the thatch. Around the base of the heap is placed a layer of clay or

mud, which proves useful in absorbing the moisture from the salt, and

this layer of clay is changed and renewed three or four times, or as often as it appears to have become moistened. It remains in this state *baharkandied*, for the purpose of drying, for about a fortnight, and on the orders of the Agent being received it is weighed. Then follow the Mofussil *Bhangah*, or weighments.

59th.—The Salt being now tolerably dry, and the excavations of the Bankah Nullah and Narainpore khaul, being or on the eve of being completed, the Mofussil *bhangah* or weighments are allowed to commence; say, the end of February or more generally in March, and it may be somewhat earlier in Pergunnah Goomghur.

60th.—A large wooden frame supporting an iron beam with a pair of wooden scales (introduced, I believe, by the late Mr. H. Torrens, while Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium) with brass maund weights, baskets, &c., are placed in front of the *kandy* or heap, a coarse



chuttee or gunny-cloth being spread near the scales to preserve the salt from dirt. A *kyl* or weighman, with a proportion of men called *Chapadars* (five or six to each scale); a *bhangah mohurir**; a man on the

* This officer checks and writes down the weighment on the part of the Darogah.

part of the Pokhtân Darogah, who keeps the tally on a piece of paper called a *teepah*, scoring it off as per margin, each stroke counting for one basket. The Molunghees concerned, and some of the Pokhtân omla, attend at the scales and watch this process. The salt is weighed maund by maund by the Kyal; he also keeps his own tally by spreading a small quantity of salt on the ground before him, and making holes in rows of fives with his finger, thus.

Each dot equals one maund or turn of the scale.
 An empty basket is placed over the brass maund weight in one scale, and a corresponding basket filled with salt is placed in the opposite side. A head Chappadar stands close to the scale, in which is placed the basket of salt, to which he adds or takes from a few chittacks* or seers, according to the sing-song indications of the old Kyal or weighman, who, to a tune of his own, sings nearly as follows :

“ Ramgopauley Punjaré
 “ Māl deeté hobé Punjaré
 “ Juldee chulo, Bhueyaré
 “ Ek paw deeté hobé Punjaré ;”

and so on, as fast as possible, the scales being turned at every twenty-five or fifty maunds, according to the number of baskets used.

61st.—The salt thus weighed is from that moment the property of Government and at its risk, the Pokhtân Darogahs becoming responsible for it until they deliver it to the Officers at Ghaut Narainpore. These Officers are allowed a percentage of two-and-half per cent for spillage, wastage and dryage, and of late years it has been found that this allowance has more than covered the deficiency or difference between the *Morussil* and Sudder Ghaut weighments.

62nd.—As soon as a convenient quantity has been weighed off, the salt is heaped up, *adulled* with the *aduls* of the Bhangah Mohurir and Kyal, thatched over in the same way as has been already described,† and it remains in the khuttees, unless it can be immediately laden on boats, which should be ready, if possible, in the rivers or canals near at hand to

The commencement of Darogah's responsibility.

Speedy transport necessary after weighment.

* Fractional parts of a maund : 16 chittacks = 1 seer ; 40 seers = 1 maund.

† *Vide* para. 58.

convey the salt without delay to the receiving golahs at Narainpore. The doolye or transport of the salt, after it has once been received from the Molunghees, cannot be effected too expeditiously to Ghaut Narainpore, as by so doing a tolerably good check is placed on smuggling, and the door is shut to chicanery and fraud, while Government are often saved great risk and loss of salt by its not lying exposed in the Aurungs to May gales and bad weather.

63rd.—The quantity of salt delivered by each Molunghee from his golah to the manufacturing Darogahs at the Mofussil Bhangah is regularly written down in his hath-chittah, in juxtaposition with the amount of cash he has received from Government as advances for the manufacture, and his *fazil dadun* accounts are eventually calculated thereupon.

64th.—Having disposed of the process observed in the manufacture, the preliminary measures carried on by the department for the transport of the salt from the Aurungs to the Sudder stores at Ghaut Narainpore must next be detailed.

65th.—It has been stated in paragraph 62, that as soon as the salt is weighed over to the Mofussil Officers, it should be transported to the head store golahs at Ghaut Narainpore; but previous to commencing upon these operations, it is necessary to be careful that the water communication is all perfect, as the *doolye* depends entirely on the khauls and canals being clear and properly excavated.

66th.—The principal channel of communication, through which the greater portion of the salt is brought from the Aurungs to Ghaut Narainpore, is the Pertaubkhally canal; it runs according to compass nearly North and South through Pergunnah Tumlook, and connects the River Roopnarain with the Tengreekhally. The excavation of this khaul is a matter of great importance to the department, and the Executive Engineer of the Division has charge of it. It is dammed up, however, about Christmas every year, nearly opposite to the golahs at Narainpore, in order, *first*, that a spacious and deep basin, for boats to anchor in whilst delivering their cargoes at the golahs, may be formed, and *secondly*, that the tides may be prevented entering the khaul from the River Roopnarain. By this means the water from the Huldee

becomes confined in the khaul at its North-eastern entrance near the cross dam ; otherwise the tide would run out at both ends, and leave the canal dry at low water.

67th.—This canal is open to the public during the rains, and affords water communication from Calcutta to Midnapore *via* the Roykhally and Cossye Rivers. The annual cost of its excavation during the past five years is given in the margin.

Year.	Total Expenses.	Date of opening Canal.
1848	1,298 5 10	27th February.
1849	1,774 10 11½	21st Ditto.
1850	3,691 5 6	16th March.
1851	4,111 13 9½	15th Ditto.
1852	4,621 2 11¾	14th Ditto.
Total, ..	15,497 7 0¾	

Whilst it remains open, tolls are collected on boats passing through it, and annexed is a memorandum of these collections during the

Year.	Amount of tolls collected from Salt-boats.	Amount of tolls collected from boats otherwise laden.	Total of Collections.
1847-48	39 5 0	796 1 9	835 6 9
1848-49	47 4 6	618 0 3	665 4 9
1849-50	30 4 6	274 9 0	304 13 6
1850-51	44 7 2	368 13 7	413 4 9
1851-52	98 13 0	201 13 6	300 10 6
Total, ..	260 2 2	2,250 6 1	2,519 8 3

past five years.

68th.—The next canal of importance is the Bankah Nullah, situated in a parallel line eleven miles South-east of the Pertaubkhally, between the Rivers Roopnarain and Huldee ; a portion of the salt manufactured in Aurungs Goomghur and Mysaudul (in which latter Aurung this khaul is situated) is transported in boats through this canal into the River Roopnarain, and thence to Ghaut Narainpore. It has been always excavated, and the tolls, &c., collected by the Agent, in his capacity of Collector of tolls ex-officio, under Regulation XVIII. of 1806. During the rainy season, and when not closed for the purpose of excavation, this canal affords a short cut and a safe passage for boats of all descriptions proceeding from Calcutta to the Westward towards Midnapore, as well as to the Southward in the direction of Kedgerree and Hidgellee ; and besides this public advantage, there are a great number of khullaries situated on either side, as well as on the numerous small water-courses

The Bankah Nullah Canal ; its excavation and tolls.

which empty themselves into it, all of which benefit by the canal being efficiently excavated.

69th.—The charges incurred, see margin, in excavating this canal

Year.	Expenditure on Excavation.	Fixed Establishment.	Total Expenditure.
1841-42	1,725 13 10	588 0 0	2,313 13 10
1842-43	1,725 2 9	588 0 0	2,313 2 9
1843-44	2,157 0 7	588 0 0	2,745 0 7
1844-45	2,147 5 4	588 0 0	2,735 5 4
1845-46	2,205 14 0	588 0 0	2,793 14 0
1846-47	2,081 2 3	588 0 0	2,669 2 3
1847-48	2,086 9 0	588 0 0	2,674 9 0
1848-49	1,867 9 5	588 0 0	2,455 9 5
1849-50	1,808 15 6	588 0 0	2,396 15 6
1850-51	1,900 11 5	588 0 0	2,488 11 5
1851-52	2,659 3 1	588 0 0	3,247 3 1
Total, ..	22,365 3 2	6,468 0 0	28,833 3 2

are annually increasing, owing to the enormous quantity of silt which has been dug out of it during the last half century, and the difficulty which consequently is now

experienced in disposing of it.

70th.—The tolls have of late fallen off very considerably, see

Year.	Amount of Tolls collected from Salt boats passing through the khaul.	Amount of Tolls collected from other boats.	Total Collections.
1847-48	7,827 6 0	844 10 5	8,672 0 5
1848-49	5,469 8 6	1,259 13 6	6,729 6 0
1849-50	626 11 6	1,919 1 6	2,545 13 0
1850-51	206 13 0	1,654 1 9	1,860 14 9
1851-52	41 10 6	1,676 1 3	1,717 11 9
Total, ..	14,172 1 6	7,353 12 5	21,525 13 11

margin, owing to the salt golahs at Ghaut Terro-pykeah and at other places formerly attached to Hidgellee having been abolished, and the thoroughfare not be-

ing so much had recourse to as formerly when those stores were open to the salt merchants and public.

71st.—Independent of the aforementioned two canals, *viz.*, the Per-

taubkhally and Bankah Nullah, the Goomghur

The Hooghly route.

Darogah transports to Ghaut Narainpore some portion of the Goomghur salt by the Hooghly, round by Diamond Harbour and up the River Roopnarain. If the southerly breezes are not very violent, and the River is not very rough, this passage is available during the latter part of January, and throughout February, but boat manjees do not approve of the route, and a good deal of trouble is experienced in making them come by it at all.

72nd.—Experience has shewn that seven full or new moon spring-tides are required to collect at Ghaut Narainpore

The period required for the transport.

the season's produce, without reference to the quantity* which may be brought there by the Hooghly route. As much as 1,75,000 maunds have been conveyed by one tide, but the following table shews how the transport has been managed during the two past seasons, and considering the means of transport, and the little loss sustained by wreck, &c., of boats in transit, it speaks well for these operations.

1850-51. Number of Tides.	Salt.	Boats.	1851-52. Number of Tides.	Salt.	Boats.
1st Tide ending 25th March 1851, including Goom-ghur salt,	1,12,243	493	1st Tide ending 17th April 1852, including Goom-ghur salt,	2,02,679	978
2nd Ditto ditto 7th April 51,	1,49,984	725	2nd Ditto ditto 1st May 52,	1,25,147	694
3rd Ditto ditto 21st ditto 51,	1,22,561	581	3rd Ditto ditto 18th ditto 52,	1,74,677	905
4th Ditto ditto 8th May 51,	1,61,808	789	4th Ditto ditto 31st ditto 52,	1,50,282	826
5th Ditto ditto 20th ditto 51,	1,17,567	626	5th Ditto ditto 15th June 52,	48,856	266
6th Ditto ditto 6th June 51,	26,107	646	6th Ditto ditto, .. ..	.....	....
7th Ditto ditto 30th ditto 51,	1,22,619	608	7th Ditto ditto, .. ..	.....	....
Total,	9,12,889	4,468	Total,	7,01,641	3,669

The transport route.

73rd.—The salt of the past season was transported to the ghaut by the under-mentioned routes :

	Salt.	No. of boats.
By the Hooghly and Roopnarain Rivers route, ... mds.;	27,690	70
Up the Huldee and through the Pertaubkhally ditto, ,,	5,90,558	3,333
Up the Huldee and through the Bankah Nullah ditto, ,,	83,393	266
Total, mds.,...	7,01,641	3,669

The doolye, or transport operations.

74th.—The mode adopted for transporting the produce from the Aurungs to Ghaut Narainpore is now to be explained.

Boat contractors and advances.

75th.—The manufacturing Darogahs arrange with a certain number of *khuttwahs* or boat contractors for the transport of the salt of their respective Aurungs, and when the advances are being made to the Molunghees these men are brought to the office for the purpose of receiving their dues. Each *khuttwah* receives from the Agent a hath-chittah, showing the amount paid to

Transport contract rates.

* About 30,000 maunds.

APPENDIX No. VI.

HISTORY OF THE HINDOO COLLEGE.

The following abstract of the history of the Hindoo College, has been compiled from the unpublished records of that Institution.

On the 1st of May 1816, after the subject had been agitated in various places for nearly a year previously, a public meeting of Native and European gentlemen was held at the residence of Sir Edward Hyde East, then Chief Justice of Bengal, when it was proposed to establish an Institution for giving a liberal education to the children of the members of the Hindoo community.

In the original record of this meeting it is stated that the proposal was received "with the unanimous approbation of all the Natives present, including the most eminent Pundits, who sanctioned it with their express support and recommendation."—A large sum of money was subscribed on the spot, and another meeting convened for the 21st of the same month, to enable many Hindoo gentlemen, who were not present, but who were believed to be favourable to the project, to have an opportunity of subscribing to the proposed school.

A second meeting was accordingly held, at which the following resolutions were passed:

"1. That an Institution for promoting education be established, and that it be called the Hindoo College of Calcutta.

2. That His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, and the Hon'ble Members of the Supreme Council for the time being, be requested to accept the office of Patrons of the Institution.

3. That the Hon'ble Sir E. H. East, Kt., His Majesty's Chief Justice, be requested to accept the office of President, and that J. H. Harington, Esq., Chief Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, be requested to accept the office of Vice-President of this Institution.

4. That a Committee be appointed to consist of the following persons :

Sir Edward Hyde East, Kt., *President*.
J. H. Harington, Esq., *Vice-President*.
W. C. Blaquiere, Esq.
Capt. J. W. Taylor.
H. H. Wilson, Esq.
N. Walich, M. D.
Lieut. W. Price.
D. Hare, Esq.
Capt. Thomas Roebuck.
Lieut. Francis Irvine.
Chatoorbhoj Nyaruttun.
Soobramonee Sastree.
Mirtunjoy Biddalunkar.
Rugoomonee Biddabhoosun.
Gopeemohun Thakoor.

Hureemohun Thakoor.
Gopeemohun Deb.
Joy Kissen Sing.
Ramtunoo Mullick.
Obhoy Churn Banerjee.
Ramdoolal Dey.
Rajah Ramchand.
Ramgopal Mullick.
Boishnobdoss Mullick.
Choytur Churn Sett.
Shib Chunder Mookerjee.
Radhacant Deb.
Ramruttun Mullick.
Calisunker Ghosal.

5. That the languages to be taught in the College, the age and terms of admission, and all other details be left to the consideration of the gentlemen who have been requested to form the Committee, and who are further requested to prepare a plan for the same, to be laid before a general meeting.

6. That Joseph Baretto, Esq., be requested to accept the office of Treasurer and to collect the subscriptions.

7. That a meeting of the Committee be held at the house of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice on Monday next the 27th day of May."

The first meeting of the above Committee was accordingly held on the 27th of May 1816, at which, after providing for its executive functions, it was determined to call the new Institution, the "Maha Patshala, or Hindoo College of Calcutta," "of which the primary object was declared to be the tuition of the sons of *respectable* Hindoos, in the English and Indian languages, and in the literature and science of Europe."

The admission of pupils was left to the discretion of the Managers.

Various other matters of detail were provided for, which do not bear upon the objects of the present note.

At a subsequent meeting held on the 11th June, preliminary measures were taken to provide a suitable building for the School, and the European Members withdrew from an active participation in its management, desiring only to be considered as private friends to the scheme, and as ready to afford their advice and assistance when consulted.

By December of 1816, a sum of Sicca Rupees 48,760 was realized, and such subscribers as had qualified to act as Members under the rules approved by the general body of subscribers, assembled as a Managing Committee at the residence of Sir E. H. East.

They were

Baboo Gopee Mohun Thakoor, *Governor*.

„ Gopee Mohun Deb,	} <i>Directors.</i>
„ Joykissen Sing;	
„ Radha Madub Banerjee,	
„ Gunganarain Doss,	

The School appears to have been first held in a house hired at 80 Rupees a month in the Chitpore Road, and to have been opened on the 20th January 1817. Twenty scholars were present on that occasion, and English, Bengalee and Persian were the languages taught. By a resolution dated 3rd October 1817, it was determined to elect the Directors of the School annually.

The first anniversary meeting of the subscribers was held at the school house on the 6th January 1818, when the number of boys had increased to 69.

In the report of this meeting occurs the following passage—"It is certain that the most respectable English gentlemen, both here and at home, are friends to the Hindoo College, and there are now great hopes that Government will assist it. As a learned Hindoo said on the day of opening the School 'the Hindoo College will be like the bur, or banyan tree, which is at first but a small plant, but afterwards becomes the greatest of all trees.'"

The Hindoos continued to manage the Institution, with a fair amount of success, till 1823, when a petition was addressed to the Government representing that the funds for the support of the College, about sixty thousand rupees, were inadequate for the extension of the Institution, and soliciting pecuniary assistance, as well as suggesting that if it were removed to the vicinity of the Sanscrit College then about to be founded, the philosophical apparatus and lectures of the latter, might be advantageously employed for both Colleges.

Dr. Wilson pointed out that the objects, and classes of pupils attending the Institutions were so widely different, that no close amalgamation could be effected. He proposed, as an intermediate means of uniting them, the addition of two classes to the College, one for the higher departments of English literature, the other for physical and experimental philosophy.

To these classes, the senior pupils of the Hindoo School were to be admitted gratuitously.

In this memorandum the question of associated management is thus considered by Dr. Wilson :

“ Another consideration is that of associated management, a matter of great delicacy and difficulty. It is very desirable that the School should have the advantage of European superintendence, but as the property is exclusively native, under what character is that superintendence to be assumed ? And what effect is it likely to have upon the minds of the native proprietors ? On the other hand, without any personal interest in the College, how are natives to be admitted to a share in its management ? And considering the relations that subsist between Pundits and Baboos, the men of learning and birth, and those of wealth alone, what consequences may not be apprehended from bringing them into contact ? If the College is to flourish, native influence must be as much as possible excluded, and if this principle is acted upon, European interference in the school would be a very ungracious proposition. It might be said, why should native management be allowable in the School and not in the College ? In truth the School would be conducted on much better principles if it had other Managers,* but as it is their own establishment, it must be managed as they think proper. It seems most expedient therefore to have the two Committees entirely distinct, in all matters affecting the establishments under their respective control. In questions regarding both establishments, they may unite, and they should preside conjointly at least at two public examinations in the year, one of the College and one of the School ; and distribute the prizes at their associated meeting. If a more intimate union be still thought desirable, the European Committee of the College may be termed Visitors of the School, in which capacity they will be able to act with the native committee, whenever they deem it desirable.”

To this petition it was intimated in reply, that the Governor General consented to the endowment of a class of Experimental Philosophy to be opened gratuitously as recommended by Dr. Wilson to the pupils of the Hindoo College ; that the Governor General consented to become the patron of the latter Institution ; and that he was prepared to sanction a moderate outlay for the building of a suitable school house in the vicinity of the Sanscrit College.

In January 1824, the Committee of the Hindoo College represented that their funds were fast diminishing, from the expenditure exceeding the income, and solicited the indulgence of being allowed to occupy the house hired for the Sanscrit College, until the new building had been erected. In the event of this being inconvenient, they asked for a monthly grant of money "to hire a commodious house in a conspicuous part of the town." They also asked for an English teacher, and requested the assistance of the Secretary to the General Committee of Public Instruction and of the Secretary to the Sanscrit College, to join them "in the management of affairs of the Vidalaya" in the event of the two Institutions occupying the same house.

The Government in noticing this request to the General Committee of Public Instruction remarked, "with reference to the suggestion of associating your Secretaries in the management of the Vidalaya, the Governor General in Council requests that your Committee will take into consideration whether it may not be expedient that they should require the managers to agree to your exercising a certain degree of authoritative control in the concerns of that Institution, in return for pecuniary aid now proposed to be afforded."

The Managers were accordingly asked what share in the management of the Vidalaya they were willing to make over to the General Committee of Public Instruction, in consideration of the advantages derived or expected from the patronage of the Government.

To this the Managers, on the 1st July 1824, replied as follows:—

"With respect to the share of the management, which we are willing to concede to the General Committee of Public Instruction, we shall be happy to be apprized of what arrangement the General Committee may think most advisable, consistent with the general tenor of the regulations already enacted for the regulation of the College, and the principles upon which it was founded.

"With deference to what may be the decision of the Committee, we beg to suggest, that probably the best mode of apportioning the Management, would be by the appointment of a joint Committee, to consist of an equal number of the present Native Governors and Directors, and of the Members of the General Committee, to which arrangement we shall be very happy to agree.

"It is scarcely to be apprehended that any questions would arise in which the opinion of the Native and European Managers would be exactly balanced, but should such an event occur, we hope it will not be thought unreasonable in us to propose, that a negative voice may be allowed to the Native Managers; that is to say, that any measure to which the Natives express an unanimous objection, shall not be carried into effect.

"We beg further to observe, that in thus expressing our readiness to place the Vidalaya under the joint management of Natives and Europeans, we do so in the full confidence that not only an improved course of study, but the satisfaction of the Native Subscribers and Managers and of the Hindoo Community, will be equally the object of both, and we entertain no doubt therefore, that in all modifications of the rules of the College, it will never be forgotten, that it is a Hindoo Institution for the purpose of cultivating especially English literature and science alone;

that the admission of persons likely to injure the respectability, and consequently to contract the utility of the College will always be strictly prohibited, and that works directed against the character and principles of our countrymen will be also excluded."

The General Committee, in answer proposed to limit its interference to overlooking the administration of the funds granted by Government, and to the erecting of the Vidalaya into a seminary of the highest possible description, for the cultivation of the English language. Beyond these objects they did not wish to interfere, as long as they were satisfied with the proceedings of the Native Managers, and as they were so at the time, they did not think it "advisable to assume any share in the direction of the details of the Vidalaya." They proposed however to exercise a regular inspection and supervising control as Visitors of the College, appointed their Secretary, Dr. Wilson, as their Visitor and official organ, and expressed a hope that any of their recommendations relative to the conduct of the Institution would be attended to, unless sufficient reason in writing were assigned for declining to concur in them.

To this the Managers cheerfully assented, thanking the General Committee warmly for exhibiting so great an interest in the Institution, and for affording them the valuable and able services of their Secretary.

Dr. Wilson was then elected Vice-President and Ex-Officio Member of the Sub-Committee of the Hindoo College.

In 1826, the establishment of scholarships was first proposed by Dr. H. H. Wilson, with a view to prevent the early removal of promising boys from their studies. The suggestion was approved by the General Committee of Public Instruction, and recommended to Government for sanction, with a suggestion that the donations of Rajah Buddinath Roy, Hurrinath^h Roy and Kali Sunker Ghosal, should be appropriated to the foundation of scholarships, to bear in every case the names of the donors of the original grants from which they were derived. The proposal received the sanction of the Government on the 3rd of February of the same year.

The buildings in which the Hindoo College classes meet, are entirely the property of the Government. Upon the representation of the Managers of the Vidalaya, one wing was granted for the use of their pupils, but in 1826 the number of students had out-grown this extent of accommodation, and the Visitor (Dr. Wilson,) recommended that they should be allowed the use of both wings, with a common access, but separate compounds and out-houses.

This was not only allowed, but two additional wings, subsequently constructed, have been made over for the use of the Hindoo College together with a considerable portion of the central building, the Sanscrit College occupying at present but a part of the building which originally belonged to it.

The Managers were elected annually until February 8th, 1834, when a meeting of the Directors was called for an early day to elect Managers for the current year. No subsequent elections have taken place, and the Management appears, by tacit consent, without any formal resolution or authority, to have become a permanent body.

There are no records in the books of the Hindoo College showing the grounds on which hereditary and other privileges are claimed by Managers. They rest upon the provisions of an original code of rules of which there is no authentic copy in existence. These rules were printed in one of the annual registers of the time, and were re-published in 1832 in the first volume of the *Christian Observer*.

In March 1835, the Managers of the Hindoo College were appointed honorary Members of the late General Committee of Public Instruction, with liberty for two of their Members to assist in the deliberations of the General Committee.

Sir Edward Ryan,

Mr. H. Shakespear,

„ C. E. Trevelyan.

„ J. Young.

Capt. Birch.

Dr. John Grant.

Shortly after this, the General Committee appointed the Members of their own body noted in the margin, to be a Sub-Committee for “considering generally the affairs of the Hindoo College, and for communicating with the Management.” They were also to act as Visitors of the College.

On the 18th of September 1841, the following resolutions were entered on the proceedings of the General Committee of Public Instruction :

“Read modifications required to render the code of regulations applicable to the Hindoo College. The following remarks were made on the original connection of the Hindoo College with the Education Committee, and the changes in the management and control of the College which the Sub-Committee consider necessary to place it in an efficient state in its present enlarged condition.

“The Calcutta Hindoo College was formed in 1816 by the subscriptions and voluntary donations of certain Hindoo gentlemen, in order to afford their children an English education. The Institution did not however prosper, and from its declining state, and the diminution of its funds, the Native Managers were obliged to apply to Government for assistance. This was granted from the educational funds, on condition of the Secretary of the Education Committee being made Visitor of the College. The assistance consisted at first of a lecturer on Natural Philosophy, and a suitable building for the purpose of school rooms, was erected in connection with a new building then required for the Sanscrit College. Further assistance has since then been given, from time to time, by the appointment of additional lecturers, &c., and the expense has now increased to Rs. 2,621-3-2 per month.

It appears that a more direct supervision of the internal management of the College is now required than at present exists, and from the correspondence that passed between the Government and the Managers at the time when the assistance to the Hindoo College was first given, that such a supervision, as is now proposed, was then intended.

Some of the rules of the Hindoo College as they at present exist, are at variance with those principles which have been laid down in the code of rules for the Government Colleges and Schools, in consequence of which several meetings of the Sub-Committee of the Hindoo College, the Sub-Committee for revising the regulations, and the Managers of the Hindoo College have been held, and the following arrangements have been agreed to.

1. That the ten Scholarships at Rs. 16 each, which are now given to ten students of the senior class of the Hindoo College, be abolished from the 1st October, and that the more valuable ones sanctioned by the Government in their letter, No. 986,

dated 16th December 1840, be substituted. By the new arrangement, the students of the first and second classes of the Senior Department are eligible to Senior Scholarships and the students of the third, fourth and fifth classes of the same Department to the Junior.

2. That in future, prizes be confined to the Junior Department of the Hindoo College.

3. That donors of Rs. 5,000 and upwards, continue to have the privilege of sending to the College, an indigent student free of expense.

4. That the present Managers named in the margin, be recommended to Government to be appointed Members of the General Committee of Public Instruction for the purpose of controlling and managing the Hindoo College, to which their appointment as Members of the General Committee is to be limited.

The Rajah of Burdwan,
 • Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore.
 Baboo Radhamadub Banerjee.
 Rajah Radakant Deb
 Baboo Ramcoomul Sen.
 „ Russomoy Dutt.
 „ Srikrissen Sing.
 „ Dwarkanath Tagore.
 David Hare, Esq.

5. That two of the present Managers of the Hindoo College be Members of the General Committee as heretofore, and have a vote in the Committee on all matters under the control of the Committee.

6. That the future management and control of the Hindoo College be vested in a Sub-Committee of the General Committee of Public Instruction, which is to consist of the present Managers, with the addition of two members of the General Committee, subject of course as all other Sub-Committees, to the General Committee.

7. That the Sub-Committee appoint their own Secretary.

8. That in future there shall be only twenty-five free pupils in indigent circumstances to be sent by the present Managers in rotation, and five by the Sub-Committee.

9. That the Rajah of Burdwan and Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore claim to be continued as Hereditary Governors of the College under the original regulations of the College when founded; that their families be allowed the privilege of choosing a Member of the Sub-Committee.

10. That the capital now in the hands of the Managers, and amounting to rupees 23,000* be invested in Government Securities, and the interest be employed to found Scholarships, to perpetuate the names of the original founders of the College.

* It is not to be inferred that the subscribed funds of the College which from the foregoing statement appear to have exceeded Sicca rupees 60,000, were reduced to Rupees 23,000 by an expenditure in excess of income. The diminution in the capital due to that cause was, if any, comparatively inconsiderable. But the whole of the original subscriptions amounting to Sicca Rupees 61,030, were lent to Messrs. Joseph Baretto and Sons, on their bond at 8 per cent. On the failure of that firm, the Trustees of the Hindoo College could of course only rank with the general creditors of the house, and this sum of rupees 23,000 is made up of the dividends which up to September 1841, had been paid on the bond debt by the Insolvents' estate. Until 1824, the interest at 8 per cent, on the bond debt, a monthly grant from the School Society's School, for educating first 20, and afterwards 30, of its pupils, at the rate of 5 rupees per mensem for each, together with the donations of parents prior to 1818-19, and after that period the regular schooling fees sufficed, we are informed, to cover the disbursements of the College.

That one Scholarship of Rupees 28 be called the Rajah of Burdwan's Foundation Scholarship.

One of Rupees 32 be called the Tagore Scholarship.

One „ 18 „ Gopee Mohun, „

One „ 12 „ Joykissen Sing „

One „ 12 „ Gunganarain Dass „

—
Total five, at rupees 92 per month.

These changes have been agreed to by the Managers of the Hindoo College.

Resolved:—“That the above changes are agreed to, and that a letter be prepared to be forwarded to Government, embodying the necessary modifications, and proposing that the families of the Rajah of Burdwan and Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore have the right of choosing a member of the Sub-Committee for superintending the Hindoo College, under the General Committee.”

This was communicated to the Government in a letter, No. 1354, of the 16th of October 1841. It was intimated in reply that the arrangements proposed for the future management of the Hindoo College were satisfactory to the Governor General in Council, and that they accordingly received his entire concurrence and approval.

The reply is published at page cxxix. of the Appendix to the General Report on Education in Bengal, for 1839-40.

The arrangement above detailed is that now in force, with some modifications in minor matters of detail.

FRED. J. MOUAT,
Secretary to the Council of Education.

1st August, 1853.

him, the number of boats he is to supply, &c., and every payment is countersigned and made

Pergunnahs.	From Hoodah to Ghaut Narainpore.	Rate allowed on 100 maunds transported.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Aurunganuggur.—Goomghur.—Jellamoottah.—Mysaudul.—Tumlook.	Sewrabereah,	1	4	0
	Burgodah,	2	11	0
	Lychunpore,	2	15	0
	Ausuan on the Tengreekhally,	3	0	0
	Ditto at Chundyakhall,	2	14	0
	Teeroparah including Tereoparah and Western and Eastern Goomye,	3	4	0
	Kanchunpore and Teeroparah, including Etamuggrah and Kessubpore,	2	15	0
	Essurdah,	2	11	0
	Banskhanah,	3	0	0
	Joychunderbar,	2	11	0
	Boora-Booree,	3	0	0
	Tengreekhally and Bhogobankhally,	4	8	0
	From Talpattykhal to Sewrabereah, including 1st and 2nd Divisions of Goomghur,	3	8	0
	From Ballyghattah to Teroopakyah Chuch Markhutti, including various Divisions,	3	4	0
	From Teeroopakya to Patgodah,	2	14	0
	All alike,	2	15	0

in the presence of the Agent or his Assistant. It is then entered in an English register kept for the purpose, in the same manner as is observed with the Molunghees' accounts.

76th.—The charges vary, as per margin, from Rupees 4-8 to 1-14, for the transport of 100 maunds of salt from the hoodahs in which it is manufactured to Ghaut Narainpore, the labor of loading the boats in the Aurungs, unloading them, thatching, and

collecting the salt in heaps at Ghaut Narainpore, being included in these rates; and arrangements are made for the contract, during each season, of about 500 boats, as per particulars given below:—

Pergunnahs.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	Number of Boats employed.	Number of Boats employed.	Number of Boats employed.
Tumlook,	115	134	131
Mysaudul,	119	119	123
Jellamoottah,	52	83	85
Aurunganuggur,	62	74	81
Goomghur,	60	60	80
Total,...	408	470	500

77th.—The Darogahs regulate the description of boats, and the Agent is not very particular as to their size or number, provided the *doolye* or transportation progresses expeditiously. Advances are made in Aurungs Tumlook and Mysaudul, at the rate of 35 or 40 Rupees per boat; but in the three other Aurungs they are entirely calculated on the tonnage of the boats engaged. The Darogahs take security from the khuttwahs, and are themselves personally responsible for the advances, as also for the conduct of the boat people.

78th.—Where boats cannot get close to the Molunghees' khuttees (which occurs in Aurungs Mysaudul and Aurungganuggur) the salt is laden on bullocks at the expense of the Molunghees, and conveyed to the river side or bank of the canal, to some convenient spot which is selected and prepared for the purpose, and is called a *thannah khuttee*; here the salt is collected in large heaps, adulled, and thatched as particularized before, or else it is put on board of boats, which should be in readiness there to receive their cargoes. This is called the *tukrar doolye*,* and at times it causes great annoyance, for though the Molunghees know full well that all extra expense in removing their salt to the river or khaul side is to be borne by them, (otherwise their khularies would be abolished,) they invariably contest the matter regularly every year. About 500 bullocks are daily employed in this mode of land transport.

79th.—After the salt in the Aurungs is laden on board the receiving boats, it is adulled or stamped all over by the adults of the local officers; the boats are placed in charge of Churrundars, 8 or 10 boats to one Churrundar or Chupprasee, and despatched to Ghaut Narainpore. The manjee of each boat holds a ticket, and a chellaun or register of every day's despatch is sent in to the Intendant or receiving officer at Ghaut Narainpore. The tickets are made to tally with the chellauns; in the former, the quantity of salt put on board each boat, the name of the Molunghee who manufactured it, the manjee's name, and other matters, are entered.

* Disputed transport.

80th.—Each Pokhtân Darogah is permitted to nominate and employ at Ghaut Narainpore, at the expense of Government, two or three confidential men as *Roojoonovees*—their duty. *Roojoonoveeses*, whose duty it is to receive charge of the salt from the Churrundars as it arrives at the ghaut, and to be present at the ghaut weighments on the part of their respective Darogahs. As soon as any salt boat reaches the ghaut, the manjee and the Churrundar in charge inform the ghaut officers of it, whereupon a spot for landing the salt is pointed out to them; each boat is then carefully examined by the ghaut officers to ascertain that the aduls or stamps on the heaps have not been disturbed, and if all is right, the salt of that particular chellaun is heaped (*baharkundied*) in one place. The boatmen then thatch it over carefully with grass, brought with them from the Mofussil for that purpose, and exactly the same measures are taken for its protection as those mentioned in para. 58.

81st.—As soon as boats have discharged their cargoes at Narainpore they are sent back under charge of Churrundars as quickly as possible to the Aurungs, to bring in another cargo; and so on, as long as the tides will permit the free navigation of the khauls. During a portion of the neap tides even, a smaller description of boat brings on the salt from the *thannah khuttees* on the banks of the Pertaubkhally Canal, so that no time is allowed to be lost.

82nd.—The *kandy* or heap thus deposited at the ghaut, remains intact, as a general rule, about fifteen days, before it is weighed and stored in the golahs. An exception is made, however, when the salt is found to be tolerably dry or the weather is threatening; but of late, there has been such a great and constant demand made by the merchants for the salt of this Agency, that the Agent has been compelled to store it as expeditiously as possible, in the endeavour to satisfy the run upon the ghaut. A golah, now-a-days, is no sooner stored, than it is forthwith opened for delivery, and nearly one-half of this season's produce was sold in one day.

83rd.—The salt already collected in the *khuttees* being sufficiently dry, and another fleet of boats being expected at Ghaut Narainpore, the process called the *purtal* weighments and the storing of the salt in the golahs commence.

The quick despatch of empty boats to Aurungs necessary.

Period allowed for *baharkundy* at Ghaut Narainpore for the purpose of drying the salt.

Purtal weighments at Ghaut Narainpore.

84th.—At Ghaut Narainpore there are three *khuttees* or enclosures, two on the North, and the third on the South side of the Narainpore Canal: a wooden bridge connects them. The two former, *viz.*, the *khazana-khuttee* and *roogoonath-khuttee*, are surrounded with one embankment without any division between them; the latter, or *nya-khuttee*, is a part, and is similarly enclosed. In the centre of these *khuttees* stand the salt golahs. In the *khazana-khuttee* there are five golahs; capable of holding 3,50,000 maunds of salt; in the *roogoonath-khuttee* can be stored 4,50,000 maunds in fifteen golahs; and in the *nya-khuttee* there is room for 6,50,000 maunds in fourteen golahs. A golah is a long building supported on strong wooden pillars, with a mud wall about four or five feet high all round: a very thick grass roof, wholly impervious to rain, covers it, and at either end there are doors.

85th.—The weighments are carried on in the same manner as is explained in para. 60 of this memorandum. They are attended to by the Intendant and the Ghaut officers, in the presence of the *Roojoonoveeses* or confidential agents of the Pokhtân Darogahs. Each *khuttee* is usually placed under the charge of one of the head ghaut officers: the weighments into each golah are carefully checked and kept, and the Intendant is responsible for everything which occurs at the ghaut. The Agent and his Assistant are usually twice every day at the ghaut during this very busy season, and oftener when necessary, their presence being particularly required to see that the salt is dry and good, and that the weighments are going on correctly, and, if there should be any disputes, to adjust them. There are generally at work ten sets of scales, and from 15,000 to 20,000 maunds of salt per diem can be stowed away, but as the golahs fill, the work goes on slower, though generally the salt received by one tide is cleared off before the despatch by the next tide reaches the ghaut.

86th.—A set of scales is usually worked by the men noted below,* and they are paid at the rate of three rupees for every 1,000 maunds stored, including all expenses. A basket is filled from the adjacent *kandy* or heap, put into the scales, weighed to one maund, then taken

Scales by whom worked—rate paid for, and mode of storing.

* A Kyal, six Chapadars, one Goolpahurry, one Teepanovees, one Roojoonovees, besides Coolies, &c.

out, upset into another basket and carried direct to the golahs, opposite to each of which a large wisp of straw is placed, and upon this wisp some ten or a dozen coolies wipe their naked feet, enter the golah and *remain there* to receive the baskets brought to the door by the outside coolies, who at the threshold, transfer them to those inside; these men walk up over the heap of salt, and having deposited their load, return the empty baskets to the outsiders, who have in the meantime, brought to the door their baskets re-filled with salt from the scale; and thus, the object of preventing dirt from the feet of the coolies, being trampled into, and mixed with the salt, is in some measure attained, while the process of storage, from there being so much method and regularity at the Ghaut, proceeds without the slightest interruption although there are from 1,000 to 1,500 men employed in emptying boats, weighing salt into golahs in one *khuttee*, delivering it out to merchants in another, &c.

87th.—As the sale of the salt depends chiefly upon its good quality and colour, every endeavour is made to keep it as clean as possible, and it only twice comes in contact with the ground or mud floor; *viz.*, once in the Narainpore *khuttee* and again inside the golah, though this does not much affect its colour; some salt must however be spilt on the ground in transitu from the heap to the golah, but it is small in quantity, and when this spillage and the sweepings are found too dirty to put into a golah, they are thrown away, or if another golah is about to be filled, this, as well as any inferior salt, is placed at the bottom, to serve as a foundation.

88th.—As soon as any golah is filled, the mass of salt is adulled or stamped all over with the Intendant's audul, after which the Agents *guy* or check audul is affixed thereupon. The golah is then closed in the presence of the Agent or his Assistant, the doors, one at either end, are sealed with the Agent's seal and fastened with two padlocks; the key of one lock together with the audul, remaining in the Intendant's possession, and the key of the other locks, together with the seal and check audul, remaining in charge of the Agent.

Care taken to preserve the good color of the salt.

Golahs when filled, how adulled and closed.

See Revenue Board's Circular, No. 877, dated 20th September 1851.

89th.—The whole of the salt stores at Ghaut Narainpore, are

Salt stored at Narainpore is kept under charge of the Ghaut Intendant.

under the exclusive charge of the Intendant, who receives a salary of rupees 250* per mensem, a wastage allowance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to cover deficiencies arising from atmospheric causes, being also granted to him. Some years since, this allowance was considerably exceeded, but of late, the average† deficit on the out-turn weighment of each golah, has not been above a few maunds, so that neither the Government nor the Intendant have lost anything.

90th.—No salt is sold by the Agent, but for the supply of this

Salt how sold.

District under the retail‡ system which is in force, and with the exception of about 20,000 maunds

which are required for this purpose, the whole stock is advertized for sale in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The rate at present is fixed at rupees 318 per 100 maunds, and it is disposed of at the Office of the Board of Revenue in the following manner.§

91st.—When any merchant is desirous of purchasing salt, he pays

Sales of salt at the Office of the Board of Revenue—how effected.

into the General Treasury the amount of his contemplated purchase at the above rate, in return, he obtains a receipt which he presents with a

written application at the Office of the Board of Revenue and in exchange, he receives a document called a *char, tunkha*, or delivery order on the salt Agent of Tumlook, to deliver over to the merchant the quantity of salt, he has purchased and paid for, a *rowannah* or pass to protect the salt, (after delivery) in transit through the Salt Chowkies or Preventive limits, being simultaneously granted to the purchaser by the Board of Revenue.

92nd.—On presenting the *tunkha* and *rowannah* at the office,|| an

Delivery orders.

order is written on its back of the *tunkha* for the Intendant at Ghaut Narainpore to have the quan-

tity of salt specified therein, weighed off to the merchant, or his gomas-

* £25 Sterling.

† See Appendix C.

‡ Note.—There are nine retail vendors paid by Government for the sale of salt throughout the Agency. The rate at which the salt is sold, is at present fixed at Rupees 2-12 annas per maund of 80lbs., and there are two Ghauts at which the salt may be purchased

§ Note.—This is written subject to correction by the Board of Revenue.

|| At Tumlook.

tah; and as soon as the gomastah has procured boats, carts or bullocks, as the case may be, he takes delivery, and grants a receipt for the salt, after which a chellaun is granted to him, from the Agent's office (on return of the *tunkha* from the Intendant) shewing particulars of the salt, mode of transport, &c.

93rd.—Merchants are allowed to keep their salt purchased from the golahs, unclaimed, and undelivered, for ninety days, after which period they are obliged to pay golah rent to Government at the rate of 4 rupees per mensem for every 100 maunds. *Tunkhas* and rowannahs issued by the Board of Revenue,* are purchased and sold in the Calcutta markets like any other Government acknowledgment, and no small profit is obtained by these transactions.

94th.—The cargoes of boats laden at Ghaut Narainpore are stamped† over by the

Salt boats how cleared.

Nazir of this Agency with an

adul of the device given on the margin, and seals are affixed to all bags of salt transported by land on carts, or by bullocks.

95th.—Daily advices are re-

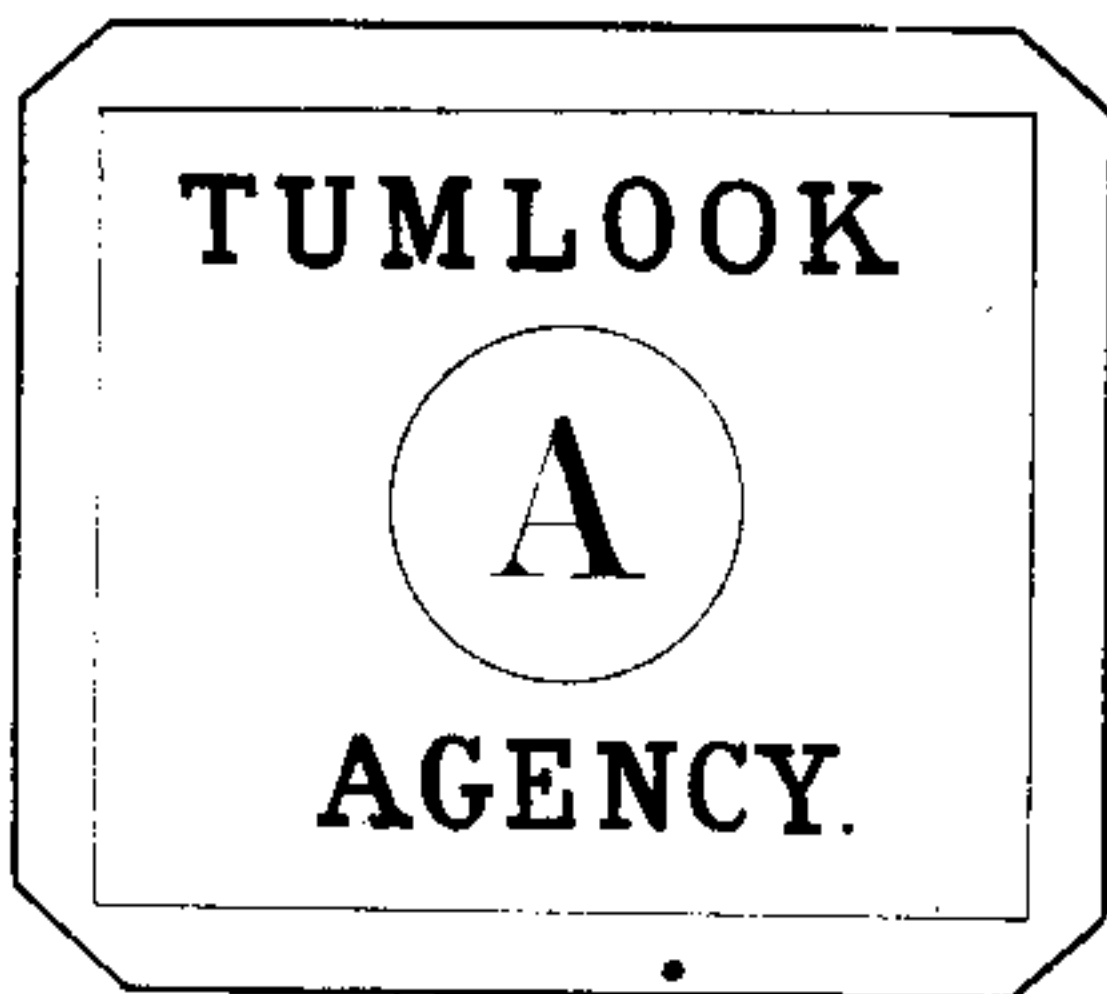
ceived from the

Daily advices of sales.

Board of Revenue of such sales

as are effected at their office and Registers are kept of all rowannahs and chellauns, which

pass through this Agency; these two documents are kept with the salt under charge of manjees of boats, or churrundars, but "*chars*" or "*tunkhahs*" are forwarded monthly to the Revenue Accountant, as vouchers in proof of the deliveries of salt from Ghaut Narainpore.



* See Notice issued by the late Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, dated 30th April 1844.

† Note.—This process is had recourse to protect the salt through the Preventive Station limits—and the centre letter is changed from time to time, information of the same being regularly forwarded to Superintendents of Salt Chowkies.

96th. — As soon as boats are cleared and passed at the Ghaut,† they are no longer under the control of the Agent, but come under the surveillance of the Chowkey or Preventive Department, which Department is quite distinct from the Agency. The Agent is, however, Ex-Officio Superintendent of Salt Chowkies within his own limits, and an establishment of six Darogahs and four independent Mohurirs, aided by a staff of thirty-two Chaprassies and seventy-four Chowkeedars, is entertained in this Division for the suppression of smuggling and to prevent the vend of contraband salt.

Boats when cleared are no longer under the control of the Agent.

Superintendent of salt Chowkey establishment.

HENRY C. HAMILTON, *Agent*.

Tumlook Salt Office, Midnapore,
The 23rd September 1852. }

† At Narainpore.

Appendix A.

Salt Out-turn during 1850-51 and 1852.

Pergunnahs.	Last coot rendered to Board in			Salt actually manufactured.			Net Salt delivered at Ghaut Narain-pore and Terropak-yah.			Salt lost by wreck or in any other way in			Spillage, waste, &c., in			Total loss in			Net payment for Salt actually manufactured.			Average rate per maund after charging all expenses at the Agency in		
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Tumlook, ..	221558	239372	175909	255714	285134	209725	253785	283422	208685	1362	139	186	567	1573	854	1929	1702	1040	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Mysaudul, ..	225101	239227	174706	267960	265172	203454	253845	263567	203009	12946	587	0	1169	1018	445	14115	1605	445	127232-14-8	116012-12-0	89102			
Goomghur,	70937	96446	73088	74318	102996	80736	61448	102821	80010	12825	0	665	44	175	51	12870	175	724	32514-6-1	45060-12-0	35362			
Aurunga-nuggur, }	113472	112697	88809	122208	121390	100175	121130	121271	99942	895	0	48	183	119	185	1078	119	233	53466-5-3	53108-9-0	45826			
Jellamootah,	110844	128903	96868	123066	147142	112605	122861	146716	112159	0	250	223	205	175	222	205	425	446	53841-11-3	64375-0-1	49264			
Total, ..	741912	816645	609380	843269	921835	706695	813069	917798	703805	28029	976	1123	2170	3061	1767	30200	4037	2890	368930-3-3	403302-13-10	309322			

Manufacture closed in 1850 on the 31st May 1850, a very sickly though dry Season.

Ditto closed in 1851 on the 5th June 1851, a very dry April and May.

Ditto closed in 1852 on the 10th May 1852, an extremely wet ditto.

Tumlook Salt Office,
The 23rd September 1852.

HENRY C. HAMILTON, *Agent.*

Appendix B.

Specification of Khularies, &c.	Pergunnah Tumlook.				Pergunnah Mysaudul.							Pergunnah Jellamootah.								
	Hoodahs.				Hoodahs.							Hoodahs.								
	Shaorabareah.	Burgodah.	Lychunpoor.	Ausnan.	Western Goomye.	Eastern Goomye.	Terroparah.	Conchunpoor.	Cassubpoor.	Essurdah.	Banskanah.	Joychunderbar, 1st Division.	Joychunderbar, 2nd Division.	Joychunderbar, 3rd Division.	Boorabooree, 1st Division.	Boorabooree, 2nd Division.	Boorabooree, 3rd Division.	Tengrakhallee, 1st Division.	Bhogobaukhallee, 1st Division.	Bhogobaukhallee, 2nd Division.
Khularies or spot of ground appropriated by the Molunghee for his manufacture, ..	183½	67½	126½	319	143½	116	145½	84½	86½	65½	56½	31	29	35	29	31	37	27	35	35
Choolahs or furnaces including boiling houses, ..	230	89	148	357	176	112	161	88	93	78	60	31	29	35	29	31	36	27	34	35
Maidah or Filterers, ..	506	182	346	883	356	292	353	221	232	175	175	122	119	131	117	132	125	141	180	157
Molunghees, manufac- turers, ..	206	82	118	293	169	110	160	88	92	78	60	31	29	34	29	31	36	27	35	35
Coolies, laborers, ..	1222	491	896	2132	917	626	832	527	511	412	332	222	203	217	215	238	251	224	272	269
Sowdah or quantity of Salt to be manufac- tured in each Hoo- dah, ..	64000	19000	48400	118600	55750	34800	32400	32950	34000	21500	18300	12300	10325	8425	10725	15775	15800	14350	17450	14850
Boats, ..	....	131	....	....	....	....	123	....	....	....	....	....	....	85	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bullocks, ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Temporary Establish- ment, ..	....	163	....	....	....	....	963	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	82	....	....	....	....	....

Appendix B.—(Continued.)

Specification of Khularies, &c.	Pergunnah Goomghur.								Pergunnah Aurunganuggur.									
	Hoodahs.								Hoodahs.									
	Southern 1st Div.	Ditto 2nd Div.	Eastern 1st Div.	Ditto 2nd Div.	Northern 1st Div.	Ditto 2nd Div.	Western 1st Div.	Ditto 2nd Div.	Aurunganug- gur.	Natnan Eastern 1st Division.	Ditto 2nd Div.	Ditto 3rd Div.	Natnan Western 1st Division.	Ditto 2nd Div.	Arashall 1st Div.	Ditto 2nd Div.	Debakurpoor.	Total.
Khularies or spot of ground appropriated by the Molunghee for his manufacture, ..	30	17	36	37	32	38	47	33	32	34	35	32	32	26	29	23	48	2344½
Choolahs or furnaces including boiling houses, ..	30	17	36	37	32	38	47	33	32	34	35	32	32	26	29	23	48	2439
Maidahs or Filterers, ..	108	72	121	152	97	110	167	122	137	145	157	150	146	128	127	88	168	7140
Molunghees, manufac- turers, ..	30	17	36	37	32	38	47	33	32	34	35	32	32	26	29	23	48	2303
Coolies, laborers, ..	173	103	192	242	183	211	304	188	207	204	228	205	221	189	204	112	243	14407
Sowdah or quantity of Salt to be manufac- tured in each Hoo- dah, ..	7925	5175	12025	13650	8600	9475	13725	9425	10000	14000	15000	12000	12000	8800	200	4200	13000	800000 mds.
Boats, ..	....	....	....	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	81	....	....	....	....	....	500
Bullocks, ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	351	....	....	....	....	....	501
Temporary Establish- ment, ..	....	....	....	92	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	575

*Tumlook Salt Office, }
The 23rd September 1852. }*

HENRY C. HAMILTON, *Agent.*

Appendix C.

Number of Golahs stored and cleared of Salt of the Manufacture of 1257 S.S. or 1850-51 at Ghaut Narainpore.

Number of Golahs.	When stored.	When opened for delivery.	Date of final weight or clearance.	Quantity of Salt stored.	Quantity of Salt delivered.	Wastage, &c.	Average Wastage on 100 Maunds.
				Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C. K.
1	From 10th June to 30th June 1851, ..	5th April 1852, ..	26th May 1852, ..	64972 0 0	64222 20 0	749 20 0	1 6 2 1
2	„ 9th April to 24th May 1851, ..	28th Feb. 1852, ..	5th April 1852, ..	65500 0 0	65074 0 0	426 0 0	0 26 0 1
3	„ 21st April to 30th June 1851, ..	21st Jan. 1852, ..	27th Feb. 1852, ..	64504 0 0	64351 10 0	152 30 0	0 9 7 0
4	„ 1st June to 22nd June 1851, ..	15th Dec. 1851, ..	21st Jan. 1852, ..	64551 0 0	64532 0 0	19 0 0	0 1 2 0
5	„ 18th May to 22nd June 1851, ..	25th Nov. 1851, ..	15th Dec. 1851, ..	62068 0 0	62053 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 15 0
6	„ 26th March to 24th May 1851, ..	20th June 1851, ..	7th July 1851, ..	42500 0 0	42493 0 0	7 0 0	0 0 10 0
7	„ 22nd March to 21st April 1851, ..	26th April 1851, ..	14th June 1851, ..	50000 0 0	49999 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 1 0
10	„ 7th April to 15th May 1851, ..	12th Nov. 1851, ..	25th Nov. 1851, ..	25000 0 0	24996 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 10 0
13	„ 22nd April to 9th June 1851, ..	Ditto, ..	Ditto, ..	32500 0 0	32495 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 9 0
15	„ 13th May to 19th June 1851, ..	26th Sept. 1851, ..	5th Nov. 1851, ..	24600 0 0	24600 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
16	„ 23rd March to 12th May 1851, ..	Ditto, ..	Ditto, ..	22000 0 0	21997 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 8 0
17	„ 4th April to 11th May 1851, ..	5th Nov. 1851, ..	12th Nov. 1851, ..	23000 0 0	22997 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 4 0
18	„ 5th May to 12th May 1851, ..	17th Sept. 1851, ..	27th Sept. 1851, ..	30000 0 0	29995 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 10 0
20	„ 18th April to 5th June 1851, ..	11th Sept. 1851, ..	25th Sept. 1851, ..	28000 0 0	27997 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 6 0
22	„ 24th March to 5th April 1851, ..	5th Aug. 1851, ..	17th Sept. 1851, ..	40515 0 0	40512 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 4 0
23	„ 6th April to 7th June 1851, ..	13th Aug. 1851, ..	13th Aug. 1851, ..	42334 0 0	42333 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 1 0
24	„ 11th May to 6th June 1851, ..	21st Aug. 1851, ..	21st Aug. 1851, ..	38009 0 0	37993 0 0	16 0 0	0 1 10 0
25	„ 28th April to 7th June 1851, ..	26th July 1851, ..	28th Aug. 1851, ..	43614 0 0	43601 0 0	13 0 0	0 1 3 0
26	„ 2nd April to 21st June 1851, ..	5th Aug. 1851, ..	5th Aug. 1851, ..	36747 0 0	36742 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 8 0
29	„ 24th April to 11th May 1851, ..	28th Aug. 1851, ..	2nd Sept. 1851, ..	31622 0 0	31622 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 12 0
30	„ 27th March to 13th May 1851, ..	3rd Sept. 1851, ..	10th Sept. 1851, ..	35803 0 0	35802 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 10 0
7 A.	„ 16th June to 29th June 1851, ..	7th July 1851, ..	26th July 1851, ..	49948 0 0	49946 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 2 0
			Total Maunds,	917798 0 0	916352 30 0	1445 10 0	0 6 4 0

Tumlook Salt Office, }
The 23rd September 1852. }

HENRY C. HAMILTON, Agent.

Appendix C.—(Continued.)

Number of Golahs stored and cleared of Salt of the Manufacture of 1258 S.S. or 1851-52 at Ghaut Narainpore.

Number of Golahs.	When stored.	When opened for delivery.	Date of final weighing or clearance.	Quantity of Salt stored.			Quantity of Salt delivered.			Wastage, &c.			Average Wastage on 100 Maunds.		
				Mds.	S.	C.	Mds.	S.	C.	Mds.	S.	C.	Mds.	S.	C.
1	From 29th May to 6th June 1852, ..	12th June 1852, ..	23rd June 1852, ..	27130	0	0	27129	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	7½
2	" 20th May to 6th June 1852, ..	12th Aug. 1852, ..	31st Aug. 1852, ..	52600	0	0	52564	0	0	36	0	0	0	2	11
3	" 8th April to 19th May 1852, ..	19th Aug. 1852, ..	8th Sept. 1852, ..	65800	0	0	65751	0	0	49	0	0	0	2	15½
4	" 29th April to 5th June 1852, ..	2nd Aug. 1852, ..	19th Aug. 1852, ..	59500	0	0	59472	0	0	28	0	0	1	14	2½
5	" 14th Feb. to 27th April 1852, ..	10th May 1852, ..	12th June 1852, ..	66500	0	0	66497	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	3½
6	" 22nd April to 30th May 1852, }	Not yet opened. .. }		41000	0	0	40940	10	0	59	30	0	5	13	2½
7	" 7th ditto to 30th May 1852, }			50000	0	0	49918	0	0	82	0	0	6	9	0
9	" 7th to 28th May 1852, ..	29th Sept. 1852, ..	6th Oct. 1852, ..	21000	0	0	20980	0	0	20	0	0	3	12	3¼
10	" 20th to 29th May 1852, ..	17th July 1852, ..	27th July 1852, ..	23200	0	0	23195	0	0	5	0	0	0	13	16
11	" 28th May to 7th June 1852, ..	8th Sept. 1852, ..	24th Sept. 1852, ..	22700	0	0	22677	0	0	23	0	0	4	0	17
13	" 21st May to 7th June 1852, ..	25th Sept. 1852, .. }	Golahs not yet cleared. }	31490	0	0	31418	0	0	72	0	0	9	2	1
15	" 7th to 26th May 1852, ..	7th Oct. 1852, .. }		26700	0	0	26949	0	0	51	0	0	7	10	1
16	" 9th to 27th May 1852, ..	10th Sept. 1852, ..	29th Sept. 1852, ..	23300	0	0	23278	0	0	22	0	0	3	12	8½
17	" 6th to 26th April 1852, ..	Not yet opened. .. }		23700	0	0	23643	0	0	57	0	0	9	9	3
18	" 14th to 27th April 1852, ..	20th July 1852, ..	2nd Aug. 1852, ..	30000	0	0	29993	0	0	7	0	0	0	14	18½
19	" 7th to 27th April 1852, ..	28th July, ..	4th Aug. 1852, ..	24000	0	0	23995	0	0	5	0	0	0	13	6½
20	" 27th April to 2nd June 1852, ..	31st Aug. 1852, ..	10th Sept. 1852, ..	26800	0	0	26793	0	0	7	0	0	0	14	0
22	" 6th April to 8th June 1852, ..	3rd July 1852, ..	17th July 1852, ..	43604	0	0	43597	0	0	7	0	0	0	10	5½
24	" 10th April to 7th June 1852, ..	23rd June 1852, ..	3rd July 1852, ..	39729	0	0	39724	0	0	5	0	0	0	8	0
Total Maunds,				698753	0	0	698213	10	0	539	30	0	3	1	1½

Tumlook Salt Office, the 23rd September 1852.

HENRY C. HAMILTON, Agent.

Appendix D.

Statement showing the Number of Hoodahs, Khutties, Choolas, Molunghees, &c., within the Tumlook Salt Agency, in 1259 S. S., or 1852-53 A. D.

Name of Aurung or District.	Number and Name of Hoodahs or Division in each Aurung.		Number of Khutties in each Hoodah or Division.	Number of Molunghees or Salt Manufacturers in each Hoodah.	Number of Choolahs or Salt boiling fire places in each Hoodah.	Number of Khularies or Salt Manufactories in each Khuttee or separate enclosures.	Probable daily produce of Salt from each Khularee.	Number of Golahs or Store-houses in each Khuttee.	Probable Annual produce of each Khuttee.
	No.	Name.							
Tumlook, ...	1	Sewrabariah, ...	35	205	221	179 12 0	434	205	65434
"	2	Burgodah, ...	8	82	83	64 12 0	137	82	20855
"	3	Lychunpore, ...	21	107	149	126 0 0	371	136	50153
"	4	Ausnan, ...	21	134	141	150 8 0	400	141	53094
"		Ausnan Narikaldoy, ...	12	102	107	92 4 0	256	102	30328
"		Ausnan Kholakhally, ...	11	81	91	71 0 0	195	95	30136
			108	711	792	684 4 0	1793	761	250000
Mysaudul, ...	1	Goomye Western, ...	21	170	174	142 13 0	375	170	59170
"	2	Goomye Eastern, ...	16	101	113	117 4 0	262	113	37525
"	3	Taroparah, ...	23	142	153	136 12 0	339	152	54364
"	4	Couchunpore, ...	11	79	80	82 12 0	202	80	32365
"	5	Kassubpore, ...	12	87	87	85 8 0	226	87	35780
"	6	Essordaha, ...	12	65	66	56 4 0	144	66	21765
"	7	Banshkhana, ...	8	49	51	47 0 0	105	51	15775
			103	693	724	668 5 0	1653	719	256744
Jellamoottah,	1	Joychunderbar, 1st Div.,	10	31	31	6 0 0	80	31	11425
"		Joychunderbar, 2d Div.,		26	26	10 0 0	100	26	11725
"		Joychunderbar, 3d Div.,		32	32	6 0 0	95	32	11100
"	2	Boorabooree, 1st Div.,	13	28	28	10 0 0	70	28	10125
"		Boorabooree, 2d Div.,		31	31	15 0 0	85	31	14950
"		Boorabooree, 3rd Div.,		36	36	10 0 0	125	36	18125
"	3	Tengrakhally, ...	13	26	26	15 0 0	85	26	13375
"		Bhogobankhally, 1st Div.,		33	33	15 0 0	130	33	17675
"		Bhogobankhally, 2d Div.,		35	35	6 0 0	80	35	16500
			36	278	278	93 0 0	850	278	125000

Appendix D.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Number of Hoodahs, Khutties, Choolahs, Molunghees, &c., within the Tumlook Salt Agency, in 1259 S. S., or 1852-53 A. D.

Name of Aurung or District.	Number and Name of Hoodahs or Division in each Aurung.		Number of Khutties in each Hoodah or Division.	Number of Molunghees or Salt Manufacturers in each Hoodah.	Number of Choolahs or Salt boiling fire places in each Hoodah.	Number of Khularees or Salt Manufactories in each Khuttee or separate Enclosure.	Probable daily produce of Salt from each Khularee.	Number of Golahs or Store-houses in each Khuttee.	Probable Annual produce of each Khuttee.
	No.	Name.							
Goomghur, ...	1	Southern 1st Div., ...	4	166	29	29 0 0	82	29	11050
"	2	Southern 2nd Div., ...	4	99	17	17 0 0	64	18	8000
"	8	Eastern 1st Div., ...	5	205	36	36 0 0	112	36	14725
"	4	Eastern 2nd Div., ...	5	191	33	33 0 0	111	40	14950
"	5	Northern 1st Div., ...	5	176	30	30 0 0	102	30	10525
"	6	Northern 2nd Div., ...	4	169	34	34 0 0	85	34	11275
"	7	Western 1st Div., ...	8	226	44	44 0 0	157	44	16825
"	8	Western 2nd Div., ...	5	158	30	30 0 0	71	32	12650
			40	1390	253	253 0 0	784	263	100000
Aurunganuggur, ...	1	Aurunganuggur, ...	8	36	38	36 0 0	89	36	18100
"	2	East Natnan, 1st Div., ...	6	27	28	27 0 0	104	27	12800
"	3	East Natnan, 2nd Div., ...	7	32	39	35 0 0	133	35	19200
"	4	West Natnan, 1st Div., ...	4	31	33	32 0 0	145	32	16100
"	5	West Natnan, 2nd Div., ...	6	32	35	32 0 0	115	32	15100
"	6	West Natnan, 3rd Div., ...	4	26	28	26 0 0	131	26	13600
"	7	Arrashall, 1st Div., ...	8	34	34	34 0 0	87	34	10000
"	8	Arrashall, 2nd Div., ...	6	32	32	31 0 0	133	32	13000
"	9	Arrashall Dabakurpore, ...	5	31	31	31 0 0	53	31	7100
			54	182	298	285 0 0	990	285	125000
Grand Total, ...			341	3254	2345	1983 9 0	6070	2306	856744

Tumlook Salt Agency.

HENRY C. HAMILTON, Agent.

REPORT
ON THE
COAL MINES OF LAKADONG,
IN THE
JYNTEAH HILLS.

THE existence of beds of Coal in the Jynteah Hills appears to have been first made known in the year 1843. At that time the attention of the Cossias being directed to the subject of Coal, in consequence of the works then being carried on with considerable vigour at Cherra Poonjee, some specimens of Coal were at that time brought from Lakadong to Cherra and submitted to Mr. Inglis. But the Coal itself appearing to be neither superior in quality, nor more favourably situated for working it economically, nothing further was then done regarding it.

Subsequently the attention of Mr. Darley, (at that time acting superintendent at the Cherra Mines on part of Mr. Engledue,) was directed to the Coal at Lakadong; and an application was made by him for a lease thereof, he purposing to work the Coal himself. In December 1847, this application was submitted to the Government of Bengal, accompanied by a recommendation from the Political Agent of the Cossia Hills that this lease should be granted, Major Lister stating that the undertaking would tend considerably to develop the resources of the country, and to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of the vicinity. A lease was in May 1848 granted to Mr. Darley, on the terms then proposed, namely, that a royalty of one rupee for every one hundred maunds of Coal removed from Lakadong should be paid to Government, and further giving the right to work such other beds of Coal as might ultimately be discovered in the same hills.

This lease, the term of which was for three years, was shortly afterwards transferred by Mr. Darley to his employers, the Sylhet Coal Company, or Messrs. Gisborne and Co., in consequence, or in adjustment, as I am led to believe, of some differences between them, and since that period up to the expiration of the lease in May of the present year, 1851, it has been held by Messrs. Gisborne and Co. on the part, I presume, of the Sylhet Coal Company.

From these details, it will be obvious that in 1848 Mr. Darley was to some extent at least sanguine regarding the profitable working of these Mines; and at the same time the desire on the part of the present holders to obtain a renewal of the lease seems to indicate a similar conviction on their part. If this be their conviction, however, it would seem strange that so little exertion has hitherto been made to develop these Mines, and that so small a return should have been obtained from them. Indeed taking the possibility of their being profitably wrought for granted, the absence of any energy in working them appears to me *primâ facie* evidence of one or other of two things, either, *first*, that the holders of the lease are unable from want of sufficient capital, or skill, to turn their possession to account: or *secondly*, that the lease of these Mines is sought merely to prevent other parties who would possibly be more energetic from obtaining possession.

In considering these matters, therefore, it will be desirable first to ascertain what amount of Coal there is in the district, and of what quality this Coal is; and then to endeavour, as nearly as careful inquiry and calculation will enable an opinion to be formed, to ascertain the probable cost of such workings as can be carried on, and of the transport of the Coal to such places as may offer a ready market for its sale.

The village of Lakadong is situated on a small elevated plateau, or level space, surrounded on all sides by crooms or valleys, some of which are deep. In the centre of this level space rises an irregular wooded hillock, chiefly composed of thick bedded limestone, which stands out boldly on its sides.

The village is, by the road or path, about 7 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Barr Ghat on the Harry River (where the Coal is first put into boats), and is at an elevation of about 2,350 feet above the level of the sea. This elevation is an important consideration, inasmuch as here, as well as at Cherra Poonjee, it forms the great obstacle to the profitable working of the Coal. Portions of this road are very steep, and are only passable

for coolies, while at the same time considerable stretches of it are tolerably level, and could readily and cheaply be made passable for bullocks or horses. The occurrence of the shorter steep and stony portions renders the whole road in its present condition unfit for any other mode of conveyance than by coolies.

Round the small plateau of Lakadong, the Coal is seen in several places, appearing in the face of the crooms, as well as in a few small pit-like hollows in the middle of the level ground. The whole area included in this plateau does not amount to one square mile. Under the greater portion of this space a bed of Coal appears to spread, though very irregularly developed, and of this only a very small portion has hitherto been extracted.

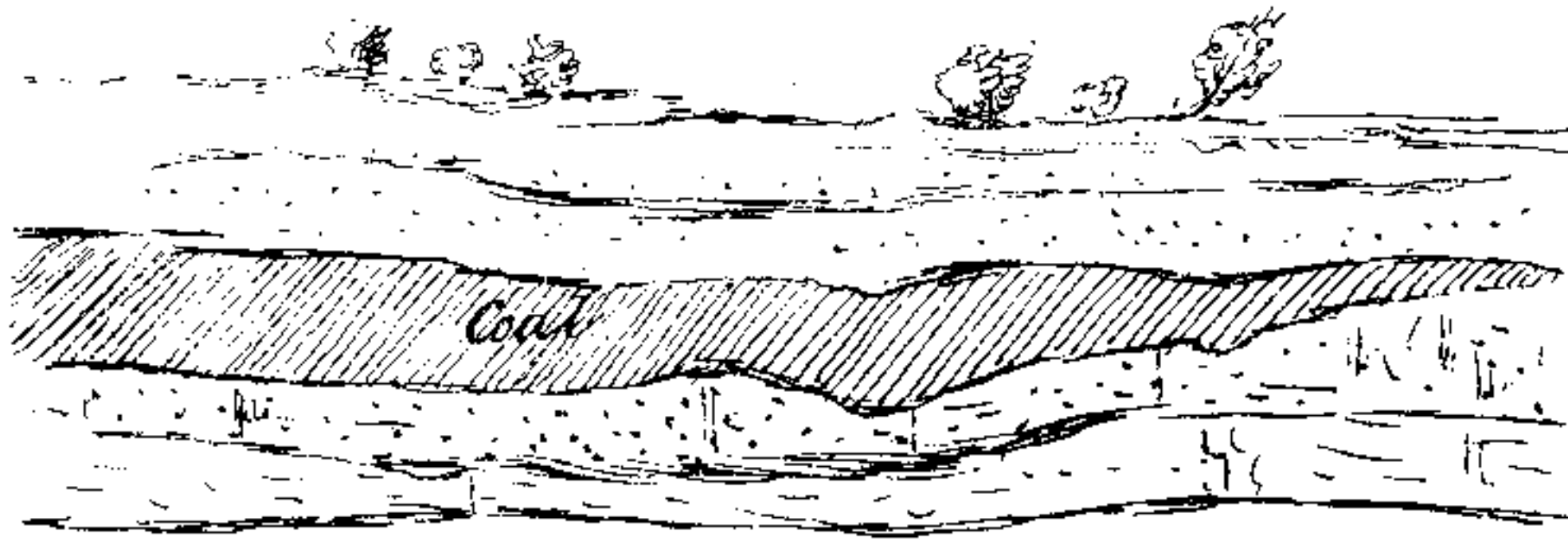
In order to render the position and general character of this small Coal district more intelligible, I have annexed a plan (from actual survey) of the district itself on the scale of six inches to the mile, or $\frac{1}{11250}$ of the scale of nature, (*Plan No. 1*); and also an outline plan of the adjoining country, on the scale of one inch to the mile, showing the position of the Lakadong district relatively to Barr Ghat, from which there is water carriage, and to the level country of the plains of Sylhet (*Plan No. 2.*) By a reference to the former of these plans the several localities where the Coal has been wrought will be seen.

Close to the village itself (at *a* on plan) the Coal is exposed in a small water-course. It is here about five feet thick, dipping at a small angle (4° to 6°) towards North by East with a sandstone roof and floor. The roof is of sharp gritty texture, ferruginous, quartzose, and hard; white and reddish in colour; irregularly bedded, but firm, and would form an excellent mining roof; under this from twelve to fifteen inches of good Coal; then about twelve inches of hard black micaceous shale, difficult to work; then about three feet of good Coal, mixed here and there with sandy masses, similar to those which occur in the lower portion of the Cherra Coal and at Bairung.

West of this (at *b* on plan) there is a deep pit-like hollow, overgrown with jungle, whence some Coal has been extracted. The bed where thickest (to the North) is about three feet, not bad Coal, though fragmentary, but it rapidly and within fifteen to twenty feet thins out to one foot, and then dies away altogether. There is no appearance of any fault or break, a very slight "trouble" which heads East and West being all that is visible. A deep hole here pierces to the beds

below, and appears to me to have principally resulted from the falling in of the rock, in all probability into a large cavity or open space in the limestone beneath.

The roof of the Coal is here, as before, sandstone, but it appears somewhat softer and less coherent. The accompanying sketch will give an idea of the irregular manner in which the Coal is developed.



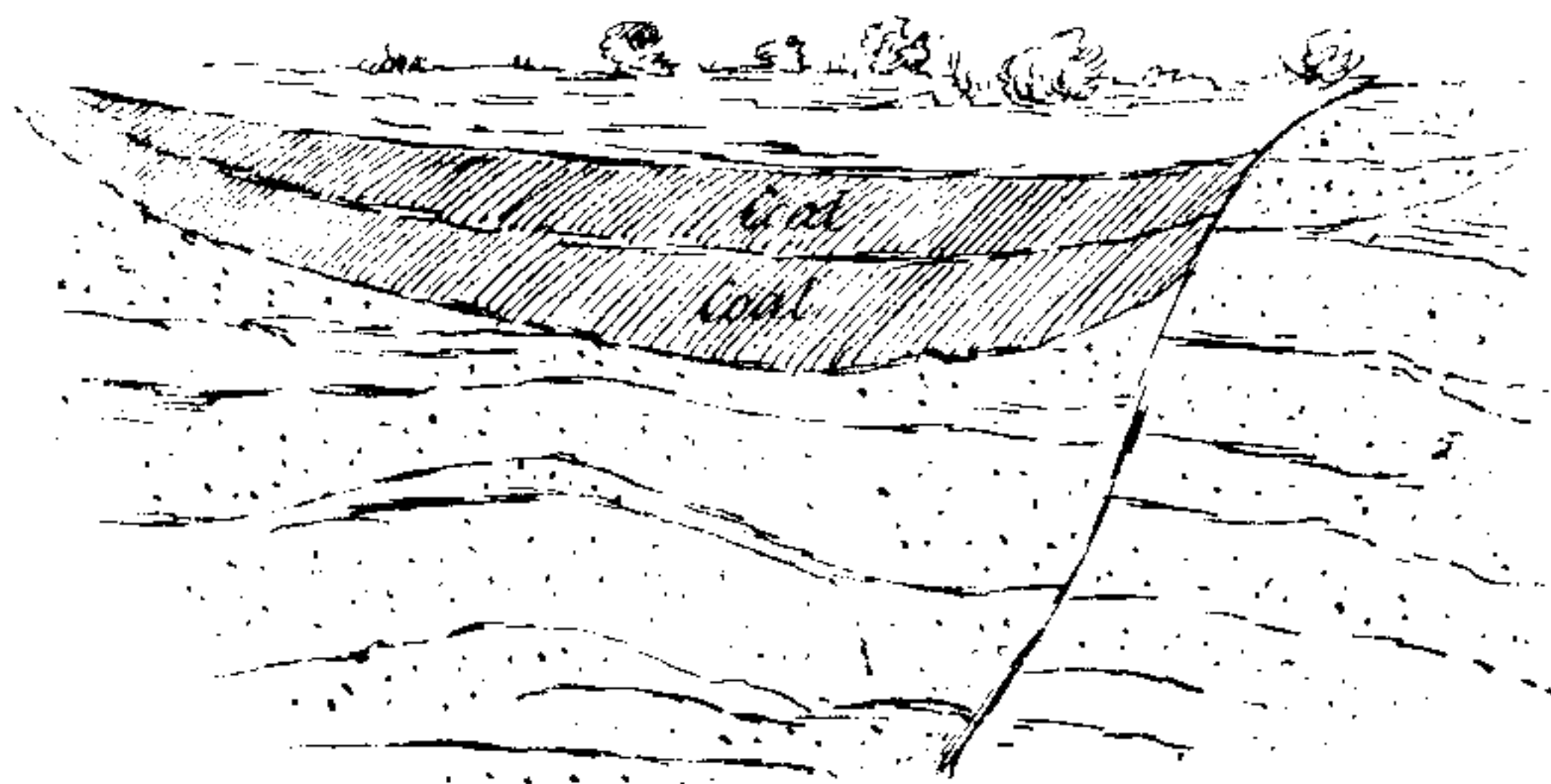
The dip here is N. 10° ; E. about 5° .

To the North of this (at c) another working has been opened in the face of a deep glen or croom, where the Coal is of considerable thickness and in great mass, but as in other localities, very irregular. There appear at first to be two beds here, but I am disposed to consider it all the same bed. This appearance arises from the same parting of hard black shale, which when first seen was not more than a foot in thickness, having here assumed a thickness of not less than two feet six inches to three feet, and being used as a division between the series of workings. The Coal has been wrought in galleries. The upper portion or bed is about four feet ten inches to five feet thick ; it is fragile, soft, and easily broken, and produces in working a very large amount of small Coal, I should say very nearly $\frac{1}{2}$, certainly $\frac{1}{3}$. Under this is the parting of hard shale varying from two feet three inches to three feet in thickness, below which there are again other galleries driven into the Coal below. This lower bed is in one place at least eight feet thick, but within a short space it dwindles to four feet. The roof of the Coal here is sandstone, of the same lithological character as in the other localities, and is here from seven to eight feet thick. The floor is composed of sandstone, in irregular beds, less gritty than that above the Coal. About eighteen feet below the Coal and these irregular beds of sandstone, we find thick limestone full of nummulites, and in every other respect

similar to the limestone under the Coal at Cherra. We are enabled to see this by the falling in of an old cave in the limestone, by which a deep hole has been formed towards the northern end of the croom. The Coal in this locality dips slightly to the North-East, but from the irregular development of the beds, it is difficult to say that it has any definite dip at all.

Precisely the same beds have again been worked a little to the North of this (about 50 yards), dipping here 30° South of East at an angle of 8° . It has scarcely been cut into, the excavation not having extended more than four feet from the face of the rock. There is here a similar parting of hard shale, of about the same thickness, and of the same lithological character as in the other localities.

A short distance to the North-East of this, another nearly circular pit or croom exposes the same Coal again (at *d* on plan). In one place the bed is from eight to ten feet thick, while within less than twenty feet it dwindles down to one foot. At the southern end of the croom a fault or slip, the walls of which are very irregular, cuts it off altogether. This break crosses the rocks from North-East by East to South-West by West. The same nummulitic limestone as before is here seen at about the same distance below the Coal, eighteen to twenty feet. The accompanying sketch represents the mode of occurrence of the Coal.



The most extensive workings as yet opened are situated to the East of this, in the face of a deep croom to the East (at *e* on plan). Here the Coal has been excavated in five headings, which have been carried in some distance (about 9 fathoms). The Coal is here about

seven feet thick and of good quality: but it varies, and in one of the headings sandstone appears, cutting off the Coal for half its thickness, and having much the appearance of being the result of a slip-fault. It has not been opened sufficiently to make this clear. The beds dip very slightly 1° or 2° to the N. N. E. The workings have been carried up towards the out crop, or on the rise of the Coal, and a considerable portion of the Coal immediately accessible here has been I should think wrought out.

There are also a few small breaks in the Coal, up-throws chiefly, shifting it a foot or so. These head with the dip, or direction of inclination of the Coal.

Detached from all these localities, and South and West of the rising ground in the centre of the table-land, are two open crooms or hollows. The one (at *f* on plan) most Northerly is very small, and at about thirty feet below the surface is a very irregular mass of Coal imbedded in sandstone; a fault here passes across the rocks from North-East to South-West, and cuts all off. In the other (at *g* on plan) still to the South of this, a bed of Coal is seen continuing for some one hundred feet, not more than three feet thick, in places not more than one. It is poor Coal; the roof is of sandstone, yellowish, red in colour and ferruginous. The floor of dark slaty shale, slightly micaceous, dipping slightly into the hill. The edge of the croom runs North 30° West, and judging from the smoothed and scratched surface of the rocks, it appears to be formed by a break running in that direction.

In addition to all these there are two other crooms to the East of the village, and close to it, where a thick bed of Coal is seen, but has been scarcely worked at all. These are marked *g* on plan.

I also visited a locality to the North-East of the village, and distant about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, where a thick bed of Coal is visible. I was informed by the Cossiahs who showed me this Coal that no other European had previously seen it. The Coal here is in parts even twelve feet thick, but it thins out again within a short space to three feet, and even less. The roof and floor are here, as in the other localities, of sandstone, dipping very slightly to the North or West. This Coal is at least two miles farther from Barr Ghat than the Coal at the village of Lakadong, but the Cossiahs asserted that it could be conveyed to the river at the same rate as from the village.

Such is the mode of occurrence of this Coal and of its associated rocks. As regards the quality of the Lakadong Coal, it is very similar to that from Cherra. It burns briskly, blazes freely, leaves very little ashes, and possesses considerable heating and illuminating power. *It does not coke.* But for domestic purposes, it is a remarkably good, lively, and cleanly Coal, like that from Cherra; however, it is open to the serious objection of being very brittle and disintegrating readily. The whole mass of the Coal is traversed by very numerous little cracks or fissures, which tend to split it up into smaller portions, and these fissures not preserving that parallelism and regularity which render the “backs” in most English Coal such an advantage in the working of them, but traversing the mass in every direction, it results that not only is there a considerable waste in the amount of small Coal produced by the excavation, but also that the large Coal is itself procured in blocks of very irregular form, and consequently very ill-adapted for convenient stowage.

This, with the fragile nature of the Coal, will, I am convinced, so far as *sea-going* steamers are concerned, fully counterbalance the advantages which this Coal has over other native Coals as regards heating power; but this objection is much less forcible as regards river steamers, or for stationary engines.

As regards the *quantity* of Coal existing in the field, it is difficult to form anything like a very accurate estimate, owing to the great irregularity of its development, but we may, I think, fairly calculate the quantity of Coal easily accessible as being equal to one-half a square mile with an average thickness of three feet which would give about 1,500,000 cubic yards of Coal, or about 45,500,000 cubic feet or maunds. But even granting that this estimate is beyond the actual fact, there can be no doubt that there is a sufficient quantity to meet the fullest demands of many years to come.

The further question of the difficulties and cost of the transport of the Coal from the pit to market remains now to be considered.

For the actual excavation of the Coal, I am informed that six rupees four annas per 100 maunds was paid to the Cossia workmen, that is, at the rate of one anna per maund. For the conveyance of the Coal, so raised, from the Mines to Barr Ghat, two annas for each maund are paid. At Barr Ghat the Coal is put into dinghies for transmission to Pichadar Poonjee; for this nine rupees per 1,000 maunds are paid, or

$\frac{1}{2}$ of a rupee for 100 maunds. At Pichadar the Coal is again transshipped from the small boats, in which it must be conveyed from Barr Ghat to larger boats; and thence carried to Sylhet.

We have therefore the cost of the Coal under present arrangements, at Pichadar Poonjee, as follows :

	Rs.	As.	P.
For Hewing, excavating, &c., at the Mines,	6	4	0
Coolies for Carriage to Barr Ghat,	12	8	0
Dinghies from Barr Ghat to Pichadar,	0	14	4-8
Giving a cost per 100 maunds at Pichadar Poonjee, ...	19	10	4-8

To this must be added one rupee for royalty, or rent paid to Government, making the total cost 20 rupees 10 annas 4 pie and 8 cowries. But taking into account the additional cost of portorage in shipping and transferring the Coal both at Barr Ghat and at Pichadar, the cost of the Coal at Pichadar cannot with any justice be estimated as less than 21 rupees per 100 maunds.

For the conveyance of the Coal from thence to Sylhet, I am informed that 14 rupees per 100 maunds were charged, or 1 rupee 6 annas 4 pie and 8 cowries per 100 maunds. And from Sylhet to Calcutta, after numerous inquiries, I find that freight can on an average be obtained at from 15 to 16 rupees per 100 maunds. Taking this at sixteen we have the total resulting cost at Calcutta per 100 maunds, as follows :

	Rs.	As.	P.
Cost at Pichadar,	21	10	4-8
Cost of Freight to Sylhet,	1	6	4-8
Cost of ditto to Calcutta,	16	0	0
	39	0	9-6

To these we must add 10 per cent for incidental expenses, and we would have the average cost in Calcutta, say, 43 rupees per 100 maunds, or at the rate of 6 annas 10 pie and 56 cowries per maund.

This cost is independently of charges for superintendence, interest of capital invested, and insurance fund to guard against losses ; which charges, with justice to the proprietors, cannot, I think, be fairly estimated at less than 25 per cent. on this cost. This added to the cost as above will make the price of the Coal at Calcutta, including all charges equal to 8 annas 7 pie 20 cowries per maund.

It is, therefore, to me clear that so long as English or Welsh Coal can be had at Calcutta for 6 annas per maund, it will not be possible, under present arrangements, to send Coal from Lakadong to that market with any profit.

It may, however, be urged that the Coal of Lakadong is of very superior quality, and will in consequence always command a higher price ; and it is stated that the Cherra Poonjee Coal, to which the Lakadong Coal is similar, is superior to other Indian Coals, in the ratio of 570 : 356 or about 38 per cent.; but even this would not suffice to bring down its cost to the level of English and Welsh Coals at present.

Unquestionably, for some purposes, the Cherra and Lakadong Coals are superior, and especially as regards their gas-producing and illuminating properties, and whenever Calcutta shall be lighted with gas (an infinitely cheaper, safer, and more effective mode than the present wretchedly, inefficient oil-lamps), I have no doubt that Coal such as that now referred to will be sought after.

The question then naturally arises, can any change in the mode of transport be adopted, or any alteration made in present arrangements, which will render the economizing of this valuable fuel more practicable. In seeking an answer to this question, an analysis of the cost of the Coal, as given above, at once shows that the principal item is the expense of carriage from the mines to Barr Ghat, 2 annas per maund. Now this item cannot be reduced so long as the present mode of conveyance, on the backs of coolies, remains, inasmuch as a cooly cannot take more than one maund, and cannot, owing to the distance, make more than one journey during the day. Indeed, so far from reduction in this item being possible, I feel satisfied that were the works carried on vigorously, it would be extremely difficult to obtain a sufficient number of coolies to take down the Coal for the present rate of pay. To effect any reduction in this, therefore, some other means of transport must be adopted, and I am inclined to think that the nature of the country is such that this could be effectively accomplished at a com-

paratively small expense. There are by no means the same difficulties to be contended with here as at Cherra; the amount of the elevation is at least 1,550 feet less, and this elevation is not concentrated into one portion of the distance, but spread over a greater space, so that I am satisfied, a series of inclines could be obtained, with long intervals of level ground which could be economically worked. I did not feel myself authorized to devote such time as would have been requisite to examine the route with such careful levellings and measurements as would enable me to offer any details of a plan for such purposes; but the question is, I think, worthy of serious consideration, if it be desirable to open out these workings to any extent.

• Another item of considerable amount in the cost of the Coal is the price paid for hewing it, *viz.* one anna per maund; now a maund of this Coal may be roughly taken as equal to one cubic foot (its specific gravity is 1.400) and I am perfectly satisfied that one anna for the extraction of one cubic foot of Coal from such seams as that at Lakadong is much more than a fair remuneration. It may not, perhaps be more than a fair remuneration for such unskilled labour as may be at present available in the district, but it certainly is much more than would pay for the more expensive labour of Englishmen at home. I have little hesitation therefore in expressing a decided opinion, that by instructing the miners in a more efficient mode of operation, a considerable reduction in the cost of raising the Coal could be effected.

The other items in the total charge cannot be much reduced: that for carriage to Pichadar might possibly be somewhat reduced by improving and deepening the Harry River between Barr Ghat and Pichadar, where a rapid occurs (and this is quite practicable), but I cannot see that any great reduction is possible on the remaining items.

I have not in the foregoing statements included any charge for unwatering the mines, or for ventilation, which in most European mines form such a very large proportion of the entire cost of extracting the Coal, since the Coal at Lakadong is so very favourably circumstanced, as regards dip, position, &c. that no additional expense would be entailed for such purposes.

From what has been already stated, it will appear,—

1st,—That there is at Lakadong a considerable supply of Coal.

2nd,—That this Coal is of superior quality to the native Coal now supplied to the Calcutta market, especially as regards its illuminating properties.

3rd,—That its position, and the nature of the associated rocks are such that it can be extracted with economy and safety.

4th,—That it is, however, situated at such a distance, and such an elevation, that under existing arrangements the cost of transport from the pit mouth to the place of shipment must be considerable.

5th,—That from similar causes, it cannot be delivered in Calcutta, with profit, at a rate less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund.

6th,—But that it may be possible, by the outlay of some capital, so to improve the means of communication as considerably to reduce the cost of transport, and so render the working of these mines profitable.

And to these conclusions we may further add, that there can be no doubt that any improvement in the means of communication, although at first specially intended for the transport of the Coal, would inevitably tend to improve the condition of the inhabitants of the district and of the adjoining villages, and to extend the comforts and advantages of increased intercourse and trade.

Taking these therefore as our data, it remains to consider the probable advantages and disadvantages of renewing the lease previously granted of these mines.

This question appears to me very much simplified, by considering that the prospects of profit to be derived from these mines are by no means such as to induce persons possessed of such an amount of capital as can command a profitable investment in other pursuits, to undertake them with a view to their being wrought. It may not be unlikely that such persons would seek the possession of these mines solely as a means of monopolizing the trade, and preventing others from working them, but this is obviously to be guarded against by every possible precaution.

On the other hand, persons possessed of a smaller amount of capital who might be induced to undertake these works, might at the same time not have sufficient means to carry them on efficiently. Tenants of the one kind should therefore be prevented, if possible from getting possession; tenants of the other kind should be encouraged to prosecute the works with vigour. Nor are these considerations applicable only to the case now under examination, but common to all such undertakings, and in accordance with these views most ruining leases are now drawn up.

I would therefore submit, that should it be considered desirable to renew the existing lease to the parties now in possession, it would be for the benefit of both the lessor and lessee that its conditions should be altered. At present a royalty of one rupee for every 100 maunds raised is paid, this being the only condition imposed upon the lessee; while the lease granted was only for three years, a term too short to induce the outlay of any capital in the development of the mines. Further, there is no penalty whatever imposed on the lessee in case he shall suffer the mines to be unworked, nor any contract by which he is compelled to do anything whatever at the mines. It is clear that should his object be to keep others out of possession, he can do so without any loss or payment whatever.

I would therefore suggest that in addition to the terms of the present lease, the lessee should further be bound to pay a fixed yearly rent for the mine, for each and every year during which it should not be worked, or during which the royalty on the amount of the Coal extracted at the stipulated rate, (*viz.*, one rupee for every 100 maunds,) shall not amount to the said fixed yearly rent. In each and every year when the royalty on the quantity of Coal extracted shall amount to or exceed the said fixed yearly rent, then the royalty shall be considered to include both rent and royalty. Looking to the possible amount to be derived from these mines, I am disposed to think that 200 rupees per annum (equivalent to 20,000 maunds) would be a fair rent to impose under such conditions.

At the same time, while as far as possible guarding against the mines being left unwrought, it is desirable that the tenant should be encouraged to exertion by granting to him a new permanent term, three years being insufficient to warrant any outlay of capital.

Such appear to me fair and equitable terms on which such a lease of these mines should be granted.

But I would in addition respectfully venture to submit that inasmuch as any improvement in the means of communication must inevitably benefit not only the Coal proprietors but the district at large, and thus become a *public* as well as a private advantage, it might be politic to encourage such improvements by stipulating that a proportion (say one-fourth) of the sums so expended in the *permanent improvement* of the communication between Lakadong and Pichadar, during each of the first three years of the term should be remitted to the tenant, provided

such portion shall not in any year amount to more than the rent or royalty to be paid by him; but in case it shall amount to more, then, that the full amount of such royalty or rent, and no more, should be remitted; the necessary vouchers for payments and accounts being submitted, as may be determined on.

I respectfully conceive that a lease containing such stipulations would be a much fairer contract than the lease previously granted, and much more likely to produce an effective and energetic development of the resources of the district. It ought also to be remembered, that by combining other operations with the working of the Coal, it may be possible to economize the greater portion of the small Coal, the whole of which now goes to waste. The burning of lime and the manufacture of coarse earthenware are both undertakings of this kind, in which much fuel is required, and for which the small Coal of Lakadong would be well suited.

It may be proper to state, before concluding, that the present proprietors of these mines have only removed during their tenancy 21,000 maunds.

THOMAS OLDHAM,

Supdt. of Geological Survey of India.

CHERRA POONJEE, }
23rd October 1853. }

MEMORANDUM

OF THE

RESULTS OF AN EXAMINATION

OF

SPECIMENS OF GOLD DUST AND GOLD

FROM SHUY-GWEEN.

OF the specimens of soil submitted, that numbered 1, and said to be the surface-soil, is a *gravelly sand*, consisting principally of small grains of quartz, minute flakes of bright-coloured mica, generally of a rich golden tint, and of pebbles of various kinds of metamorphic and crystalline rocks, (as gneiss, micacious quartz rock, green-stone, hornblende slate, &c.) A few small crystalline pieces of topaz occurred in the sand, and one or two minute red garnets were also found. Mixed with this sand, in small quantities and in minute grains, is some magnetic iron sand, and a few acicular crystals of schorl (which may also be seen imbedded in one or two of the pebbles of quartz.)

Of this sand the specimen forwarded did not altogether amount to the fifth part of a cubic foot. The whole of this was carefully washed and examined. By simple washing, there was obtained from this sand 0·75 of a grain of gold in minute flakes. The residue, after washing, was then carefully agitated with mercury in order to obtain by amalgamation any portions of gold which might be too minute for mechanical separation. From the amalgam thus obtained, the mercury was then volatilized, and the gold carefully separated. Its weight was 0·20 of a grain.

From the specimen of the soil forwarded to me, there was therefore extracted in all 0·95 of a grain of gold.

The specimen labelled No. 2 was a yellowish ferruginous sandy clay, having much the appearance of being the result of the decomposition of the upper portion of the rock *in situ*. This was reduced to a fine state of division, carefully washed, and the sandy portion, consisting chiefly of ferruginous quartz grains, separated. The rest was carefully examined, but no traces of gold were discovered.

The fine, slightly sandy clay which remained after washing, would answer well for the coarser kinds of pottery; it stands the fire well, and is sufficiently tenacious to admit of being readily moulded.

The specimens of gold forwarded consist of varieties ranging from dust of the finest kind that could be mechanically separated to small nuggets. Of the latter kind are the two specimens Nos. 5 and 6, "purchased at Shuy-gween." These very well illustrate the mode of occurrence of the gold in its native state, imbedded in quartz, while the other specimens show that the general form in which it is found in these washings is in small rounded flakes, or flattened plates of various sizes.

This gold is of considerable purity. One specimen was examined with some care, and yielded, in 100 parts, 92·00 of gold, and 8·00 of silver. This result however, although tolerably accurate, must only be taken as approximative, as I have not apparatus of sufficient delicacy to admit of an accurate analysis or assay being made. It is, however, sufficient to show that the Shuy-gween gold is fully equal in value to the average quality of Australian gold.

The occurrence of gold of fair purity being undoubted, the question remains as to the amount in which it may occur, and the probability of its yielding a profitable return.

If the specimen of the auriferous sand forwarded by Captain Berdmore be taken as a fair average sample of the kind of soil, and of the amount of gold contained in it, it would follow from our examination, (by which means nearly a grain of gold was procured from about the fifth part of a cubic foot of the soil) that a cubic yard of the same sand should afford about 135 grains of gold. Or, if we reject from the calculation the portion obtained by amalgamation, *viz.*, 0·20 of a grain, we should have as the yield by washing alone, 101·25, or say on an average 100 grains of gold for each cubic yard of the sand washed.

This sand is stated to be the surface soil, and being therefore readily accessible, without the labour of sinking deep pits, or the cost of keeping such pits open, two men could with great ease raise and

wash a cubic yard of such sandy soil in a day. There would, therefore be 100 grains of gold as the remuneration for one day's work for two men, or 50 grains per man per day. This gold would be worth about (£3,) three pounds (British) per ounce, that is, the produce per man per day would be equivalent in value to $\frac{40}{480}$ of £3, or to six shillings and three pence per day: an ample remuneration, no doubt, for ordinary workmen; but scarcely sufficient to tempt many adventurers to visit the locality.

I would not be understood to state that such *would* be the average yield of the auriferous soil of the districts referred to. Such deposits, from the very conditions under which they have been formed, are necessarily very variable in character, and in richness, and experience alone could furnish a fair estimate; but judging from the only data to which I have access, such would be the amount obtainable from this sand.

I would further state that the geological structure of the greater portion of the Malay Peninsula, extending to Arracan Northwards, so far as it is at present known, indicates the probability of auriferous deposits being found throughout the whole extent, on the flanks of the central ranges of high ground. The ascertained existence of gold in the Tenasserim Provinces, in more localities than one, at Shuy-gween in Pegu; and the association, in all these localities, of magnetic iron sand with the gold, (a mineral which is so constant an accompaniment of gold, as to have been frequently called by miners, "the mother of gold") confirm this reasoning from analogy. And I have little hesitation in stating my conviction that such auriferous deposits will be found to occur at intervals throughout the whole range, and that *locally*, they will prove to be very rich.

With reference to the deposits at Shuy-gween, the mode of occurrence of the gold in minute particles and flakes at once shows, that in order to obtain even an approximation to the full yield of gold, some means must be adopted more efficient than the rude processes now in use among the natives.

How far it might be desirable, or even practicable, to establish a system of control over the persons so employed, or to render it necessary for each person, or each party, to obtain a license for digging within certain limits, paying a small tribute for the privilege of digging for the gold, but irrespective of the quantity procured, it is scarcely

within my province to say. But, in whatever way this may be arranged, or whether the gold-seekers pay any tribute or not, inasmuch as every increase to the amount which the district can produce, must inevitably promote its welfare, and add to the general wealth and comfort of its inhabitants, I think it would be extremely desirable that some more efficient, but at the same time, simple apparatus for separating the gold by washing, and also for amalgamating it with mercury, should be furnished to some intelligent person in the district, as patterns. I would venture to say, that the greatly increased amount of gold which would be obtained by the use of such improved appliances, would quickly lead to their general adoption within the district. If my examination of the specimens forwarded to me can be taken as yielding anything like an average result, it would appear that nearly one-fourth of the entire amount of gold occurs in such minute particles that it cannot be separated by washing; and I have very little doubt that a very considerable portion even of the larger and heavier flakes are also lost. Indeed, I should think that the total loss might fairly be estimated as one-half of the entire amount of gold contained in the sand; and all this is, in all probability, irretrievably lost.

THOMAS OLDHAM,

DARJEELING, }
10th October 1853. }

Supdt. of the Geological Survey of India.



LIST OF SPECIMENS FORWARDED HEREWITH.

No. 1.—“ Auriferous sand” from Shuy-gween.

From this specimen all the gold has been extracted.

No. 2.—Bed which is said to occur at nine feet below the surface, under the auriferous deposit.—Shuy-gween.

No. 3.—Ferruginous and gritty sand, the residue after washing No. 2.

No. 4.—Fine, slightly sandy clay, the result of washings of No. 2.

Nos. 5 and 6.—Small nuggets of gold, purchased at Shuy-gween.

No. 7.—Gold-dust extracted from the specimen of the auriferous deposit

No. 1.

No. 8.—Small packet enclosing five specimens of Native gold from Shuy-gween, of various kinds, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7.

THOMAS OLDHAM.

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**THOMAS JONES, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.**  
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