Next in order of time come the systems introduced into Bengal.

It has been shown that the Persian language prevailed hitherto as the language of all public business and the records of the courts of justice,—a language not understood by the parties themselves, whether in civil or criminal cases, and imperfectly by the European judges on the Bench. The latter, moreover, except in particular parts of the country, did not understand the vernacular dialect of the parties concerned. The experience of Lord William Bentinck as Governor of Madras, where the pleadings have always been conducted in the languages of the people, convinced him of the impropriety and inconvenience of continuing the practice of pleading in Persian, and he accordingly resolved to abolish it, and to substitute vernacular pleadings everywhere.

The abolition of Persian as the language of business throughout the Presidency of Bengal, naturally prompted the Governor-General to inquire into the state of vernacular education among the great body of the people. To this end, too, he selected Mr. William Adam, an American missionary—who had devoted

himself to the study of Sanscrit and the vernacular languages, and had been for some years actively engaged in secular education in the latter dialect—to proceed into the interior, for the purpose of inquiry. The statistical investigations of the Rev. Doctor Claudius Buchanan, throughout India and the Burmese empire, had afforded much of the information desired; but those had reference to an anterior period, whereas what was now desired was, to ascertain the actual condition of vernacular education in the Bengal provinces.

Mr. Adam left Calcutta in 1853, and entered on his mission, supported by the authority of Government to call on the civil authorities to give him every support, of which he did not fail to avail himself. Lower Bengal contains forty-one territorial divisions, some of which are inhabited to a great extent by aborigines—races unacquainted with the use of letters, and whose communities have never adopted the municipal institutions of the Hindus. In these villages it could not be expected to meet with schools of any description.

The information now acquired confirmed the statement of Doctor Buchanan, and the mis-

sionaries (of whose labours I shall speak hereafter)—namely, that in almost every Hindu township there were elementary parish schools. The schoolmasters, independently of what they might derive from their official situations in villages, usually received about one shilling a month, and one day's unprepared food from each pupil, so that, with thirty regular pupils, each master was provided with board, besides £18 a year in money. The pupils usually enter at seven years of age, and leave school at between twelve and thirteen, by which time they have acquired a facility in reading, writing, and the elementary rules of arithmetic, usually learnt in verse, which the whole of each class repeat together frequently during the week, so that they are never forgotten in after life. Besides this instruction, they read books of amusement connected with local histories or the marvellous deeds of their hero-gods.

Mr. Adam concluded his labours, which are comprised in three reports, filling nearly 500 pages of closely printed letter-press.

In these reports he recommends the establishment of a Board of Education at the

Presidency, with a college for teaching the vernacular languages grammatically, and Sanscrit as the source of these languages; English for those who might be required to become schoolmasters, or to be employed in translating into the vernacular tongues such portions of European literature as are calculated to lay the foundation of sound moral principles of justice, truth, and benevolence towards mankind in general. He alludes to the success of Mr. Elphinstone's system, in Bombay, established twelve years before.

In order to diffuse this knowledge, Mr. Adam suggested that normal schools for the institution and examination of village schoolmasters should be established in each of the forty-nine districts into which Bengal is divided; that each district should, under the supervision of the chief European civil authority, and a committee composed partly of Europeans and partly of Natives, have a general supervision over schools deriving a limited amount of pecuniary aid from the Government, according to circumstances; that such schools should be provided with printed books, to be presented to such parish

schoolmasters as might desire to have them. These and other plans for education equally sensible, were brought forward in Mr. Adam's report, which at that time fell to the ground.

The supreme Government was rather disposed to confine Native education to the English language. Lord William Bentinck, supported by the legislative members of his Government, approved of it, and a trial of the scheme was carried out for some years. Colleges were founded at Calcutta and other parts, and schools extended for the purpose of teaching English. The progress of the pupils was rapid and surprising; but the diffusion of a foreign language through the agency of a few Europeans, to the disuse of their own in all public business, as well as in the general instruction of the people, was found to be hopeless, and has since been abandoned. To the Marquis Dalhousie, the late Governor-General of India, is due the organization of a system which evinces the same enlarged views that pervaded his whole administration.

With respect to the system of Lord Wm. Bentinck, Mr. W. Adam has the following sensible observations:—

"Those who have not received a good Native education first, find the English education they have received of little use to them. There is a want of sympathy between them and their countrymen, although they constitute a a class from which their countrymen might derive much benefit. There is also little sympathy between them and the foreign rulers of their country, because they feel that they have been raised out of one class without having a recognized place in any other class. If they were employed in visiting the different districts as the agents of Government for promoting education, they would fulfil a high destination, satisfactory to their own minds, and would not fail to enjoy the respect of their countrymen."

Again, he observes—

"It is only by means of Native education that English principles and ideas can be generally transferred and incorporated with the Native character."

Next in order of time comes the educational system of the late Honourable Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the Agra Presidency. While that excellent and talented man was framing a revenue settlement for the North-western Provinces, he did not omit to secure a separate source for the maintenance of the roads throughout the country; nor did he overlook the necessity of education to a people, a great portion of whom went to village schools, but where they learnt literally

nothing to elevate them in the scale of civilization.

"Five years after the Government of Calcutta had shelved Mr. Adam's report, Mr. Thomason commenced his plan of education, in 1843. On the North-west Provinces being separated from Calcutta jurisdiction, he gave it as his opinion, that 'to produce any perceptible impression on the public mind in the North-west Provinces, it must be through the mediun of the vernacular languages.'" *

The smaller English schools were abolished, and instruction in that language was confined to the colleges.

In 1844 the Delhi Vernacular Translation Society was founded; in 1846 it had published in Urdu fifty volumes, containing 14,000 pages, at a cost of about 16,000 Rs., or £1,600. Vernacular libraries were formed for distributing elementary vernacular works among the village schools; and lists of the books were published. He addressed the European collectors and magistrates on the subject in these words: "Carry the people with you; aid their efforts rather than remove from them all stimulus to exertion by making all the effort

* Calcutta Review, vol. xxii. p. 312.

yourself." A portion of Mr. Adam's report was reprinted and circulated among the Government officers, and some of it was translated for the guidance of the Natives. In 1846 the Court of Directors approved of the system; and three years afterwards allowed £5,000 in aid of instruction.

By 1848, 16,500 copies of Mr. Thomason's elementary treatises were sold, and it became requisite to appoint a school-book agent, who sold, in two years, in the eight districts, as many as 21,605 volumes, and calculated on the sale of 30,000 volumes annually.

The proposed plan, *for the present*, was as follows:—A superintendent, on £1,200 a year, and 1*s.* per mile travelling expenses, to be appointed, and inferior visitors to eight model districts; with thirty-three county visitors, and fifty-eight teachers to Tehsil, or minor district schools. The education was not intended to be showy, but essentially beneficial to the great body of the people, and included everything in literature, geography, history, and above all arithmetic and mensuration, with tables of weights and measures, and the relative value of coins and produce in given quantities.

In the year 1853, four years after, the Governor-General recorded an admirable minute on the subject, of which the following extract shows how highly he appreciated the labours of Mr. Thomason. It was written on the occasion of his successor, the Honourable Mr. Colvin, urging on the supreme Government the fulfilment of the plan of education only partially adopted by his predecessor.

"The scheme which was intended to be carried out to the whole thirty-five districts was limited by his Honour, for the time, to eight of those districts. In all these parts there is a population no less teeming, and a people as capable of learning. The same wants prevail, and the same moral obligation rests upon Government to exert itself for the purpose of dispelling the present ignorance.

"The sanction which the Lieutenant-Governor solicited for an increase of the means which experience has shown to be capable of producing such rich and early fruit, I now most gladly and gratefully propose. And while I cannot refrain from recording anew in this place my deep regret that the ear which would have heard this welcome sanction given with so much joy, is now dull in death. I desire at the same time to add the expression of my feeling, that even though Mr. Thomason had left no other memorial of his public life behind him, the system of general vernacular education, which is all his own,

would have sufficed to build up for him a noble and abiding monument to his earthly career."

The sanction obtained from the home authorities in 1849, for extending the school system as originally proposed by the Honourable Mr. Thomason, has been since eminently successful, so that in the year 1856 the Marquis Dalhousie writes:—"The indigenous schools of the North-west Provinces had increased from 2,014 to 3,669, and the scholars from 17,160 in 1849 to 36,884 in 1855." This number only includes those villages who have fallen into the new project.

In the Minute before adverted to the Marquis Dalhousie observes:—

"If education is good for these Provinces, for Bengal and Behar, it is also good for our new subjects beyond the Jumna. That it will not only be good for them, but most acceptable to them, no one can doubt, who has read the reports by Mr. Montgomerie and other Commissioners upon indigenous education in the Punjab, which showed results that were little expected."

These results are evinced in the following table, indicating the state of education existing in that Native principality, in spite of several years of civil war:—

—	Schools.	Students.
Arabic	166	1,108
Persian	337	2,188
Hindu	109	2,252
Gourmoke (religious schools)	83	546
Sanscrit	76	1,311
Koran	255	1,190
Mixed	359	Number not enumerated.
Total	1,385	11,500

These were private schools, independently of the parish schools.

Calcutta, though the first to form colleges, has so frequently changed the system of Government education, that it adopted the present universal system of vernacular tuition last of all.

To the late Governor-General, Marquis Dalhousie, is due the merit of standing forward as the champion of education, on a broad basis, and especially for vernacular tuition. It is admitted on all sides that a certain species of education pervades India, perhaps to as great

an extent as in many of the more civilized states of the world, but the nature of the instruction is so imperfect, that without the use of the press, the fruit falls to the ground as soon as it is formed, ere it attains maturity.

It was reported by the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, as long ago as 1803, that Native education existed extensively in the twenty-four Perganas, or counties, surrounding Calcutta. In a population of 1,625,000 inhabitants there were 190 schools, in which were taught Hindu law, grammar, and metaphysics. They were maintained by private voluntary subscriptions of opulent Hindus, and the produce of charity lands. The annual expense of such schools was £1,950 a year. These, it must be observed, were independent of the village schools. In Calcutta itself there were, in 1829, 111 private seminaries, among a population estimated at 300,000 inhabitants.

The town of Nuddea was once a famous seat of Hindu learning; Mr. Adam found forty-six schools, in which the pupils were of all ages, between twenty and twenty-five studying the higher branches of knowledge. In 1829, Pro-

fessor Wilson reported favourably of twenty-five establishments, in which were between five and six hundred students grown-up men. In a word, go east, west, north, and south, in India, we find schools, and the people desirous of instruction. They are naturally jealous of tuition that directly assails their religious prejudices, but they are greedy of information on all subjects connected with worldly affairs.

Serampore, near Calcutta, is a Danish settlement, celebrated for its college, its press, and missionary labours. It has always been liberally supported by the King of Denmark. Up to 1829, no less a sum than £21,838 had been expended on the college, of which £9,200, was contributed from the public revenue; the remaining £12,638 was obtained by private subscription. It has the finest library in India, and contains nearly 5,000 volumes. An observatory has been constructed at this place, nearly seventy feet high, and is situated so as to be free from the effect of the rumbling of carriages.

Bakergunj.—In this district the collector reported in 1823, that no endowment existed for the maintenance of schools. In 1829, the

judge persuaded a number of wealthy Natives to contribute for the support of schools, and a sum of £1,344 was soon subscribed. The Serampore missionaries also contributed something, but on their requiring the management to be placed in their hands, the Natives refused to receive their money, and conducted their schools under committees of their own.

The vernacular system, as well as higher branches of education, are taught at Calcutta, and are disseminated elsewhere. In Calcutta the Council of Education consists of the Honourable Sir W. Colville, President, with five other European gentlemen at the head of the Government, and two Native gentlemen, special magistrates and justices of the peace. The funds for the purposes of general education, by Government and private subscription, amounted on 1st May, 1854, to:—

General Fund	Rs. 7,10,599
New investment	50,000
Hooghly College	84,470
Hindu College	4,650
New investment	930
Sir Edward Ryan's Scholarship ...	400
	£85,104. 18*s.*

The institutions consist of the Calcutta Mahomedan Colleges, or Madrasa, already described; Calcutta Sanscrit College, Calcutta Hindu College, Hooghly College, Dacca College, Kishnagur College, Calcutta Medical College and Hospital; besides thirty-seven schools in which the acquisition of the vernacular language grammatically was the basis on which English might or might not be learnt. The schools were amply provided with printed school-books in the vernacular languages, both in Oriental literature and translations from English. As the report from which I derive the above information extends to 497 pages, giving in the fullest detail the nature of the education, I cannot devote more than the above lines to show, that whatever struggles Government education has gone through, it is at length decided that it can only be diffused beneficially among the people in their own language, and through the agency of their own countrymen.

The Anglo-vernacular schools, including colleges, amount to 47. Teachers, 491; and students, at present, 7,412. Amount of

teachers salary, £20,126; scholars' fees, £8,418.

During the long period wherein the Government itself had been so undecided, if not dilatory, in educating the people, another body independent of it had been active, both in the west and in the east. The labours of Schwartz and Colhoff, in Tanjore, half a century ago, have not been ineffectual; and thousands of Natives in the Southern Provinces of the Madras territory have long since embraced the religion of Christ. The conversion of these heathens has been effected by enlarging their minds by a system of general education. The Bible and tracts are only incidentally taught, after the Natives have acquired much secular instruction in their own languages.

The Rev. Missionary Ward, one of the most zealous, has taken the pains to analyze, according to his experience, the proportion of the several studies pursued by the Brahmins, which he thus divides:—

100 study Grammar.
50 „ Poetry.
40 „ Hindu Law.

30 study Logic.
5 „ Rhetoric.
5 „ Sacred Literature.
1 „ Astronomy (according to their works).

Students, before they leave college, if distinguished, receive from their fellow-students an honorary title, with the sanction of the head-master. This title must be different from any previously conferred on a member of the same family.* Mr. Ward goes on to observe that the Mahomedans have few public schools; they teach in private families, where they have classes of the friends of those at whose house they meet. They are taught to repeat parts of the Koran, without its being fully explained to them; and to read and write Persian, both classical and poetical. The chief purpose is to earn a livelihood.

The object of the missionaries in the first place is, confessedly, to train up Natives in the English language, in order to teach in their own vicinities.

The societies which have engaged in this useful labour, though working separately, under

* A species of degree.

different heads, in the West, maintain a constant intercourse with each other in the East, and act in union. These societies are :—

1. Church Missionary Society.
2. Church Missionary Association.
3. General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
4. Bengal Benevolent Missionary Society.
5. Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society.
6. Calcutta School Society.
7. Calcutta High School Society.
8. Parental Academical Institution.
9. Philanthropic Academy
10. Charitable and Orphan Institution
11. Benevolent Institution of 1830.
12. Calcutta Catholic Society, 1830.

Results of Missionary Labour in 1850.

CALITIES.	Mission-aries.	Native Preachers.	Stations.	Churches	Members.	Christians.	English Sch	
							Schools.	
, and Assam.....	101	135	69	71	3,486	14,401	22	
ovinces	58	39	24	21	608	1,828	16	
ency	164	308	113	162	10,468	74,518	44	
dency	37	11	19	12	223	554	9	
.....	43	58	35	43	2,645	11,858	37	
AL.....	403	551	260	309	17,430	103,159	128	1

Missionary Vernacular Schools.

CALITIES.	Day Schools.		Boarding Schools.		Day Schools.		Boarding Sc	
	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys	Schools	Girls.	Schools.	
, and Assam.....	127	6,369	21	761	26	690	28	
ovinces	33	3,078	10	209	8	213	11	
ency	852	61,366	22	754	222	6,029	41	
dency	65	3,348	4	64	28	1,087	6	
.....	246	9,126	6	204	70	2,630	5	
AL.....	1,323	83,287	63	1,992	354	10,649	91	2

The *Calcutta Review*, for the quarter ending in June, 1854, states:—

"It is a fact, that since the commencement of this century, 1,400 different works have been published in Bengali, many of them containing able disquisitions on medicine, philosophy, law, metaphysics, and religion; a number of these have gone through twenty or thirty editions; not less than a million and a half of copies of these works have been published and *sold*. Latterly the Vernacular Literature Committee has given us: 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'The Life of Clive,' 'Raja Pretassa Ditya,' 'Lamb's Tales,' selections from the Native press, and an excellent illustrated magazine. The language has been found quite adequate 'to express the subtleties of law and philosophy, and to impart the enthusiasm of poetry. Thirty thousand Bengali books issue annually from the press; fifty new ones were published in 1852. Even the Mussulmans have published thirty books, in a dialect half Bengali, half Urdu. One hundred thousand Bengali almanacs are sold annually in Calcutta. The recent publication of a Bengali dictionary, the *Shabdám Budhí*, by a Native, containing 36,000 words, shows the progress and copiousness of the language.' Lord Hastings, when he had subdued the Mahrattas, fostered the Bengali press, in 1817, but since that it has never enjoyed the smiles of the authorities.

"The Marquis Dalhousie, however, has raised a spirit for general education, through the vernacular languages, which no power coming after him can lay."

The last Act of Parliament provided for an extension of the collegiate system to Madras, as

well as at Calcutta and Bombay; and provides for the endowment of 520 scholarships, at £11,831 per annum.

While these sheets are going through the press, we find the *Times*, copying from the *Friend of India*, has the following notice on female education in the Agra Presidency, where the fruits of Sir James Thomason's enlightened efforts are daily coming to maturity:—

"FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

"It is now beyond question that a great spontaneous movement in favour of Native female education has commenced in the vicinity of Agra. In our paper of the 25th of September, it was announced that Pundit Gopal Singh, one of the Zillah visitors of indigenous schools, had succeeded in establishing in the Agra district upwards of 50 schools, attended by 1,200 girls of the most respectable families. The hope was also expressed that the number of schools would be doubled in the course of the current year. This hope has been already far more than realized. We are informed that up to the first week of the present month, nearly 200 schools had been established, with an aggregate daily attendance of 3,800 girls. It is rather a social revolution than a local movement which Pundit Gopal Singh has inaugurated. Our information is not yet precise enough to enable us to trace the steps by which such results have been attained; but it appears that Pundit Gopal, who is a man of high

character, and of a social standing above his official position, was convinced that the failure of former attempts to establish girls' schools was attributable 'to the supicion with which everything coming from a foreigner is received by the Natives, and to the want of co-operation of the educated Natives.' The fact is, when stated in less decorous language, that an educated Native cares nothing about education. 'But,' continues the Pundit, 'the establishment of a little school in which my own daughters and those of my immediate friends and relations attended at first, like a charm dispelled, in a great measure, the prejudices of my neighbours, and induced many to send their girls also. This example, and my constant *persuasion and reasoning, have at last succeeded in* inducing many respectable inhabitants of other villages to yield.' And so the movement bids fair to become national. The pupils are nearly all Hindus, belonging, as the European officials assure us, to the more respectable classes of the Native community. The teachers are all men. 'Want of female teachers, says the Pundit, 'was one great obstacle in the way; but the guardians of the girls composing the respective schools, pointed out men of approved character, in whom they have full confidence, and I have appointed such persons only as teachers, and the result is very satisfactory.' Only at Agra, where the Pundit has persuaded the wealthy bankers and merchants to establish a girls' school, has any objection been taken to the male instructors. Wealthy, but uneducated bankers and merchants, are naturally the most bigoted of their race, since custom is always most tyrannical where luxury exists without education. But Agra will soon be abundantly supplied with teachers from among the more advanced pupils of the rural schools. One

more statement must close this enumeration of facts. Lieutenant Fuller, the Inspector of Schools reports that about one-tenth of the whole number of pupils are more than twenty years of age, the remainder varying from six to twenty years. The *Delhi Gazette*, in noticing these remarkable facts, suggests that Pundit Gopal should be at once relieved from all other duties, and enabled to devote himself entirely to a work for which he has shown such peculiar aptitude. The suggestion is a good one. The Pundit should receive a liberal salary, and should be left utterly free from the usual restraints. Too much interference, even too much patronage, on the part of English officials, might spoil all. The Pundit has evidently struck a vein of Native feeling which he must be allowed to pursue in his own way."—*Friend of India.*

With such abundant elements of national education in village schools, it could not be difficult to make use of them to higher purposes than at present. Where endowments in land and immunities exist, the Government has a right to exact the more perfect fulfilment of the duties of the teachers; and it might be promulgated, that after the present incumbents, the hereditary successors will be required to pass competent examinations at the local colleges, in the vernacular of their district, on certain essential points of knowledge, before they should succeed to the en-

dowments; in failure of which, other masters of the same locality, if practicable, will be appointed to the office, and hold it as long as they conduct themselves properly.

PART II.—MEDICAL EDUCATION.

WHILE secular education was thus progressing, the necessity for medical tuition forced itself on the consideration of the supreme Government so early as 1843; and the Council of General Education was requested to frame a plan for a medical college, to which should be attached a hospital; to provide a class of Native practitioners fit to aid, and in case of necessity to fulfil the duties of surgeons educated in Europe.

All the students, having passed an examination in the vernacular language, are required also to pass in English, as the whole of the medical instruction is confined to that language.

This important branch of education is, for the most part, conducted by English practi-

tioners. Fourteen years had elapsed when the Report of 1854 was drawn up, and no fewer than 266 Native students had left the college with certificates, and had been appointed to public situations under Government. The following is, in substance, an abstract of this part of the General Report on Education :—

The college is under the control of the General Council of Education.

The Medical College Council consists entirely of professors of the English department; of which there are ten European, and one Native assistant-demonstrator of anatomy.

In the Military and Bengali department there are four Native lecturers.

The hospital establishment consists of five physicians, five surgeons (including a house surgeon and resident surgeon), and one apothecary.

Ninety-five students in the English class, of whom there are only four Mahomedans.

One hundred and twelve students in the Military and Bengali class.

The following tabular statement gives the number of students attending the several classes:—

CLASSES.	Number of Lectures	Number of Students attending	Daily Average.	
			Present.	Absent.
Anatomy and Physiology.	140	25	24	1
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy	100	31	29·50	1·50
Medicine.....	100	50	47·26	2·74
Surgery	78	50	48·51	1·49
Midwifery	74	50	43·89	6·09
Botany.....	58	38	34·81	3·18
Materia Medica	90	38	35·62	2·37
Chemistry	87	52	48·39	3·60
Medical Jurisprudence; Toxicology	46	41	37·65	3·34
Opthalmic; Medicine and Surgery	24	51	45·83	5·16

The new hospital is calculated to hold 300 in-door patients, and has a library of 4,126 volumes.

The following table shows the number of patients treated in 1853:—

—	Remaining last Year.	Admitted.	Total in 1853	Cured.	Relieved.	Dead	Remained in 1854.
In-door patients	92	2,542	2,634	2,295	..	241	98
Out-door patients	105	13,606	13,711	12,917	687	..	107
Minor surgical operations	..	2,057	2,057	2,057	..	..	..
Total	197	18,205	18,402	27,269	687	241	205

When we consider in how very imperfect a condition the medical and surgical arts are in India,—the former confined to those unacquainted with the anatomy of the human frame, and the latter to the barber-surgeons, equally ignorant,—it is impossible to appreciate too highly the benefits which must, in a few years, accrue from the greater extension of medical knowledge. A commencement has been made; and it is by no means impracticable to establish colleges on a similar plan, but on a smaller scale, in every territorial division of our Indian Empire.

I am indebted to a medical friend of eminence, holding a high office in one of the

London colleges, for the following opinion on reading the report. He observes:—

"The regulations under which medicine is studied, are not detailed. So far as can be collected, it appears that more than four years' attendance is required on subjects much the same as are taught in English schools.

"The same difficulties seem to be experienced in getting the work practically done as in England. This appears from occasional complaints in the report. But the knowledge of the subjects taught is, from time to time, tested; and the final examination is, to a great extent, a practical one.

"This is far better than the system pursued in the College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Society here, which is simply oral: and that for a very short time, and occurring but once, at the end of the period of study, which is only a year and a half."

In the North-western Presidency of Agra, Mr. Thomason established free hospitals at the principal towns in his district, wherein Native educated practitioners were employed. The last return of this charitable institution, in 1855-6, shows the following result:—

Out-door Patients.	Cured.	Relieved.	Dead.
261,560	165,367	94,618	1,575

The impetus has been given; and the beneficial results once promulgated, there can be little doubt that these institutions will spread; that in the course of time highly-skilled Native practitioners will arise, and their private practice will be of such value that hundreds will prefer it to remaining in the lowest grade of the medical profession in the army, without prospect of promotion.

While writing on this subject, I have obtained the following interesting information from the East-India House:—

DISPENSARIES.

Government Civil Dispensaries have been established in many of the large towns of India, where the inhabitants have been found willing to contribute towards the expense. At this time the general rule appears to be, that the Government should provide medicines and instruments, pay the salaries of the superintending sub-assistant surgeon and Native doctor; the cost of the rest of the establishment, as well as of the building, being defrayed by private subscription.

TABLE showing the Number of Dispensaries in the North-west Provinces; together with the Expenditure on account of the same, in the year 1851-52, whether derived from the Government or from Private Subscriptions; also the Number of Patients treated within the year.

	Number of Dispensaries	Number of Patients treated.	EXPENDITURE.		
			Public.	Private.	Total.
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Delhi	1	11,253	3,043	..	3,043
Agra	10	5,974	3,404	..	3,404
Moradabad . ..	2	7,605	2,966	..	2,966
Bareilly	4	22,009	3,295	..	3,295
Benares	16	30,360	4,088	286	4,374
Allahabad	13	6,348	3,280	..	3 280
Cawnpore	12	5,330	3,057	.	3,057
Jubbulpore	18	6,526	1,842	650	2,492
Furruckabad	11	4,747	2,836	..	2,836
Muttra	9	7,287	3,405	..	3,405
Shahjehanpore ..	8	3,555	2,138	110	2,248
Pillibheet (Branch)	5	7,823	591	..	591
Baharee (*do.*) ..	6	4,592	564	..	564
Budaon	3	3,895	1,102	305	1,407
Ghazeepore	17	4,231	2,290	..	2,290
Beesulpore (Branch)	7	4,510	Maintained by interest, at 12 per cent. per annum, on Rs. 5,200, subscribed by "inhabitants."		
Mirzapore	15	7,707	2,399	573	2,972
Goruckpore	14	2,014	666	..	666
Total	171	145,766	40,966	1,924	42,890

N.B.—There were also, in 1851, eighteen dispensaries in other parts of the North-west Provinces, the particulars of which have not been received for that year.

The following shows the Number of Patients treated in, and the total Expenditure on account of, the Madras Dispensaries, in 1853 :—

DISPENSARIES.	Number of Patients treated.	Expenditure.
		Rupees.
Triplicane	9,767	3,018
Black Town	11,460	679
Chintadrepettah	13,700	1,116
Vepery	8,207	3,383
Dispensary attached to Government Lying-in Hospital	2,925	..
Nellore	2,979	2,087
Guntoor	3,805	1,096
Chingleput	7,141	1,104
Chittoor	6,561	1,260
Cuddalore	4,743	1,098
Trichinopoly	3,428	1,837
Madura	5,548	1,742
Combaconum	3,474	1,371
Salem	2,349	1,300
Tinnevelly	3,873	1,496
Coimbatore	3,426	1,156
Cochin	2,097	1,554
Ootacamund	1,575	182
Bellary	1,949	1,628
Cuddapah	2,239	1,417
Kurnool	7,212	5,626
Masulipatam	5,411	1,857
Vizagapatam	4,484	1,798
Chicacole	3,013	1,934
Rajahmundry	717	1,967
Calicut	3,287	1,610
Mangalore	4,271	1,530
Tellicherry	2,610	..
Kamptee	2,502	1,457
Secunderabad	1,950	2,399
Total	136,703	48,702

The information of the Bengal Dispensaries is for six months only, viz., from 1st October, 1852, to 31st March, 1853 :—

DISPENSARIES	Number of Patients treated	Expenditure
		Rupees
Sukeah's Lane	2,446	2,831
Bhowanipore	4,170	1,568
Allipore	..	1,152
Ooterparah	1,640	124
Satghurria	..	177
Hooghly	4,493	261
Mulnauth	1,785	48
Midnapore	1,661	124
Moorshedabad	3,282	1,244
Pooree	..	1,689
Dacca	2,491	1,624
Chittagong	1,445	1,061
Purneah	514	48
Gya	1,883	90
Patna	4,101	2,118
Total	..	14,162

The Charitable Hospital at Rangoon has been placed on the same footing as Government Dispensaries in the large towns in India.

The particulars of the Punjab Dispensaries is for the same period, viz., for six months, from 1st October. 1852, to 31st March, 1853 :—

DISPENSARIES.	Number of Patients treated.	Expenditure.
		Rupees.
Umballa	..	385
Simla	1,617	2,026
Ferozepore	..	1,158
Lahore	2,113	1,751
Jullunder	1,527	191
Mooltan	151	522
Hoosheapore	69	53
Umritsur	2,508	1,601
Dera Ismael Khan	811	564
Pind Dadur Khan	..	364
Peshawur	1,184	624
Total	..	9,239

At Bombay, the institution of Government Dispensaries appears to be of recent date. In 1853 the Court approved of the establishment of these institutions in the large provincial towns, where the inhabitants might be disposed to subscribe in aid of their maintenance ; but at the same time observed that contributions could scarcely be expected till the people should have the opportunity of witnessing, to some extent, the effects of European medical treatment.

The only institutions respecting which any Reports have been published, are the following :—

DISPENSARIES.	PERIODS.	Number treated.
Poonah	24th February, 1853, to 31st March, 1854.	2,699
Bandora	1st October, 1853, to 31st March, 1854.	1,006

CHAPTER VII.

PART I.—CIVIL SERVANTS: COVENANTED.

THE civil business of the Government of India has hitherto been conducted by a class of gentlemen educated specially for the purpose, and appointed in England under the denomination of Covenanted Servants, inasmuch as they enter into covenants the same as existed on the first formation of the United East-India Company of Merchants, a century and a half ago. The nature of the education they receive, in addition to that usually acquired at the best schools, consists in the study of the general principles of law, history, political economy, and such of the Oriental languages as are likely to be useful to them in the particular part of the country to which they are destined to proceed. After their arrival in India they are required to pass in two of the vernacular languages before they are eligible to employment. Besides the clas-

sical languages, such as Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian (which are nowhere spoken), there are no fewer than fifteen vernacular dialects enumerated in the Statistical Report of the East-India House, pp. 53, 54.

The civilian's career in India, after passing his examination, is thus described: he first enters as junior-assistant to a collector and magistrate, where he is engaged at once in the revenue and judicial line. In the former he becomes acquainted with all the intricacies of Indian revenue, and in the latter he takes the depositions of witnesses, and prepares cases for the decision of his superior. When favourably reported on, he exercises magisterial functions, to the extent of punishing with imprisonment and labour for two months. Having passed this apprenticeship for some years, he becomes a candidate for promotion, when he is subjected to a second and more severe examination, with the view of testing his knowledge of the languages and the laws of the country. "That this examination is severe," says the author of the Statistical Report, "may be fairly inferred from the fact of only seven civilians in Calcutta, in 1852,

having passed, out of twenty who went up for examination." A successful candidate may then be appointed a collector and magistrate. In the latter capacity he directs the police, and takes cognizance of all criminal matters, and can punish to the extent of three years' confinement. Parties charged with graver crimes are committed by him to take their trial before the Court of Sessions. Appeals lie from the magistrates' awards to the sessions judge. From the office of collector and magistrate the civilian is raised to the County Court, and eventually to the Session Court; and lastly to the High Court of Appeal at the Presidency.

Where there is such extensive authority and such heavy responsibility, it has been thought necessary to give high salaries, as compared with those of civil functionaries performing the same duties at home; but not more so, in proportion, than the military pay in India is to that of England.

"In the trial of civil suits, original or appeal, it is competent to the civil judge to avail himself of the assistance of Natives, in one of the three following modes :—

"1. By a Penchayet (or arbitration of five), who conduct their inquiries on points submitted to them, apart from the Court ; and make their report to the judge ;

"2. By Assessors, who sit with the judge, make observations, examine witnesses, and offer opinions and suggestions ;

"3. By a Jury, who attend during the trial, and after consultation deliver their verdict.

"But under all the modes of procedure described in the three cases, the decision is vested solely in the judge."*

Independent of those civilians in the revenue and judicial departments, there are other departments, no less important, in which their services are made available: these are the secretariat and the diplomatic. In the time of the Marquis Wellesley, more than half a century since, he selected for the latter department, several of the most promising young men of the day, who had distinguished themselves in college by a knowledge of the languages. It was their duty to copy all secret despatches sent, and to read and abstract on the back all those received in the office. All of them, I believe, without exception, became *attachés* to the Residents of Native courts,

* Statistical Report, East-India House, p. 48.

and themselves rose to the highest diplomatic situations.

The advantages enjoyed by the civil servants on retiring from office are: first, those accruing to themselves; and, secondly, those devolving on their widows and children after their demise.

Every civilian is required to subscribe four per cent. of his salary, from the date of his arrival in India till he has served twenty-five years, of which twenty-two must have been spent in actual service in India; for which amount, not exceeding five thousand pounds sterling, he is entitled to an annuity at the rate of ten per cent. In addition to which he may retire on an annuity of £500 per annum. Provided also that the fund shall not be required to grant more than ten such annuities annually.

Independently of the Civil Annuity Fund, is another fund, denominated the Civil Fund, for the provision of annuities to widows and children of the subscribers, under certain conditions to be found in the "East-India Annual Register." To widows, an annuity of £300; and to children, according to their age, from

£30 a year to £100 a year, after attaining the age of twelve, till of age. In the case of daughters, a donation of £300 is granted on marriage.

By the recent Act of 1854, Haileybury College, devoted to the special education required by a civilian in India, is to be abolished, and the civil service is now thrown open to all who can produce certain certificates as to character and conduct, and can pass an examination which is deemed essential to the nomination. Time alone will prove how far this method of providing qualified persons for the duties now performed by the civilians expressly educated for the purpose, will be found superior to the system hitherto adopted.

There were advantages in that system which ought not to be overlooked, to which India is deeply indebted, and which have produced men of whom any nation might well be proud.

Part II.—CIVIL SERVANTS: UNCOVENANTED.

Before treating of another branch of the Civil Service, which is appointed in India, and which is denominated the Uncovenanted Service, it seems necessary to say a few words on the territorial and magisterial divisions into which the country is separated. An indefinite number of towns or villages, as in Europe, constitute a pergana or county; one or more of these constitute a district; several districts form a zillah or division. To each division, comprising from 600,000 to 1,000,000 of inhabitants in populous parts, are two covenanted European civil servants, one as judge, the other as collector of revenue and magistrate, with one or more assistants; and if the zillah or collectorate be large, there is an assistant judge, and deputy collector and magistrate. Differences, however, exist in various parts. Some are governed by specific laws, and these are denominated "Regulation Districts;" others, in which these laws are not deemed

applicable, are called "Non-regulation Districts." It is in these latter divisions that it has been thought expedient to introduce more extensively the employment of the Natives in the higher and more responsible offices. For this change there were strong reasons. In the first place, it was found that the public business could not be got through without a larger increase of the European Civil Service than the resources of the State could afford to pay; and it was deemed altogether unadvisable to reduce the salaries of those holding offices of great responsibility and trust, to a standard which might not insure the services of men of a class fit to be so employed. Secondly, it was discovered that there were numerous well-educated Natives out of employ, who might relieve the Civil Service from part of the business with which they were overwhelmed: and who, if adequately remunerated, would fulfil the duties required of them with superior advantages, by a knowledge of the language, habits, and institutions of their countrymen, beyond those of the Europeans themselves. Another and a higher motive than efficiency entered into the project, viz., the policy and justice of

opening to the inhabitants of the country a fair field for employment, and affording to them a share of the benefits arising from their social position in the State. The experiment was introduced in 1830, and has been greatly extended, and found eminently successful: so much so that it was the opinion of the civilians examined before the Committees of Parliament, in 1853, both of the India House and from India, that the Natives were competent, from their acquirements, to fill the highest stations; and that their present remuneration was wholly inadequate to the responsibility and trust imposed on them. The principal offices now filled by Natives, independently of the law offices of the courts, which are of old standing, are divided into Revenue and Judicial.

In the former branch are deputy-collectors, fulfilling the same duties as the European. The latter perform judicial functions, and are divided into three classes, denominated:—

Sadr Amin.
Amin.
Mûnsif.

The deputy-collectors receive from £360 to £600 per annum.

The sadr amins receive from £600 to £720 per annum.
The amins, from £360 to £400 per annum.
The mûnsifs, from £100 to £200 per annum.

These salaries vary in different Provinces, and are higher in those where the European covenanted servants are fewer.

The juniors in the department receive less, and the lower clerks of all as little as £24 per annum.

The present strength of the uncovenanted, but registered, civil servants, independently of the former local officers of revenue and justice, and pleaders in the courts of the regulation districts, is as follows:—

In Bengal	420
In the North-west Provinces...	864
In the Punjab...	258
In Madras	199
In Bombay	594
TOTAL	2,335

It was stated in evidence before the House of Commons, that in 1850 in Bengal alone 220 mûnsifs, or small cause judges, decided 80,000 causes of an average value of 61 Rs. (£6. 2*s.*), besides 50,000 other causes of small debts.

Civil justice is now almost entirely dispensed by Native judges. These are divided into three courts. The higher court may decide causes to any amount. The two inferior courts try causes the amount of which does not exceed £50. Appeals lie from these courts to a superior Native court, and from that to the highest European court.

The number of civil suits disposed of in the North-west Provinces, having a population of upwards of thirty millions, has not in any year (between 1843 and 1849) exceeded 43,169. The number of appeals in seven years amount to about 15 per cent., and the proportion of decisions reversed, both in the European and civil courts, is little more than 4 per cent.*

The Honourable Mr. Halliday, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, stated in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons :—

"These courts are the very foundation of our judicial system ; and the duties of the European judge are now, for the most part, superintendence and appeal—almost all causes being decided by the Native judges."

* *Vide* Statistical Report, East-India House, p. 45.

Again :—

"In the Non-regulation Provinces, the Native laws seem to prevail, but they are supervised by Europeans; and the system is cheap and satisfactory.

"Juries are made use of in criminal, but not in civil cases."

It is not stated to what extent the criminal jurisdiction extends, but Mr. Halliday states there is no difference in the duties of the Native judge on £720 a year, and the European judge on £3,600.

"The selection for the office of Native judge is regulated as follows: Native barristers or pleaders, before obtaining diplomas, must have passed an examination before a committee, consisting of the European Revenue Commissioner, the European Judge of the District, the principal Native Judge of a County Court, the Principal of the College or other educational establishment, and such other officers as may be appointed by Government."

The examination may be presumed to be of stringent character, from the following results, in 1852 :—

At Agra twenty-seven candidates presented themselves for examination; *none* passed.

At Bareilly, forty-eight candidates; two passed.

At Benares, seventy-two candidates; four passed.

The lowest grade of Native judges are

selected from the Native barristers, and are appointed by the highest European court.

The second grade are selected out of the junior grade, and are appointed by the same court.

The highest grade are selected out of the second, and are appointed by the Governor.

The uncovenanted service is one of gradation, but not of seniority.

The mode of keeping the criminal judicial returns varies so much at the different Presidencies, according to the statistics of the colonies lately published for Parliamentary use, that without some further light than is at present thrown upon the subject, it is impossible to arrive at a correct conclusion as to a comparison of the amount of crime perpetrated in India and in Europe. The amount of convictions, however, show, that while in England the proportion exhibits one conviction to about 781 of the population, that of India does not exceed one in 812½; but there is great reason to suspect that from the very inefficient state of the police in Bengal, and the great disproportion between the recorded crimes of those

Provinces, compared with the returns from other parts of India, a very large portion of criminals escape without being detected or brought to justice.

While on the subject of criminal jurisdiction, I may here advert to the horrid practice of Thuggee (*alias* garotting), accompanied by murders, which the British Government has, it is hoped, effectually suppressed. The mode of destroying passengers, whom these bands were suffered to accompany, has become as familiar to the English reader as household words; but I have always been of opinion, and still am, that these gangs were no part of the Hindu system, but that circumstances of misgovernment, corruption, and neglect of the public welfare gave rise to the practice, and that it is of comparatively recent date. The perpetrators, like professional thieves elsewhere, had a peculiar slang jargon and signs, known only to themselves. They were dispersed over districts in different towns and villages, and professed to carry on trade, but they belonged to no separate sect of the community. They consisted of Hindus of all sects, of Mahomedans of different persuasions, and

when they professed to be under the tutelage of the goddess of blood, they made this pretext a bond of union, rather than with any faith in her power to aid them. There were in the towns they ventured to inhabit receivers of their stolen goods; and it is believed that some of the petty princes of the country and heads of villages connived at their proceedings, shared in their booty, and tolerated their existence. The reviewer, in the December number of *Blackwood*, to which allusion has before been made, observes:—

"Another crime peculiar to India, though less so than thuggee, was dacoity, or systematic gang-robbery. The externals of this crime early forced themselves upon the notice of our Indian administrators, but it was not till lately discovered that dacoity was the normal condition of whole tribes, born and bred in the profession,—that there were robber castes just as there were soldier castes or writer castes, and that men went out to prey upon the property of their fellows, and, if need be, on their lives, with strict religious observance of sacrament and sacrifice."

This requires explanation and modification. I have elsewhere noticed the peculiarity of the village police, confided entirely to the aboriginal race, at once the most despised of all

other tribes, and yet the most faithful to the trusts they undertake.

In Southern India they are, for the most part, serfs of the soil, as well as watchmen, curriers, and scavengers. In other parts they seldom cultivate the land, and are everywhere too poor to till it on their own account. It has been already stated (pp. 49, 50) that they are the bravest and most trustworthy soldiers, to which fact all European officers who have commanded them bear testimony; but, out of service, they partake of the furtive habits of the whole race, and become the terror of society.

It has been shown, that when the permanent contract for realizing the land revenue of Bengal took place in 1793, no provision was made for the hereditary village police. Indeed, the whole structure of the municipal institutions was shaken, and, as the contractors, or zemindars, were deprived of the magisterial functions they formerly exercised, the village police were no longer employed, and lost their natural provision from the land and their share of the crops. In this state they betook themselves to gang-robbery, termed Dacoity,

in which many dispossessed landholders also joined.

The ignorance of the village institutions, which were unknown to Europeans in 1793, was not likely to be removed by the contract system of the permanent settlement; but the state of the general police of the country forced itself on the notice of Government, which has adopted such measures as occurred to it, till at length in Lower Bengal an army of policemen, of all tribes and castes (but not of those best acquainted with the country, and who are literally born to the duty), has in vain attempted to afford security to the people. The unsettled state of the North-western Provinces, till the late settlement, and the several different views of the European officials of rights in the land, gave rise to similar outrages of dacoity in that and other parts of India; but since those rights have been satisfactorily settled, the village police have had theirs recognized by the people, and dacoity has ceased. Not so in Bengal. The reviewer in *Blackwood* ascribes this system to the poverty of the peasantry; but it is not the peasantry who become dacoits. They are perhaps either too poor, or

are suffered to withhold that portion of the crops by which the ancient police was mainly supported. It is more than probable that the same cause has operated in the Madras Provinces, where the village police has never been disturbed; but the low condition of the inhabitants, and the neglect of the municipal system, as it once existed, are likely causes to have affected the efficiency of the police in that quarter.

In no part of India was dacoity carried to such an audacious extent as in the Province of Candeish, when it was first reduced, and became part of the British territories, in 1818. The poverty of the cultivators, and the abandonment of whole villages, left the Bheel police without support. They betook themselves to the hills, and levied black-mail, or came down in gangs and plundered the districts which ought to have supported them. They had carried on this state of warfare for nineteen or twenty years, during which time they found it convenient to elect chiefs, and to settle apart in separate communities. The Native Government was unable to protect the inhabitants, and the Zemindars, or heads of

districts, entered into written compromises with the Naigs, or leaders, which were often not fulfilled; while the frequent instances of treachery practised upon them by the contractors of the revenue, who promised them protection when they invited them to conferences, and then seized and put them to death, excited their suspicion, and animated them to revenge. In 1818 the number of the chiefs amounted to about fifty, and their followers were estimated at five thousand. In their fastnesses they were intangible; their forests gave them shelter and means of defence, though they only used principally bows and arrows as missiles; while their elevated position in the hills gave them full opportunity of watching and evading the approach of their enemies. Candeish, with its 1,900 towns and villages, was literally without any police. Measures were then adopted to reclaim the robber-bands. Their chiefs, under guarantee of the district zemindars and heads of villages, were invited to conferences with the European Commissioner for the new Government. Written terms were offered and accepted, by which the chiefs had the option of

remaining in the hills, with a few blood-relations, on condition of their sending back their followers to their respective villages. Pecuniary pensions were granted, to be paid monthly to the chiefs when their followers returned; and the first instalment, together with some conciliatory presents, was made to them. Proclamations were issued to the village magistrates, to restore to their ancient watchmen and their descendants their wonted portions of grain and land, and to receive them favourably. These measures succeeded admirably. In less than a year Candeish could boast of the best police in India, whose duty, among others, it was to convey the post from one station to another, and to bring the revenue, in hard cash, from their villages to the principal stations of the Province. Not a letter was ever lost or delayed, nor a rupee abstracted. Some of the hill-chiefs broke faith, but, strange to say, if a summons to appear before the magistrate was not attended to, a proclamation of outlawry, and a reward for the capture of the accused, seldom failed, in a short time, to bring the refractory chief to take his trial.

In spite of these successful measures, for the first four or five years some of the Hill-Bheels continued to collect gangs, and occasionally to intercept travellers. It was then thought advisable to raise a regular Bheel police corps, the establishment of which, under the command of Sir James Outram—then a subaltern, but now the distinguished chief of the Persian expedition—gave additional security to the country.

A regularly-armed police, composed of this race, and under the command of intelligent European officers well acquainted with their habits, has, in this case as well as in others, proved of the highest benefit; but it seems very doubtful that police corps made up of Hindus and Mahomedans would be of any other use than to form treasure-escorts and guard prisoners. In point of intelligence to cope with the practised robbers,—the off-sets of the village police—they could, I conceive, be of no further avail than they have shown themselves in Lower Bengal.

It is understood that orders have lately gone to India to try all criminal cases by a jury consisting of any number not exceeding