



Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

and that at present, including the appointments made by us subsequently to that date, there are only fourteen on your establishment, two deaths having occurred since.

5. This fact strongly confirms what could not but be generally admitted before, that provision ought to be made in the clerical department for casualties; and from hence it may be inferred that, in order to secure the efficient service of sixteen chaplains, the number on the establishment should be eighteen or nineteen.

6. We shall, therefore, as clergymen of proper character may be presented to us, make up the number of appointments to nineteen. You will observe that by the provision of the Act for the renewal of our charter, a Bishop has been appointed to officiate in the territories held by the Company, with an archdeacon at each of the presidencies in India.

(8.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bengal* Government,
dated 3d June 1814.

(8.) Letter to
Bengal,
3 June 1814.

26. WE transmit you a copy of the Letters Patent recently issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, whereby His Majesty has been pleased to erect a bishop's see and three archdeaconries within the Company's dominions in India, and to nominate certain persons to be the first bishop and archdeacons respectively.

27. In the second paragraph of our letter to you in this department, dated 22d February last, we advised you of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Thos. Fanshawe Middleton, as Bishop of Calcutta: by the 49th and 50th clauses of the Act of the 53d of his present Majesty, cap. 155, the salary of the Bishop of Calcutta has been fixed at 5,000*l.* per annum, at an exchange of two shillings for the Bengal current rupee, to commence from the period of his taking upon himself the said office, and to be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments and advantages whatsoever; and to cease when he shall discontinue to exercise the said functions. We direct that the salary of Dr. Middleton be regulated in conformity to the Act above mentioned.

28. Upon the arrival of the Bishop of Calcutta in Bengal, we direct that you issue an order to the chaplain and vestrymen of St. John's Church in Calcutta, to put the Bishop in actual and corporal possession of the see of Calcutta, by admitting him into the principal church, and assigning to him therein an Episcopal seat.

(8.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government,
dated 11th October 1816.

(9.) Letter to
Bengal,
11 Oct. 1816.

5. WE desire that no appointment of an ecclesiastical nature be created, or any new or additional allowances be conferred upon any persons now holding ecclesiastical offices, other than those which are specially defined by the Legislature, in providing an episcopal establishment for British India, until specially authorized by us.

(10.)—EXTRACT LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 5th March 1817.

(10.) Letter to
Bengal,
5 Mar. 1817.

HAVING received a communication from the Rev. John James Watson, D.D., intimating the request of the Bishop of Calcutta to be allowed a domestic chaplain, we have adverted to your present ecclesiastical establishment, which it appears to us will not admit of a chaplain being spared for this special purpose, without inconvenience to the public service.

With the view, however, of meeting the wishes of his Lordship, we have determined to appoint an additional chaplain for your presidency, in order that the Bishop for the time being may be at liberty to avail himself of the services of one of our clerical servants, as domestic chaplain; and we direct you, on the receipt of this despatch, to notify to his Lordship, that he is to make his selection from among the chaplains upon your establishment accordingly.

We have further resolved, that the total allowances of the person who may be selected for the above mentioned situation, shall not exceed those of a military chaplain, viz., 1,000*l.* per annum; and that he be prohibited from receiving fees or any other emoluments, during the time that he may act as domestic chaplain to the Bishop.

(11.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the *Bengal* Government, dated 5th August 1819.

(11.) Letter from
Bengal,
5 Aug. 1819.

WE have the honour to request the especial attention of your honourable Court to a letter from the Lord Bishop, relative to the state of the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment.

We informed the Bishop, in reply, that we entirely concurred in the opinion expressed by his Lordship with regard to the inadequacy of the number of chaplains attached to this presidency to the efficient performance of spiritual duties among the European population dispersed throughout these provinces; and we beg leave to submit to your honourable Court the urgent expediency of augmenting the clerical establishment at the presidency, to the extent suggested by his Lordship.

The places which the Lord Bishop has pointed out as proper stations for additional chaplains appear to us to be judiciously selected, and we cannot but admit the force of the arguments on which his Lordship has recommended that chaplains should be appointed to the residencies at Delhi and Lucknow.



(12.)—LETTER from the Lord Bishop of *Calcutta* to the *Bengal* Government,
dated *Chouringhee*, 13th July 1818.

Appendix (P.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit to the Government, a representation of the present state of the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment, which appears to be very inadequate to the spiritual wants of the European population under this presidency; the number of chaplains has now, by the death of the Reverend Mr. Vincent, late joint chaplain at Cawnpore, been reduced to 17, exclusive of my domestic chaplain; of which number the Reverend Mr. Brodie is gone to England on his private affairs, and the Reverend Mr. Hastings is on the way to his station of Futtehgurb, having, upwards of a year ago, left his former station and come to the Presidency for the recovery of his health. The number, therefore, of chaplains now actually on duty, is only 15, and probably a higher rate of efficiency, if we advert to contingencies in this climate, is never to be expected.

(12.) Letter from
the Bishop of
Calcutta,
13 July 1818.

I have, therefore, to request, Sir, that you will bring the subject of this letter to the notice of the honourable Court of Directors, with which view I annex a list of such stations as seem particularly to require chaplains. It will be seen that all of them are of a considerable distance from any station to which a chaplain is already attached, and the want of chaplains at present is such, that they are frequently called for the purpose of solemnizing marriages and baptizing children, to a distance of 150 miles; in a recent instance, a chaplain went to Cuttack from Calcutta. It is obvious, however, that this can happen only when the parties so applying are enabled to offer an ample compensation; besides, that this inconvenient extension of the limits of a cure is of use only in the emergencies specified, and can have no relation to the due observance of the Lord's-day, or to the objects generally proposed in having resident clergy.

I make this application with the greater confidence, when I observe the very liberal increase of the ecclesiastical establishment which has taken place within the last two years, in other parts of my diocese. The number of chaplains in the archdeaconry of Madras, being 22, and in that of Bombay eight, I ought, perhaps, to have brought this subject to the notice of Government at an earlier period, but I thought it not improbable from the circumstance now adduced, that an augmentation of this establishment might already be contemplated.

I have, &c.

(signed) T. F. Calcutta.

PROPOSED STATIONS.

The stations adverted to in the accompanying letter, as seeming to require that a chaplain should be permanently appointed to each, are the following: Bareilly, the station of a circuit Court; Allahabad, civil and military; Cuttack, civil and military; Chittagong, civil station, with some troops and many European artificers; Kurnaul, a principal military station; Muttra, a principal military station; Bhaugulpore, a civil station, with some troops, and especially as being central to a very large district in which there is no chaplain, including Monghyr, Maldah, Purneah, &c.

To this list I would subjoin the two residencies of Delhi and Lucknow, where, besides the residents, there are many Europeans constantly stationed, and where it seems essential to the honour of our religion, that it should be maintained by the regular performance of divine service.

It may be proper to observe, that in this list I have not adverted to the vacancy recently occasioned at Cawnpore, where two chaplains are allowed.

13th July 1818.

(signed) T. F. Calcutta.

(13.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government,
dated 20th March 1822.

2. In our despatches of former years noted in the margin we have evinced our disposition to afford all due means for the efficient performance of the services of the church at our several settlements in India, by the increased number of chaplains which we have appointed. With the same view, we have attentively considered the reference which you have made to us in these paragraphs, and the letter from the Bishop therein mentioned.

5 June 1805.
26 April 1809.
29 April 1814.

3. Of the nine additional stations specified by his Lordship as requiring chaplains, it will be observed that in our letters of the 26th April 1809, and 29th April 1814, in the public department, we mentioned three, viz. Cuttack, Muttra, and Delhi as places where we supposed that chaplains would be necessary; and one being by the same letters appropriated for the ceded provinces in Oude, the station of Bareilly, with the three others above named, may be considered as then provided for in the number of chaplains (19) to which we advised you our appointments would extend, and this number was accordingly appointed.

4. By our letter of the 5th March 1817, we added one to that number to afford his Lordship the opportunity of selecting a domestic chaplain; but though we take it for granted that this clergyman occasionally assists in the clerical duties of the Presidency, or of any station to which he may accompany the Bishop, we cannot consider this appointment as adding to the number of chaplains for general purposes so as to preclude the necessity of one appointment.

5. To provide for the remaining stations mentioned by the Lord Bishop would require an addition of five chaplains to the present establishment; and as you have expressed your entire concurrence in his Lordship's opinion as to the inadequacy of the present number, and in the judicious selection of stations which he has pointed out for the additional chaplains, we shall proceed to augment the establishment by appointing five clergymen at an early opportunity.



I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

6. The distribution of chaplains to the different stations is left to your discretion. In making this distribution, you will consult the Bishop, and you will consider in general whether, from the proximity of some stations to others, every one will require a separate chaplain. We observe by your books of establishments of 1st May 1820, the last received, that two chaplains are on duty at Cawnpore, the necessity for which is not apparent. We have some doubts of the absolute necessity of a separate chaplain for Barrackpore; and from the short distance of Dinapore from Patna, it seems that a separate chaplain for each may be dispensed with; it will be proper therefore that you should revise the whole establishment, and inform us of your opinion as to the number of stations, either civil or military, at which it is desirable that chaplains should be stationed.

7. In the appointments already made, or those we are about to make, we are aware that no provision is made for absentees or casualties. In the 5th para. of our letter of 29th April 1814, we adverted to this point; but until we receive your opinion upon the revision now directed, we shall not be able to determine on the necessity for further augmentation.

8. You will also, in consultation with the Bishop, take into consideration the propriety of altering the designation from station to district chaplains, by which their services, when required to perform baptisms and marriages, may be extended to the adjacent zillahs and outposts in the respective districts; for if the chaplains at stations consider themselves restricted from leaving those stations where occasion requires, for the duties above mentioned, or others, great inconvenience may arise to individuals and the public. You will at the same time endeavour to provide for the case of the illness of a chaplain by giving him assistance from an adjacent district.

9. We consider it proper to direct that the junior chaplains beyond the number of 20, be restricted to 666 current rupees per month, as the allowance to each, to be paid by the Government; the number of Europeans in the several districts no doubt differs materially and the clerical duties are of course more or less in proportion; the distribution of the junior chaplains may therefore be regulated accordingly.

10. The junior chaplains we shall proceed to appoint at an early period, and they will of course succeed in due order of seniority to the designation of senior chaplains, and to the income of the higher class, according to the regulations now in force.

11. With respect to what is called the Old Church at Calcutta, we appointed, in May 1808, the Rev. Thomas Thomason for that church. We understand that the religious duties there are extremely laborious, and that in consequence the chaplain requires an assistant; we shall therefore be willing to add one to the number we have before mentioned for this special purpose.

(14.)—EXTRACT LETTER to the Bengal Government, dated 10th April 1822.

(14.) Letter to
Bengal,
10 April 1822.

WE have received the memorial addressed to us by the members of the Church of Scotland in Calcutta (inclosed in your secretary's letter of the 24th of September 1819), representing the inadequacy of one chaplain to perform the clerical duties of St. Andrew's church, and praying for the appointment of an additional clergyman.

Being satisfied of the reasonableness of the prayer of the petitioners, and considering their representation to be equally applicable to the circumstances of the Scotch churches at Madras and Bombay, we have resolved that one additional minister of the Church of Scotland be appointed to each of the three presidencies, with the following salaries:

At Bengal	-	-	Current Rupees, 666.	10.	8.	per month.
Fort St. George	-	-	Madras Rupees, 583.	5.	4.	"
Bombay	-	-	Bombay Rupees, 518½.			"

We have further resolved that the junior ministers thus appointed shall succeed to the situations of the senior ministers, as vacancies occur at the respective presidencies where they are stationed.

(15.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the Bengal Government, dated 1st January 1823.

(15.) Letter from
Bengal,
1 Jan. 1823.
Court's Letter,
20 March 1822.
Cons. 25 July. No 4.
Cons. 27 Aug.

Para. 4. HAVING on the receipt of this letter transmitted a copy of it for information to the late Archdeacon of Calcutta, with a request that he would state his sentiments on the several arrangements alluded to in it, for the consideration of Government, we received from Dr. Loring the reply recorded on the annexed date, to which we beg leave to refer your honourable Court.

5. We entirely concurred in the opinion of the archdeacon, that the full additional number of nine chaplains originally proposed by the late Lord Bishop, is requisite to place the ecclesiastical establishment at this presidency on a footing of complete efficiency. With reference to your honourable Court's conjecture, that there was no necessity for two chaplains at Cawnpore, the archdeacon remarked, that it had been found by experience, that the military lines were so extensive and the Christian society so numerous at that station, that a single chaplain would not suffice for the necessary duties. Your honourable Court will have observed from the 11th paragraph of our letter of the 1st of January last, that acting on this conviction, we have taken measures with a view to the construction of two churches at the last-mentioned station. Barrackpore being 16 miles from Fort William, the archdeacon stated the impossibility of its duty being included in that of the Fort, as alluded to by your honourable Court, especially when it was considered that in addition to the ordinary attendance in the garrison, constituting a most important charge, the general hospital at the Presidency occasioned a very frequent demand for the services of a clergyman.

6. With



6. With regard to Patna and Dinapore, which are distant from each other about seven or eight miles, the archdeacon recommended that Patna should remain, as at present, a separate station; though upon emergencies the two chaplaincies might be temporarily joined.

7. With regard to a provision for absentees and casualties, the archdeacon observed, that one supernumerary should be added to every ten chaplains, which would, generally speaking, have the effect of guarding against any inconvenient diminution of the number of chaplains, arising from the above causes.

8. In the 7th paragraph of his letter, the archdeacon has stated his sentiments on the plan proposed by your honourable Court, of altering the designation from "station" to "district" chaplains, and in the concluding part of his address expressed his opinion regarding the allowances to be assigned to chaplains supernumerary to the fixed number of 20.

9. Having taken into our consideration the various points comprised in Dr. Loring's letter, we recorded the resolutions which your honourable Court will find inserted on the consultation of the annexed date.

10. Your honourable Court will observe that the diminished list of chaplains occasioned by absence and death had prevented the Government from assigning clergymen to the stations of Cuttack, Muttra, Delhi, and Bareilly, as supposed by you.

11. The Christian population of Cawnpore may on an average be estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 souls, and the European corps stationed there are quartered at different extremities of the cantonments, the local circumstances of which rendered it inconvenient to erect a single church to contain the whole of the Christians at Cawnpore, and induced the Government according to late resolutions, to authorize the erection of two churches at opposite ends of the cantonment. These considerations will show the necessity which exists, of appointing a second chaplain to Cawnpore.

12. We entertain no doubt that when the explanation afforded by the archdeacon regarding the inability of the chaplain of Fort William, to whose office is annexed the clerical charge of the general hospital, to perform likewise the duties of his ministry at Barrackpore, a station nearly 17 miles from Fort William, shall be under the consideration of your honourable Court, you will acquiesce in the obvious necessity of allotting a separate chaplain to Barrackpore.

13. It did not appear to us indispensable that a chaplain should be appointed solely for the civil station of Patna, the military cantonment of Dinapore, where a chaplain is stationed, being only eight miles distant. We did not object to its being continued on its present footing, as recommended by the archdeacon.

14. Muttra being no longer an extensive military station, the urgency for assigning a chaplain to that post seemed to have ceased. Neither did the establishment of chaplaincies at Lucknow and Bhagulpore appear so urgent as was supposed, though the presence of a clergyman at those places might be attended with convenience.

15. The present plan not providing for the troops stationed in Malwa and Rajpootana, we proposed that one of the additional chaplains should be stationed at Neemuch, to perform the duties of that cantonment and those of Mhow and Nusseerabad. As Chittagong was sufficiently provided by the periodical deputations of the chaplains at Dacca, the above arrangements would be effected without any increase of establishment, by transferring to Neemuch the chaplain intended for Chittagong.

16. The following were the actual stations of chaplains at the period of our passing the Resolutions in question.

At the Presidency—Senior chaplain, junior chaplain, chaplain of the old church, chaplain of the garrison of Fort William, chaplain of Barrackpore, chaplain of Dum Dum;—Cawnpore, two chaplains; Berhampore, Meerut, Futtighur, Dinapore, and Patna, Agra, Benares, Dacca, and Chittagong, Ghazeepore.

The additional stations proposed were Nagpore, Cuttack, Nerbuddah district, Howrah, Allahabad, Neemuch, Kurnal, Bareilly, Delhi; to which will be added an additional chaplain at the Presidency for the duties of St. James's church, as reported in a subsequent paragraph.

17. We entirely concurred in the recommendation of the archdeacon, that one supernumerary for every ten chaplains should be appointed, to provide for cases of absence and casualty; and we accordingly request the favourable attention of your honourable Court to this proposition.

18. With reference to the archdeacon's observations, on the suggestion of your honourable Court that chaplains should henceforward be nominated to *districts* instead of to *stations*, in order to secure their more extended services, we are of opinion, that the designation pointed out should be adopted; but it will rest with the Bishop, who may be appointed to the vacant see, to suggest for the sanction of Government, the precise mode of carrying the arrangement proposed by the archdeacon into execution.

19. We concurred with the archdeacon in opinion, that the allowance of C^r R^s 666 per mensem, which your honourable Court state should be assigned to all chaplains on the list above the number of 20, was not adequate to enable them to meet the necessary expenses of their station, especially when they might have a family to support, and to maintain that degree of respectability in society, which should be inseparable from their sacred office. We therefore request your honourable Court to reconsider your resolution on this subject, and to authorize some augmentation to the allowances which you have prescribed for the junior chaplains. The salaries of the chaplaincies at Patna and Dacca are fixed at S^r R^s 574. 11. 5. per mensem. The former has generally been vacant. The clergyman at the latter station represented, through the Lord Bishop, in the year 1819, that the emoluments were so inadequate



Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

quate for the support of himself and family, that unless some increase were granted, he should be obliged, in order to avoid the contraction of debts, to relinquish his appointment. The annexation of an allowance of R^s 200 per mensem, for performing the clerical duties at Chittagong, alone enabled the Rev. Mr. Taylor to retain his situation at Dacca.

(16.)—LETTER from the Archdeacon of *Calcutta* to *C. Lushington, Esq.*,
Secretary to Government, dated 10th August 1822.

Sir,

(16.) Letter from
the Archdeacon of
Calcutta,
10 Aug. 1822.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 25th July last, together with a duplicate despatch from the honourable Court of Directors, dated 20th March 1822, and superscribed "Ecclesiastical Department." In your letter you request me, under the direction of the most noble the Governor-general in Council, to state, for the information of Government, my sentiments on certain ecclesiastical matters, bearing reference to a revision of the establishment in this archdeaconry. In ready compliance with that request, Sir, I endeavour to offer such remarks as may be useful to the revision contemplated; following the order of the paragraphs in the despatch from the honourable Court.

And first I would express the pleasure that must be generally felt on observing the disposition with which the despatch opens, "to afford all due means for the efficient performance of the services of the church." May the Almighty ever fill the honourable Court with a sense of the blessings of our most holy faith, and specially induce them to support and protect exercises of religion, which tend to the essential happiness of their servants in a foreign land!

The addition of nine (9) chaplains, as recommended to the honourable Court by the concurrent advice of the Governor-general in Council and the Lord Bishop of *Calcutta*, in the year 1818, appears to have been approved by the honourable Court, and to have met their own desire of evincing a regard for the spiritual welfare of their several settlements in India. But the honourable Court conceive that they had previously sent four (4) out of the nine (9) chaplains recommended. In this they seem to be under some mistake. The allowed number of chaplains to which the addition was intended, was nineteen (19), exclusive of the Bishop's domestic chaplain; and $19 + 9 = 28$; whereas the honourable Court make $19 + 5 = 24$. The ground upon which the reduction stands, of (9) nine to five (5), is that four stations mentioned by the honourable Court (*Cuttack*, *Muttra*, *Delhi*, and *Bareilly*) were already supplied, but they were then all destitute of clerical services; and as far as I can learn, there has never been a sufficient number of chaplains to allow one to any of those stations. I apprehend, therefore, that the honourable Court have only half provided for their own good intentions of adopting the measure of 1818, and that upon a better understanding of the real state of things, they will be anxious to extend the number five (5), as promised in their despatch, to the number nine (9), as requisite to the views which they have sanctioned.

With respect to the Bishop's domestic chaplain, his occasional assistance is certainly of considerable value to stations within his reach. This was the idea of our great and lamented prelate; and Mr. Hawtayne is now employed during the illness of the chaplain of *Fort William*. But as the cares of the diocese advance, the Bishop's chaplain will be more occupied in attendance upon episcopal work, and therefore the honourable Court have judged correctly in not considering him as an increase of numerical strength, though his usefulness will always be at the command and direction of the Bishop.

The honourable Court propose to send out the additional chaplains at an early opportunity, and direct the distribution of them by Government in consultation with the Bishop, remarking, however, upon *Cawnpore*, *Barrackpore*, and *Dinapore* with *Patna*. They observe that there is no apparent necessity for two (2) chaplains at *Cawnpore*; but it has been found by experience that the military lines are so extensive, and the Christian society so numerous, that one chaplain cannot do the whole duties. He can only leave one part undone to do another. They also observe "no absolute necessity for a separate chaplain at *Barrackpore*." I understand this expression to mean that *Barrackpore* is theoretically included in the duties of *Fort William*; but the distance makes it quite impossible for the chaplain of the *Fort* to attend to both places, or for the people of one place to attend his ministry at the other; besides which, the duties of the *Fort* are in themselves large, and most important, and afford a clergyman the fullest occupation, having also the serious appendage of the general hospital. The reason, therefore, for a separate chaplain at *Barrackpore* is, that *Barrackpore* must be entirely neglected without one. Upon the remark of the honourable Court as to the union of the duties of *Dinapore* and *Patna*, I cannot speak so confidently. The distance, I am informed, is about eight (8) miles; I have consulted a chaplain of the best experience, who knows the places well, and he considers two chaplains requisite, though the one stationed at *Patna* would have a quiet employment, which may be very acceptable to a gentleman whose health has been injured by the climate, and is not equal to the severer labours of the larger stations; I should therefore recommend that *Patna* remain as it is, a separate station, though upon emergencies, when the clerical force may be decreased by death or otherwise, the two charges might be temporarily joined.

The next point to which the honourable Court have adverted is a provision for absentees and casualties, and it is very advisable that their considerate remembrance of this provision should have its due weight at all times. The number of chaplains actually at work in the country when the Bishop wrote on the subject, in the year 1818, was fifteen (15); it is now fourteen (14). I believe no time can be mentioned when the whole number have been here together, so that one or two supernumerary chaplains would never have been unemployed; and



and it appears to me that there are some means of their payment in the saving of the difference between the allowance of chaplains in this country and when absent in Europe.

Taking the lowest allowance in this country, i.e. 666 current	S ^a R ^s
about 560 sicca rupees per mensem, making	6,720 per annum.
And deduct the allowance on leave, about 300% at the pre-	3,000
sent exchange	—

There remains a saving of — 3,720

on each absent chaplain; therefore the saving upon three absentees (S^a R^s 11,150) would almost pay for two supernumeraries, (13,400), and I think it is not too much to suppose that three would be generally so absent from the present number of nineteen. There are now five absent. Under this impression, I humbly suggest one supernumerary for every ten chaplains, as a moderate provision for absentees and casualties, and as almost paid for by the saving which I have ventured to detail. But perhaps the honourable Court may not consider this sufficient; I have stated it as the least which my judgment could fix upon.

The last point to which the honourable Court have directed their attention for the improvement of religious advantages to Christians under this presidency, is a plan of altering the designation from station to district chaplains, and extending the care of each clergyman to "the zillah and out-posts," to be included within his district. A division might be made into wide parochial districts, with a corresponding extension of care to be carried into effect, as far as may be, without prejudice to the clergyman's proper station of residence, where a large body of Christians is assembled. But as (the division being made) particulars of such extended care must be matter of experiment, they should, I think, be placed at the discretion of the Bishop, and subject to his amendment upon experience. It would be highly objectionable that a chaplain should voluntarily, for the sake of a marriage or baptism, so absent himself from the congregate body of his flock, as to leave them without public worship. An instance of the kind produced much complaint in one of the large stations, and incurred strong disapprobation. It would be still more objectionable that a chaplain should be placed under order or regulation to obey any distant summons; for this would not only produce the above effect, but a frequency of summons would engage him chiefly in travelling, to the neglect of meditation and study, and the preparative part of his duties, as well as of the main executive part. The best execution of clerical functions supposes the clergyman at his church in the midst of his charge, and the people to come to him for his offices, not only because much more can be done by the minister when numbers travel to him, than when he has to travel about to numbers, but because he should be always to be found; and this applies strongly where he would be summoned to great distances. It should be therefore kept in view as much as possible in all accommodations to difficulty; at the same time, I am fully aware that much good may arise in this country, from the clergyman's knowledge of the number and position of a Christian community, within any parochial district that may be entrusted to him, and from that occasional application of his ministry to out-posts, wherever practicable, which his diocesan shall sanction or direct. The parochial districts at first too great, could be afterwards sub-divided without any change of system, as the Government see fit, upon any future increase of chaplains.

Before I conclude, I think that I ought to remark upon the method of the intended pay for the new chaplains, as not quite consistent with established practice, for the clergy have ever been paid under this presidency according to local causes; and the difference of allowances is attached to the station rather than to the chaplain; at one station a chaplain receives 900, at another 750, and at a third 666, the juniors having the stations of lower pay, with the option of moving by gradation upon vacancies.

The most obvious and convenient method, therefore, would probably be, to fix allowances to new stations according to the scale and reasons that have already been acted upon. The new stations proposed by the Bishop in 1818, were Delhi, Lucknow, Muttra, Allahabad, Karnaul, Baugleapore, Bareilly, Cuttack, and Chittagong; to these I would suggest the addition of Nagpore, Mhow or the Nurbudda district, and Howrah; Chittagong has been partially provided for by an arrangement with the chaplain of Dacca, which might be allowed to stand till more important places are supplied. For the other new stations, excepting perhaps Baugleapore, the lowest allowance of R^s 666 will probably be considered by the Governor-general in Council to be very inadequate. My own persuasion is, that it may not be enough to save a clergyman with a family from inevitable embarrassments; and as such consequences of a too restricted income must affect both the usefulness and respectability of the church in this country, as well as partly frustrate the benefits of its establishment to the Christian community in India, I feel that I ought to urge it upon the peculiar notice of the Government.

All remark upon the 12th clause of the honourable Court's despatch, I have purposely omitted, because the Government must be in full possession of the late Bishop's judgment of the matter.

Calcutta, 10th Aug. 1822.

I have, &c.

(signed) H. D. Loring, Archdⁿ.

(17).—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Bengal Government, dated 21st January 1824.

2. We are very desirous that the ecclesiastical establishment in India should be placed on an efficient and a respectable footing, and with a view to that object, we have bestowed the earliest attention which it was in our power to give, upon the representation conveyed to us in your despatch, dated the 1st January 1823.

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5 H

3. The

Appendix (P.)

(16.) Letter from the Archdeacon of Calcutta, 10 Aug. 1822.

(17.) Letter to Bengal, 21 Jan. 1824.



Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

3. The points for consideration are, first, the number of chaplains required for the Bengal establishment; and, secondly, the allowances to be drawn by the junior chaplains.

4. In our despatch dated the 20th March 1822, we communicated our determination to augment the number of chaplains upon your establishment to 26, including a domestic chaplain for the Lord Bishop of Calcutta; and we at the same time stated that we awaited the receipt of your opinion upon the subject generally, before we made any provision for absentees or casualties.

5. We observe that the number of 26, if actually present, would provide for the stations specified in the list contained in your despatch of the 1st of January last, excepting a second chaplain for Cawnpore, and a chaplain for the new church at Calcutta, designated "St. James's church."

6. Considering that in consequence of the extent of the European population at Cawnpore, you have deemed it necessary to construct two churches there, we can no longer hesitate in sanctioning the appointment of a second chaplain to that station, and with respect to St. James's church at the Presidency, having already sanctioned the erection of the building, it follows that we must provide for the due performance of divine service in it.

7. To accomplish these objects, the number of chaplains must be augmented to 28, and you in reference to our despatch of the 20th of March 1822, have stated your opinion that a further addition of one in ten is necessary to provide for cases of absence.

8. In this, as in all other branches of our service, it must be expected that a proportion of the servants will be constantly absent from India upon furlough, and we are very unwilling that any part of the European population resident within our jurisdiction, should, by such inevitable contingencies, be deprived of the presence of a chaplain.

9. Therefore we have determined, in concurrence with your suggestion, to add three supernumerary chaplains to your establishment. The total number of chaplains under these arrangements will be 31, and as the number at present fixed is as before stated 26, we shall proceed without delay to add five chaplains to it.

10. With respect to the second point, viz. the allowances to be drawn by the junior chaplains, the amount was fixed at C^o R^s 666. 10. 8. per month, by our despatch dated the 20th of March 1822; you are of opinion, "that this allowance is not adequate to enable the chaplains to meet the necessary expenses of their station, especially when they might have a family to support, and to maintain that degree of respectability in society, which should be inseparable from their sacred office."

11. Upon re-consideration, we are of opinion that the income of the chaplains should in part depend the stations to which they may be appointed, inasmuch as the duties are more laborious, and the expenses greater in some stations than in others.

12. We therefore authorize the grant of an additional allowance, not exceeding C^o R^s 250 per month, in all cases of the appointment of junior chaplains to stations, in which you may be of opinion that increase of income is absolutely necessary for a respectable and comfortable maintenance.

13. The salary of the junior minister of the church of Scotland at your presidency was fixed by our despatch, dated the 10th April 1822, paragraph 2, at C^o R^s 666. 10. 8. per month, being the same amount as that which, in this despatch, we in respect to the junior chaplains of the church of England have revised.

14. We have therefore also revised the salary of the junior minister of the church of Scotland, and accordingly authorize you to grant to him such an additional allowance, not exceeding C^o R^s 250 per month, as you may deem absolutely necessary for a respectable and comfortable maintenance.

15. We trust that you will, on the arrival of the new Bishop at Calcutta, have proceeded to bring under his Lordship's consideration the suggestion contained in the 8th paragraph of our letter of 20th March 1822, to which in the 18th paragraph under reply you signify your assent.

16. For your information and that of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, we subjoin a statement of the numbers of chaplains resolved upon by us for the different parts of India.

Bengal 31 Chaplains of the church of England, as explained in the despatch, which provides for all stations recommended by you, and allows of three supernumerary to supply casual vacancies.
2 Ministers of the church of Scotland.

Total Bengal - 33

Madras 22 Chaplains of the church of England, which provides for all the stations recommended by the Government of Fort St. George, and allows of three supernumerary to supply casual vacancies.
2 Ministers of the church of Scotland.

Total Madras - 24

Bombay 13 Chaplains of the church of England, which provides for all the stations recommended by the Government of Bombay, and allows of one supernumerary to supply a casual vacancy.
2 Ministers of the church of Scotland.

Total Bombay - 15

(18.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government,
dated 23d April 1824.

Appendix (P.)

2. ADVERTING to the 5th section of the Act 4th Geo. 4th, c. 71, we authorize you to build a suitable house at Calcutta for the residence of the Bishop, at an expense not exceeding 60,000 rupees. We conceive that, besides containing proper accommodation for the Bishop, the building should also include suitable offices for the custody of the acts and registers of the diocese of Calcutta.

(18.) Letter to
Bengal,
23 April 1824.

3. Should it, however, be deemed more expedient to rent, instead of building, a house for his Lordship's accommodation, we authorize you to do so, at an expense not exceeding 600 rupees per month.

4. By the same section, the expenses of the Bishop's visitations are in future to be defrayed by the Company. Considering that the late Bishop of Calcutta deemed it to be his duty to include in his visitations, in addition to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, that of Prince of Wales' Island, we have determined that instead of the allowance of 10,000 rupees, which by our instructions of the 20th September 1815, you were authorized to make to the Bishop (triennially) for each separate visitation to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, a sum of 1,000 rupees shall in future be monthly paid to his Lordship, during his absence from Calcutta in the discharge of his visitatorial functions, either within the limits of your presidency or on the occasion of his visits to Madras, Bombay, or Prince of Wales' Island respectively. We likewise authorize you to furnish lascars and tents for the Bishop's use when he shall proceed on his visitations by land, and to hire a vessel for his conveyance when he shall proceed by sea, in the event of its not proving convenient to assign one of our cruisers for his Lordship's use on such occasions.

5. We conclude, that the Bishop's visitations will, as heretofore, not be oftener than once in three years.

(19.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bengal* Government,
dated 23d July 1824.

68. WE cannot quit the subject without again conveying to you our positive directions that no considerable advances of public money for any purposes be authorized in future without our permission being previously obtained.

(19.) Letter to
Bengal,
23 July 1824.

69. As we are desirous of ascertaining the total expense incurred by Government in the ecclesiastical department in the territories subject to your superintendence, we direct that you transmit, for the future, an annual statement, exhibiting, 1st, the salaries and allowances granted to the Bishop, archdeacon, chaplains, and others employed in that department; and, 2d, all disbursements authorized for the construction and repair of churches and chapels and for every other object whatever of an ecclesiastical nature.

(20.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government,
dated 23d July 1824.

3. WE are informed in these paras. of the measures which you have adopted for providing churches at the principal stations of the army in Bengal under the general authority conveyed to you in our despatch in the public department of the 25th May 1798. It is to be regretted that an earlier attention has not been paid to those instructions, by which the inconvenience stated to have been experienced at several of the army stations from the want of churches, might have been avoided.

(20.) Letter to
Bengal,
23 July 1824.

4. In considering the measures now in progress for giving effect to our instructions, we approve of your resolution to build churches progressively at the several stations at which they are required, and also of your having, in the directions in which you called for plans and estimates of the proposed buildings, evinced a due regard to our injunction that such edifices as might be erected should be constructed in as plain and simple a style as possible, in order that all unnecessary expense should be avoided.

6. In our public letter of 25th May 1798, we expressed our willingness to afford the means to all our civil and military servants of attending divine worship; but, as we then told you, we shall consider those intentions to be fulfilled by the provision of commodious edifices built in a plain and unexpensive manner.

7. We acquiesce in the reasons you have assigned for authorizing the construction of two churches at the station of Cawnpore, capable of holding about 1,000 persons each, instead of one capable of holding 2,000 persons, viz., the great extent of the station, the detached position of the different barracks, and the circumstance of there being already two chaplains attached to the station of Cawnpore. As these edifices are intended for the joint accommodation of the European troops and inhabitants at Cawnpore, we conclude that part of the expense of their construction will, as in the instances of Futtygurh and other places, be defrayed by private subscriptions on the part of the European residents.

36. Having perused the representation made to you by the late Bishop of Calcutta, after an inquiry on the part of his Lordship respecting the Protestant population of that capital, stating the urgent necessity which existed for supplying additional means of attendance on divine worship, we approve of your determination to erect an additional church near the Durrum tollah loll bazaar, at an estimated expense of 26,033 rupees. It will be satisfactory to us, however, to be informed whether the additional accommodation that will be thereby afforded will be equal to, or will materially exceed, the actual wants of the Protestant population of Calcutta in communion with the Established Church.



Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

48. We cannot admit the right of our chaplains to demand fees from persons in His Majesty's or the Company's service belonging to the station to which they are attached, for the performance of services connected with the administration of their sacred functions, but on the other hand we do not intend to restrict them from the acceptance of such fees in cases where they may be freely and gratuitously given.

(21.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal Government*,
dated 23d February 1825.

(21.) Letter to
Bengal,
23 Feb. 1825.

9. WHATEVER disbursements are really necessary to the due performance of divine service in the churches of India, and to the convenience of the congregations attending them, we are always disposed to allow; but you are perfectly aware of our determination to sanction such disbursements only of the public money as fairly come within that description.

(22.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the *Bengal Government*, dated 9th June 1825.

(22.) Letter from
Bengal,
9 June 1825.

1. WE have the honour to transmit, for the information of your honourable Court, copies of correspondence which has passed between this Government and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on the occasion of his Lordship's termination of his visitation of the principal civil and military stations under the presidency of Fort William, and of his arrival at Bombay after a long and arduous journey.

2. Your honourable Court will perceive that the Bishop has furnished very useful information regarding the stations at which chaplains are actually located, and offered suggestions with regard to other stations which in his Lordship's judgment urgently demand the appointment of chaplains, and where he deems it desirable that churches should be constructed.

3. The places selected by his Lordship for chaplains are the following:—Chittagong, Monghyr, Dinapore (2d chaplain), Chunar, Allahabad, Lucknow, Futtehghurh, Bareilly, Meerut (2d chaplain), Kurnaul, Delhi, Neemuch, Saugor, Cuttack.

4. Of these, the stations of Delhi and Saugor have already been provided with chaplains; a second chaplain has been allotted to Cawnpore: and, in addition, we shall be enabled to avail ourselves of the services of the Rev. T. Robertson, who has just returned to this presidency from furlough. Eleven stations will, however, remain to be supplied, of the number indicated by the Lord Bishop.

6. With respect to the Lord Bishop's recommendation that churches should be built at Berhampore, Dinapore, Agra, and Nusseerabad, we intimated to his Lordship our hope that we should shortly have it in our power to comply with his suggestions on that subject. Arrangements had been made for the construction of churches at Dinapore and Agra, and also for the erection of two churches at Cawnpore; but under the general resolution which has already been communicated to your honourable Court to suspend the execution of all works not absolutely necessary during present circumstances, the construction of the edifices above referred to has been suspended.

7. We request the attention of your honourable Court to the measures which have been adopted for rendering the services of the district chaplains more widely useful by extending their professional labours to contiguous stations.

(23.)—LETTER from the Bishop of *Calcutta* to the Governor-general in Council,
dated Camp near Pittand (Guzerat), April 5th, 1825.

(23.) Letter from
the Bishop of
Calcutta to the
Bengal Govern-
ment, 5 April 1825.

My Lord,

HAVING now finished, for the present, my visitation of the principal civil and military stations in the presidency of Fort William, I have the honour to submit to your Lordship in Council a few observations connected with the object of my journey, and with the circumstances of the Anglo-Indian church in some of her most recent and secluded scenes of action. I cannot, however, commence my Report, without expressing to your Lordship in Council my deep and grateful sense of the liberal and judicious kindness which you have exhibited towards me, both in the allowance provisionally made for my expenses, and in the assistance and countenance which by your direction I have received in every part of my long journey, from the civil and military servants of the honourable Company, nor can I avoid observing, that without this continued and watchful kindness on the part of Government, and the uniform and friendly attention which I have experienced in all the European stations, I should have hardly been able to accomplish a journey longer and more arduous than usually fall to the lot of men of my profession and previous habits of life, and which was begun and has been prosecuted under circumstances of a private nature sufficiently dispiriting and painful.

2. With the wants of Dacca I have already had occasion to trouble your Lordship, and am truly obliged by the readiness with which the requisites which I mentioned have been granted to that station; I will here only repeat the hope which I have lately expressed, that it may be found practicable and expedient to afford separate chaplains to that city and to Chittagong. Both stations are important already, and likely to become more so. The distance between them is too great for them to be conveniently served by the same clergyman on any other system than that which deprives both the one and the other of the ordinances of religion for six months every year. Nor will it escape your Lordship's notice, that there are other important stations in that part of Bengal which must now remain without even the occasional visits of a clergyman, while the chaplain of Dacca, if relieved from Chittagong, might perform



Perform divine service at Mymensing four Sundays in every year, and Backergunge might receive the same attendance from the chaplain at Chittagong, so as to extend to two important and at present almost inaccessible stations those spiritual advantages which the liberality of the honourable Company has endeavoured to secure to all its servants.

3. Berhampore I was unhappily prevented from visiting, by the long illness and death of my chaplain, and my consequent detention at Dacca till it was too late to diverge from my direct course up the Ganges without endangering the loss of the monsoon. From the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, as well as from the personal observations of Archdeacon Corrie, I have received a gratifying account of the punctuality and propriety with which divine service is performed and attended there, but at the same time a strong representation of the necessity of a larger place of worship, the present being extremely insufficient to accommodate the civil and military stations. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of erecting a church or church bungalow more capable than the present to contain the numerous European inhabitants both of Berhampore and Moorshedabad.

4. At Monghyr I found a numerous European society, consisting partly of the honourable Company's civil and military servants, and partly of a class of persons whose spiritual welfare is peculiarly interesting and important, the pensioners and invalid soldiers of the honourable Company's European regiments, together with their wives and families. Most of the invalids are old and infirm; all have much time on their hands; and though few of them are actually ignorant of writing and reading, and the general truths of christianity, they are all exposed to many temptations to vice and drunkenness, for which the best remedies will be found in religious instruction, and in the means of innocent recreation and improvement. The first may be best afforded by a resident chaplain, the second by a station library. As a proof that the former of these favours could not be granted in vain, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that I have recently received a petition, signed by 71 persons (members of the church of England), who in earnest and moving terms solicit from me the continued residence of one of the missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, whose services, unfortunately, I am unable to spare them any longer. And I have also to observe, that the old pensioners with whom I conversed at Monghyr were unanimous in declaring, that the privilege of having a few books within their reach would be one for which they would never cease to be grateful, and, as one of their number expressed himself, a privilege which "would keep them out of harm, and preserve their body and soul." Some assistance of this kind they have on a small scale received already from the stores of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. But the accession of a few books of general information and entertainment, such as the libraries sent by the honourable Company supply, is yet required to meet their wishes, and I trust that their wants in this respect will not be made known in vain to a wise and beneficent Government. If it should be found possible to station a chaplain at Monghyr, it might be expedient to direct him to do duty, during three Sundays in the year, at each of the neighbouring stations of Bhogulpore and Purneah.

5. At Dinapore and Bankipore I was made very strongly sensible of (what I beg leave respectfully to represent to your Lordship in Council) the want of a proper place of worship and the inadequacy of a single chaplain to the wants of the military and civil stations. The room in which divine service is at present performed and for which (as I understand) Government has a considerable monthly rent to pay, is extremely inconvenient, hot and unsightly, as well as too small to accommodate more than one-third the numbers who may be expected to attend from the military station alone. The civil station of Bankipore is so far distant, and in a country during several months in the year so nearly impassable, that its residents could hardly attend divine service at Dinapore, even were there room for them, and the number of European troops and officers with their families is usually so great at the military station, and the sickness and mortality which occur among them are in average years so great that it is hardly possible for a single clergyman during any length of time to perform his duty satisfactorily. But, if a second chaplain were granted to Dinapore, not only would the weekly services of the cantonment be within the scope of their joint exertions, but one of them might attend on alternate Sundays at Bankipore, and the almost equally important station of Chuprah, on the other side of the Ganges. At both these places, if I am rightly informed, the cutcherries would be found sufficiently spacious to accommodate their respective congregations.

6. To the garrison of Buxar, the observations which I have offered with regard to Monghyr apply with nearly equal force. Though I was there on a Sunday, I found the offer of performing divine service received with tokens of great gratitude, and have seldom had a more attentive congregation, or one more interesting from the appearance, age and infirmities of many among their number. Should the chaplain of Ghazeepore be directed to visit them monthly, the wishes and best interests of these poor old soldiers and their families might be served as far as can be expected; and I would suggest that the usual allowance of books for one station library might be divided between Buxar and Monghyr.

7. At Ghazeepore the want of a church is very severely felt. The riding-school, which had been previously used for this purpose, I found in so ruinous a state that, on giving notice of my intention to perform divine service there (there being no chaplain), I was assured that no body would venture to attend me, and was compelled to borrow the sale room of a shopkeeper, which, had the usual European troops been there at the time, would have been quite insufficient to hold the congregation.

8. At Benares, I rejoice to say, I found nothing wanting. The church is a very elegant and commodious little structure, and the manner in which service is performed and attended, is of the most gratifying and exemplary description.

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

9. At Chunar is a numerous European garrison for whom the honourable Company has as yet provided no religious instruction or opportunities of worship, though the number of the officers and their families, the peculiar circumstances of temptation to which the privates are exposed, and the sickliness of the place, perhaps consequent to those temptations, make it very desirable that these instructions and opportunities should be afforded. Divine service has hitherto been performed by a clergyman of the church of England in the pay of the Church Missionary Society, but who is now likely to be removed to another station. A large and very handsome church was some short time since built by subscription, of which Government, I should apprehend, by undertaking its support and repairs, might easily obtain the property; and, till (which I can hardly hope) your Lordship in Council is enabled to assign a distinct chaplain to Chunar, I would respectfully suggest that the chaplain of Benares may be directed to officiate there one Sunday in every month.

10. The numerous civil and military residents at Allahabad have great need of and are very earnest for the grant of a resident chaplain. There is an apartment in the fort which might, as I apprehend, be sufficient for the present as a place of worship, and the chaplain might be directed to visit on one Sunday in the month alternately Juanpore and Mirzapore.

11. At Cawnpore I was gratified by the information that your Lordship in Council had already munificently ordered the erection of two churches; and two chaplains being already allowed, I need only say that, in my opinion, both these measures are no more than is necessary for the wants of that immense cantonment.

12. At Lucknow is a numerous Christian society, consisting of the honourable Company's civil and military servants; and the dependent cantonments of Seetapore, Secroora, and Pertaubghur, very loudly call for the occasional visits of a chaplain, or that at least a clergyman should be placed within a more accessible distance of their inhabitants. I have no reason to suppose that the presence of one of the honourable Company's chaplains would excite any jealousy in the mind of His Majesty the King of Oude, who at no distant period, as I was assured by some of his European servants, himself contributed to the erection of a Roman Catholic chapel in Lucknow. For the celebration of divine service the entrance hall of the residency is at present abundantly sufficient.

13. Futteghur has an elegant and spacious church, and a numerous Christian population, but no chaplain; should one be allowed, (which is on every account very desirable) he might, with great advantage, attend one Sunday in the month alternately at Coel and Mynpooree.

14. Bareilly, Moradabad, and Shahjehenpore are all in great need of a chaplain; but the two last might be supplied from Bareilly, in the same way as Coel and Mynpooree from Futteghur. In Bareilly I collected, at a very short notice, an attentive congregation of about 100 Europeans who now are dependent for all the offices of religion on the occasional help which they can obtain from the stations of Cawnpore and Meerut, the first at the distance of 160 miles, the other of 135.

15. The military and civil stations of Almorah and Havelbaugh, from their remote situation and the belt of dangerous and pestilential forests which divide them from the plain, are liable to much inconvenience from the want of a resident clergyman. Nevertheless as the coolness of its mountains may make Kumaoon a desirable retreat for some of the honourable Company's clerical servants whose health may require a change of climate, it is possible that this want may be supplied in a tolerable degree by such occasional visitors, especially when the excellence of the air of Almorah and the accommodations which the liberality of Government has provided there for invalids shall be more generally known.

16. I have already expressed to your Lordship in Council, the gratification which I received from all which I saw at Meerut, both with regard to the size and beauty of the church, the number of the congregation who regularly attend it, and the orderly and edifying manner in which Mr. Fisher performs his duties, as well as his earnest request that a coadjutor may be allowed him; and as soon as the more crying and urgent wants of other congregations have been in some degree supplied, I shall sincerely rejoice, should your Lordship find it expedient to grant the favour. Omitting all mention of different voluntary services which Mr. Fisher has undertaken in the course of the week, the regular and necessary duties of Meerut, the Sunday's service, the attendance in the hospitals, and on the schools; the baptisms, marriages, and above all, the funerals, are really more than most men would have strength, even in a more favourable climate, to perform single handed; and Meerut, like Cawnpore, is a place by far too considerable to be left (as it must now be in case of the death or sickness of the chaplain) for several months together, without a resident and efficient minister.

17. I was not able myself to visit either Kurnaul or Loodeanah, but from the information which I could collect, these stations experience a scarcely less urgent want of clerical aid, than that which I mentioned as existing at Bareilly. Kurnaul is 90, and Loodeanah 180 miles from the nearest clergyman, and the number of Europeans at each station is represented as considerable. A chaplain stationed at Kurnaul might visit Loodeanah and Seharunpore each four Sundays in the year, and the residents at these places would, during the rest of the year, be at a less appalling distance from a christian minister, as well as from the opportunity of obtaining marriage, &c.

18. For the appointment of a chaplain at Delhi, where I confirmed above 40 persons, and had a congregation of 200, many urgent motives plead. It is a circumstance not overlooked by the natives of Hindoostan, nor does it by any means raise our character in their estimation, that in the ancient imperial city, the ruling nation should be the only one without the exterior sign or visible opportunity of worship. And till the church is completed, the erection of which by Lieutenant-colonel Skinner, I rejoiced to hear had met with your Lordship's approbation, the large room at the Presidency may afford, as it has hitherto done, a convenient

venient



venient place of assembly for the purpose of worship. From Delhi to Hanse may also be found a distance not too great for the occasional visits of a chaplain.

19. At Agra, where the congregation is numerous, a church is much wanted. The present building is small, inconvenient, and situated very disadvantageously for the European soldiers. It is private property, and rented by Government. In conformity with the plan which I have in other instances suggested, the chaplain of Agra might in addition to his present duties, pay monthly visits alternately to Etawah and to Muttra, where the number of Europeans is too great to be left without the occasional attendance of a clergyman.

20. Nusseerabad affords a very numerous congregation, and I had every reason to be satisfied with their attentive demeanor, and the manner in which the chaplain, Mr. Palmer, performed divine service. As yet, however, there are none of the external decencies or usual means of devotion. The only convenient place which can be obtained for public worship is a moderately sized room, private property, and used as a ball-room. There is neither surplice, altar, communion plate, reading desk, nor any prayer-book or bible but what are private property; there are no seats but what the congregation bring with them, and as chairs are not numerous in Nusseerabad, a great proportion of the soldiers and their families are obliged to stand, or sit on the ground, during the whole of divine service. It is my respectful request to your Lordship in Council, that you will be pleased to authorize the proper officer to supply these immediate and urgent wants, as also that you will take measures for the erection of a proper place of worship at this important and increasing station. As timber is the chief article of expense to the west of the Jumma, it is probable that by substituting an arched roof of stone for the usual terrace of beams and pukka work, not only a greater degree of durability will be attainable, but a very moderate expense would be sufficient to raise a building suitable for the purpose and the situation.

21. Dependent naturally on Nusseerabad, is the important station of Neemuch. This is unfortunately too far removed from the former to admit of a monthly visit, and I have no hope that, with the present strength of our ecclesiastical establishment, your Lordship will be able to assign it a separate chaplain. Your Lordship, however, may possibly find it expedient to direct the chaplain of Nusseerabad to preach here four Sundays in the year, two in the spring and two after the conclusion of the rains; and on four other Sundays (to be determined by the convenience of the brigadier at Nusseerabad and the political agency at Ajmere,) to attend for the same purpose at the last named city.

22. Of Saugor and Cuttack I can as yet speak from no personal knowledge. But I cannot but respectfully represent to your Lordship in Council, the great and undiminished necessity of appointing chaplains to both those stations, founded not only on the number of Europeans at each of them, but on their extremely remote and inaccessible situation, and the inconvenience and distress which this distance frequently occasions to individuals. I would also suggest, that the chaplain of Saugor be directed, on four Sundays in the year, to officiate at Ihubbulpore, and that the chaplain of Cuttack attend eight Sundays in the year at Pooree.

23. In suggesting, which I do with much deference, the above location of chaplains, I am not aware that I have over-rated the importance of any station; and I am sure that I have passed over many where I could have ardently desired to see a resident clergyman. It is not indeed easy to witness the lamentable effects of a long and total seclusion from the preaching of the Gospel and the sacraments: it is not easy to hear the complaint of officers high in the service, that for twenty years together they have never had an opportunity of public worship; to receive letters from various parts of the country, from persons desirous of contracting marriages, and deprived of the means of obtaining a lawful and regular union; to remark the gradual forgetfulness not only of the Christian religion, but of the English language, which sometimes occurs in boys who, having been well brought up in the Military Orphan School, lose all which they had learned when attached as drummers to Native corps, and sent to distant stations: it is not easy to witness these unfortunate circumstances, without earnestly desiring that (so far as the evils will admit of a remedy) they may obtain one. Your Lordship will however observe, that in the proposed allotment of chaplains, I have kept within the number already granted to the presidency of Fort William, by the munificence of the honourable Company. It is unfortunately but too true, that in a climate like that of India, it can rarely happen that out of that establishment the whole can be effective and resident. But the observations which I have offered, may possibly assist your Lordship in Council, in distributing the clergy at your disposal in the places where they are most wanted; and may prove also, that (liberal as the number of chaplains assigned to this presidency undoubtedly is,) it is no more than barely adequate to the vast extent and increasing spiritual wants of the territory over which they are to be scattered.

24. Of these increasing wants, indeed, there is one cause which is sufficiently apparent almost everywhere, and which cannot be contemplated without the liveliest gratitude to Almighty God, to whose blessing only such a happy event can be ascribed; I mean the increased and increasing attention, which both at home and in these colonies, is paid to religious subjects. Great as has been the increase in the European and Indo-British population of Calcutta, this increase is not alone sufficient to account for the fact that, where thirty years ago, even a single congregation could scarcely be collected on a Sunday morning, three spacious edifices, with double duty in two of them, and exclusive of the chapels of Hourah and Bishop's College, should at present be found inadequate to the wants and wishes of the members of the Episcopal church alone; nor have I been able to witness the general anxiety displayed in every part of these Provinces, to obtain a more numerous clergy, and an easier access to the external means of religion, without remarking how completely the zeal relieves the prejudice which once prevailed against us in England, as if British subjects in the East



Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

were forgetful of the truths, and indifferent to the duties which, like the rest of their countrymen, they had been taught in early life to revere and cherish. But the more conspicuously this slander is refuted by the high feelings of duty and religion displayed in the lives and conduct of, I am happy to say, a majority of the civil and military servants of the honourable Company, the more and stronger obligations are imposed, even politically speaking, on the governors of this empire, to supply with wholesome food, and direct into a safe and salutary channel, those principles which require only this food and this direction, to secure the renown, the prosperity, and the continuance of one of the noblest sovereignties which the world has seen.

25. With regard to the new churches, of which I have suggested the propriety, I have less apprehension of being thought unreasonable, inasmuch as I have recommended none of which the necessity was not conspicuous, and inasmuch as I believe that the wants of most of the stations which I have named have already occupied the attention of your Lordship in Council; but I would beg leave to observe, that in the majority of instances in which churches are required, so a solid and convenient building is obtained for divine service, I should feel very little anxiety that it should be adorned with the usual and costly appendages of an European church. I conceive indeed that by supplying the edifices in question with verandahs and omitting the lofty steeple, much comfort and convenience would, in such a climate as ours, be gained, with the loss of what is ornamental only, while perhaps *four* churches might thus be raised at little more than the expense of *three* on the customary and ancient model. Designs for Ghazeepore by Captain Carter, and for Agra by Captain Taylor, will, I believe, ere this, have been laid before your Lordship in Council, which appeared to me to unite in a remarkable degree the requisites of space, convenience, and shelter from the peculiarities of our Indian climate, with a moderate expense and an exterior far from inelegant. At Nusseerabad, however, from the reasons which I have already hinted, it should seem that a different style of building is desirable, and it may be worth consideration whether the solid and stately architecture of the Mussulmans and Hindoos may not be advantageously copied for the purposes of a purer religion.

26. In suggesting to your Lordship in Council the propriety of enjoining the different chaplains to visit occasionally the smaller stations within the districts to which they are appointed, I have been actuated by an anxiety to render the services of a small number as widely useful as possible, and to obviate, so far as the nature of the case will admit, the great and crying evils which arise from a total disuse of public worship and preaching in any Christian society. Such a measure as I have recommended has been adopted with the best effects in the presidency of Bombay, though from the greater number of chaplains allowed to that establishment (in proportion to the number of stations to be supplied) the measure was less necessary than in the vast provinces which I have now been traversing. Of course it cannot be done without some moderate allowance for the additional expense thus imposed on the chaplains, an allowance which has in Bombay been settled at the ordinary rate of dāk hire for their journeys and a small surplus for contingent charges. And when it is considered that by this arrangement one chaplain may do the work of several, and that some arrangement of the kind seems implied in the name of district chaplains, by which the honourable Company's clerical servants throughout the Mofussil are distinguished, I trust that I shall not be thought unreasonable in recommending some measure of this nature to the adoption of your Lordship in Council.

27. Of the characters and conduct of the honourable Company's clerical servants in this presidency, it gives me sincere pleasure to be able to report most favourably; so far as I have observed or have been able to learn from others, they are all decent and regular in their lives, all show a becoming attention to the business and duties of their profession, and there are some among them whose zeal, abilities, and acquirements would have attracted notice in the most conspicuous spheres of their profession and in the best periods of English ecclesiastical history.

28. Of the other clergymen of the English church not in the service of the honourable Company, but under its license and permission residing in these Colonies, I may be permitted to observe from my personal acquaintance with most of them, and my diligent inquiries respecting all, that they well merit the protection and indulgence which they have thus far received from Government. In their intercourse with the natives and their management of the schools instituted for the benefit of Hindoo and Mussulman children, I have been careful to caution these pious and benevolent men against giving a needless offence to the prejudices of the people, or becoming by their manner of preaching unnecessarily and injuriously conspicuous; but I have no reason to believe that this caution was made necessary by any part of their previous conduct, and I have had reason to believe that the conversation of many of them has been sought after, and their character held in great reverence and esteem both by Mussulmans and the different sects of Hindoos.

29. I lastly beg leave to offer my congratulations to your Lordship in Council on the internal peace and the appearance of general prosperity and content which, notwithstanding a protracted drought and other unfavourable circumstances, have attracted my attention in every part of the honourable Company's territories which I have visited. It is my earnest prayer to that good Providence who has already made the mild, and just, and stable Government of British functionaries, productive of so much advantage to Hindoostan, that He would preserve and prosper an influence which has been hitherto so well employed, that He would eventually make our nation the dispenser of still greater blessings to our Asiatic brethren, and in His own good time, and by such gentle and peaceable means as only are well pleasing in



in His sight, unite to us in a community of faith, of morals, of science and political institutions, the brave, the mild, the civilized and highly intelligent race, who only in the above respects can be said to fall short of Britons.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Reginald Calcutta*

Appendix (P.)

(23.) Letter from the Bishop of *Calcutta* to the *Bengal Government*, 5 April 1825.

(24.)—LETTER from the Bishop of *Calcutta* to the Governor-general in Council, dated *Bombay*, April 26th, 1825.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge to your Lordship in Council, the receipt, since my arrival in this presidency, of Mr. Secretary Lushington's letter of March 17th. It happened by a singular coincidence that some short time previous I had despatched a letter, in which I had taken the liberty of calling the attention of your Lordship in Council to many of the leading topics mentioned there, and it was with no common gratification that I found that on points of so much importance your Lordship in Council was already prepared to adopt measures in unison with those which I was most anxious respectfully to suggest to you.

This circumstance will render it unnecessary for me to intrude at present on your Lordship any further than to express my obligation for the ready attention which you have paid to the wants of the ecclesiastical service at Meerut, and the requests of the same kind which I have previously laid before you, as well as to acknowledge with gratitude, the humane and enlightened solicitude with which your Lordship's Government ever since my arrival in India, has continued to watch over the comfort and welfare of the honourable Company's clerical servants, and the religious instructions of the European inhabitants of this great empire.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Reginald Calcutta*

(25.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Chief Secretary to the *Bengal Government* to the Lord Bishop of *Calcutta*, dated 19th May 1825.

Para. 3. THE principle by which Government has usually been guided in the allotment of chaplains, is the number of Europeans at a station. Very considerable distance from the residence of a clergyman, provided there be an adequate congregation, may be considered to have weight; and the circumstance of the actual existence of a church, affords a ground for preference when the claims proceeding from number and isolated position are satisfied. For these reasons the Governor-General in Council, aided by your Lordship's suggestions, has recently appointed chaplains to Saugor and Delhi, and it appears consistent with those principles and your Lordship's views, that the selection of Bareilly, Cuttack, Futtehgurh, and Chunar as stations for chaplains, be primarily contemplated. It will be understood, however, that a second chaplain at Cawnpore must first be provided, which, in fact, will only be supplying a vacancy of an original appointment, and remedying a want admitted to be very urgent, at one of the most laborious cures under this presidency, your Lordship's representation with regard to Meerut will also be borne in recollection.

4. In order, however, to fulfil the wishes of your Lordship, it will be necessary for the Government to apply to the honourable Court of Directors to augment the number of their clerical servants by the appointment of new chaplains; and the approaching return of chaplains on furlough announced from home, will not suffice to meet the demands of 14 which your proposed arrangements embrace. Until the ecclesiastical establishment shall be enlarged, it will not be necessary to consider the less pressing calls for the location of chaplains adverted to by your Lordship.

5. His Lordship in Council hopes that Government may shortly be enabled to comply with your Lordship's recommendation, regarding the erection of churches at Berhampore, Dinapore, Agra, and Nusseerabad. Arrangements had been made for the construction of churches at Dinapore and Agra, which circumstances have since rendered it expedient to suspend.

6. No time will be lost in providing a small quantity of suitable books for the use of the Europeans at Monghyr and Buxar, as suggested by your Lordship.

7. In addition to the communication conveyed to your Lordship in my letter of the 17th March, relative to the new duties imposed upon district chaplains, any further observations in this address appear to be unnecessary. Your Lordship's concurrence in the proposed measure being so unqualified, you will, of course, consider yourself at liberty to instruct any district chaplain to extend his professional labours in the manner alluded to, to stations contiguous to his own, without reference to Government. Your Lordship's report of the conduct of the chaplains in the interior is extremely satisfactory.



Appendix (P.)

(26.)—ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bengal* Government,
dated 25 August 1825.

(26.) Letter from
Bengal,
25 Aug. 1825.

IN continuation of our despatch dated the 9th June last, relative to the augmentation of the clerical establishment at this presidency, we have the honour to transmit to your honourable Court the enclosed copy of a letter under date the 23d of June last, from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, together with the memorial referred to in it.

(27.)—LETTER from the Bishop of *Calcutta* to the Governor-general in Council,
dated *Bombay*, June 23, 1825.

(27.) Letter from
the Bishop of
Calcutta to the
Bengal Govern-
ment, 23 June
1825.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordship in Council, a petition which I have just received, with the request that your Lordship will be pleased to forward the same to the honourable Court of Directors, with so much of your Lordship's powerful recommendation as you may think it worthy of. It is signed by about 300 of the honourable Company's civil and military servants in the Mofussil stations of the presidency of Fort William, as well as no inconsiderable number of the officers of His Majesty's regiments serving in that presidency.

The petitioners acknowledge with gratitude the munificent attention which the honourable Company have already exhibited towards their spiritual wants, in the recent augmentation of the number of chaplains; but they solicit a yet further supply, to make up the deficiencies which death and sickness must continually occasion in the establishment, and to enable your Lordship in Council to assign a clergyman to each considerable station.

As this is a subject on which I have recently had the honour to address your Lordship, I will not trespass on your Lordship's time by any observations of my own, except it be to assure you that the petition arose from no suggestions of mine; but has its origin, to the best of my knowledge and belief, exclusively in the feelings and wants of the highly respectable individuals whose names are subscribed to it.

It is indeed with a degree of pleasure that I transmit this document to your Lordship in Council, both as it vindicates me from all suspicion of having exaggerated or misrepresented the necessities and desires of the honourable Company's servants in the Mofussil, and because I recognize with feelings of sincere respect and gratitude (in the measures already taken by your Lordship's Government, and the obliging answer which my own application has received) a parental anxiety to meet, so far as circumstances allow, the prayer of the petitioners, and to provide in the most effectual and least questionable manner, for the efficiency and respectability of the Christian church in India.

I am happy to observe that the recent arrivals from Europe have already enabled your Lordship in Council to add, in some degree, to the small number of chaplains whose services at the date of the petition were available; but it is, unfortunately, but too evident that the supply has as yet been by no means equal to the wants of the European Christians within the bounds of the presidency.

I have, &c.

Bombay, June 23, 1825.

(signed) *Reginald Calcutta*.

(28.)—PETITION to the Court of Directors of the *East India* Company,
dated August 25, 1824.

(28.) Petition to
the Court of
Directors,
25 Aug. 1824.

Honourable Sirs,

WE, the undersigned European inhabitants of that portion of British India which is subject to the presidency of Fort William, deem it incumbent on us to submit to your honourable Court the urgent necessity that appears to us to exist for a considerable increase of the ecclesiastical establishment.

2. We desire to acknowledge with gratitude the late resolution of your honourable Court to augment the number of chaplains at this presidency to 31; but of that number 16 only are actually present. Indeed the establishment can never, for obvious reasons, be complete; and if complete, would on its present scale be scarcely sufficient to supply the religious wants of the European community, divided as that community is into small stations, at considerable distances from each other, and scattered over a surface of country extending in one direction from Neemuch to Chittagong, and in another from Nepal to Nagpore, and comprising no less than 300,000 square miles.

3. With the exception of a few of the principal of those stations, the European inhabitants dispersed throughout that vast extent of country, are for the most part denied those offices of religion common to all other Christian people. Many come out to India before their minds are sufficiently matured to resist the influence of native licentiousness, and they are left exposed to it, unchecked by those restraints which are imposed by the presence of religious establishments and the prevalence of religious example. In some places not a single English clergyman can be found to perform any of the ordinances of our church, not even the rite of baptism, and the Christian is left even in the last expiring struggle deprived of that support which only religion can administer.



4. In former times the residence of Europeans in India was comparatively short, and if during that period they were cut off from the opportunity of attending public worship, they returned before much of life had elapsed, to the enjoyment of that blessing in their native country; but now nine-tenths of those who come out can have little hope to return; and from the causes we have stated, many of them must be necessitated to go down to the grave without the possibility of profiting by those means which the institutions of our country hold forth to all;—those means which experience proves to be alone made effectual for rescuing men from that moral and mental deterioration to which the seducing effect of heathen example, the propensities of ungoverned youth, and the long disuse of religious observances have reduced them.

5. But it is not to Europeans alone that the ill effects of the absence of Christian ordinances extend. The natives of all classes, who, as is well known, are strongly attached to religious institutions, are by no means more favourably disposed towards us for paying so little attention to public worship. Education, in all its branches, is making rapid progress among them, but without a corresponding diffusion of religious principle, the extension of knowledge is by no means without its dangers.

6. The necessary consequence of that intellectual improvement which has already taken place, must be the overthrow of the Hindoo system, the tenets of which are incompatible with the first principles of reason and science. This effect is even now in steady though silent operation. It becomes then a question of no light importance, whether on the breaking up of his prejudices the Hindoo shall have no alternative but the adoption of Mahomedanism, or whether the opportunity shall be permitted to such as may desire it, of attaching themselves to our national church. But for this purpose every effort must be made to establish, in the first instance, our own religion amongst ourselves. It will be difficult even when the Native has lost all confidence in his own tenets, to dispose him to the adoption of ours, while he perceives little traces of Christianity as a national institution, and little reluctance on our part to act openly and habitually in direct opposition to its declared precepts.

7. Under these impressions we earnestly solicit the honourable Court to strengthen the ecclesiastical establishment of this presidency so as to admit of the appointment of a chaplain at every station where the number of Christian inhabitants may, in the opinion of the Governor-general in Council, be sufficient to require it; and that arrangements be made for the erection of suitable places of public worship at all such stations.

8. We will only further add, that in submitting this Memorial our object is to see generally established here those Christian observances and religious restraints which are the happy distinctions of our native country. Many of us have passed the best part of our lives in your service, suffering the privations which we have attempted to describe; and we are convinced that the remedy proposed, by its effect on the principles and practice of all classes of your servants, will confer a lasting benefit on the country, and secure upon the firmest basis the interests of Government.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(29.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal Government*,
dated 5th April 1826.

2. We have taken into consideration your despatch in this department, dated the 9th of June last, conveying a representation which the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has made of the inadequacy of the number of chaplains upon your establishment.

3. The number already fixed is 31, (of whom 11 are “junior chaplains,”) which provides for 27 stations, as per margin, and allows for four casualties and cases of absence.

4. The stations not provided for in that number, and for which the Bishop wishes provision to be made, are,—Chittagong, a separate chaplain, instead of being dependent upon the chaplain of Dacca; Monghyr; Dinapore, a separate chaplain, instead of being dependent upon the chaplain of Patna; Chunar; Lucknow; Meerut, a second chaplain, as at Cawnpore; Neemuch, a separate chaplain, instead of being dependent upon the chaplain of Nusseerabad; Saugor.

5. Being desirous as far as possible adequately to provide for the spiritual wants of our servants, and considering that with regard to most of the stations the Bishop has advanced ample arguments to show the necessity of an augmentation, we have resolved to add six chaplains to your ecclesiastical establishment.

6. This will augment the total establishment to 37 (of whom 13 are to be “junior chaplains”), which number we trust and expect will be found fully sufficient, the more especially as two of the stations till lately provided with chaplains of your establishment, viz., Mhow and Nagpore, are now supplied, the former from Bombay and the latter from Madras.

7. We have already added a chaplain to the Bombay establishment to meet the supply of Mhow, and it is our intention to add one to the Madras establishment for the supply of Nagpore.

8. The emoluments of the chaplains whom we may appoint under this arrangement will be regulated by our orders affecting the salaries of “junior chaplains,” dated the 20th of March 1822 and 21st of January 1824.

Presidency	-	-	8
including Domestic Chaplain.			
Cawnpore	-	-	2
Berhampore	-	-	1
Meerut	-	-	1
Futtyghur	-	-	1
Dinapore and Patna	-	-	1
Agra	-	-	1
Benares	-	-	1
Dacca and Chittagong	-	-	1
Ghazepore	-	-	1
Nagpore	-	-	1
Cuttack	-	-	1
Nerbuddah	-	-	1
Howrah	-	-	1
Allahabad	-	-	1
Mhow and Nusseerabad	-	-	1
Kurnaul	-	-	1
Bareilly	-	-	1
Calpee	-	-	1

27



Appendix (P.)

(30.) Letter to
Bengal,
22 Nov. 1826.

(30.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal Government*,
dated 22d November 1826.

2. WE have lately directed our attention to the regulations under which chaplains are permitted to retire from the service; and from an anxious desire to promote the respectability and comfort of that class of our servants, we have resolved that the retiring pay of chaplains, after a service of eighteen years, including three years furlough, be augmented from 292*l.* per annum, the pay of major, to 365*l.* per annum, the pay of lieutenant-colonel; and that in cases of bad health, certified in conformity with the existing regulations, chaplains shall be allowed to retire after ten years actual service, upon 200*l.* 15*s.*, the half-pay of lieutenant-colonel, instead of 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, the half-pay of major; and upon the production of similar certificates, after seven years actual service, upon 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, the half-pay of major, instead of 127*l.* 15*s.*, the half-pay of captain.

3. We have further to acquaint you that we have determined to abolish the designation of junior chaplains, and we desire that the chaplains be hereafter distinguished only by the title applicable to the stations at which they are placed, such as chaplains at the Presidency, and district chaplains.

(31.) Letter to
Bengal,
17 Oct. 1827.

(31.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal Government*,
dated October 17, 1827.

11. WE take this opportunity of reiterating our often repeated observation, that we are unwilling to expend the public money on unnecessary ornament, and that in all public buildings, and churches among the rest, architectural ornament is with us a secondary consideration to suitable convenience or accommodation and economy.

52. We trust that it will very rarely occur that chaplains belonging to your establishment in India are unattached to any station or church. In such cases, however, and for the short period of their continuance, we approve of your resolution fixing the chaplains' allowances at S^a R^s 574. 11. 5. per month.

(32.) Letter to
Bengal,
14 Oct. 1829.

Letter from Bengal,
March 21, 1827, paras.
19 & 26 to 43, also
8 to 12, and 14 to 20,
of Letter of 28 Feb.
1828.

(32.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal Government*,
dated 14th October 1829.

5. WE desire that you take care not to allow chaplains to be unnecessarily absent from the establishment to which they belong; the number which we have fixed for each being only adequate to the supply of the respective stations.

8. From the documents referred to in these paragraphs, and from your consultations to September 1828 inclusive, we have prepared the Table, No. 1,* from which it appears that the

* TABLE, No. 1.

	NAME or STATION of EDIFICE.	Amount of Outlay.		Per Month.	
		Occasional Outlay.			
		S ^a	R ^s		
1	Old or Mission Church - -	6,000	- -	—	* Exclusive of commission at 10 per cent. to the officer superintending the finishing of the interior and the fittings up, R ^s 2,210.
2	St. James - - - -	4,680	5 2 ³ / ₄	—	
3	St. Peter's - - - -	* 11,370	6 6	173 - -	
4	Houma - - - -	500	- -	113 4 -	
5	Dum Dum - - - -	8,038	- 7	218 - -	
6	Cawnpore - S ^a R ^s 287 - -	274	10 -	- - -	- - Exclusive of an allowance of 50 rupees per annum for oil.
7	Ghazee-pore and 25,385 13 5 ¹ / ₂	24,291	1 2	61 - -	
	Dinapore - - 29,913 5 4 ¹ / ₂	28,000	- -	—	† The sum originally authorized to be expended amounted to R ^s 49,837. 1. 3 ³ / ₄ .
8	Saugor - - - -	† 2,319	7 -	—	
9	Dacca - - - -	7,882	4 9	34 - -	‡ Congregation apparently over-rated at 500 persons.
10	Meerut - - 1,816 5 -	1,737	15 9	—	
11	Futtyghur - - 1,053 4 4	1,007	13 7	—	§ Congregation about 150 or 200 persons.
12	Agra† - - 21,931 6 11 ³ / ₄	20,989	1 9	—	
13	Allahabad - - 1,416 - -	1,354	15 -	62 - -	Congregation about 30 persons.
14	Benares or Secrole - -	9,601	9 7	—	
15	Room in General Hospital -	6,425	11 4 ¹ / ₂	—	
16	Cuttack - - - -	5,000	- -	14 - -	
17	Chunar§ - - - -	- - -	- -	343 - -	
18	Goruckpore - - - -	- - -	- -	40 - -	
19	Berhampore - - - -	- - -	- -	120 - -	
20	Nussecrabad - 63 12 6	61	- 6	—	
21	Chinsurah - - - -	2,281	8 1	—	
22	Bareilly - - - -	—	- -	—	
23	Kurnaul - - - -	68	6 8	132 - -	
24	Ncemuch - 151 7 -	144	14 6	—	
25	St. John's Cathedral - -	- - -	- -	60 - -	
Total Expense - - S ^a R ^s		1,42,028	15 - 4	1,370 4 -	

the total expense for buildings and repairs in this department from the 31st August 1826 to the 4th September 1828, is S^a R^s 1,42,028, and of the additions to establishments sanctioned within the same period, S^a R^s 1,370. 4. per mensem. We find in one or two instances, a statement of the numbers of the congregation, we desire that a similar statement may be furnished in every instance.

9. With respect to the details of these disbursements, we can form no judgment of their propriety or economy in the majority of cases.

28. The aggregate expenses of this department were S^a R^s 3,57,111 in 1824-25, S^a R^s 4,39,614 in 1825-26, and S^a R^s 4,14,516. 9. 4. in 1826-27. It is so far satisfactory, that the expenses of the third of these years are somewhat less than those of the second; but the expenses of both are considerably above those of the first.

29. The Table, No. 2,* which we have drawn from the books of establishments, although it does not in later years, when compared with the statements referred to in the preceding paragraph, exhibit the whole expenses of the department, sufficiently indicates their magnitude and progressive increase.

30. We notice among the disbursements for the year 1825-26, a charge of 6,909 rupees for the salary of a surgeon to the Lord Bishop.

31. We desire to be informed by what authority this unusual expense was incurred.

41. As we authorized you to provide the Bishop with a house at an expense not exceeding R^s 600 per mensem, which was to include allowance for repairs and all expenses whatever, and as you informed us that you had done so, we are surprised to find ourselves liable to an additional charge on that account.

(33.)—LETTER from the Lord Bishop of *Calcutta* to the Secretary to Government, dated *Calcutta*, May 18th, 1830.

Sir,

In reference to your public letter of the date of March 30th, 1830, I have now the honour to enclose a return †, &c. as required by the honourable Court of Directors, which I beg may be submitted to the right honourable the Governor-general in Council.

I cannot forward this document without availing myself of the opportunity the occasion affords, of inviting the attention of his Lordship in Council to the actual state of the ecclesiastical establishments, as respects the number of the chaplains. Of 36 allowed by the honourable Court for this presidency, only 24 are now in India, and of these one is under inhibition. The necessary consequence of this deficient provision is that several very important stations are altogether deprived of the benefit of clerical ministration.

With respect to that increasing body of Europeans, which under the wise protection of the Government is rapidly diffusing itself throughout the presidency, I trust that some general measure will, at no distant period, be adopted for placing within their reach the means of religious instruction and sound and useful education. I request that you will have the goodness to convey to the Supreme Government the expression of my earnest desire to aid in the advancement of any measure by which this important object may be secured. The right honourable the Governor-general in Council may command my best services in furtherance of any plan it may be deemed expedient to pursue for the accomplishment of a design so interesting and important.

I have, &c. &c.
(signed) *J. M. Calcutta.*

(33.) Letter from the Bishop of *Calcutta* to the Secretary to Government, 18 May 1830.
† See Appendix, N^o 77.

* TABLE, No. 2.

Y E A R.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Contingent Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
	Per Month.	Per Month.	Per Month.	Per Annum.
1815 - - - - -	11,626 13 6	248 - -	11,874 13 6	1,42,498 2 -
1816 - - - - -	20,339 3 6	556 - -	20,895 3 6	2,50,742 10 -
1817 - - - - -	22,178 5 -	388 - -	22,566 5 -	2,70,795 12 -
1818 - - - - -	22,838 2 11	459 - -	23,297 2 11	2,79,566 3 -
1819 - - - - -	22,729 15 4	922 - -	23,651 15 4	2,83,823 8 -
1820 - - - - -	22,463 5 4	857 - -	23,320 5 4	2,79,844 - -
1821 - - - - -	21,378 12 3	1,721 - -	23,099 12 3	2,77,197 3 -
1822 - - - - -	22,446 3 7	1,117 - -	23,563 3 7	2,82,758 11 -
1823 - - - - -	19,963 14 10	1,205 - -	21,168 14 10	2,54,027 2 -
1824 - - - - -	24,971 14 6	3,152 - -	28,123 14 6	3,37,486 14 -
1825 - - - - -	26,962 10 5	1,798 - -	28,760 10 5	3,45,127 13 -
1826 - - - - -	29,675 7 2	1,395 - -	31,070 7 2	3,72,845 6 -
1827 - - - - -	30,999 12 7	2,379 - -	33,378 12 7	4,00,545 7 -



Letter from 7 July 1829.
Sicca Rupees 1,000 per mensem (the amount fixed by Court) and camp equipage, designed to the Bishop on his visitation of the churches of the archdeaconry of Calcutta. Sicca Rupees 400 per mensem fixed salary, and 6 Rupees per diem, travelling charges, allowed to an assistant surgeon nominated to attend the Bishop during his visitation.
* 400 Rupees.
R^s. 6 per day } 180
30 days }
580 per men.

(34.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 6th October 1830.

THE allowance of 1,000 rupees per mensem, with camp equipage and the proper establishment for its care and removal, is in conformity with our orders, and of course receives our sanction. The allowance for an assistant surgeon (about 580 rupees* per mensem) is an additional expense, which we do not think it necessary to incur, as the Bishop on his visitation, proceeding from station to station, can never be far from medical advice, and in the event of his being indisposed, a surgeon from one station could attend his Lordship to the next. By the terms of the Act of Parliament, 4 Geo. 4, c. 71, sec. 5, you were not justified in granting that or any addition without our previous sanction.

(35.)—ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 4th May 1831.

(35.) Letter to *Bengal*, 4 May 1831.

IN consequence of a reference which has been made to us by the Government of Bombay, we think it right to desire that the allowances of chaplains, whether of the English or the Scotch church, absent within the limits of the charter, including the Cape of Good Hope, be subject to deductions in the same proportion as those of our civil servants; and that a chaplain officiating for an absentee receive the allowances stopped under this order when the stoppage does not exceed 200 rupees a month; but in all cases where the deductions exceed that sum, we direct the surplus to be credited to the account of civil charges.

(36.)—ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 15th June 1831.

Letter from, dated 23 Nov. 1830.
† See App. O. 3.

You will have observed by our despatch to you in the public department, of February last †, paragraphs 18 to 21, that we have fixed the allowances of the chaplains of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca at 9,600 rupees per annum each.

Mr. Jones will have the benefit of that arrangement; but we must decline to grant him any salary in excess of that amount.

(37.)—ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 20th July 1831.

(37.) Letter to *Bengal*, 20 July 1831.

THE practice of periodical visitations by district chaplains is, we think, judicious, being calculated to make the services of our ecclesiastical functionaries more extensively useful than they would otherwise be. But whilst, for this reason, we sanction the grant of an extra allowance to each chaplain for the period of such visits, we are of opinion that 360 rupees per mensem, the amount paid by you, is excessive, and we desire that it be immediately reduced to 200 rupees per mensem, which we think amply sufficient.

We are, &c.

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

(38.)—ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government (No. 1.), dated 1st February 1832.

Letter from 3 Aug. 1830.
Paras. 14, 65, 66, and Letter, 7 June 1831.

Pay	-	60
Gratuity	-	24
Tentage	-	50
Full Rations	-	120
Salary	-	165
Rup. per men.	-	410

WE think satisfactory reasons have been assigned for the appointment of an assistant-surgeon to attend the Bishop of Calcutta during his episcopal visitations, and we authorize you to grant to the individual who may from time to time be selected for that duty, the allowances usually drawn by assistant-surgeons in charge of a battalion of native infantry when in the field, as stated in the margin.

We are, &c. &c.

(39.)—LETTER from the *Calcutta* Civil Finance Committee to the Governor-general in Council at *Bengal*, dated 30th April 1830.

(39.) Letter from *Calcutta* Civil Finance Committee to Governor-general, 30 April 1830.

My Lord,

1. WE propose in this address to bring the ecclesiastical establishments to the notice of your Lordship in Council. In our letter of the 3d December we pointed out that the expense on that account, which in 1813-14 amounted to R^s 1,22,391 had risen in 1823-24 to R^s 6,57,563, and in 1827-28 to R^s 8,86,992. We apprehend that, unless checked, it has not yet by any means attained its full limits, as we are aware that, in the opinion of those authorities who may be considered most competent to form a correct judgment, the establishment is still inadequate to the performance of the duties with which it is charged. In this view of the matter, and especially in the present state of financial difficulty, it may deserve serious consideration on what principles the ecclesiastical establishment of India ought to be constituted and its extent determined.

2. In the first place, we believe that there is a general concurrence of sentiment that the constitution assigned to it by the last Charter Act ought not to be disturbed. Except on grounds



grounds of expense, the control of a Bishop for India and an archdeacon for each of the three presidencies must be admitted to be every way advantageous. Those grounds will, however, under present circumstances, be probably deemed sufficient to preclude the scheme of dividing India into more than one diocese from being entertained. The establishment will still stand on a footing of high respectability, being constituted on principles similar to a diocese in England. Such an arrangement for the discipline and government of the ecclesiastical establishment unavoidably raises the public charge much above its former amount, but the advantage of the change in securing increased efficiency and respectability, will we presume, as above intimated, be recognized as amply justifying the increased expense.

3. We have stated, however, that we apprehend that the increase of expense, unless checked, has not yet attained its full limits, and being of opinion that it may be checked without any sacrifice of the principles on which the establishment should rest, we proceed to submit the suggestions that have occurred to us with the view of fixing a limit to the charge, and in some degree reducing it. We conceive that it would be out of all reason to regard our Indian empire as a portion of Christendom for the spiritual wants of every part of which it is incumbent on the ruling authority to provide a regularly ordained priesthood, even supposing the British Government to admit such an obligation in possessions wherein Christianity is the prevailing religion: there is no district in which a few Christians do not reside, and in some the native Christians are numerous; but it has never, we believe, been thought reasonable that the native Christian community should fall under the pastoral care of the Government establishment of chaplains, who have rarely, if ever, undertaken the charge or qualified themselves for doing so, by a knowledge of native languages. It comes then to be merely a question of degree, for what number of Christians in the public service the Government are to supply a clergyman of the Established Church. In the decision of this question the respectability of the church establishment is no wise concerned; constituted as the establishment is, its respectability would be as great, although its usefulness would not be equally extensive, whether it were confined to the three presidencies or were spread from Cape Comorin to Thibet; we feel ourselves, therefore, to be entitled to treat this as a question over which the present state of the public finances, and the great increase of expense already incurred, ought properly to exercise predominant influence.

4. Under the view of the subject just taken, we beg leave to express our opinion that every reasonable demand upon the Government would be satisfied by its maintaining such an establishment of clergymen of the church of England as would suffice for the following purposes:

- First.* Public worship ought of course to be celebrated without interruption at the several churches of the three presidencies, which are supported by Government; and the other ordinances of religion performed as required by those who attend them.
- Secondly.* At each station at which one or more European regiments are ordinarily quartered, such provision should be made for the spiritual wants of the soldiers and other European servants of the Government as may obviate the risk of their being deprived of public worship and religious advice and consolation for a lengthened period.
- Thirdly.* All the other stations at which there may be two or more public establishments under the authority of European officers should be visited by one of the established clergymen at least once in each year; and in the intervals of such visitations all European Government officers should have the opportunity of obtaining the services of a clergyman for the celebration of the rites of marriage or baptism at a moderate expense.

5. We conceive that the ecclesiastical establishment, if calculated to provide for the above objects, would stand on the highest scale to which in the present circumstances of India it ought to be allowed to rise; and in coming to this conclusion, we have carefully adverted to the several representations which have led to the successive additions made to the number of the Company's clerical servants.

6. We consider this to be the utmost scale of establishment which could be required, and we do not deem it essential that this scale should invariably be maintained. There are now so many missionaries in India (some of them ordained as ministers of the Established Church), that it is easy at many stations to supply the want of a regular chaplain; and referring to the interesting report in which the late Bishop Heber detailed the result of his tour through the provinces subordinate to this presidency, dated the 5th April 1825, we observe that that lamented prelate speaks in the strongest terms of the character and usefulness of the class of clergymen to whom we allude; and he obviously was of opinion that of Monghyr, Chunar and some other stations the spiritual charge might be very advantageously entrusted to them. His remarks indeed have reference immediately to missionaries of the church of England; but it may be presumed that, if the occasion had required it, he would not have failed to give them a wider scope; and although the measure of employing missionaries may not be desirable, except from motives of economy, and by some persons may be thought not free from objection; yet it is an argument in its favour that a large proportion of the Christians for whom the Government have to provide pastoral aid, are Presbyterians, or dissenters, or Roman Catholics, or persons who, though belonging to the church of England, would have no objection to join in worship and communion with any body equally professing the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. We propose accordingly that pecuniary provision should be made for the occasional employment of such number of missionaries as the limitation of the fixed establishment may render it desirable to employ.



PUBLIC.

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

7. We conceive that it forms no part of the obligation of Government, to maintain a clerical establishment for the purpose of giving exclusive sway to the church of England, but merely for that of providing for the spiritual wants of the civil and military servants of the state and of their families, so that in our view, the presence of respectable missionaries at a place, instead of being an argument (as it may sometimes have been used) for the appointment of a clergyman of the Established Church to the station, ought to weigh against the measure, where not otherwise indispensable.

8. By the principle which we should wish to have laid down, there would be effected some reduction of the expense actually incurred for district chaplains; but our main object is to put a stop to its progressive increase, and we would add moreover, to raise the comparative respectability and usefulness of the established clergy, by restricting them to those stations where there is most scope for their influence. On this last point, indeed, our persuasion is, that the established clergy would gain by being restricted to the Presidencies, and not more than two or three of the principal stations in the interior of the country; but other considerations discourage us from carrying our recommendation to that extent.

Presidencies.	Number of Chaplains.	Aggregate Salaries.
		Rs.
Bengal -	8	61,680
Madras -	4	26,700
Bombay -	2	16,800
Total -	14	105,180

9. We enclose a comparative statement of the number of chaplains now employed, and the number to which we think they might be limited. This modification of the ecclesiastical establishment would effect a reduction of 14 chaplains, and a reduction of expense after an allowance is made for the occasional employment of missionaries, to the extent of Rs 1,05,180 per annum.

10. We do not imagine that it can be necessary or proper for us to enter into a detailed explanation of the mode in which the visits of the clergy to their several subordinate stations should be regulated. But it may be right to explain, that our schedule is framed on the supposition that those chaplains who are stationed at places where there is no European regiment, will be engaged in visitations during the largest part of the fair season, and that all may accomplish what the late Bishop Heber appears to have contemplated in constituting district cures.

11. We have already recommended, in our letter of the 3d December 1829, that a vacancy which has occurred in the establishment of Scotch chaplains at Madras should not be filled up; and we take this opportunity of suggesting for consideration, whether it might not be advisable that the Scotch establishment should be entirely withdrawn. It has generally proved at best a sort of surplusage; as owing to intermarriages and other bonds of connection with the church of England, there are few natives of Scotland in India who belong exclusively to the Scottish communion. It is only at the Presidencies that they have the opportunity of attending public worship according to the forms of the established church of their native country, and from the limited number of Scotch chaplains, the performance of service even at the Presidencies must be liable to occasional interruption. Finally, as under the constitution of the church of Scotland, no ecclesiastical control can be exercised in this country over Scotch chaplains, they must in fact stand as free from control as the other chaplains were before the appointment of a bishop, and even more so, for the authority of the church courts at home must be nugatory. The personal character of the clergymen is therefore the sole security for the correct discharge of the duties of their sacred office, a security, which, to their great credit, has hitherto proved sufficient. Under these considerations, we do not regard the church of Scotland as fitted for colonization in India, and are of opinion that it

Presidencies.	Number of Chaplains.	Aggregate Salaries.
		Rs.
Bengal -	2	22,413
Madras -	2	19,635
Bombay -	2	20,370
Total -	6	62,418

would forfeit none of the respect to which it is eminently entitled, by relinquishing this field of usefulness to the established church of the sister country. We therefore recommend, that it should be proposed to the Court of Directors, not to fill up vacancies as they occur in the Scotch establishment, and to give the immediate option to all present incumbents to retire upon the usual pension, as if they had served the full period of 15 years. Should this suggestion be adopted, there will result a further saving of Rs 62,418, making an aggregate reduction of charge to the extent of Rs 1,67,598.

12. We have to add, that the Scotch churches of Madras and Bombay are the property of Government, and might be applied to the use of congregations of members of the church of England.

13. In conclusion, we would submit as a question which may be deemed worthy of the consideration of the home authorities, how far it might be practicable to provide for the retirement of chaplains by means of church patronage in England, more economically for the Government and advantageously for the individuals, than by the system of pensions now established.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *D. Hill.*

Holt Mackenzie.

John Bar.



ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT of the THREE PRESIDENCIES, according to the Scale authorized by the Honourable COURT of DIRECTORS.

BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
The Lord Bishop, Archdeacon, and 37 Chaplains, Of whom 29 are now present, and 8 absent on furlough, &c. &c.	Archdeacon, and 23 Chaplains, Of whom 19 are now present, and 4 absent on furlough, &c. &c.	Archdeacon, and 14 Chaplains, Of whom 11 are now present, and 3 absent on furlough, &c. &c.

SCALE of ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED by the CIVIL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
Presidency : The Lord Bishop. Archdeacon. 1 Chaplain to the Lord Bishop. 5 - ditto of the Presidency. 1 - ditto at Barrackpore. 1 - ditto at Dum Dum. Subordinate Stations : 1 Chaplain at Berhampore. 1 - ditto at Dacca. 1 - ditto at Bhaugulpore. 1 - ditto at Dinapore. 1 - ditto at Ghazee-pore. 1 - ditto at Benares. 1 - ditto at Allahabad. 2 - ditto at Cawnpore. 1 - ditto at Furruckabad, or Bareilly. 1 - ditto at Agra. 2 - ditto at Meerut. 1 - ditto for Mulwa and Raj- pootana. 1 - ditto at Saugor. 23 Chaplains. 6 { ditto allowed for furlough and contingencies. 29 Total number of Chaplains. Number at present 37 Chaplains. Ditto proposed 29 - ditto. Proposed reduction 8 - ditto. Each receiving R ^s 8,610 per annum - - - R ^s 68,880 Deduct, allowance to Mis- sionaries, 6 receiving each R ^s 1,200 per annum 7,200 61,680 Add Scotch Kirk— Senior Minister R ^s 12,931 Junior - ditto - 9,482 22,413 TOTAL saving, R ^s 84,093	Presidency : Archdeacon. 1 senior Chaplain. 1 junior - ditto. 1 Chaplain. 1 - ditto at Fort St. George. 1 - ditto at Black Town. 1 - ditto at St. Thomas's Mount and Poonamallee. Subordinate Stations : 1 Chaplain at Bangalore. 1 - ditto at Trichinopoly. 1 - ditto at Bellary. 1 - ditto at Masulipatam. 1 - ditto for Cannore and Mangalore. 1 - ditto at Nagpore. 1 - ditto for Vizigapatam and Ganjam. 1 - ditto for Nellore, Arcot, and Cuddalore. 1 - ditto for the Neilgherries, Tellicherry, and Calicut. 15 Chaplains. 4 { - ditto allowed for fur- lough and contingencies. 19 Total number of Chaplains. Number at present 23 Chaplains. Ditto proposed 19 - ditto. Proposed reduction 4 Each receiving R ^s 7,875 per annum - - - R ^s 31,500 Deduct allowance to Mis- sionaries, 4 receiving } 4,800 each R ^s 1,200 per annum } 26,700 Add Scotch Kirk— Senior Minister - 11,760 Junior - ditto - 7,875 19,635 TOTAL saving, R ^s 46,335	Presidency : Archdeacon. 1 senior Chaplain. 1 junior ditto. 1 Chaplain for Colabah, Tan- nah and the Harbour of Bombay. Subordinate Stations : 2 Chaplains for Poonah and Kirkee. 1 - ditto for Surat, Broach, and Baroda. 1 - ditto for Deesa, Ahmed- nugger, and Kaira. 1 - ditto for Belgaum, Danwar and the Southern Concar. 1 - ditto for Rajcote and Cutch. 1 - ditto for Ahmednugger and Mulligaum in Can- deish. 10 Chaplains. 2 { allowed for furlough and contingencies. 12 Total number of Chaplains. Number at present 14 Chaplains. Ditto proposed 12 - ditto. Proposed reduction 2 - ditto. Receiving per annum - - R ^s 19,200 Deduct allowance to Mis- sionaries, 2 receiving } 2,400 each R ^s 1,200 per annum } 16,800 Add Scotch Kirk— Senior Minister - 11,760 Junior - ditto - 8,610 20,370 TOTAL saving, R ^s 37,170

L
PUBLIC.

Appendix (P.)

40.) Letter to the
Bishop of Calcutta,
18 May 1830.

(40.)—LETTER from the *Bengal Government* to the Bishop of *Calcutta*,
dated the 18th May 1830.

My Lord,

WE do ourselves the honour of submitting, for your Lordship's perusal, the accompanying copy of a letter to our address, from the committee appointed to investigate the finances of British India, proposing reductions in the ecclesiastical establishments of the three presidencies, showing a saving of R^s 1,67,590 which would result therefrom, together with copy of its subjoined scale, of the establishment authorized by the Court of Directors, and that proposed by the committee.

We need hardly inform your Lordship of the indispensable necessity which exists for introducing arrangements of economy into every department. The financial difficulties of the state are indeed at the present period of so urgent and pressing a nature, that retrenchment of expenditure is a paramount duty, and one which we deem ourselves imperatively obliged to perform, whenever it may appear practicable, consistently with the preservation of all that may be requisite to ensure efficiency in the different departments of public service.

Assured of your Lordship's cordial disposition to concur with us in this and every other measure of public advantage, we should esteem it an obligation if your Lordship would favour us with such observations as a perusal of the accompanying report may suggest, and we may venture to assure your Lordship, that those suggestions will receive both from ourselves and from the authorities at home, every consideration which is due, no less to the importance of the subject than to the dignity of the station which you occupy.

Fort William, }
18th May 1830. }

We have, &c.
(signed) *W. C. Bentinck.*
W. B. Bayley.
C. T. Metcalfe.

(41.)—LETTER from the Lord Bishop of *Calcutta* to the Governor-general in Council
of *Bengal*, dated 16th June 1830.

(41.) Letter from
the Bishop of
Calcutta,
16 June 1830.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter to my address, bearing date Fort William, May 18th, 1830, under the signature of your Lordship, together with those of two members of the Supreme Council.

It gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity of offering to your Lordship in Council the expression of my best thanks for this communication, and for the obliging assurance that I am considered by your Lordship in Council to entertain a cordial disposition to concur in every measure of public advantage.

The observations I shall have to offer on the report transmitted for my perusal, are of such a nature that they will not easily admit of conciseness in statement; the vast importance of the subject, however, and the peculiarly interesting conjuncture of circumstances under which my opinion is called for, must plead my excuse, if I appear to press unduly on the attention of your Lordship in Council. In discussing the several points which a careful perusal of the committee's communication forces on the attention, I feel persuaded that I shall but meet the wishes of your Lordship in Council, by stating explicitly what my views are, and the grounds upon which I conceive them to rest. As I shall not fail to intimate my concurrence with the committee on all those points in which I can honestly concur, so I shall not withhold the declaration of my dissent, in reference to those much more numerous points upon which the conclusions they have adopted are at variance with what I conceive ought to be the principle of any arrangement to be proposed for the ecclesiastical establishment in India.

My objections to the plan laid down (for I lament to say the remarks I have to offer will assume the form of objections) are these:

1st. That it will not accomplish the objects proposed, (viz. a reduction and limitation of expenditure) without more than a commensurate diminution of the desired efficiency.

2d. That if adopted, it would prove in its operation altogether unmanageable; on the one side embarrassing the Government, by placing it in a new and false position with respect to its native subjects; on the other defying every thing like efficient superintendence and control on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities.

3d. That the principle upon which, as a foundation, the whole measure avowedly stands, is one that cannot be maintained without contravening all sound theories of legislation, and all the dictates of experience, and breaking through an original and fundamental regulation of the East India Company's government.

I feel deeply the responsibility that must attach to the obligation of sustaining by argument assertions like these, but I am much encouraged by the certainty that the views I am prepared to urge are identical with those maintained by a large class of persons at home, who by numbers, weight of character, knowledge of affairs, and station, must be regarded as forming a very influential portion of the community.

1st. That the plan laid down will not accomplish its objects.

On that part of the proposed reduction which affects the ministers of the Scottish church, I abstain from offering to your Lordship in Council any opinion further than to observe that the measure will be very unacceptable at home to a large body of Christians, who will not lightly abandon what they are warranted to consider their just claims; and that here in India, where the want is so severely felt of individuals of character, who can command leisure to superintend the various benevolent institutions, the removal of two functionaries from each

Presidency



Presidency, so peculiarly fitted for the duty, must be felt as a great inconvenience. These I am aware are not the highest grounds upon which this specific reduction may and will be opposed; I advert to them only, because they come within my personal experience.

The proposed retrenchment of the provision for the church establishment will, as a measure of economy, be found in a certain degree illusory, as the estimated saving results from a comparison with the *authorized* and not with the *actual* expenditure in this department. The real strength of the establishment in Bengal will appear from the annexed list, which falls short by five names of the number assumed to be allowed. (41.) Letter from the Bishop of Calcutta, 16 June 1830.

But the objections to the arrangement proposed go further than this; I would entreat your Lordship in Council to consider that it is the purpose of the committee to fix the number of chaplains absolutely, without reference to the changes which may hereafter occur in the several presidencies, or the wants which may require to be provided for. Surely it is one of the greatest practical errors in legislation, to endeavour to meet by a fixed rule an unascertained contingency. I am not anxious to press an immediate extension of the church establishment in either presidency, but I would respectfully submit to your Lordship in Council that the principle upon which any arrangement can permanently be effected must be an expansive principle, capable of adjusting itself to the wants of the community as their wants arise.

The 2d position I undertook to maintain was, "that the plan, if adopted, would prove in its operation altogether unmanageable."

It is proposed, if I understand this clause of the committee's recommendation aright, that the Government shall avail itself at discretion of the services of such individuals as may from time to time be found in India under the character of missionaries. To such persons it is advised that recourse should be had, when inconvenience is felt in consequence of the inadequacy of the means provided for the performance of ministerial duties at the several stations. It is not necessary to enter at large upon the objections which, as the members of the committee anticipate, might be raised against this recommendation; I will observe only that by it the Government would be embarrassed at once with all the difficulties of the missionary question; they would become identified with all that is doing or attempted for this object, so soon as they had given a public charge to individuals having no ostensible existence in India, except as engaged in the conversion of the Heathen, and of whose competency in an ecclesiastical sense of the term to exercise the functions referred to them the Government could have no knowledge, and as their appointment must have been made in the first instance without reference to the authority of Government, and derived from sources of which there would be no cognizance, the strange anomaly would not unfrequently occur that Government might be supporting an individual after he had been separated from or disowned by the only authority which gave him even the shadow of a claim to exercise these functions, for which he is to receive a salary. These observations must be understood to apply to that class of missionaries to whom reference is made by the committee, as not being in communion with the Church of England. But in respect to all missionaries, both of our own and other churches, it may be further observed, that no one who wishes well to their cause could refrain from feeling strong objection to a measure which, if extensively acted upon, could not fail to divert the minds of many of those useful and devoted men from that singleness of purpose which should be, and I rejoice to say often is, the characteristic of their peculiar calling.

Some remarks seem to be called for by certain expressions in this clause of the committee's letter, respecting the *sway* exercised by the church in India, and the mode of increasing and securing the respectability of its clergy. For myself and my brethren, I would disclaim all desire that the Established Church should possess or exercise any sway, except for the maintenance of public order, nor can I form an idea of respectability attaching to the clergy apart from the consideration of their general and acknowledged usefulness.

In proceeding to speak to the points of the 3d head of objection, I would take leave to submit to your Lordship in Council, that the principle so broadly stated by the committee, viz. "That it is not incumbent upon the ruling authorities in British India to make provision for the spiritual wants of their Christian subjects," appears to be at variance with every received theory of government: a wise system of rule will always be a system of discipline rather than of punishment, but there can be no discipline without sound morals, no sound morals without the sanction of religion. I need not surely add, that to a Government calling itself Christian, there is but one religion which can be regarded as affording a sure foundation for the edifice of civil polity, that which claims, and which beyond all gainsaying may be proved to possess, divine authority. I say this without the least fear of being misunderstood as though I would desire to narrow the limits of the most extended toleration.

The Government of India has hitherto wisely refrained from any direct interference with the religious prejudices of the natives. But though precluded from giving positive aid to the cause of the truth, it cannot be altogether indifferent to the progress that truth has effected; yet surely it must be something more than indifference which would deny to Christians a participation in those advantages so largely enjoyed by Hindoos and Mussulmans. A very different view was taken of this matter by the earlier framers of the Indian establishments; they held it an indispensable duty to make provision for the religious wants of *all* their native dependents; and it is clear that they intended this provision to be commensurate with the extent of their authority and influence. From this principle the Indian Government has never swerved; the application of it may have been modified from time to time in reference to existing circumstances, but as a principle it has never been controverted. If, therefore, it must now be abandoned, the burthen of proof will be on those who would urge considerations of a very questionable economy against deductions of the most



I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

comprehensive theory, and the uniform tenor of experience. If these reasonings are sound, they lead to a conclusion nothing short of this, that the *Christian* Government of India must make adequate provision for the *Christian* instruction of its *Christian* subjects.

I hope I shall not be considered to go beyond the limits of that propriety it is my anxious wish to maintain, if I proceed to submit in a separate letter to your Lordship in Council an outline of a plan by which provision might be made for the ecclesiastical establishment of this presidency, with due regard both to economy in its endowment and efficiency in its operation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. M. Calcutta.

Rev. William Eales,	Rev. Robert Ewing,	} Now actually in Bengal.
- Thomas Robertson,	- T. Proctor,	
- Henry Fisher,	- J. J. Tucker,	
- Will. Palmer,	- A. Macpherson,	
- H. Parish,	- D. Garrow,	
- G. W. Crawford,	- A. Hammond,	
- R. Arnold,	- J. D. Wintle,	
- W. Parish,	- R. Prickett,	
- H. R. Shepherd,	- W. O. Ruspine,	
- H. S. Fisher,	- John Bell,	
- J. C. Proby,	- Thomas Dealtry,	
- T. N. Stevens,	- ——— Everest,	
- James Whiting,	-	
- J. R. Henderson	- - Returned to Europe, with permission to resign.	
- J. Irving - - - -	} Absent on furlough.	
- W. Burkett - - - -		
- J. Young - - - -	} Absent on sick certificate.	
- F. Goode - - - -		
- C. Wimberley - - - -		
- J. Jackson - - - -		

The Bishop's chaplain, Mr. Carter, is borne on the Madras establishment.

(42.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the Governor-general in Council of Bengal, to the Court of Directors, dated 16th February 1831.

Cons. 28 Sept.
1830.

3. ON the proceedings of the date cited in the margin, your honourable Court will find recorded a letter from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the papers which accompanied it, containing the outline of an arrangement for the church establishment of India referred to in his letter of the 16th June 1830, a copy of which was forwarded to Mr. Secretary Auber, with the letter from the Financial Department of the 29th June following.

(43.)—LETTER from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Governor-general in Council, dated 26th September 1830.

(43.) Letter from
the Bishop of
Calcutta,
26 Sept. 1830.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to submit for the consideration of your Lordship in Council the outlines of an arrangement for the Church Establishment in India referred to in my letter of June 16.

I have endeavoured to observe conciseness in drawing up the statements, but I trust the several provisions will be found to be laid down distinctly, and that they will be considered as combining the two great objects of economy and efficiency. My own conviction is strong, that if these measures, or something closely allied to them in principle, be adopted, the Supreme Government will obtain from the clergy services more important and more extensively useful than any which have hitherto been experienced, and this at a cost not exceeding the sum now allowed by the honourable Court of Directors for the salaries of the ecclesiastical department.

I have abstained from offering any detailed plan for Madras and Bombay, but I have no reason to suppose that any essential difference will be found to exist which would render a similar provision inapplicable.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) J. M. Calcutta.

Chowringhee, September 26th, 1830.

1.—SKETCH of a PLAN for the Ecclesiastical Government of *British India*, and of certain Colonial Possessions of the Crown of *Great Britain*.

BRITISH India to be divided into two dioceses; Calcutta and Madras.

The diocese of Calcutta to comprise the presidency of Bengal and its dependencies, viz. the settlements on the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, Prince of Wales' Island, Malacca, &c.

The diocese of Madras, the two presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

The



The diocese of Calcutta to be divided into two archdeaconries, Calcutta and Agra. The archdeaconry of Agra to extend from the extreme north of the British possessions to Allahabad inclusive, and from the western limits of the presidency to the River Goggree; all the rest of the diocese to be considered as appertaining to the archdeaconry of Calcutta.

The diocese of Madras to retain the two archdeaconries of Madras and Bombay as they stand at present.

For the establishment and number of chaplains in the diocese of Calcutta, see Sketch No. 2.

The colonial possessions of the Crown as here enumerated, viz., The Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of France, Ceylon, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and the detached settlements established, or which may hereafter be established, on the coast of New Holland, to be placed under the joint superintendence and authority of the two Indian bishops in matters purely ecclesiastical; who shall be empowered to perform all the functions attaching to the office of a bishop within the several colonies above-mentioned, the civil governors retaining and continuing to exercise all the powers and privileges conferred upon them by their letters patent.

Each colony to be visited once in three years, at least, by one or other of the bishops; the time and manner of holding the visitation being arranged between the prelates themselves in concert with the respective colonial governments.

The Bishop of Calcutta to receive from the Indian Government 4,000*l.* sterling by the year paid in full as salary:

Sicca rupees 500 per mensem for house rent, and an extra allowance of S^a R^s 1,000 per mensem while actually engaged on visitation, but the time employed in such visitation never to exceed four months in one year.

The amount of salary and allowances for the Bishop of Madras to be determined hereafter.

Each Bishop to receive 1,000*l.* sterling per annum from the King, with an allowance from the territorial revenues of each colony visited, sufficient to cover his passage money and travelling expenses actually on visitation.

The salary of the archdeacons to be fixed at S^a R^s 1,200 per mensem, with S^a R 300 for house rent.

All salaries to be paid in full according to the plan now pursued in respect to the judicial appointments.

Appendix (P.)

(43.) Letter from
the Bishop of
Calcutta,
26 Sept. 1830.

2.—SKETCH of a PLAN for the Appointment and Maintenance of Chaplains in the Presidency of Bengal.

1. TWENTY-ONE principal chaplains to be allowed for the presidency of Bengal, with as many assistant chaplains as circumstances may require.

2. The principal chaplains to receive S^a R^s 700 per mensem, with the exception of the five chaplains holding appointments in Calcutta, whose monthly salary and allowances shall be as stated in the schedule subjoined. The assistant chaplains to receive S^a R^s 400 per mensem.

3. In case of the death of a chaplain while actually engaged in the duties of his station or absent on sick leave, a sum equal to a half-year's salary shall be payable to his legal representatives over and above what may be due to him at the time of his death. This regulation to include the archdeacons also. See Stat. 6, Geo. 4, c. 85, sec. 5.

4. The principal chaplains to discharge the functions now assigned to district chaplains; the assistants to be engaged in aid of the due performance of ministerial duties under special circumstances of local or temporary necessity. Of such necessity the chief ecclesiastical authority shall be the judge, but his instructions shall not be authoritative until they have received the sanction of the Governor-general in Council.

5. A principal chaplain travelling in the discharge of his stated duties shall receive the allowances of a major; an assistant, that of a captain.

6. The mode of nomination to be hereafter determined on; it being understood that assistant chaplains who have served three years shall not be precluded under certain circumstances from obtaining appointments as principal.

SCHEDULE of Salaries and Allowances of the Chaplains in Calcutta.

Senior Presidency Chaplain, Salary per annum, S ^a R ^s 11,400; House Rent, S ^a R ^s 3,600.	
Junior ditto - - - ditto -	11,400; ditto 3,600.
Old Church Chaplain - - - ditto -	9,600; ditto 2,400.
St. James - - - ditto -	9,600; ditto 2,400.
Fort William - - - ditto -	9,600; ditto none.

3.—SKETCH of a PLAN for the formation of an Ecclesiastical Board for the Management of the Secular Concerns of the Church in India.

1. THE Board to consist of the chief justice, the bishop, the archdeacon, and four members to be named by Government, and removable at pleasure.

2. A secretary to be appointed by Government, and to be a permanent officer.

3. All stated salaries, all allowances, permanent or occasional, all expenditure for the erection, repair or enlargement of churches, all salaries to church officers and expenditure included under the head of establishment, to be assigned, authorized and defrayed by this Board.

I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (P)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

4. The Board to lay before the Governor-general in Council, at least a month before the expiration of each quarter, an estimate of the probable amount of expenditure under the several heads of appropriation for the quarter next ensuing; and if approved, a credit to be granted on their account to the extent of the estimate with the public treasury. A statement of the accounts, in the form of a balance sheet, to be transmitted to the civil auditor within one week after the close of each quarter.

4.—SKETCH of a PLAN to provide the Means of Retirement for Chaplains.

1. THAT S^a R^s 100 per mensem shall be received from the stipend of each principal chaplain, and S^a R^s 50 per mensem from that of each assistant, and paid on his account into the bank of Bengal; interest to be allowed thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and the accruing interest to be added to the principal at the close of each year.

2. If an individual, after five years' service, determines to resign his appointment, and his resignation is accepted and approved, he may claim the whole amount of the fund thus reserved for his benefit; or in case of urgent need arising from his own sickness or that of his wife or child, he may at any time claim such portion of it as the case requires.

3. The sum standing on account of a chaplain in the bank of Bengal may, upon his suggestion, be converted into a Government annuity for his own life or that of his wife, at the rate to be determined by the tables published on the authority of the Government at home.

Memorandum.—The chaplains to be relieved from the necessity of becoming subscribers to the Bengal military fund, but to be allowed the privilege of doing so if they desire it. The retiring pension and allowances, in case of sickness, to continue on the present footing. The surplus accruing on account of chaplains who have not completed five years' service to be formed into a compassionate fund.

The following Table will exhibit an approximate statement of the progressive increase of the reserved fund.

At the end of 5 years, about S ^a R ^s 8,000			
Ditto	7	„	about 9,500
Ditto	10	„	about 14,000
Ditto	15	„	about 24,000
Ditto	18	„	about 30,000
Ditto	20	„	nearly 36,500

(44.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government,
dated 11th January 1809.(44.) Letter to
Madras,
11 Jan. 1809.

153. It is obvious to remark that, according to the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, in his letter of 19 November 1807, chapels should be erected (upon the same cheap plan as that at Masulipatam) at all permanent military stations to which a chaplain is attached, and where no convenient place exists for the celebration of public worship.

(45.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government,
dated 26th April 1809.(45.) Letter to
Madras,
26 April 1809.

Para. 3. In the letter from this department of the 5th June 1805, we communicated our directions respecting the establishment of chaplains at your presidency and its subordinate stations.

4. We have since had under our serious consideration, the letter from your late senior chaplain (Dr. Kerr) of the 23d July 1807. In that letter the number of chaplains fixed by our orders above-mentioned is represented as inadequate to the performance of the clerical duties at the several stations for European troops, and at places where Europeans of other descriptions, in any considerable number, reside, and the necessity of an augmentation to the establishment of chaplains is pointed out. The want of churches or other places for religious worship is also mentioned.

5. Your military letter of the 14th December 1807, paras. 49 to 52, and the letter from the Commander-in-chief of the 19th November preceding, therein referred to, have likewise attracted our attention to both these points. General Macdowall has expressed himself in the following terms:

“In making the above remark on the indifference which is manifested on the adoration of the Supreme Being, I must add in justice to the military character, that it chiefly proceeds from a want of places (and at several stations, of clergymen) exclusively appropriated for divine service, and I trust I shall be excused, if I suggest the propriety of having convenient chapels of moderate price, constructed in all situations within the Company's territories where European troops are likely to be quartered: whatever may be urged to the contrary, I am convinced that such an improvement, independent of the obvious advantages, would render the British character more respected by the natives, and be attended by no evil consequences.”

6. As in our letter of the 11th January last, in the public department, para. 153, we have authorized the erection of chapels at all permanent military stations to which a chaplain is attached, it is here only necessary to consider the representations above noticed, of the inadequate number of your present clerical establishment.

7. In fixing the establishment in June 1805, we certainly acted with that regard to economy so indispensably necessary in the existing state of our finances, for it did not escape our observation that one chaplain only was allowed for the Northern Circars, notwithstanding the great extent of those provinces, and that no provision was made for the Baramahl district,
nor



nor for that part of the Carnatic lying between Fort St. George and the Northern Circars. We may here further remark, that one chaplain only was allowed for the districts to the southward of Arcot, and that no clerical appointment was made for the Coimbatore province.

8. It is by no means our intention to depart from the just principles of economy still so urgently required, but under the impression made on us by the remarks of the late Dr. Kerr on the deficiency of the present establishment of chaplains, and those of General Macdowall (in which the Governor and Council have concurred) upon the same point, it is impossible for us, consistently with that regard to the interests of religion, which we feel as an indispensable obligation imposed on us, not to adopt the measures necessary for the performance of religious worship throughout the territories subject to the British Government in their present extended state, and for removing the alleged causes for the indifference to the adoration of the Supreme Being, which are represented as chiefly proceeding from the very limited number of clergymen and the want of places exclusively appropriated to divine service.

9. We therefore now proceed to examine the representations of the late Dr. Kerr upon the deficiency of the present clerical establishment.

10. The number of chaplains considered necessary by the late Dr. Kerr was 16, and the following was the proposed distribution of that number:

Civil chaplains at the presidency to officiate in a church to be built on Choultry Plain	2
Military chaplain at the presidency to officiate in St. Mary's Church, where the whole garrison might then assemble, instead of only 100 men as at present	1
For the Black Town	1
For St. Thomas's Mount and Poonamallee as at present	1
For Vellore and Arcot, to reside at the latter place as at present	1
For Seringapatam, Trichinopoly, Ceded Districts, Cannanore, Masulipatam and Vizagapatam, one each	6
For the Cadet Company	1
For Hyderabad, Mangalore, and Bangalore, one each	3
Total	16

11. In order to provide for the occasional absence from ill health, or by their proceeding to Europe on furlough, of any of the above, it was further suggested by Dr. Kerr, that four additional chaplains should be appointed, who might be employed at Negapatam, Tanjore, Quilon, Madura, and other places, until their services were required at larger garrisons or cantonments.

12. The establishment directed in our letter of the 5th June 1805 was nine; you have since nominated a chaplain to St. Thomas's and Poonamallee, which has been approved by us in the letter of the 9th April 1806; the number proposed by Dr. Kerr exceeds therefore by six that which has hitherto received our sanction. The stations for this additional number are,

The Presidency	1
The Black Town	1
Cuddalore, for the Cadets	1
Vizagapatam	1
Hydrabad	1
Bangalore	1
Total	6

Cannanore and Mangalore answering to Malabar and Canara in the establishment directed by us, the excess (6) is exclusive of the four additional chaplains for Negapatam, &c. &c. mentioned by Dr. Kerr.

13. The appointment of a clergyman to the chapel in the Black Town in 1806 appears to have been a temporary measure, but from the circumstances of situation, we are induced to authorize a separate establishment for the clerical duties of that place.

14. The extent of the Circars and the number of Europeans usually resident in those districts, appear to require an additional chaplain, whose residence may be either at Vizagapatam, as proposed by Dr. Kerr, or at some place more to the northward.

15. Hyderabad was not formerly considered a station for European troops, with the exception of the small corps of artillery attached to the subsidiary force composed otherwise of natives. Occasionally, however, we observe a regiment of European infantry has been added to the force there; but, unless it is intended as a fixed station for Europeans, there appears no necessity for nominating a chaplain to Hyderabad.

16. At Bangalore, or in its vicinity, two European regiments are stationed, which renders the appointment of a chaplain there evidently necessary, more particularly as it is at a considerable distance from Seringapatam, the nearest station to which a chaplain is attached by our orders of June 1805.

17. It is stated, in a letter from Dr. Kerr, that there is an excellent church at Negapatam, and that it is the residence of a considerable number of Europeans, but that there is no clergyman at the place.

18. With regard to the appointment of a chaplain to the New Town at Cuddalore, where the cadet institution is fixed, and from which circumstance alone such an appointment seems necessary, we have for some time past had under our consideration the expediency of discontinuing that establishment, on account of the repeated instances of misconduct in the cadets that you have lately brought to our notice.

19. Rejecting, therefore, from the present view of the subject, the appointment of chaplains at Hyderabad and Cuddalore, for the reasons above given, the difference between the establishment directed by us and that proposed by the late Dr. Kerr is four, exclusive how-



Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

ever of the four additional chaplains for Negapatam, &c. &c. But from the foregoing observation regarding Negapatam, we think the appointment of a chaplain to that place would be highly expedient.

20. Having thus made such observations as have occurred upon the various suggestions contained in the letter of the late Dr. Kerr, relative to the augmentation of the clerical establishment, and having maturely deliberated on the whole that has been brought before us in that letter, and in the letter from the Commander-in-chief of the 19th November 1807, we have no hesitation in declaring it to be our decided opinion that an increase in the number of chaplains at present constituting the clerical establishment of your presidency and its dependencies, is absolutely required, and we shall proceed, without further delay than what may be occasioned by the selection of clergymen of irreproachable character, to make such appointments as will augment the establishment to 15.

21. It is not, however, without reluctance that we sanction this or any other measure that may add to our expenses in India, already so burthensome, and nothing short of a conviction of its absolute necessity would have induced us to agree to augment the clerical establishment. The salaries to the chaplains at the additional stations must be confined to the lowest scale contained in our letter of 5th June 1805, viz. 2,250 pagodas per annum.

22. Although in that letter an improvement was made in the emoluments to the clergy under your present government, and it has been admitted by the late Dr. Kerr that the allowances to chaplains are respectable, we are aware that they have not the advantages enjoyed in the other lines of the service, of rising progressively to various improving stations and emoluments; the limits, both of their preferment and income, are upon a moderate scale, the highest salary now allowed to a chaplain, 3,500 pagodas, being much below the allowances annexed to other branches of the service; and from the augmentation in numbers now to be made, the attainment of even this proportionably moderate income is placed at a greater distance. We cannot, however, consent to any present addition to the allowances to the chaplains from the rigid economy which our financial difficulties call upon us to practise everywhere.

(46.)—EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER to the *Madras* Government,
dated 3d November 1815.

Letter from
Madras,
5 March 1813,
pages 165-166.

Para. 125. FINDING, on a reference to the letter of your senior chaplain, mentioned in this paragraph, that he proposed an increase in the number of chaplains employed under your presidency, we have been led into a review of your ecclesiastical establishment, upon which we communicated our instructions to you in our public letter of 26th April 1809, according to the circumstances of that time; and we shall now state the sentiments which have resulted from the inquiry suggested by the reference before us.

126. Dr. Kerr, in his letter to your Government of the 23d July 1807, stated that 16 chaplains were then necessary for the adequate performance of religious duties at your presidency. He also stated, that there were four other places, besides those then occupied, at which chaplains might be properly stationed, namely, Negapatam, Tanjore, Quilon, and Madura, which would have increased the number of

Stations for chaplains to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
And with the allowance for casualties of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Would have made the total number required for the establishment									<u>22</u>

127. On considerations of economy, however, and for other reasons which were stated in our public letter of the 26th April 1809, we limited the number of stations to 15; viz.

Presidency. (Military 1, Civil 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Black Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Thomas' Mount and Poonamallee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vellore, Arcot, and Wallahjahbad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Seringapatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cannamore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Masulipatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vizagapatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ceded Districts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trichinopoly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Negapatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>15</u>
To which is to be added an allowance for casualties of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Altogether	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>18</u>

By your senior chaplain's letter of 26th February 1813, it appears, that there were then actually doing duty, under your presidency, chaplains only

And to supply casualties arising from sickness, furlough, &c. he allowed

Making the total number to supply only 12 stations

128. By the last returns which we have received from your presidency, it appears, that there were chaplains at the following stations, not enumerated in our orders of 26th April 1809, namely, Secunderabad, Jaulnah, and Poonamallee, for in our orders Poonamallee was united



united with St. Thomas's Mount, but by your returns it appears, that there were separate chaplains stationed at each of those places.

129. It also appears that the chaplain allowed by us for Mangalore is now stationed at Quilon.

130. Admitting, as we are inclined to do, the necessity of stationing one chaplain at Poonamallee, one at Secunderabad, and one at Jaulnah, the number of stations for chaplains will be, as allowed by our orders of 26th April 1809 - 15

And for new stations - 3

We also are of opinion, that with reference to the distance of the three places, Vellore, Arcot and Wallahjhabad from each other, two chaplains will be necessary to perform the duties of those places, for which one only was allowed by our orders of April 1809, this will make a further addition of - 1

And the number of stations to be permanently occupied by chaplains will be - 19

To which must be added an allowance for casualties and absentees of one-fifth, or say only - 3

Which will increase the total number of chaplains on your establishment to - 22

131. Although we are extremely unwilling, in the present state of our finances, to increase any of our establishments, yet, being convinced of the necessity there is for making due provision for the performance of divine worship, and the other sacred ordinances of our religion, at the several posts and stations above enumerated, we shall take measures, as proper persons shall present themselves for our choice, to increase the number of chaplains at your presidency, from the present scale of 18 to 22, a number which we trust will be found to be sufficient to insure the due performance of religious duties at all stations where any considerable community of Europeans or native Christians are collected, after making some allowance for such deficiencies as sickness or other causes will generally produce.

(47.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 22d October 1817.

29. We consider the suggestion of the Bishop for giving to churches in India a more distinct and appropriate character, by attaching to such as require it a cupola for containing a bell, and encompassing the churches with a fence, to be entitled to mature consideration; and if the measure his Lordship has proposed can be accomplished at a reasonable expense, it appears to us desirable.

(47.) Letter to
Madras,
22 Oct. 1817.

(48.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Madras* Government, dated 6th July 1821.

39. With the design that we should recommend to your honourable Court to increase the number of chaplains on this establishment, the Bishop brought to our notice that, owing to the smallness of the number of those actually serving under this presidency, there were some considerable stations without a clergyman; and we avail ourselves of the present opportunity to request the attention of your honourable Court to his Lordship's suggestions.

(48.) Letter from
Madras,
6 July 1821.

(49.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 6th January 1824.

4. The regular performance of divine service at all the clerical stations in India, is a point to which we attach great importance, and we are of opinion that particular care should be taken to guard against any suspension of it at the Presidency, where the necessity for its uninterrupted discharge is most urgent.

5. It is under this conviction that two chaplains are authorized for the presidency church. Whenever, through sickness or other cause, one of those chaplains is unavoidably absent, we expect that the other will cheerfully undertake and duly perform the whole duty.

(49.) Letter to
Madras,
6 Jan. 1824.

(50.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 4th February 1824.

2. In our despatch in this department, dated the 10th April 1822, we fixed the salary of the junior minister of the church of Scotland at your presidency at R^s 583. 5. 4. per month.

3. In consequence of representations transmitted to us by the Governments of Fort William and Bombay, we have been led to revise the salaries of the junior ministers of the church of Scotland at those presidencies. We have, therefore, done the same in respect to Madras, and we authorize you to grant to the junior minister of the Scotch church at your presidency such an augmentation of salary as you may deem absolutely necessary to provide him a respectable and comfortable maintenance; taking care that in the aggregate it do not exceed 654. 4. Madras rupees per month, that being the salary under ordinary circumstances, of your military chaplains.

(50.) Letter to
Madras,
4 Feb. 1824.



I.
PUBLIC.

(51.) Letter to
Madras,
28 July 1824.

(51.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government,
dated 28th July 1824.

33. WE approve the injunction which you issued in 1818, that no place of Christian worship should hereafter be erected without the permission of Government previously obtained.

(52.) Letter to
Madras,
5 April 1826.

(52.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government,
dated 5th April 1826.

2. WE have to acquaint you, that in consequence of Nagpore being now supplied with a chaplain from Madras, instead of as formerly from Bengal, we have determined to add one chaplain to your ecclesiastical establishment.

(53.) Letter to
Madras,
3 Sept. 1828.

(53.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government,
dated 3d September 1828.

2. BEING of opinion that the salaries of the Presidency chaplains of the churches both of England and Scotland upon your establishment should be of equal amount with those enjoyed by the Presidency chaplains of Bombay, we direct that the salary of your senior Presidency chaplain be increased from one thousand and twenty (1,020) to twelve hundred (1,200) rupees per month, and that the salary of your junior Presidency chaplain, and of the senior chaplain of the church of Scotland, be respectively increased from eight hundred and seventy-five (875) to nine hundred and eighty (980) rupees per month.

Secretary's Letter,
dated 18 May 1830.

(54.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government,
dated 22d December 1830.

Para. 1. THE Act of 3 Geo. 3, c. 155, sect. 49, fixed the salary of the archdeacon of your presidency at 2,000*l.* per annum at an exchange of 8*s.* the pagoda; but subsequently to the passing of that Act, the pagoda has been withdrawn from circulation, and gold and silver rupees substituted as the money of account, by proclamation of your Government, under date 7th January 1818. We nevertheless consider that the archdeacon is entitled to be paid the bullion equivalent for the gold comprised in 5,000 star pagodas, calculating, however, the weight of the pagoda at 42 grains, as fixed by the mint regulations of your Government of 22d December 1807, instead of 42 grains 20 carats, as computed by Mr. Robinson. We therefore direct that you issue to the Rev. Mr. Robinson and his successors the monthly salary of Madras R^s 1,590. 14. 6. or Madras R^s 19,090. 14. per annum.

Letter from
16 June 1814.

Military Depart-
ment.

(55.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bombay* Government,
dated 8th April 1816.

7. THESE paras. after stating that from the absence of two of your chaplains on furlough there remained only two for the performance of clerical duties, refer us to what you had before written in your letters of the 21st December 1813, (para. 75) and 16 April 1814, (para. 100) on the inadequacy of your ecclesiastical establishment. You will have found by our letters of the 22d July 1814 and 19 May 1815, that we had made some additions to the number of your chaplains; but in consequence of the several representations now noticed, we have taken this subject into our further consideration. In the first of the above-mentioned letters you have remarked that Broach, Baroda, Kaira, Seroor, and Colaba are without Protestant religious aid, by which you appear to indicate your opinion that clergymen should be stationed at each of those places.

8. We find by your returns that the European forces are stationed principally at Bombay, Surat, Seroor, and Kaira. One of the European regiments appointed to the garrison at Bombay being generally in barracks at Colaba, religious duties may be performed to that regiment by the garrison chaplain, some allowance being made him for the necessary expense of conveyance there. There is probably an European population at Broach. The European diplomatic residency is stationed at Baroda.

9. From the information before us, we think the following places may require chaplains to be stationed at them:

Bombay, civil	-	-	-	1	Surat	-	-	-	1
Baroda	-	-	-	1	Kaira	-	-	-	1
For the Garrison	-	-	-	1	Broach	-	-	-	1
Seroor	-	-	-	1					7

And, to allow for furloughs, which it is indispensable to provide for, an addition of two, making the permanent establishment nine; and we shall take the necessary measures for completing the establishment.

(56.) Letter to
Bombay,
9 April 1823.

(56.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government,
dated 9th April 1823.

2. WE have taken into consideration that part of your despatch dated the 14th August last, in which you have brought under our notice the state of the ecclesiastical establishment at your presidency.

3. In our despatch in the public department, dated the 8th April 1816, paras. 7 to 9, we communicated to you our determination to fix the number of chaplains upon your establishment at nine.

4. Since



4. Since that arrangement was made, you have derived a large accession of territory, which has rendered necessary a considerable addition to the number of our civil and military servants.

5. We are satisfied therefore that an increase of the number of chaplains is also necessary; and having referred to the number of civil and military stations subordinate to your presidency, we have determined, in compliance with your recommendation, that the number of chaplains shall in future be twelve, being an addition of three to the present establishment.

6. We direct that the allowances of the chaplains to be appointed by us under this arrangement, be restricted to R^s 518½ per month. They will of course succeed in due order of seniority to the incomes of the other chaplains, according to the regulations now in force.

7. We have not thought it expedient to issue any directions with respect to the distribution of chaplains, being of opinion that our object of providing efficiently for the due performance of divine worship within the territory subject to your government will be most effectually accomplished by leaving the distribution to your discretion.

8. You will therefore, in concert with the archdeacon, revise the establishment upon the receipt of this despatch, and inform us of the stations at which you may determine to fix the several chaplains.

(57.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay* Government, dated 24th September 1823, Reply to 9th April 1823.

4. WE have the honour to inform your honourable Court that we propose at present to dispose of the chaplains on this establishment in the following manner; although, for the reasons urged by the venerable the archdeacon, in his letter of the 10th of September, to which we beg to refer, we have not as yet fixed any thing definitely on the subject: (57.) Letter from *Bombay*, 24 Sept. 1823.

Saint Thomas's Church	- 2	Kaira with Ahmedabad	- 1
Colabah	- 1	Baroda	- 1
Matoonga with Tannah	- 1	Southern Concan	- 1
Poona with Sattara	- 2	Cutch	- 1
Surat with Broach	- 1	Candeish	- 1

5. We beg to draw your honourable Court's attention to the representation of the archdeacon in regard to the rate at which the allowances of the new chaplains have been fixed, and to his suggestion for a progressive increase of the salaries of the chaplains generally on this establishment; and we take the liberty of recommending, if it be considered too much to expect an increase to the former allowances, that the salaries of the new chaplains may at least be made equal to those enjoyed by the old.

(58.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 21st January 1824.

2. IN your despatch in this department, dated the 31 May of 1823, para. 5, you urged upon our attention the recommendation for an augmentation of the number of chaplains upon your establishment, which was contained in your despatch dated the 14th of August 1822, paras. 12 and 13. Letter from 31 May 1823. Para. 5.

3. You will have been informed by our despatch dated the 9th April 1823, that in compliance with your recommendation, we had resolved to augment the number of chaplains from nine to twelve, that being the number which you deemed necessary for the due performance of divine worship within the limits of your presidency; and we have now to acquaint you that in order to provide for cases of furlough, we have determined to add one more chaplain, making the total number of chaplains upon the *Bombay* establishment 13.

4. In the 6th para. of our despatch, dated the 9th April 1823, we directed that the salary of the three junior chaplains should be restricted to 518½ rupees a month.

5. Upon reconsideration, we are of opinion that the income of the chaplains should in fact depend upon the stations to which they may be appointed, inasmuch as the duties are more laborious and the expenses greater in some stations than in others.

6. We therefore authorize the grant of an additional allowance not exceeding 100 rupees per month, in all cases of the appointment of either of the junior chaplains to stations in which you may be of opinion that increase of income is absolutely necessary for a respectable and comfortable maintenance.

7. In this arrangement you will include the additional chaplain, which, as you are already apprized, it is our intention to appoint.

8. We have had under consideration the memorial of the Rev. Joseph Laurie, junior minister of the church of Scotland at your presidency, praying an increase of salary.

9. The salary of Mr. Laurie was fixed at 518½ rupees per month, by our despatch, dated the 10th April 1822, para. 3; and he has now represented the inadequacy of that allowance for the support of himself and family.

10. Upon this application, we observed that it is our wish that the junior minister of the church of Scotland should be placed on as respectable a footing as the junior English chaplains; and it was with this view that the salaries fixed by us were the same in both cases.

11. Therefore, and as we have thought it necessary to revise the orders regarding the junior chaplains of the church of England, we have come to a similar resolution regarding the salary of the junior minister of the Scotch church, and accordingly authorize you to grant to him, from the date of the receipt of this despatch, such increase of income, not exceeding 100 rupees a month, as you may deem absolutely necessary to provide for a respectable and comfortable maintenance.



I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (P.)

(59.) Letter from
Bombay,
22 May 1824.

Gen. Cons. 1824.
31 March, folio.

(59.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay* Government,
dated 22d May 1824.

2. In our despatch of the 14th August 1822, we had the honour of informing your honourable Court that we had allowed the archdeacon the expenses incidental to his spiritual tour throughout the archdeaconry of Bombay in one instance, but that we had resolved not to sanction any allowance on that account in future on the ground of the practice at the other presidencies.

3. We have now received a further letter from Dr. Barnes, representing the general propriety of such visits, the importance of which is greatly increased in this country from the circumstance of the clergy being scattered through an extensive territory, without the means of being brought together, and from the greater part of the stations being at present newly formed, and soliciting the usual deputation allowance made to civil servants being granted to him while proceeding on visitations, or that a specific allowance of (2,500) two thousand and five hundred rupees be assigned to him for every year in which any visitation may be made by him.

4. We entirely concur in the reasonableness of the application, but under our former proceedings, and in the absence of any intimation of the wishes of your honourable Court, we have felt ourselves under the necessity of declining to comply with it, we beg leave, however, strongly to recommend to your honourable Court that an allowance may be made to the archdeacon to meet the expenses of his spiritual tours, according to either of the scales suggested, which we consider moderate; should your honourable Court be pleased to accede to the recommendation, we trust that you will allow Dr. Barnes the benefit of it with reference to the tours he has performed.

(60.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government,
dated 16th June 1824.

Letter from
14 Aug. 1822.
Paras. 7 to 10.

23. THE 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, sec. 50, of which you have long been in possession, and to which reference was made in our public despatch of 6th June 1814, para. 3, is decisive on the subject brought before us in these paragraphs; and after you had ascertained that no allowances are made on similar occasions to the archdeacons at Calcutta and Madras, you did perfectly right in apprizing Dr. Barnes that you could not authorize the expense of any future journey to be defrayed by Government.

(61.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay* Government,
dated 1st November 1824.

Letter to dated
21 Jan. 1824.

Gen. Cons.
1824, 16 June.

5. We beg to refer your honourable Court to the 11th and 12th paragraphs of this despatch, in which we have submitted the archdeacon's recommendation for a further increase of the chaplains' allowances, and of their number on this establishment.

11. We have the honour to lay before your honourable Court a letter from the venerable the archdeacon of this presidency, renewing the recommendation laid before you in a former despatch, for fixing a graduated scale of improved salaries for the chaplains, suggesting that the salary of the chaplain of Colaba, should be rupees (800) eight hundred per month, and pointing out that the complement of chaplains to provide fully for all the stations and for absentees, should not be less than fifteen.

12. Your honourable Court will observe, that upon the question of adding to the present number of chaplains, we have required the opinion of the archdeacon on the necessity of a second chaplain at Poona, not considering it absolutely requisite, unless when the establishment of chaplains may be complete, and all present for duty.

(62.)—LETTER from the Venerable Archdeacon *Barnes* to *J. Parish*, Esq. Secretary to
the *Bombay* Government, dated 2d June 1824.

Sir,

(62.) Letter from
Archdeacon
Barnes,
2 June 1824.

I DESIRE to acknowledge my obligations to the honourable the Governor in Council for your communication of the directions of the honourable Court, relative to the additional chaplains and their salaries.

2. By a reference to my letter of 10th September 1823, the honourable Board will perceive that, on the grounds there mentioned, I conceive the present salaries of the chaplains not to be in proportion with the salaries and emoluments of the other servants of the honourable Company, and that considering the necessary expenses of an university education in England, the time of life at which a candidate can be admitted into orders and appointed to India, the exclusion from any increase in the salary until a chaplain succeeds to either the senior or junior chaplaincies at St. Thomas's church, and the great and acknowledged diminution in the exchange of the rupee, I respectfully, yet earnestly, recommended to the Governor in Council a graduated scale of improved salaries for the chaplains; by which each on his arrival would have 8,000 rupees per annum for five years, 10,000 from five to eight years, 12,000 after that standing, and 14,400 to be enjoyed by the two chaplains of the Presidency church. This proposal, the honourable the Governor in Council has, I am informed, been pleased to recommend to the Court of Directors; and I cannot but hope that the honourable Court will feel inclined to adopt and sanction so reasonable a measure in order to secure a respectable and well educated clergy. In the meantime, however, I most fully agree with the honourable Board, that the addition of 100 rupees per month to the junior chaplain is absolutely



absolutely necessary to the respectable and comfortable maintenance of a clergyman at every station.

3. And here, as the Honourable Court have themselves pointed out the propriety of larger salary at some stations, I would bring to the notice of the honourable the Governor in Council the peculiar and strong claims of the chaplaincy of Colaba in this respect. Colaba may with justice be said to be a large military station, comprizing not only an European regiment, but the depôt of all the King's regiments on this establishment, and an increasing body of respectable Protestant inhabitants. The clergyman has no advantage whatever beyond his salary, while the necessary expenses of living there are acknowledged to be greater than at any out station, and the article of house rent alone must exceed, for a family, 100 rupees per month. The honourable Board is aware that the salary at present of the senior chaplain at the Presidency is 1,200 rupees per month, exclusive of other emoluments; that of the garrison chaplain 980, and the others 666. I would therefore put it to the consideration of the honourable the Governor in Council, whether the salary of the chaplain of Colaba, under the circumstances I have stated, should not be made up for the future to (800) eight hundred rupees per month.

4. I observe with much satisfaction the increase which the honourable Court have been pleased to make in the number of chaplains for this archdeaconry, and it is a great gratification to me that the Court approve of appointing additional chaplains, in order to supply the vacancies that may be occasioned by furlough or death. I would, however, solicit the favour of the honourable the Governor in Council to notice to the Court of Directors, that twelve large stations have been already fixed on for the residence of clergymen, besides several minor stations, which are at present attached to some of the former, and each of which particularly Tannah, would afford duty to a clergyman of itself. It is also probable that a clergyman from this archdeaconry will be required to be stationed at Mhow. There is, therefore, already in point of fact, occasion for more than the prescribed number of thirteen chaplains to be resident in the country at the fixed stations; and I apprehend the honourable Court could not have understood the great and increasing want of clergy in India, when they supposed by the appointment of a thirteenth chaplain, they provided for occasional vacancies by death or furlough.

5. It appears that even now the full number of thirteen will be required to fill the larger stations in this archdeaconry, leaving, as at present, some minor ones to be visited only occasionally; and entirely concurring in the wishes and opinion of the honourable Court, that there should be beyond this an additional number to supply vacancies in the country by death or furlough, as well as to fill, if occasion require, some of the minor stations, I venture to solicit of the honourable the Governor in Council that he will be pleased to communicate this statement to the honourable Court of Directors, and to inform them that in order to complete their intentions, the number of their chaplains should be made not less than fifteen.

I have, &c.

Bombay, 2d June 1824.

(signed) G. Barnes, Archdeacon.

(63.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 30th November 1825.

2. WHEN by our despatches, dated the 9th April 1823 and 21st January 1824, we fixed the number of chaplains of the church of England upon your establishment at 13, there were 12 stations for chaplains. (63.) Letter to *Bombay*, 30 Nov. 1825.

3. The number of stations has been since increased to thirteen by the annexation of Mhow to Bombay. This occasions a necessity for adding one chaplain to the establishment, and we concur in the opinion expressed by Archdeacon Barnes, that to provide adequately for cases of absence, two chaplains are required instead of one as fixed by our former orders.

4. We have therefore resolved to augment the number of chaplains upon your establishment from 13 to 15.

5. With regard to the allowances of chaplains generally, we are of opinion that it would be unnecessary and inexpedient to adopt the augmented rates recommended by Archdeacon Barnes.

6. So far, however, as respects the chaplain of Colabah, for whom a special addition of income is solicited, upon the ground that the expense of living there is greater, and that the duties are more extensive than at other stations, in accordance with the opinion expressed in our despatch, dated the 21st of January 1824, viz., "That the income of the chaplains should in part depend upon the stations to which they may be appointed, inasmuch as the duties are more laborious and the expenses greater in some stations than in others," we authorize you, if you shall deem it necessary, to make an addition to the salary of the chaplain of Colabah not exceeding R^s 100 a month.

(64.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 12th April 1826.

5. THE additional allowance which you have granted to Mr. Davies of R^s 200 a month, augments his income to R^s 1,400 a month, which, when the advantage of the house is taken into the account, is a larger income than that of the archdeacon, and considerably exceeds the income of the senior chaplain either in Bengal or at Madras. (64.) Letter to *Bombay*, 12 April 1826.

I.
PUBLIC.

820

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

Letter from
18 Nov. 1825.
Para. 5.

6. We consider the former income of Rs 1,200 a month an ample allowance for the senior chaplain at your presidency, and if his other duties admit of his attending to the gaol, he ought to continue to render that service without further remuneration.

7. We therefore direct that immediately upon receiving this despatch, you reduce the income of the senior chaplain to Rs 1,200 a month.

11. We are of opinion that the garrison chaplain is entitled to an extra allowance for his services at the Presidency church, but that the sum of Rs 400 a month, which you have assigned to him is excessive.

12. We accordingly desire that it be reduced to Rs 200 a month from the date of the receipt of this despatch.

(65).—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government,
dated 24th November 1826.

2. ON a review of the allowances of the several chaplains, we are of opinion that those allowances are sufficient to provide a respectable and comfortable maintenance. An admission to this effect is contained in the memorial which you have submitted to us, in which it is stated, "that for the reasonable expenses of any ordinary family while in India, the present allowance of a chaplain is sufficient."

3. But the memorialists represent (and we think that the representation is well founded) that the allowances of chaplains in India are not sufficient to enable them to accumulate a fund, in view to eventual retirement from the service. Admitting that to be the fact, we are not disposed on that account to grant augmentation of salary. In the majority of cases increased salary would, we apprehend, be expended in India, and thus the object of granting it would not be secured.

4. We have, however, directed our attention to the regulations under which chaplains are permitted to retire from the service, and from an anxious desire to promote the respectability and comfort of that class of our servants, we have resolved that the retiring pay of chaplains after a service of 18 years, including three years furlough, be augmented from 292*l.* per annum the pay of major, to 365*l.* per annum the pay of lieutenant-colonel; and that in cases of bad health, certified in conformity with the existing regulations, chaplains shall be allowed to retire, after ten years actual service, upon 200*l.* 15*s.* the half pay of lieutenant-colonel, instead of 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* the half pay of major, and upon the production of similar certificates after seven years actual service, upon 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* the half pay of major, instead of 127*l.* 15*s.* the half pay of captain.

5. We have further to acquaint you, that we have determined to abolish the designation of junior chaplains, and we desire that the chaplains be hereafter distinguished only by the title applicable to the stations at which they are placed, such as chaplains at the Presidency and district chaplains.

(66).—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government,
dated 27th August 1828.

Letter from
25 Sept. 1827.
Paras. 7, 10 to 14.

2. THE ground of this recommendation is the supposed necessity of affording an adequate inducement to the senior Presidency chaplain to retire previously to the decay of his energies.

3. We are by no means satisfied that the prospect of a large increased pension after a prescribed period of service in the office of senior chaplain, would not have a counter effect to that which you propose, by inducing individuals to procrastinate their retirement; independently of which we must remark, that the office of Presidency chaplain is not, as your proposition would seem to imply, necessarily filled by the senior chaplain; and further that if the person filling it, of whatever rank he might be, should fail in his competency adequately to fulfil its functions, it would become your bounden duty to remove him. As to the supposed hardship of such a procedure, we cannot admit that any exists after the liberal provision which we have made for enabling every chaplain, after 18 years service, to retire upon a pension of 365*l.* per annum.

4. We therefore decline to sanction your recommendation.

(67).—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay* Government,
dated 17th October 1828.

(67.) Letter from
Bombay,
17 Oct. 1828.

7. WE beg to bring to your honourable Court's notice, a letter from the venerable the archdeacon, recommending that the vacancies in the chaplaincies under this presidency may be supplied as early as practicable, and stating that the spiritual wants of the archdeaconry afford a wide field of labour for an addition of at least two chaplains to the establishment.

(68).—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay* Government,
dated 6th April 1829.

(68.) Letter from
Bombay,
6 April 1829.
Gen. Cons.
28 March 1827.
Nos. 24 to 31.

3. WE have the honour of bringing to the notice of your honourable Court a communication from the venerable archdeacon to this Government, dated the 12th March 1827, with the proceedings thereon as quoted in the margin, wherein we informed the archdeacon, that we were precluded from complying with his request, by the orders of your honourable Court of the 6th June 1814, and 16th June 1824.

4. The



4. The archdeacon having again brought his claims to our notice, on the ground of the depreciation of the Bombay rupee, in reference to the payment of his salary, which is thus (he represents) rendered inadequate to his appointment, the duties of which are very extended, as appears from the responsibility laid on the archdeacon in the commission given to him by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, we beg leave to bring the same to the notice of your honourable Court for your favourable consideration.

5. We have the honour of transmitting a memorial which we have received since the preparation of the preceding paragraph from the venerable the archdeacon to the address of your honourable Court regarding his allowances.

6. In forwarding this document, we beg to refer your honourable Court to our former correspondence on the subject, and to draw your honourable Court's attention to the instances on which both the former and present archdeacons have adverted to the parsonage house, which has always been occupied by the senior chaplains, rent free.

7. On the occasion of the first vacancy occurring in the situation of senior chaplain after the appointment of Archdeacon Barnes, he observed that he could not allow it to be filled up without requesting the attention of the Government to the tenure by which the person holding that situation enjoyed the parsonage house; that on receiving his appointment in London he was informed that he would also obtain a house in Bombay, attached to the senior clergyman, but that on his arrival in India, having found the late Mr. Wade in possession of it, he forebore to prefer any claim for himself until a vacancy should occur.

8. In reply, Archdeacon Barnes was informed, that although Government admitted the entire fairness of his asserting whatever claims he might consider the archdeaconry entitled, yet that he would find on reference to the records in the Secretary's office, to which he was allowed access, that the parsonage house was purchased for the accommodation of the senior chaplain, and appertained as an appendage to the senior minister of Saint Thomas's church, without the Governor in Council having a right of interference in its occupancy, and that it must therefore, continue as the residence of the senior chaplain of Saint Thomas's church.

9. The present archdeacon, in applying for an allowance for house-rent, observed that his situation was much inferior to that of the senior chaplain, who has a salary to a nearly equal amount in addition to the advantages derived from the enjoyment of a good house, rent free, as well as from very considerable emoluments, while the demands on his income were by no means proportioned to those of his archdeacon, who being placed at a distance from the episcopal seat, became in a more than ordinary degree the representative of the bishop.

10. In reply, we informed the archdeacon, that it was with regret we felt ourselves precluded from acceding to his request, by the terms of the orders from your honourable Court, under date the 6th June 1814 and 16th of June 1824.

Appendix (P.)

Gen. Cons.
21 Jan. 1829.
No. 45. & 46.Letter to Hon. Court, 14 Aug. 1822;
Ditto, ditto, 22 May 1824; Ditto
from ditto, 16 June 1824; Ditto to
ditto, 19 Sept. 1825; Ditto from
ditto, 12 Sept. 1827.Gen. Cons.
10 July 1822.
No. 1113.Gen. Cons.
10 July 1822.
No. 1122.Gen. Cons.
28 March 1827.
No. 24.Gen. Cons.
28 March 1827.
No. 25 & 31.

(69.)—MEMORIAL from Archdeacon *Hawtayne*, dated 10th March 1829,
to the Court of Directors.

Honourable Gentlemen,

WITH all due submission, I most respectfully beg leave to submit to the favourable consideration of the honourable Board the following Memorial, relating to the depreciated value of the Bombay rupee, in reference to the payment of the archdeacon's salary.

1. The case having been respectfully submitted both by my predecessor and myself to the Government of this presidency, which does not consider itself competent to afford any redress, the urgent necessity of an appeal to the honourable Board is considerably enhanced by the heavy responsibility laid on the archdeacon in the recent extension of the commission given by the late bishop of this diocese, as his commissary, together with the charge and use of the episcopal seal, with a view of relieving the heavy burthen, under which three bishops have already fallen within the period allotted for the service of the first appointed bishop. I would therefore most respectfully beg permission to submit a copy of my address to the honourable the Governor in Council at Bombay, and their reply, together with such statements as the urgency of the case with regard to future efficiency of the archdeacon's appointment seems to require.

2. Independent of other considerations of a more private nature, I would beg leave to represent the obstacles placed in the way of the most important and imperious duty of the archdeacon; viz. his visitations, in a parochial form, to every church establishment under this presidency, a principle universally acknowledged to be essential to the maintenance, and even to the existence of the order and discipline, on which the Established Church of England and Ireland is founded. An adequate allowance for such a purpose can hardly be considered in the light of emolument, being nothing more than what is actually required for the mere expenses of the archdeacon's journey. Urged too as the due discharge of this duty has recently been by the late Bishop of Calcutta, as incumbent on his archdeacons, I still find myself wholly precluded from it by the depreciated amount of my salary, and by the incompetency of the local Government to afford any pecuniary assistance to the archdeacon in his spiritual tours to the more remote Christian communities committed to his charge.

3. With respect to a becoming residence for the archdeacon, it might seem but just and reasonable, that the house appropriated to and occupied by the senior chaplain, one of the best houses in Bombay, should after the foundation of the episcopal see, and the establishment of the Church in India on its present footing, have been transferred, on the first vacancy, to the archdeacon, as the representative of the bishop in a large portion of his diocese, and whose income as now paid, does not admit of incurring the expense of any suitable residence, under the high rent of houses in Bombay. The recent supersession of the superintendent of

(69.) Memorial
from Archdeacon
Hawtayne,
10 March 1829.



CSL

I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

the Bombay marine on a pension, by the appointment of Sir Charles Malcolm, and the establishment of the marine department on a more honourable foundation, might seem by parity of reasoning to exhibit a precedent in the case of the archdeacon and the senior chaplain.

4. I would humbly submit, that the intent of the framers of the statute to give to the archdeacon of Bombay 2,000*l.* sterling per annum, appears to be fully manifest, it having expressly mentioned the sum of two thousand pounds by the year. And if by the laws of equitable construction of such statutes, the honourable Board of Control should consider the archdeacon to be entitled to receive so much a year, in such case I would humbly petition that the deficiency may be made up to me by the payment of the sum due, being the difference between 2,000*l.* sterling by the year, and what has been actually paid to me in each year for salary, at 2*s.* 3*d.* the Bombay rupee; which is now, in case of remittance at six months after sight, depreciated to 1*s.* 9½*d.* since my appointment to this archdeaconry.

5. But if, because of any words of the statute, it was not thought admissible to give it such a construction as to entitle the archdeacon of right to be paid 2,000*l.* sterling per annum, yet I would most respectfully submit to the consideration of the honourable Board, whether the intent of the powers of the statute, so expressed, ought not to be the measure of his right; and to be so construed as to entitle him to obtain through their justice, an amendment of the statute to declare the archdeacon entitled to the yearly sum of 2,000*l.* sterling, payable by such means as should not allow its amount to decrease.

6. I would beg further to submit, whether the words of the statute, "out of the revenues of the presidency and island of Bombay to the archdeacon of the said presidency and island," 2,000*l.* sterling by the year, were not intended to express the measure of his right, and the words which follow them, to specify a mode of payment, but not to exclude any other mode that should give 2,000*l.* sterling per annum; whether if the exchange for the rupee should have risen, it would not still have been paid to me at 2*s.* 3*d.*; and whether the construction which should limit the archdeacon on a rise, ought not by parity of reasoning to recompense him upon its fall. If the words of the statute do not bear this construction, yet there seems to be authority for viewing statutes by an equitable construction in various cases, where the object and intent of the framers of them is clear, and in the construction of Acts of Parliament there appears to be the same authority as to the admission of contemporaneous usage, as a means of better understanding them in after times.

7. All these circumstances may, I humbly hope and trust, serve to recommend this Memorial to the indulgent and favourable consideration of the honourable Board, so as to protect the archdeacon in future from any further decrease, and that the arrears of my salary may be paid up to secure me from the loss which I have already sustained.

I have the honour to be,

Bombay, 10th March 1829.

(signed) J. Hawtayne, Archdeacon of Bombay.

(70.)—EXTRACT MINUTE of the Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.

(70.) Minute by
the Honourable
M. Elphinstone.

I AM so well convinced of the inadequacy of the archdeacon's income, and so satisfied that the Court of Directors will ultimately afford him relief, that I would readily concur in any mode that may be thought effectual for granting him an addition until their pleasure is known.

(71.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Bombay Government,
dated 15th December 1829.

(71.) Letter to
Bombay,
15 Dec. 1829.

2. WE see no reason for applying to the legislature for an alteration of the Act under which the Archdeacon of Bombay now receives 2,000*l.* a year at the exchange of 2*s.* 3*d.* for the Bombay rupee.

(72.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Bombay Government,
dated 13th January 1830.

(72.) Letter from
17 Oct. 1828.
Para. 7.

2. WE will take care to prevent all avoidable delay in filling up vacancies in your ecclesiastical establishment, but we cannot sanction any increase in the number of chaplains which by our despatch dated the 30th November 1825, para. 2 to 4, was augmented to fifteen, which then appeared ample for the supply of all the stations, including Mhow since transferred to Bengal.

(73.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the Bombay Government,
dated 28th April 1830.

(73.) Letter to
Bombay,
28 April 1830.

4. THE Table, No. 1.* in the margin which we have drawn from your statements transmitted in pursuance of our orders of 16th June 1824, exhibits the aggregate annual charge in this department from 1824-25 to 1827-28, both inclusive. It is so far satisfactory that the expenses of the last three years are materially less than those of the first year, but the aggregate is still very large; by far the greater portion of this aggregate charge is for salaries and establishments.

5. The

* TABLE, No. 1.

STATEMENT of ECCLESIASTICAL CHARGES for 1825-26, 1826-27, and 1827-28.

In the Year 1824-25	-	-	-	-	-	R ^s 2,88,981	2	26
— 1825-26	-	-	-	-	-	2,19,286	1	98
— 1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	2,17,267	3	15
— 1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	2,25,955	2	67



5. The Table, No. 2.* which we have drawn from the books of establishments, exhibits the annual amount of charges under the latter heads from 1815 to 1827, and indicates in a striking manner their progressive increase. The inspection of this statement sufficiently demonstrates the necessity of a revision and rigid control over this branch of expenditure.

10. You have shown a due regard to economy in having declined to sanction at present the erection of a chapel at Byculla, as well as in having substituted the measure of purchasing and fitting up a mess room at Bhooj, which may be applicable to the purposes of divine worship, for the more costly one of constructing a church at that station. We are inclined to believe that a similar plan might have been adopted in many cases, and the objects in view thereby attained at a comparatively trifling charge. We are strengthened in this opinion by Mr. Warden's minute of 23d January 1828, in which he says, "We have built a church at Kaira at a charge of about 70,000 rupees which is not now required; we have built another at Tannah, estimated at 20,000, but which has cost 40,000: it is opened once a month, and not half a dozen people attend. It is full time that we should adapt our buildings to the wants of the community."

11. The Table, No. 3,† in the margin which we have compiled from your correspondence and consultations, shews the principal disbursements in this branch of ecclesiastical expenditure

Appendix (P.)

(73.) Letter to
Bombay,
28 April 1830.

* TABLE, No. 2.

STATEMENT of CHARGES in the ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT under the Heads of Salaries and Establishments, from 1815 to 1827.

Y E A R.	Salaries.			Establishments.			TOTAL.		
	<i>Per Annum.</i>			<i>Per Annum.</i>			<i>Per Annum.</i>		
1815	-	-	-	43,937	1	4	4,263	3	-
1816	-	-	-	68,577	-	80	4,263	3	-
1817	-	-	-	84,777	-	64	4,611	3	-
1818	-	-	-	88,965	-	64	4,755	-	-
1819	-	-	-	96,665	2	56	5,979	3	-
1820	-	-	-	101,867	2	56	6,603	3	-
1821	-	-	-	112,830	2	84	8,667	3	-
1822	-	-	-	108,103	2	48	14,727	3	-
1823	-	-	-	92,611	2	72	20,757	3	-
1824	-	-	-	123,433	2	48	17,781	3	-
1825	-	-	-	148,479	3	4	30,152	3	-
1826	-	-	-	139,853	2	64	36,069	3	-
1827	-	-	-	161,571	2	48	41,352	-	-

† TABLE, No. 3.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES incurred in the Construction and Repairs of CHURCHES, from 1818 to 1827.

Name of Church.	When Finished.	Expense of Erection.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	
Surat	1823	58,328	-	58,328	Excess above Estimate, Rs 28,328.
Scotch Church	1818	56,582	-	56,582	
Kaira	1824	74,756	-	74,756	Excess above Estimate, Rs 34,169, exclusive of Plate, Rs 1,400.
St. Thomas Church	-	-	30,669	30,669	- - This includes repairs to 1819 only, from which period Rs 7,200 appear to have been allowed for repairs and establishments, against which thereceipts from pews are to be set off; the amount of which is not ascertainable here.
Poona	1824	42,509	446	42,955	
Tannah	1826	45,553	-	45,553	
				Rs 3,08,843	
CHURCHES erected which are unnoticed either in the Public or Ecclesiastical Correspondence.					
N. Concan	1825	14,348			
Daporee	-	9,012			
New Church E. Zillah, North of the Myhee	1826	9,091			
Baroda	1825	11,591			
Mhow	1826	8,200			
Koorkee	1827	3,760			
				56,002	
Total				Rs 3,64,845	
Roman Catholic Church at Colaba	1826	-	-	17,421	
				Rs 3,82,266	

I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

diture from 1818 to 1827. It does not exhibit the whole expense, particularly under the heads of repairs and incidents; but the aggregate amount even as it now stands, is considerable, especially as more than six-sevenths of the entire expenses were incurred in the last five years of the statement from 1823 to 1827.

12. Of the amount of this expenditure more than a lac and a half has been expended without having been reported in the correspondence, and consequently without our sanction; there is no branch of our service in which the neglect of our orders, enjoining previous reference to us in all similar cases, is more inexcusable.

24. You refer us to the minutes recorded on your consultations of 14th May 1828 respecting the plan to be adopted in building churches, and you request that we will deliberately decide upon the principles by which you are hereafter to be guided in their construction.

25. In these minutes Mr. Warden was of opinion that judgment in the selection of stations and economy in the construction of churches had both been hitherto wanting, and that these points should be carefully attended to in future. Your President, in a minute to which Sir T. Bradford and Mr. Goodwin subscribed, recorded the following sentiments: "However adverse to every unnecessary expense, my mind is not satisfied that when we do erect a place of worship we should reject either solidity or architectural ornament on the mere ground of saving some additional expenditure. There are associations with this question to which I cannot refuse attention. Every people in the universe, from the most barbarous to the most civilized, have concurred in giving solidity as well as beauty (according to their different tastes) to the temple or churches which they have dedicated to their Creator. This ever has been and continues the usage of England, and it is perhaps more necessary in a foreign possession like India, where men judge much by external appearances. The impression it is politic (were there no higher grounds) to make upon the inhabitants of this country of our entertaining a firm belief in the truth of our religion, is not likely to be improved by our neglect of providing suitable places for its exercise. These should be built when necessary on the same plan as the cantonments or quarters of the troops at Matunga, where all the buildings are temporary; nothing can be more appropriate than the neat and convenient, though temporary church, but how ill suited such a building would be to the more permanent public and private edifices at Poona."

26. We agree in principle with your President; at the same time we are satisfied that Mr. Warden is correct in saying that there has been a want of care and attention in the selection of stations for churches, and of economy in their construction. You must confine yourselves to providing for the real wants of the Christian community.

1st. When new churches or chapels are absolutely necessary (and we do not suppose that many can now be required) you must take particular care that the plan of their construction be adapted to the intended situation. The churches at Kaira and Tannah are strong instances of excess in this point. Small and neat edifices were all that would have been required in those positions. At a great station such as Poona, which must be permanently occupied by us, and where there will always be a considerable number of Europeans, we admit that both beauty and durability should be considered in the construction of a church, but both these objects may be accomplished without the use of much ornament, which is always costly and by no means always in good taste. Beauty in architecture depends not upon ornament but upon form and proportion, and these in no respect interfere with economy. The estimates must be carefully examined to see that everything essential is included; it is very important to have estimates that can be relied on, and we think, with reasonable attention, this point may be secured; and we especially direct that no new edifice of this class be commenced without our previous sanction, and that the plan be sent to us with the estimate.

2dly. At out-stations and wherever regularly constructed churches are not absolutely required, you will, wherever it is practicable, convert to that purpose any suitable unoccupied buildings.

(74.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay Government*,
dated 20th January 1830.

(74.) Letter from
Bombay,
20 Jan. 1830.

2. In the 7th paragraph of our despatch of the 17th of October 1828, we brought to your honourable Court's notice, the vacancies occasioned in the chaplaincies under this presidency, by the death of the Rev. Edmund Denham and the promotion of the Rev. Thomas Robinson to the archdeaconry of Madras; and stated, at the same time, that the spiritual wants of this archdeaconry afforded a wide field of labour for an addition of at least two chaplains to the establishment.

3. The acting archdeacon has again adverted to this subject, stating, that out of the number of 15 chaplains for this presidency, as fixed in your honourable Court's letter of the 30th of November 1825, there are two chaplains absent on sick certificate, besides the two vacancies above noticed, while there are only 11 present performing their duties, in consequence of which some stations are without the services of a chaplain, such as Malligaum and Sholapore; and others are only occasionally visited by chaplains who are stationed in the same district, as in the case of Baroda and Ahmednuggur.

4. In the reduced number of chaplains, the acting archdeacon observes, should any individual now performing duty be obliged to be absent on account of sickness, or should any chaplain who may be entitled to his furlough, which is the case with several, be allowed to take it, then some large station would be left without the opportunity of attending the ordinances of religion.

5. Under these circumstances, the acting archdeacon has recommended to us the importance of pressing upon your honourable Court the necessity of immediately filling up the present



present vacancies, and of so increasing the number of chaplains on this establishment as to meet the casualties which may naturally be expected to occur.

6. In recommending these suggestions to the attention of your honourable Court, we beg to inform you that the Southern Mahratta country being placed under this Government, has occasioned a call for another clergyman.

Appendix (P.)

(74.) Letter
from Bombay,
20 Jan. 1830.

(75.)—LETTER from Rev. *Thomas Carr*, acting Archdeacon of *Bombay*, to the Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c., dated November 10th, 1831, (enclosed in Letter from the *Bombay* Governor, dated January 4th, 1832.)

My Lord,

THE insufficiency of the present number of chaplains upon this establishment, has been already submitted to the attention of Government, and the recommendation of an increase to our number has been favourably received; on a late occasion your Lordship in Council was pleased to inform me, that the subject should be brought to the notice of the honourable the Court of Directors; as the honourable Court may wish, before making any alteration, to have a statement of the present disposition of our establishment, and to have the deficiency pointed out, I trust that I shall be excused in bringing the subject before your Lordship at length.

2. The number of chaplains allowed to the *Bombay* establishment is 15; it was of course supposed that if all were in India this was not a greater number than was required to perform ecclesiastical ministrations for the European population dispersed throughout this presidency; from the above number, however, those who are absent from sickness and on furlough, independent of the vacancies caused by death, must necessarily be deducted. At present five must be deducted on account of casualties; two (Rev. J. Gray and Rev. A. Campbell) have been removed by death; two (Rev. F. Webber and Rev. C. W. North) are absent on sick certificate; and one (the Rev. E. Mainwaring) is absent on furlough; hence the number actually performing duty is only ten.

3. The number of stations under this presidency at which it is desirable a clergyman should be resident is 20, viz:—

(75.) Letter from
Acting Archdeacon
of *Bombay*,
10 Nov. 1831.

STATIONS.	CLERGYMEN.	NUMBER of Europeans.	REMARKS.
1. St. Thomas's church, Bombay.	Rev. H. Davies	- - -	- - The congregation consists of the society, civil, military, mercantile, and other residents of Bombay.
2. Bombay Garrison -	Rev. H. Jeffreys	- - -	- - The garrison chaplain is also junior Presidency chaplain
3. Colabah, with Bom- bay harbour.	Rev. T. Carr	- - -	- - The station of a King's regiment, together with a numerous European society.
4. Bycullah - (New Church.)	Vacant - - -	- - -	- - The residence of a large portion of the European society, and three miles from St. Thomas's Church.
5. Poonah -	Rev. R. Ward	1,860	} Three chaplains have hitherto been assigned to these stations.
6. Kirkee -	Rev. D. Young	667	
7. Ahmednuggur -	Rev. A. Goode	754	
8. Malcolm Peth -	Rev. S. Payne	70 to 100	- - The chaplain is resident at this station from October to June.
9. Dapooree -	- ditto - - -	22	- - The chaplain is resident here from June to October, and at other times visits the station from Malcolm Peth.
10. Deesah -	Rev. C. Jackson	1,014	
11. Ahmedabad -	Rev. R. Y. Keays (appointed.)	40	
12. Baroda -	- ditto - - -	38	- - The chaplain visits this station once in two months.
13. Tannah -	Rev. H. Jeffreys	60	- - The chaplain visits this station once a month.
14. Belgaum -	Rev. M. Davies	843	
15. Darwar -	- ditto - - -	30	
16. Surat -	Vacant - - -	30	- - The chaplain of Belgaum visits this station once a month.
17. Sholapore -	Vacant - - -	138	
18. Bhooj -	Vacant - - -	117	
19. Malligaum -	Rev. A. Goode	54	
20. Rajcote -	Vacant - - -	30	

In the above statement, four chaplains are assigned to the islands of Bombay and Colaba, in conformity with the opinion of the late Bishop, Dr. Turner.



I.
PUBLIC.
Appendix (P.)
Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

I beg leave to submit for the consideration of your Lordship in Council, that it is most desirable that at each of the above stations a clergyman should always be resident, not merely that the Sabbath may be observed by the regular performance of divine service, that the sacraments may be duly administered and the sick be visited, but that he may promote and superintend, as far as may be practicable, measures for the instruction and moral improvement of the youth and natives of the place, and that his influence may be felt in the European society of the station.

5. To the above stations I ought to add the following minor stations which would fall within the district of some one of the resident chaplains above proposed, and which thus render them more important.

Severndroog and Rutnahgherrie can be attached to Dapooree; Seroor can be attached to the chaplain of Poona or Ahmednuggur; Sattarah can be attached to Malcolm Peth; Broach can be attached to Surat; Kulladghee can be attached to Belgaum or Darwar; Hursole can be attached to Ahmedabad; Dhoolia can be attached to Malligaum; Bhewndy can be attached to Tannah; Phoolshire can be attached to Kirkee.

6. The number of Europeans mentioned in the statement, consists merely of those who are in the regular civil and military service, with their families, but it is necessary in speaking of those for whom religious instruction is to be provided, to add several persons, Indo-Britons and others, who are employed as draftsmen, writers, apothecaries, and as their assistants, with the families of such persons; many of these are Protestants, and it is very important to provide them with religious instruction, for upon this provision must necessarily depend their character and habits; it cannot be necessary to press upon the attention of Government, that this class of persons is becoming every year both more numerous, and of more serious interest in India.

7. It is highly gratifying in calling the attention of your Lordship in Council to our ecclesiastical establishment, to notice the increase of religion among Europeans of all classes: our late much lamented diocesan observed that in his visitation of this extensive diocese, he had been agreeably surprised to find at nearly every station where there were Europeans, some who, alive to the importance of religion, were most anxious for the regular opportunities of attending public worship and desirous of promoting the education and improvement of those about them; your Lordship in Council will be gratified to learn, that under this Government there is a full proportion of such persons, particularly in the younger branches of the community. The circumstances of such persons afford an additional reason for making an increase to the number of those who shall afford religious instruction; for without a wish to interfere with the particular tenets of any one, I submit that the appointment is desirable of a sufficient number of ministers to secure the regular performance of public worship on the Sunday, and to exercise their influence in regulating principles, which in young persons when left to their own operation, often lead to schisms of very great importance.

8. In order to afford to the European community of this presidency the regular means of religious instruction, the administration of the sacraments, and to assist in conducting the charitable and other institutions which exist, I beg to submit to the consideration of your Lordship in Council, that at least 20 chaplains should always be within this presidency, able to take their duties; and as a reference to the experience of past years will show, that one-fourth of the number of chaplains fixed for the establishment, has usually been absent from sickness or other causes, I submit that provision should be made to meet exigencies, and, therefore, that not less than 25 chaplains should be allowed for this presidency.

Bombay, 10 Nov. 1831. I have the honor to remain, &c.
(signed) Tho' Carr, acting Archdeacon.

(76).—MINUTE of the Right honourable the Governor.

(76). Minutes of
Lord Clare
and the Members
of Council.

It has always been to me a subject of great pain since my arrival in India, when the insufficiency of the present number of chaplains in this presidency has been brought to my notice, and no time should be lost in calling the attention of the honourable the Court to it; and this simple and clear statement of the acting archdeacon's in which I entirely occur, will explain far better than I can do, the want of chaplains of which the Christian community in this presidency has so much reason to complain.

It is lamentable to think that at this moment there are upwards of 300 Christians at Surat, Sholapore, Bhooj and Rajcote, who are altogether deprived of even an occasional visit from a minister of the Gospel, independent of the number at the minor stations, who at long intervals may sometimes hear divine service performed by a clergyman. I am well aware, on financial grounds, of the inexpediency of adding one rupee unnecessarily to the public expenditure, but when the spiritual wants of the Christian community are brought before me so forcibly, I feel that I should be wanting in duty, if I did not most earnestly call the attention of the honourable Court to this important subject, and express my decided opinion that even setting aside all higher considerations, it is bad policy in any country, and more particularly in India, where our influence is altogether derived from an opinion of our superior worth and excellence, to let the natives who are so scrupulous in their own religious observances, see that so many of their masters have no opportunity given them of attending even to the outward form of the religion they profess.

(signed) Clare.



MINUTE of Mr. Romer.

I MOST fully and cordially agree in these sentiments; a misplaced frugality in our ecclesiastical establishments should be as carefully avoided as improvident expenditure in other branches of the public service.

(signed) J. Romer.

Appendix (P.)

(76.) Minutes of Lord Clare and the Members of Council.

MINUTE of Mr. Newnham.

I BEG to express my entire concurrence in the remarks recorded on this occasion by our President and Mr. Romer.

(signed) W. Newnham.

MINUTE of Mr. Sutherland.

I ENTIRELY agree in all that has been proposed, and can bear testimony to the benefits conferred on the community by a proper church establishment in India, from my own experience; the number of ministers of the Gospel were few in early times, and during the course of my service they have been much increased, with the very best effect in a moral and religious point of view.

(signed) J. Sutherland.

(77.)—STATEMENT of EXPENSES incurred in building, &c. CHURCHES in India, and of the Number of some of the CONGREGATIONS.

No. 1.—BENGAL.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES incurred under the Orders of the Supreme Government (subsequent to the Institution in 1814 of a Bishop's See at Calcutta) for the Construction, Repair and Alteration, and for the Establishments for maintaining BUILDINGS appropriated to DIVINE SERVICE, according to the Form of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND, to February 1831 inclusive.

(77.) Statement of expenses incurred in building, &c. Churches in India.

NAME or STATION of CHURCH, &c.	Expenditure for Construction, &c. to Feb. 1831.	Monthly Allowance of Establishment to Oct. 1828.
PRESIDENCY:		
St. John's, the Cathedral - - -	2,345 - -	60 - -
The Old or Mission Church - - -	6,000 - -	—
St Peter's church - - -	1,15,149 14 7	148 - -
St. James's church - - -	63,005 14 1	273 - -
Room in general hospital - - -	12,038 14 -	—
European barracks, Fort William - - -	175 - -	—
OUT STATIONS:		
Church at Cawnpore - - -	60,409 5 9	—
Benares - - -	11,601 9 7	5 - -
Dacca - - -	14,824 14 11	56 - -
Dum Dum - - -	58,444 3 4	218 - -
Agra - - -	28,793 12 11	—
Meerut - - -	54,697 3 10	114 - -
Nomillah - - -	24,255 6 8	—
Howrah - - -	4,585 - -	167 4 -
Mhow - - -	502 13 6	—
Nagpore - - -	99 10 4	—
Futtyghur - - -	3,430 2 7	16 - -
Burdwan - - -	2,181 14 1	—
Gorruckpore - - -	1,200 - -	40 - -
Ghazeepore - - -	26,478 8 5	61 - -
Dinapore - - -	29,913 5 4	—
Saugor - - -	31,414 7 1	—
Allahabad - - -	1,910 - -	62 - -
Cuttack - - -	5,444 7 -	14 - -
Chunar - - -	- - -	343 - -
Berhampore - - -	- - -	120 - -
Nusseerabad - - -	1,406 13 8	—
Ditto, New Church - - -	5,153 - -	—
Chinsurah - - -	4,654 13 1	—
Kurnaul - - -	1,354 - 4	132 - -
Neemuch - - -	302 14 -	—
Moradabad - - -	1,088 - -	—
Boglepore - - -	200 - -	—
Hanse - - -	21 5 -	—
Muttra - - -	78 - -	—
Allyghur - - -	16 9 3	—
Total - - -	5,73,176 15 4	1,829 4 -



I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to
Ecclesiastical
Establishment.

MEMORAMDA.—EXPENSES incurred at *Bengal*, on account of the SCOTCH KIRK, since the Institution of a Bishopric at *Calcutta* in 1814 to 1828.

1. On account of the Church:
Grant of a piece of ground for building the church on, valued at R^s 30,000.
Grant in aid of the subscriptions of individuals towards building the church, R^s 100,000.
Further grant in aid of building the church, R^s 1,064. 7. 6.
Allowance of R^s 250 per month, for a temporary place of worship during the building of the church.
Temporary Allowance of R^s 234 per month for establishment for the church.
Loan granted to the Kirk Session R^s 80,000, at 6 per cent., (Recovered. See Letter from 28 February 1828.)
2. On account of Ministers:
Senior appointment, salary S^a R^s 1,077. 9. 5. per month.
Additional appointment, salary S^a R^s 790. 3. 6. per month.

IN a RETURN from the Bishop of *Calcutta* dated the 18th May 1830, (recorded on the *Bengal Ecclesiastical Consultations* of 25th May 1830, No. 2.) the following are stated to be the CONGREGATIONS of the following CHURCHES under the *Bengal* Presidency.

STATIONS.		CIVIL.	MILITARY.
Two Chaplains -	{ Cathedral, varying from 1,047 to 357 -	650	—
	Old Church -	400	—
	St. James's -	260	—
	Fort Church -	84	210
	Dum Dum -	—	700
The Archdeacon, acting	Barrackpore -	12	90
	Chinsurah -	144	310
	Berhampore -	—	275
Under one Chaplain -	{ Dacca -	20	uncertain.
	Chittagong -	12	
	Jelalpore -	8	
	Mymensing -	8	
	Tipperah or Barrisal -	15	
Ditto -	{ Benares or Secrole -	100	35
	Chunar -	250	—
	Merzapore -	30	—
	Jaunpore -	40	—
	Patna -	50	—
Ditto -	{ Muzzuferpore -	24	—
	Gyah -	12	—
	Dinapore -	uncertain.	320
	Allahabad -	20	80
	Ghazeepore -	uncertain.	380
Ditto -	{ Buxar -	15	75
	Saugor -	40	116
	Agra -	—	750
	Muttra -	—	100
	Allyghur -	—	60
Ditto -	{ Etawah -	—	20
	Bareilly -	—	60
	Almorah -	—	35
	Havilbaugh -	—	15
	Moradabad -	—	30
Ditto -	{ Shajehanpore -	—	30
	Delhi -	22	34
	Rajapore -	—	88
	Meerut -	108	1,530
	Nusseerabad -	—	60
Ditto -	{ Cawnpore -	377	1,667
	Kurnaul -	—	160
	Loodianah -	—	50
	Hanse -	—	30
	Mhow -	—	210
	Cuttack -	—	—

The returns of the congregations attending the churches at *Neemuch*, *Boglepore*, *Cuttack*, *Futtyghur*, *Saugor*, *Hewrah*, and the chapel at the *European Barracks* are not given.

Memorandum.—From the ecclesiastical consultations of the 25th May 1830, it appears that St. Peter's church (included in the former statement) has cost R^s 1,20,000. The church is now in a ruinous state. The expense of repairing the roof has been estimated at R^s 4,382, of which R^s 1,000 have been advanced. Another estimate is however to be prepared.

No. 2.—MADRAS.



No. 2.—MADRAS.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES incurred in the Construction, Alteration, Repair, and Fitting-up of Edifices used as PLACES of PUBLIC WORSHIP, as they appear in or are connected with the correspondence, from 1813 to June 1832.

Appendix (P.)
(77.) Statement of
expenses incurred
in building, &c.
Churches in India.

NAME OF CHURCH AND EXPENSES.	TOTAL.
St. George's, Choultry Plain:	R ^s
Construction, including steeple and additions } to original plan - - - - - }	R ^s 1,45,981 2 6
Engineer's commission - - - - -	11,676 - -
Ground for site - - - - -	21,000 - -
Contingencies for 12 months - - - - -	4,512 - -
Clock for the church - - - - -	2,780 - -
Repairs - - - - -	1,327 14 6
	1,86,277 1 -
Scotch Church:	
Temporary accommodation for - - - - -	5,250 - -
Expense of site - - - - -	16,443 - -
Expense of construction, including Major } De Havilland's commission - - - }	1,92,794 3 3
Purchase of a piece of ground contiguous - - - - -	2,406 - -
Altering ceiling - - - - -	4,500 - -
Leaden pipes and other charges - - - - -	367 14 8
Repairs - - - - -	2,101 8 -
	2,23,862 9 11
Church for Native Christians in Black Town:	
Estimate - - - - -	17,100 15 -
Indemnification to the Missionary Society } for their expenses on account of the } supposed building - - - - - }	7,934 6 10
Additional estimate - - - - -	4,161 15 10
Repairs and additions - - - - -	697 4 -
Alterations - - - - -	1,611 15 -
	31,506 8 8
Church at St. Thomas's Mount:	
Expense limited by Court to - - - - -	35,000 - -
Excess, as sanctioned by Court - - - - -	10,000 - -
	45,000 - -
Church at Vipery:	
Advance in aid and engineer's commission - - - - -	22,900 - -
Repairs - - - - -	730 - -
	23,630 - -
Church built by Mr. Spring at Tellicherry:	
Expense, including a wall round the } burying-ground - - - - - }	4,000 - -
	4,000 -
Masulipatam Chapel, the gift of Major Pater:	
Major Cotgrave's claim - - - - -	8,080 5 -
	8,080 5 -
Trichinopoly Church:	
Repairs - - - - -	8,707 7 4
In further - - - - -	2,711 - -
Enlargement in the burial-ground and im- } provements in the church - - - }	2,940 17 11
Gallery for an organ - - - - -	1,158 2 3
	15,517 11 6
Dr. Swartz, Mission Church at Trichinopoly:	
Repairs - - - - -	7,080 4 6
	7,080 4 6
St. Mary's Church:	
Accommodation for the Governor and family - - - - -	319 - -
Improvements and additions - - - - -	9,544 - -
	9,863 - 8
Secunderabad Church:	
Enlargement of - - - - -	13,774 10 7
Furniture, Lamps, &c. - - - - -	1,997 5 9
	15,772 - 4
Kamptee (built for 800 souls) New Church - - - - -	38,234 13 2
Quilon New Church - - - - -	9,097 1 8
Palaveram ditto - - - - -	1,329 3 9
	6,20,250 12 2
Carried forward - - - - -	

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to Ecclesiastical Establishment.

NAME OF CHURCH AND EXPENSES.	TOTAL
	Rupees.
Brought forward - -	6,20,250 12 2
Vellore (to accommodate 390), by the appropriation of the hos- pital to a place of worship, and increase rendered thereby necessary to the Cantonment Hospital - - - }	865 - 9
Tripassore New Church - - - - -	1,987 2 4
Poonamallee ditto - - - - -	494 10 8
Pulicat ditto - - - - -	958 7 5
Cuddalore Mission Church Repairs - - - - -	582 2 4
Ditto Roman Catholic ditto - - - - -	430 1 -
Neelgherry Hills, (exclusive of furniture and repairs required subsequently to the completion of the building) - - - }	20,190 - -
Total - - - - -	6,45,758 4 8

(No. 3.)—BOMBAY, from 1813 to June 1832.

NAME OF CHURCH AND EXPENSES.	TOTAL EXPENSE.
	Rupees.
Surat :	
First estimate - - - - - R ^s 20,000 - -	
Second ditto - - - - - 30,000 - -	
Amount of executive engineer's account - 50,952 - 59	
Ditto of collector's account, exhibiting the } entire charge - - - - - }	58,328 - 46
Scotch Church :	
Completion mentioned at an expense of - - 45,354 - -	
Erection of a steeple - - - - - 7,618 2 32	
Iron railing, and Bibles sent from England - 4,311 - -	
Repairs - - - - - 4,869 2 90	
	62,153 1 22
Colaba :	
First estimate - - - - - 28,151 2 22	
Second ditto - - - - - 51,814 - 50	
Expense limited by Court to about - 30,000 - -	say 30,000 - -
Kaira :	
First estimate - - - - - 25,000 - -	
Second ditto - - - - - 40,587 - -	
Actual expense - - - - - - -	74,756 1 83
Plate for the church - - - - - - -	1,403 3 82
St. Thomas's Church :	
Lead roofing sent from England - - - 13,031 - -	
Chandeliers from ditto - - - - - 3,451 - -	
Repairs for three years from Sept. 1816 to Sept. 1819 - - - - - }	6,137 - -
Annual allowance for repairs and establish- ment from 1819, fixed at R ^s 7,200 per annum, averaging about R ^s 2,000 per annum for the former, against which expense the receipts from private pews is to be set - }	- -
For the erection of pews - - - - - 8,000 - -	
	30,669 - -
Poona :	
Erection sanctioned at - - - - - 41,990 2 60	
Actual expense - - - - - - -	42,509 - -
Repairs - - - - - - -	446 - -
Tannah :	
Proposal to convert an unoccupied barrack into a chapel, at the charge of - - - }	6,500 - -
Chapel since erected, at an expense of - - -	45,553 - -
Carried forward - - - - -	3,45,818 3 33



NAME OF CHURCH AND EXPENSES.	TOTAL EXPENSE.		Appendix (P.)
	Rupees.		(77.) Statement of expenses incurred in building &c. Churches in India.
Brought forward - - -	3,45,818	3 33	
The following Churches have been erected without advising the Court:			
In the N. Concan - - - - -	14,348	- -	
At Dapoorree, at a charge of - - - - -	9,012	- -	
New church E. Zillah, North of the Meyhee - - - - -	9,091	2 41	
Church at Baroda - - - - -	11,591	3 85	
At Mhow - - - - -	8,200	- -	
Kirkee - - - - -	3,760	- -	
	56,003	2 26	
ADDITIONAL.	4,01,822	1 59	
Roman Catholic Chapel at Colaba, estimated expense - - -	17,421	- -	
N. E. de Esperanca at Bombay: repairs - - - - -	4,000	- -	
N. S. dos Remedios at Bassein ditto - - - - -	300	- -	
Malligaum church - - - ditto - - - - -	10	3 7	
Bhooj new church - - - - -	7,000	- -	
Appropriation of the Aurora as a floating church, value at - - -	5,500	- -	
Byculla (exclusive of 17,000 subscribed by the inhabitants, and 10,000 by the Education Committee) in shares of Rs 500 each, calculated to pay interest at four per cent. per annum }	10,000	- -	
Belgaumi new church - - - - -	5,000	- -	
Total - - -	4,51,054	- 66	



I N D E X

TO

I.—Public.

N.B.—In the following Index, *Rep.* refers to the Report; the *Figures* following the Names to the page of Evidence; *App. p.* to the page of the Appendix, and *par.* to paragraphs.

A.

ACCOUNTANTS Department. Particulars of the business transacted in this department at the Board of Control, *Jones* 202.

Addiscombe Seminary. Regulations for the government of, subjected to the Board of Control, *Auber* 5, *Courtenay* 290.

See also *Military Colleges.*

Adjmere. See *Rajpootana.*

Administration of Justice. See *Courts of Justice.* *Judicial Department.*

Administrators. See *East Indians.*

Ages. See *Civil Servants.* *Haileybury College.*

Agra College. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 403—435—Extract from letter from Court of Directors (Public Department) to Governor-general, dated 5th Sept. 1827, relative thereto, *App.* p. 489—The like dated 29 Sept. 1830, *App.* p. 494, par. 7—The like dated 24 August 1831, *App.* p. 499, par. 10—The like dated 24 Oct. 1832, *App.* p. 499, par. 2.

Agricultural Implements. See *Husbandry Implements.*

Ahmedabad. State of education therein, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 422.

Ahmednuggur. State of education therein, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 429.

Allahabad School. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 440.

Alleppi. See *Syrian Christians.*

Allowances. See *Civil Service.* *Salaries.*

Aqueducts. Benefits that would arise from opening aqueducts, and gratitude of the natives, *Macan* 1432, 1433.

American Missionaries. See *Bombay American Missionaries.*

American Schools. See *Bombay.*

Amherst, Lord. See *Press in India.*

Anglo-Indians. See *East Indians.* *Half-Castes.* *Indo-Britains.*

Anglo-Indian College. See *Calcutta Anglo-Indian College.*

Annuity Funds. Observations as to Warden, *App.* p. 272, par. 18, 19.

Appeals. See *Judges.*

Appointments. See *Civil Servants.* *Patronage.* *Writers.*

Archdeacons. See *Church Establishment.*

Arcoot, Northern Division. Number of colleges and schools, and how supported, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 414—Population and means of education, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 414.

Arcoot, Southern Division. Population and means of education, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 414.



Army. Plan for the admission of natives to high rank in, *Warden, App.* p. 277, par. 43. See *English Language. Government of India, 3. Lieutenant-governors. Press in India.*

Auber, Peter. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Constitution of the Home Government, 4—Historical account of the incorporation of the Company, and periods of legislative interference, 5—Constitution of the Board of Commissioners in 1784, and powers with which they were invested; separation of the Territorial and Commercial Branches in 1813, and regulations for the government of Haileybury College and Addiscombe Seminary subjected to the Board of Commissioners, 5—Functions exercised by the Court of Proprietors, 6—The Act of 1793 repeated Act of 1784, investing the Board with power of controlling the affairs of the Company, 7—Functions of the Court of Proprietors, 8—18—Method of declaring the dividend, 19—22—Court of Proprietors virtually excluded from substantial interference, 23—25—Constitution of the Court of Directors, and their functions and qualifications, 27, 29—Division into Committees of Correspondence, Buying and Warehouses, and Shipping; manner of appointment and functions, 30—34—Members can only arrive at the Committee of Correspondence by gradation, 35—Method of conducting the business of the Court of Directors, 36, 37—Means of Directors of acquiring information, 38—46—Knowledge necessary to be acquired by the chairman of a committee, 47—49—Election of annual directors, and reasons for it, 50—57—Director never appointed to the Committee of Correspondence within the first year of his election, 58—Course adopted in preparing answers to despatches from India by the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, 59—70—Powers of the Court, independent of the control of the Board, with regard to appointments to offices, 71—Further examination as to patronage, 72—83—Examination as to sale of patronage, 84—98.

Examination as to qualifications of writers; upon making the appointment subject to competition, and upon appointments by the London Board, 99—116—Time taken in answering despatches, 117—122—Constitution of the Secret Committee, 126—132—Amount of salaries and establishments of the Secretary's-office, 133—137—Reductions in the Secretary's-office, 139—Arrangement of the establishment in 1815, 140, 141—Total number of persons employed by the Company, and charge thereof, 142—Creation of the Examiner's-office, 143—Salaries and establishment thereof, 145—151—Annual expenditure of the office of military secretary, 152, 153—Amount of the three secretaries; the secretary, the examiner, and military secretary, 154—At what time superannuations granted, 155—Voluminous mass incidental to Indian correspondence, 156—Extent of the duties between the India House and the Board of Commissioners, 156—158—In what manner business might be decreased, and dispatch introduced, 159.

Agreement between the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners upon the necessity of vesting the government of India primarily in the Home authorities, 160—Difference in the currencies are easily calculated, 161, 162—Manner of appointing chairman and deputy-chairman of the Court of Directors, 163—169—Jealousy of Parliament in giving too much power to local authorities in India, 170—Powers of the Governor-general might be extended, 171—Constitution of the local governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, 172—Powers of the Governor-general over the other Presidencies, and over his own councillors, 173—177—Authority of captain-general combined with governor-general was conferred upon the Marquis Wellesley only; extra powers which such an appointment gives, 179—182—Qualifications necessary for a councillor, 178—Regulations for the government of India, and manner of making them operative, 183—185, 188, 189—Suggestions by committees appointed by the Governor-general for revising the several establishments in India, 186—187.

[Second Examination.]—Further examination upon the respective powers of the Board of Control and Court of Directors, with respect to despatches, and upon the delay between them, 1250—1275—Instances in which the Crown, through the President, has refused to sanction appointments of governors and commanders-in-chief, 1276—1282—Extracts from speeches of different statesmen from 1772—1813, showing how far the government of India is vested in the Court, under the supervision of the Board, 1283—Since the first establishment of the Board, it has taken the most minute interest in every matter falling within its province, 1284, 1285—The Court desire the employment of natives equally with the Board, but not so precipitately, 1286—Powers of the Secret Committee with regard to despatches, 1289—1293, 1296—1301—Constitution of the Secret Commercial Committee, 1293—1295—Committee of Correspondence not chiefly nautical members, 1302, 1303.

Comparison of the business at the India House to that of several departments of the State, 1303, 1304—Examination upon the Company's shipping, their costs and equipments, 1304—1309—Knowledge acquired by certain eminent Directors by passing progressively through the different committees, 1306—Greater portion of men of eminence in India have attained the Committee of Correspondence, 1310—1313—Practice of the Board and Court as to licensing parties going to India, 1314—1324—Evils attending strangers going out with high functionaries, 1321—1324—Treaties with native princes provide that no European shall reside in their States without permission, 1325—Disadvantages that would arise by transferring patronage to public bodies, or a Secretary of State, 1326, 1338, 1339—Danger of increasing the patronage of the Crown, 1327—Number of appointments



Auber, Peter. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—*continued.*

ments to writerships by the College and London Board, 1328—Number of applications to the Court for appointments by the public since 1813; 1329—Disadvantages of allowing the Governor-general to regulate the amount of patronage, 1330-1333—Beneficial effects of the Board regulating it, 1334-1337—Disadvantages of the Home Government being in one body, 1340, 1341—Superior qualifications of proprietors of India stock for the choice of Directors, 1342, 1343—Inducements to men of capital to become purchasers of India stock, 1344-1346—Duties of the Court of Proprietors are abridged, 1347, 1348—Number of regulations passed in the three Presidencies from 1793-1830, and comparison with Acts of Parliament in this country, 1349—Different classes of regulations and proceedings for rendering them valid, 1350—Opinion against the formation of a legislative council, and upon the necessity of defining the powers of the Supreme Court, 1351.

[Third Examination.]—Explanation with regard to the receipt of certain letters from India, and the answer to them, 1520—Ages at which young men should go out to India, 1521-1523—Habits of extravagance contracted by residence at Calcutta, 1524, 1525—How far those going to India look forward to returning with fortunes, 1526—Disadvantages of making the service originally military, and selecting the civil servants therefrom, 1527-1529—Advantages, or otherwise, of the college at Haileybury, 1530, 1531—Expenses of the college and of each writer, 1532, 1533—Amount expended by the Company out of the surplus Territorial revenue in native education, 1534-1538—Advantages of retaining the present governments of subordinate presidencies over that of lieutenant-governors, 1539, 1541, 1542.

Examination upon detaching the local administration of Calcutta from the Governor-general, and upon the formation of legislative council, 1540—Necessity of defining the powers of the Governor-general with regard to his acting in subordinate presidencies, 1543, 1544—Disadvantages and possibility of abuse by transferring patronage to universities or public bodies, 1545-1549—Manner in which the patronage in India is controlled at home, 1550-1555—Extract from a letter from the Court of Directors to the President of the Board of Control, in November 1829, 1550—Extract from a letter of Mr. Canning's as to the character of the Company's servants, 1556—Number of persons sent out from England, 1814-1831, upon application of indigo planters, 1557, 1558—Number of indigo manufactories and Europeans connected with them, 1558, 1559—Proportion of the expenditure and public business of the India House from the Companies commercial character, 1560-1562.

B.

Baber, T. H. Answers to questions circulated by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India relative to slavery in the East Indies, *App.* p. 550.

Bagulokote, in the Doab. Extract from records at the East India House relative to education therein, *Fisher, App.* p. 468.

Bangalore. See *Health.*

Banks. Necessity for their establishment in India, *App.* p. 306—Which would take place under settlement of Europeans, *App.* p. 317, 318.

Bareilly College. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 441—Extract from letter from Court of Directors (Public Department) to the Governor-general, dated 29th Sept. 1830, relative thereto, *App.* p. 498, par. 32.

Barnagore School, in Mooreshedabad. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 457.

Barnes, Archdeacon. Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, to J. Farish, esq., secretary to the Bombay government, dated 2d June 1824, *App.* p. 818.

Batten, Rev. J. H. DD. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Situations held by witness in Haileybury College, 1827—Extract from certain documents and speeches, showing the wants intended to be supplied by the college, and the nature of the education acquired therein, 1828—Reasons why such an education could not have been obtained without a special institution, 1829—Plan of the distribution of the different branches of instruction, 1830—Changes that have taken place in the course of study; tests required of students, 1831, 1832—Operation of Mr. Wynne's Act, 7 Geo. 4, c. 56, upon the college, 1832—Difficulties the college has had to contend with, 1833—Extent of the efficiency of the college notwithstanding those difficulties, 1834—Capabilities of the college for rendering the education more efficient, 1835—Opinion as to other modes of qualification for civil service in India, particularly with regard to the Universities, 1836—Discontinuance of lectures on theology, and how far that deficiency supplied, 1831, 1837.

Bayley, W. B. Minute by W. B. Bayley, esq. member of the Calcutta college council, dated 6th February 1822, *App.* p. 600—Another minute, dated 18th March 1829, *App.* p. 646.

(445.—I.)



Beaspoor Hindoo Seminary. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App. p. 460.*

Beerbhoom Native School. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App. p. 460.*

Behar. See *Dewanny.*

Bellary. Population and means of education, *Fisher, App. p. 414, 501*—Collector's Report as to education therein, *Fisher, App. p. 415*—Report of A. D. Campbell, esq. dated 17th August 1823, *App. p. 501*—Extract letter from the Court of Directors relative to Mr. Campbell's Report, dated 16th April 1828, *App. p. 508.*

Bell's School. See *Madras.*

Benares Charity School. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App. p. 404*—Expense thereof, *Fisher, App. p. 433.*

Benares Hindoo Sanscrit College. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App. p. 399, 409, 435*—Expense thereof, *App. p. 433*—Lord Minto's plan for revision thereof, *App. p. 484*—Extract letter from Court of Directors, (Revenue Department), to Governor-general, dated 18th Feb. 1824, respecting improvements therein, *App. p. 488*—Extract letter from same to same, (Public Department) dated 5th September 1827, relative thereto, *App. p. 490, par. 13*—The like, dated 29 September 1830, *App. p. 494, par. 8*—The like, dated 24 August 1831, *App. p. 498, par. 9*—The like, dated 24 October 1832, *App. p. 499, par. 2.*

Benares. See *Functionaries.*

BENGAL :

Constitution of the local government, *Auber 172*—Qualifications necessary for a councillor, *Auber 178*—Appropriation of the Bengal charity lands, *Mackenzie 779-784*—The Presidency should be divided into two separate governments, *Mackenzie 863, 866, 867*—In Bengal Proper English looked upon more as protectors than conquerors, *Macan 1424, 1425.*

State of cultivation and peasantry, *App. p. 306*—Papers relating to the education of natives therein, *Fisher, App. p. 396-412, 434, 460*—Expense thereof, *Fisher, App. p. 433.*

See also *Calcutta. Church Establishment. Churches. Education.*

Bengal, Behar and Orissa. See *Dewanny.*

Bengal Civil Fund. Aid afforded by the East India Company to, *App. p. 774, 776.*

Bengal Education Society. See *Calcutta Public Instruction Committee.*

Bengal Hukura or Chronicle. Witness editor thereof, *Sutherland 1050*—Circulation thereof, its subscribers, price of the paper, and amount of subscriptions, *Sutherland 1120-1125*—Number of subscribers resident in Calcutta, *Sutherland 1136.*

Bengal Military Fund. Aid afforded by the East India Company to, *App. p. 775, 776.*

Bengal Military Orphan Fund. Aid afforded by the East India Company to, *App. p. 775, 766.*

Bentinck, Lord William. Alteration by the Board of the Court's draft recalling him from the government of Madras, *Auber 1271*—Minute by, dated 10th Nov. 1830, relative to education of civil servants, *App. p. 652*—Another Minute, dated 4 February 1831, *App. p. 660*—Another Minute dated 10 Nov. 1831, relative to the state of the civil service, *App. p. 745.*

See also *Postage. Press in India.*

Bevan, Captain Henry. Answers to questions circulated by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, relative to slavery in the East Indies, *App. p. 577.*

Bhaugulpore School. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App. p. 411, 438.*

Bhurtpoor, Rajah of. His preference of the study of the English language to that of the Persian, and reasons, *Mackenzie 715.*

Bishops. See *Catholics. Church Establishment.*

Bishop's College. See *Calcutta.*

Blunt, W. Esq. Minute by, dated 26 Feb. 1831, relative to Calcutta College, *App. p. 668.*—Another Minute, dated 15 December 1831, relative to the civil service, *App. p. 765.*

BOARD OF CONTROL :

Constitution of the Board of Commissioners in 1784, and powers with which they were invested, *Rep. p. 14, Auber 5, Jones 192, 193, Courtenay 288*—Extent and importance of the functions performed by the Board, *Courtenay 293*—Regulations for the government of Haileybury College and Addiscombe Seminary are subject to their approval, *Rep. p. 15, Auber 5, Courtenay 290*—The Act of 1793 repeated

*Board of Control—continued.*

repeated the Act of 1784, investing the Board with the power of controlling the affairs of the Company, *Auber* 7—Grants exceeding 600*l.* must be confirmed by the Board, *Rep.* p. 11. *Auber* 17-18—Extent of duties between the Board and the India House, *Rep.* p. 15, *Auber* 156-158, *Courtenay* 1586—In what manner business might be decreased, and despatch introduced, *Auber* 159—Agreement between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control upon the necessity of vesting the government of India primarily in the Home authorities, *Auber* 160—Departments into which the Board divided, *Rep.* p. 14. *Jones* 202, 212, *Courtenay* 294—Political Government of India devolves upon the Board, *Rep.* p. 14, *Jones* 252—By the Act and Oath, *Courtenay* 288, 1586.

Share the Board has had in the government of India, *Courtenay* 292, 293—Delay occasioned by the Court and Board having to go over the same business, *Jones* 238, 240, *Courtenay* 299—Is counterbalanced by their being a check upon each other, *Jones* 523, 259-261, 265, *Auber* 1270—Advantages or otherwise of having a portion of the members of the Board of Control possessing personal knowledge of India, *Rep.* p. 17, *Jones* 264—No collision between the Court and Board detrimental to the public service, but great harmony between them, *Jones* 277-282—Lord Eldon's opinion as to the power of the Board over the Court by direct mandate, *Courtenay* 288—Exceptions to the powers of the Board, *Courtenay* 288—Anomalies arising from the prescribed mode of exercising the Board's powers, *Courtenay* 288.

Mode of separation of the Political and Commercial concerns of the Company, under the absolute control of the Board, exercised in opposition to repeated remonstrances of the Court, *Rep.* p. 15, *Courtenay* 290—Power of the Board in directing the Court to grant permission for persons to proceed to India, *Rep.* p. 27, *Courtenay* 200, 291, *Sullivan* 582-584—Number of cases in which the Board have confirmed the Court's refusal, *Auber* 1314-1318—Neither the Court nor the Board could have administered the functions imposed upon the two, if either had been without the assistance of the other, *Courtenay* 293, par. 2.

Present Board might be formed for the sole government of India, by giving it the assistance of practical Indian functionaries, and some who had taken part in the Indian administration at home, *Courtenay* 303—Important transactions with other States rest entirely with the Board, *Mill* 414—Instances of difference of opinion between the Board and Court, and how far they have eventually agreed, *Rep.* p. 16, *Auber*, 1258-1261—Since the first establishment of the Board it has taken the most minute interest in every matter falling within its province, *Auber* 1284, 1285—Until what period the Board was ignorant of the minute details of business, *Courtenay* 1595—How far the most important matters in the political department are treated of by the Board, *Courtenay* 1586—Matters which the Board have the power of directing to be treated of in the Secret Committee, *Courtenay* 1587.

Papers laid before the Committee:

Circular letter from the Secretary, requesting information on subjects relating to the Public department, *App.* p. 263—Answers thereto, *App.* pp. 264, 265, 269, 294—Questions on slavery in the East Indies circulated by the Commissioners for the affairs of India, *App.* p. 549—Answers thereto, *App.* pp. 549, 550, 570, 572, 577.

See also *Commissioners. Despatches. Directors. Court of. President. Secretary. Boards.* Saving of expense by the abolition of Boards, and substituting individual for collective agencies, *Rep.* pp. 18, 21, *Sullivan*, 487, 585-589, *Mackenzie*, 870, 874, *Lushington* 960, 968, *Macan* 1448—How far recording proceedings by Boards tends to increase business, *Macan* 1448, 1449, *Edmondstone* 1694, 1695—Advantages of them over individual agency, *Edmondstone* 1783-1787—Military Board constituted upon a different principle from the others, *Edmondstone* 1788—Ground for the Board of Salt and Opium being detached from that of Revenue, *Edmondstone* 1789—Want of practical experience in some matters, *App.* p. 265.

BOMBAY:

Transferred from the old Company to the new Company in 1702, *Auber* 5—Number of newspapers published at, *Sutherland* 1061, 1062—It has not paid its expenses, *Macan* 1458, 1469.

Papers laid before the Committee:

Particulars respecting the population, manufactures, consumption, &c. *Warden, App.* p. 274-276, par. 33-36—Number of children, system of education, &c. in American free schools therein, *Warden, App.* p. 278, par. 48, 49—Population, number of schools, and children educated in the Bombay territories, *Warden, App.* p. 279, par. 54—State of the country and population, *App.* p. 307.

Extract from Sir John Malcolm's general Minute of 30 November 1830, on his administration of the Bombay government, *App.* p. 339, 343, 543, 546—Extract from Minute of 16 November 1830, as to abolition of suttee, *App.* p. 354—Extract from records at the India House relative to education therein, *Fisher, App.* p. 417, 421, 465—Expense of education establishments therein, *Fisher, App.* p. 434.

Letter from the secretary to the civil examination committee at Bombay to the secretary to the Bombay government, dated 30 September 1823, *App.* p. 633—Rules for the examination of the junior civil servants, dated 1 September 1826, *App.* p. 636—

*Bombay—continued.*

List of Bombay civil servants, *App.* p. 637—Bombay regulations relative to civil servants, dated 11 July 1828, *App.* p. 638—Particulars in which the establishments at Bombay for the instruction of the junior civil servants agree or differ from that of Bengal, *App.* p. 643—Letter from the Court of Directors (Public department) to the Governor-general, dated 29 September 1830, *App.* p. 659.

Extract public letter from the Bombay government, dated 29 August 1821, relative to education of civil servants, *App.* p. 693—The like, dated 14 August 1822, *App.* p. 696—The like, dated 11 August 1824, *App.* p. 698—The like, dated 1 November 1827, *App.* p. 700.

Extract public letter to the Bombay government, dated 11 June 1823, *App.* p. 696—The like, dated 4 February 1824, *App.* p. 698—The like, dated 21 September 1825, *App.* p. 699—The like, dated 18 February 1829, *App.* p. 700.

Minute of the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, dated 2 June 1820, relative to education of junior civil servants, *App.* p. 694—Minute of G. L. Prendergast, Esq., member of council at Bombay, *App.* p. 696.

See also *Civil Service. Education. Government of India. Regimental Schools.*

Bombay American Missionary Schools. Extracts from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 477.

Bombay Central School. Minute of Sir John Malcolm, dated 10 Oct. 1829, relative thereto, *App.* p. 533, 534.

Bombay Civil Fund. Aid afforded by the East India Company to, *App.* p. 776.

Bombay Education Society. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 418, 469, 471—Expense thereof, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 434—Observations upon, *Malcolm*, *App.* p. 538.

Bombay Engineer Institution. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 430, 473—Expense thereof, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 434—Its cost, and extent of knowledge attained therein, *Warden* *App.* p. 584—Advantages thereof, *Malcolm* *App.* p. 526, 532—Number of students and state of education therein, and proposition for remodelling, *Malcolm*, *App.* p. 534-536—Extract from letter of the Calcutta Finance Committee, to the Governor-general in Council at Bengal, dated 26 April 1830, relative to its discontinuance, *App.* p. 541—Letter from Court of Directors (Public Department) to the Governor at Bombay, relative thereto, *App.* p. 541—Observations relative thereto, *Malcolm*, *App.* p. 544.

Bombay English School. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 434, 465.

Bombay Medical School. Establishment thereof, *Warden*, *App.* p. 278—Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 474—Observations upon, *Malcolm*, *App.* p. 537, 545.

Bombay Military Fund. Aid afforded by the East India Company to, *App.* p. 776.

Bombay Native School-book and School Society. Extracts from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 419, 420—Expense thereof, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 434.

Bombay School, and Mrs. Boyd's Charity. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* 418, 465—Expense thereof, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 434.

Botanical Gardens. Correspondence between the Civil Finance Committee, the Bengal Government, and the Court of Directors, and resolutions of the Bengal Government relative to the Botanical gardens at Calcutta, *App.* p. 327, 328.

Letters from and to the Madras Government, relative to doing away with the office of botanist and naturalist, *App.* p. 328.

Correspondence of the Bombay Government, and others; minutes of council; report of Superintendent, and letter from Court of Directors, respecting the formation of a botanical garden at Daporee, *App.* p. 328-335.

Boyd's Charity. See *Bombay School*

Brahmins. Particulars respecting them, *Warden*, *App.* p. 275, 276, par. 36-38.

Broach. Cultivation of cotton therein, *Warden*, *App.* p. 286. par. 88, 89—State of education therein, *Fisher*, *App.* 424.

Buchanan, Francis. His opinion upon the condition of slaves, *App.* p. 566.

Buckingham, Mr. Several previous warnings were given to him previous to his expulsion, *Sutherland* 1002—He endeavoured to frame his conduct to the wishes of the government, but did not succeed, *Sutherland* 1103.

Buildings. Buildings in India would be more economical if built by contract, *Sullivan* 550—Waste of money in public buildings for offices, *Macan* 1430—Evils of public functionaries getting a large office rent, and hiring a large house, and appropriating only a small part of it for offices, *Macan* 1430, 1431—Benefit of abolishing the Calcutta College, and appropriating the building to offices, *Macan* 1430—Extract from Sir John Malcolm's general minute of 30 Nov. 1830, relative to buildings and public roads at Bombay, *App.* p. 339-343.

Bundlecund.

Bundlecund. See *Hummerpoor*.

Burdwan. Extract from records at the India House relative to education therein, *Fisher App.* p. 456.

Burgoyne, Colonel. His opinion in 1772 relative to vesting the affairs of the Company in the Crown, *Auber* 1283.

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Bushby, G. A. Esq. Letter from, to H. T. Prinsep, esq., dated 1 March 1831, *App.* p. 669—The like, dated 8 April 1830, *App.* p. 674—Letter from, to Lieutenant Todd, dated 1 March 1831, *App.* p. 670—Letter from, to the Court of Directors, relative to the civil service, *App.* p. 722.

Bye-Laws. See *Proprietors, Court of*.

C.

CALCUTTA:

Different languages spoken there, *Mackenzie* 651—Circulation of English papers there, *Sutherland* 1058, 1059—How far the seat of government might be more beneficially removed to a more central situation, *Macan* 1459-1463.

Calcutta Anglo-Indian College. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 410, 437—Extract from letter from Court of Directors (Public Department) to Governor-general, dated 5 Sept. 1827, relative thereto, *App.* p. 491, 492, par. 18-22—The like, dated 29 Sept. 1820, *App.* p. par. 6—The like, dated 24 August 1831, *App.* p. 498, par. 7—The like, dated 24 October 1832, *App.* p. 499, par. 2—The like, dated 29 Sept. 1830, *App.* p. 542, par. 13-16.

Calcutta, Archdeacon of. Letter from, to secretary to government dated 10 August, 1822, relative to the ecclesiastical establishment, *App.* p. 790.

Calcutta Benevolent Institution. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 451.

Calcutta, Bishop of. Warrant for nominating him, or preparing letters patent relating to the See, are countersigned by President of Board of Control, *Rep.* p. 15—Letter from Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Bengal government relative to the ecclesiastical establishment, dated 13 July 1818, *App.* p. 787—The like, dated 5 April 1825, *App.* p. 794—The like, dated 26 April 1825, *App.* p. 799—The like, dated 23 June 1825, *App.* p. 800—The like, dated 18 May 1830, *App.* p. 803—The like, dated 16 June 1830, *App.* p. 808—The like, dated 26 September 1830, *App.* p. 810—Return from, dated 18 May 1830, of congregation and churches under the Bengal Presidency, *App.* p. 828.

See also *Church Establishment*.

Calcutta Bishop's College. Alterations to be made therein for promotion of Christianity, *Warden, App.* p. 280, 281, par. 60-65.

Calcutta Charity School (Old). Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 401—Expense thereof, *Fisher, App.* p. 433.

Calcutta Chronicle. Particulars as to the suppression thereof in 1827, *Sutherland* 1073-1092—Estimated loss to the editors from its suppression, *Sutherland* 1109.

Calcutta College. Qualification required of writers at the College at Calcutta, *Rep.* p. 24, *Mill* 383, *Edmonstone* 1615—Expense annually to government of each student at the college at Calcutta, *Rep.* p. 24, *Mill* 384, 385, *Mackenzie* 635, *Macan* 1360—Great extravagance at Madras and Calcutta, *Sullivan* 430, *Sullivan App.* p. 266, 304—Are principally for the acquirement of the Oriental languages, *Rep.* p. 24, *Sullivan* 428, 465, *Mackenzie* 632-635—Objection to the college at Calcutta by the Directors at its establishment, *Rep.* p. 24, *Sullivan* 485—It has lately undergone revision, *Rep.* p. 24, *Sullivan* 486—Disadvantages of the college at Calcutta, and necessity for its abolition, *Rep.* p. 24, *Mackenzie* 636-641, *Macan* 1359, 1430, *Edmonstone* 1613, *Sullivan App.* p. 266, 304—Difference in the collegiate establishments at Madras and Calcutta; abolition of professorships at Calcutta, *Mackenzie* 637, 638.

Papers laid before the Committee relative to the College:

Correspondence:—Extract letter from the Court of Directors (Judicial Department), to the Bengal government, dated 14 February 1812, *App.* p. 580.

Extract public letter from Bengal, dated 23 June 1814, *App.* p. 581—The like dated 5 August 1819, *App.* p. 587—The like, dated 6 January 1820, *App.* p. 598—The like, dated 1 April 1822, *App.* p. 599—The like, dated 1 July 1822, *App.* p. 605—The like, dated 30 September 1824, *App.* p. 606—The like, dated 30 June 1825, *App.* p. 608—The like, dated 27 May 1826, *App.* p. 615—The like, dated 23 August 1827, *App.* p. 616—The like, dated 29 November 1827, *App.* p. 616—The like, dated 15 August 1828, *App.* p. 619—The like, dated 30 June 1829, *App.* p. 619—The like, dated 23 Feb. 1830, *App.* p. 650—The like, dated 23 November 1830, *App.* p. 652 (445.—1.)

Calcutta College—continued.

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List of students who passed their examination in the course of a few months since July 1828, *App.* p. 653—List of students in the college on the 4 July 1828, *App.* p. 654—On 7 October 1830, *App.* p. 655—List of students rusticated, 1828—1830, *App.* p. 654—List of students who have passed the requisite examination in the provinces since 1801, *App.* p. 656—List of students on leave in different parts of the country, *App.* p. 657—List of students who have passed their examinations in the college since 1816, showing the time required by each to accomplish that object, and the average rate of the performance, *App.* p. 662—List of 46 rusticated students who have passed the requisite examination in the Oriental languages since 1816, showing the time required by each to accomplish that object, and the average rate of performance, *App.* p. 666—List of 14 students who passed their examination on leave since 1816, showing the time required by each to accomplish that object, and average rate of performance, *App.* p. 667—Draft of rules for junior civil servants after the abolition of the College of Fort William, *App.* p. 670—Suggestions for regulating the employment of junior civil servants before and after they have attained the requisite qualifications for the public service, dated 10 March 1831, *App.* p. 671—Account of the expense attending the establishment of the college, 1801-2—1829-30, with number of individuals who have received instruction, *App.* p. 676.

Calcutta Education Press. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 411, 443.

Calcutta English College. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 410.

*Calcutta*—continued.

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Calcutta Hindoo Sanscrit College. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 401, 410, 436—Expense thereof, *Fisher, App.* p. 433—Extract from letter from Court of Directors (Revenue Department) to Governor-general dated 18 February 1824, respecting its establishment, *App.* p. 488—Extract from letter from same to same (Public Department) dated 5 September 1827, relative thereto, *App.* p. 491, par. 16, 17—The like, dated 29 September 1830, *App.* p. 494, par. 5—The like, dated 24 August 1831, *App.* p. 498, par. 6—The like, dated 24 October 1832, *App.* p. 499.

Calcutta Journal. Manner of conducting it; remonstrances by the government, and final expulsion of the editor, *Lushington* 972-975—It was suppressed in 1823 under regulation revoking licence at pleasure, without assigning reasons, *Sutherland* 1073, 1085—Estimated loss to the editors on the suppression, *Sutherland* 1106-1108.

Calcutta Ladies' School for Native Females. Extracts from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 451.

Calcutta Madrissa or Mahomedan College. Extracts from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 396—Cost of building, and salaries of professors, *Fisher App.* p. 399, 409, 410, 433—Further particulars, *Fisher App.* p. 435—Extract letter from Court of Directors (Revenue Department) to Governor-general, dated 18 February 1824, respecting state thereof, *App.* p. 488—Extract letter from same to same (Public Department) dated 5 September 1827, *App.* p. 490, par. 14, 15—The like, dated 29 September 1830, *App.* p. 494, par. 4—The like, dated 24 August 1831, *App.* p. 498, par. 4—The like, dated 24 October 1832, *App.* p. 499.

Calcutta Mission College. Extracts from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 412.

Calcutta Native Doctors' School. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 447.

Calcutta, Public Instruction Committee. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 408, 434—Expense thereof, *Fisher, App.* p. 433—Extract from letter from Court of Directors (Public Department) to Governor-general, dated 5 September 1827, relative thereto, *App.* p. 489—Extract minute by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated 13 December 1823, relative to the promotion of education through its means, *App.* p. 511.

Calcutta School-book Society. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 405, 449—Expense thereof, *Fisher, App.* p. 433.

Calcutta School Society. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 406, 448—Expense thereof, *Fisher, App.* p. 433—Extract letter from Court of Directors (Public Department) to Governor-general, dated 9 March 1825, relative to grant thereto, *App.* p. 488.

Calicut. See *Church Establishment*.

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Class of persons who would resort to India, 1512, 1513—Laws of India should be more in regard to natives than European settlers, 1514, 1515—Criminal law in Madras is administered more severely than without the boundaries of the Supreme Court, 1517—Expense attending the civil law has ruined many families of distinction at Madras, 1517 (445—I.)

Campbell, Alexander Duncan. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

— Principles of English law cannot be beneficially assimilated with those of India, but the Indian codes might be modified by general principles of law and equity, 1518—Punchayet system has not succeeded so well as anticipated, 1519.

[Second Examination.]—Defects in the education and general system of the civil servants, 1563–1565—Suggestions for the improvement and reduction of expense in the executive and legislative governments in India, 1566, 1567—Collision between different departments arising from different constructions of the law, and method of avoiding them, 1568–1571—Desirable that natives should be admissible into the legislative council, and how to be chosen, 1572—Improvement by uniting Revenue and Judicial Departments, 1571, 1573, 1574—Means of abridging the Indian correspondence 1575–1577—And of remedying delays between the governments at home and abroad 1578—Authorities at home should be united, 1579, 1581, 1582—Transferring the home authority to the Crown would increase the reverence of the natives, 1583, 1584.

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Canals. See *Steam Navigation.*

Canara. Collector's report as to education therein, *Fisher, App.* p. 415—Population and means of education therein, *Fisher, App.* p. 414.

Candeish. See *Kandeish.*

Cannamore. See *Church Establishment.*

Canning, Right Honourable George. Letter from, to the Court, upon the appointment of Company's officers to the office of governor, *App.* p. 701.
See also *Civil Servants.*

Canton. Number of newspapers published at, *Sutherland* 1064.

Cape Comorin. See *Church Establishment.*

Capital. Is not taken from England to India, but is made there, and sent home, *Macan* 1435, 1436—How far accumulated among the natives of India, *App.* p. 295—Advantage of English capital in India, *Rep.* p. 26, *Lushington* 1004, *Edmonstone* 1768, 1782, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 294, 318.

See also *Europeans.*

Captain-general. The authority of captain-general, combined with governor-general, was conferred upon the Marquis Wellesley only; extra powers which such an appointment gives, *Rep.* p. 18, *Auber* 179–182.

Carey, Dr. Opinion relative to Calcutta college, *App.* p. 589—Letter from, to the secretary of Calcutta college, relative thereto, *App.* p. 629.

Carr, Archdeacon Thomas. Letter from, to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 10 Nov. 1831, *App.* p. 825.

Castes. Disadvantages of native castes, and means of abolishing them, *Warden, App.* p. 273–277, par. 24–40.

Castlereagh, Lord. Extract from his speech in 1813, *Auber*, 1283.

Catanars. See *Syrian Christians.*

Catholics. Number thereof in India, *Dubois* 1821—Catholic bishops and priests in India, and how appointed, *Dubois* 1821—Necessity of Catholic bishops being appointed by the English government, *Dubois* 1822—Description of Roman-catholic congregations, *Hough* 1851—Number of Roman-catholics in Southern India, *Hough* 1852—Reason for decline of the Roman-catholic religion in India, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1858—Necessity for their religious improvement, *Warden, App.* p. 280, 281, par. 61–65.

See also *Church Establishment. Syrian Christians.*

Cawnpore Free-School. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 406, 440—Expense thereof, *Fisher, App.* p. 433—Extract letter from the Court of Directors (Revenue Department) to the Governor-general, dated 24 Oct. 1827, relative to grant in aid of the funds of, *App.* p. 492.

Ceded and Conquered Provinces. See *Legislation in India.*

Ceylon. Anxiety of the Pope to place a bishop there with the consent of the English government, *Dubois* 1832.

Chairmen of Committees. See *Committees.*

Chaplains. See *Church Establishment.*



Chief Clerks of Departments at the Board. Their method of abridging the number of pages of consultations, *Jones* 218-222—Their responsibility, *Jones* 229.

Chinese Schools. See *Malacca. Malay and Chinese Schools.*

Chingleput. Population and means of education, *Fisher, App.* p. 414.

Chinsurah Schools. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *App.* p. 403-439.

Chiploon, in the Southern Concan. Extract from records at the East India House relative to education therein, *Fisher, App.* p. 468.

Chittagong, Madrisa. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 460.

Christianity. See *Conversions. Native Christians. Protestants. Syrian Christians.*

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

Inadequacy of the church establishment at Madras, *Sullivan* 545—Number of churches at Madras, *Sullivan* 546—Desirable to have a chaplain and a church in each of the provinces, *Sullivan* 547, *Sullivan, App.* p. 267, 269—Number of Catholic chapels, *Sullivan, App.* p. 269—Churches at Madras and Calcutta cost a larger sum than the estimate, *Sullivan* 551, *Sullivan App.* p. 269—How far churches adequate, and whether constructed with a due regard to economy, *Warden, App.* p. 281, par. 66, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 293—One bishop is not sufficient, but chaplains are more wanted, *Sullivan* 552, *Sullivan, App.* p. 267—Only one chaplain in the southern provinces of Madras, *Sullivan* 553—Church establishment in India has increased proportionably with other establishments, *Sullivan* 554—Correspondence between the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Directors and Board of Control, upon the appointment of more bishops, *Sullivan* 555—Chlains are all sent out from England; there would be difficulty in obtaining them, *Sullivan* 557, 558—No native chaplains, *Sullivan* 559—Chaplains deficient in native languages, *Warden, App.* p. 280, par. 58.

Reference to the Bengal Finance Committee Report of 1829-30 as to the adequacy of the ecclesiastical establishment to the wants of the English population, *Mackenzie* 905, 906—Ecclesiastical establishment in India is adequate to its purposes, *Lushington* 1034, 1035, *Warden, App.* p. 280, par. 58—Reasons for there being no necessity for the appointment of additional bishops, *Lushington* 1036-1041—Duties of the bishops have been exaggerated, *Lushington* 1036, 1037—Archdeacons might perform the duties of visitation and other duties, *Lushington* 1036, 1040, 1041, *Warden, App.* p. 280, par. 59—Mortality among the bishops not to be attributed to the climate; causes of the deaths of several bishops, *Lushington* 1037—Many Europeans in India are Presbyterians, particularly the Scotch at Calcutta, who have a Presbyterian establishment, *Lushington* 1042-1044—Very few Catholics, except among the soldiers, the majority of whom are Irish, for whom the government pay the salary of a Catholic priest, *Lushington* 1045—Salaries that should be allowed to bishops and other Christian teachers, *Dubois* 1822—Doubts of the right of Portugal to appoint bishops in India, *Dubois* 1822—In what parts bishops should be stationed, *Dubois* 1822—Necessity for Catholic bishops being appointed by the English Government, *Dubois* 1822.

Number of chaplains not sufficient for the service, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1859, 1860, *Sherer* 1908, *Harkness* 1954-1956, *Sullivan, App.* p. 267—Necessity for four bishops in India, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1861—Number of bishops not sufficient, but an extension of the parochial clergy more wanted, *Sherer* 1909—Improvement in the moral state of the Company's servants if ecclesiastical establishment rendered more efficient; favourable impression made upon the native mind by the due performance of religious duties, *Hough* 1862—Tellicherry the only place on the coast from Cape Comorin to Cannamore in which there is an English church without a chaplain, *Hough* 1875, 1876—No Protestant church or chaplain at Calicut, *Hough* 1877-1879—Dutch church and English missionary at Cochin, *Hough* 1880, 1881—How far a church and chaplain at Tuilon, *Hough* 1882-1884—And at Mangalore, *Hough* 1885—Number of European stations and chaplains along the coast from Bombay to Cape Comorin, *Hough* 1886-1889—Number of Europeans at Cannamore, *Hough* 1890, 1891—And at Trevanderam, *Hough* 1892—Many places in India that require churches, *Sherer* 1910—Extent of provision made by government for religious instruction, *Sherer* 1911—Intellectual improvement of the natives must necessarily be combined with religious instruction, *Sherer* 1913-1917—By whom religious service performed in the event of there being no chaplain, *Harkness* 1957-1960—Number of Europeans at Madura in the Carnatic, and its distance from the nearest place at which there is a chaplain, *Harkness* 1961-1965.

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Circular letter from the Board of Control requiring information relative to the ecclesiastical establishment in India, *App.* p. 263—Answers thereto, *App.* p. 265, *Sullivan, App.* p. 267, *Warden, App.* p. 280, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 293—General proceedings in India respecting the establishment, *App.* p. 280, par. 58—Additions or alterations requisite, *Warden, App.* p. 280, 281, par. 60-65—Ecclesiastical establishment of the three presidencies, according to the scale authorized by the honourable Court of Directors, *App.* p. 807—Scale of establishment proposed by the Civil Finance Committee 445.—I.)

*Church Establishment—continued.*

App. p. 807—Sketch of a plan for the ecclesiastical government of British India, and of certain colonial possessions of the Crown of Great Britain, *App.* p. 810—Sketch of a plan for the appointment and maintenance of chaplains in the presidency of Bengal, *App.* p. 811—Schedule of salaries and allowances of chaplains in Calcutta, *App.* p. 811—Sketch of a plan for the formation of an ecclesiastical board for the management of the secular concerns of the church in India, *App.* p. 811—Sketch of a plan to provide the means of retirement for chaplains, *App.* p. 812.

Bengal.—Extract public letter from Bengal government, dated 9 January 1797, *App.* p. 783—The like, dated 5 August 1819, *App.* p. 786—The like, dated 9 June 1825, *App.* p. 794—Extract public letter to Bengal government, dated 25 May 1798, *App.* p. 783—The like, dated 5 June 1805, *App.* p. 783—The like, dated 26 April 1809, *App.* p. 784—The like, dated 12 November 1813 and 29 April 1814, *App.* p. 785—The like, dated 3 June 1814, and 5 March 1817, *App.* p. 786—The like, dated 10 April 1822, *App.* p. 788—The like, dated 23 July 1824, *App.* p. 793—The like, dated 4 May 1831, *App.* p. 804—Extract ecclesiastical letter from Bengal government, dated 1 January 1823, *App.* p. 788—Another letter, dated 25 August 1825, *App.* p. 800—Extract ecclesiastical letter to the Bengal Government, dated 11 October 1816, *App.* p. 786—The like, dated 20 March 1822, *App.* p. 787—The like, dated 21 January 1824, *App.* p. 791—The like, dated 23 April, and 23 July 1824, *App.* p. 793—The like, dated 23 February 1825, *App.* p. 794—The like, dated 5 April 1826, *App.* p. 801—The like, dated 22 Nov. 1826, 17 October 1827, and 14 October 1829, *App.* p. 802—The like, dated 6 October 1830, 15 June and 20 July 1831, and 1 February 1832, *App.* p. 804—The like, dated 16 February 1831, *App.* p. 810—Extract letter from the Earl of Moira, Governor-general to the Court of Directors, dated 3 February 1814, *App.* p. 785—Letter from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Bengal Government, dated 13 July 1818, *App.* p. 787—The like, dated 5 April 1825, *App.* p. 794—The like, dated 26 April 1825, *App.* p. 799—The like, dated 23 June 1825, *App.* p. 800—The like, dated 18 May 1830, *App.* p. 803—The like, dated 16 June 1830, *App.* p. 808—The like, dated 26 September 1830, *App.* p. 810—Letter from the Archdeacon of Calcutta to C. Lushington, esq., secretary to Government, dated 10 August 1822, *App.* p. 790—Letter from the chief secretary to the Bengal Government, to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated 19 May 1825, *App.* p. 799—Letter from the Bengal Government to the Bishop of Calcutta, dated 18 May 1830, *App.* p. 808—Petition of the inhabitants of Fort William to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 25 August 1824, *App.* p. 800—Expenses in building and repairs in this department, *App.* p. 802, 803—Letter from the Calcutta Civil Finance Committee to the Governor-general at Bengal, dated 30 April 1830, *App.* p. 804.

Madras.—Extract public letter to the Madras Government, dated 11 January 1809, *App.* p. 812—The like, dated 26 April 1809, *App.* p. 812—Extract military letter to the Madras Government, dated 3 November 1815, *App.* p. 814—Extract ecclesiastical letter to the Madras Government, dated 22 October 1817, 6 January 1824, and 4 Feb. 1824, *App.* p. 815—The like, dated 28 July 1824, 5 April 1826, 3 September 1828, and 22 December 1830, *App.* p. 816—Extract ecclesiastical letter from the Madras Government, dated 6 July 1821, *App.* p. 815.

Bombay.—Extract public letter to the Bombay Government, dated 8 April 1816—*App.* p. 816—Extract ecclesiastical letter to the Bombay Government, dated 9 April 1823, *App.* p. 816—The like, dated 21 January 1824, *App.* p. 817—The like, dated 16 June 1824, *App.* p. 818—The like, dated 30 November 1825, and 12 April 1826, *App.* p. 819—The like, dated 24 November 1826, and 27 August 1828, *App.* p. 820—The like, dated 15 December 1829, 13 January 1830, and 28 April 1830, *App.* p. 822—Extract ecclesiastical letter from the Bombay Government dated 24 September 1823: reply to 9 April 1823, *App.* p. 817—The like, dated 22 May 1824, and 1 November 1824, *App.* p. 818—The like, dated 17 October 1828, and 6 April 1829, *App.* p. 820—The like, dated 20 January 1830, *App.* p. 824—Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes to J. Farish, esq. secretary to the Bombay Government, dated 2 June 1824, *App.* p. 818—Archdeacon Hawtayne's memorial, dated 10 March 1829, to the Court of Directors, *App.* p. 821—Letter from the Reverend Thomas Carr, acting Archdeacon of Bombay, to the Governor in Council, dated 10 November 1831, (enclosed in letter from the Bombay Governor, dated 4 January 1832,) *App.* p. 825—Minute by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, relative to the ecclesiastical establishment, *App.* p. 822—Minutes by the Right Hon. the Governor, Lord Clare, *App.* p. 826—Minutes by Mr. Romer, Mr. Newnham, and Mr. Sutherland, *App.* p. 827—Statement of ecclesiastical charges, 1824–25–1827–28, *App.* p. 822—Statement of charges in the ecclesiastical department under the head of salaries and establishments, 1815–1827, *App.* p. 823—Statement of expenses incurred in the construction and repairs of churches, 1818–1827, *App.* p. 823—Stations at which it is desirable a clergyman should be resident, *App.* p. 825.

See also *Catholics. Churches in India. Conversions. Patronage. Portugal. Religion.*

Churches in India. Statements of expenses incurred in building, &c. churches in India, and number of some of the congregations, *App.* p. 827–831.

Bengal.

*Churches in India—continued.*

Bengal.—Statement of expenses incurred under the orders of the Supreme Government (subsequent to the institution in 1814 of a bishop's see at Calcutta), for the construction, repair and alteration, and for the establishments for maintaining buildings appropriated to divine service, according to the form of the Church of England, to February 1831 inclusive, *App.* p. 827.—Return from the Bishop of Calcutta, dated 18 May 1830 (recorded on the Bengal ecclesiastical consultations of 25 May 1830, No. 2.) of congregations of churches under the Bengal Presidency, *App.* p. 828.

Madras.—Statement of expenses incurred in the construction, alteration, repair and fitting up of edifices used as places of worship, as they appear in correspondence, 1813–1832, *App.* p. 829.

Bombay.—Statement of expenses incurred in the construction, &c. of churches at Bombay, 1813–1832, *App.* p. 830.

See also *Church Establishment. Scotch Kirk.*

Civil Expenditure. Means that might be taken for reducing it, *Macan* 1470.

Civil Finance Committee. See *Calcutta Finance Committee.*

Civil Funds. See *Bengal Civil Fund. Bombay Civil Fund. Compassionate Funds. Madras Civil Funds.*

Civil Servants. Number thereof at the three Presidencies, *Rep.* p. 23.—Appointments in India to civil offices are made from the writers, *Auber* 100, *Courtenay* 31.—Effect of making appointments in India subject to open competition here as to qualification, *Auber* 101, 102, 111–114.—Limited number of writers sent out limits the selection for office, *Auber* 109, *Mackenzie* 657, *Lushington* 930.—No statement on record by Governors of inconvenience from narrow choice in filling up high offices, *Auber* 110, *Edmonstone* 1617.—Distribution of, upon their arrival in India, *Mill* 379.—Qualification required of them at the college at Calcutta, *Mill* 383.—If they do not fit themselves for employment in a certain period they are sent home, *Mill* 385, 386, *Mackenzie* 676–678.—Reason why Government have not sent home those deficient, *Lushington* 926–928, *Macan* 1364.—Degree of debt in which they are involved attributed to their residence at Calcutta, *Mill* 387, *Sullivan*, 463, 464, *Mackenzie* 642–644, *Macan* 1360–1363, *Auber* 1524, 1525, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 266.—Method to be adopted to prevent extravagance, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 292.—Young men arriving in India are not sufficiently acquainted with the language to take a share in the administration of the country, *Sullivan* 427.—Annual amount of civil service in India, and its expense, *Sullivan* 439, 440.—Number of civil servants out of employment in the three Presidencies, and to what extent affected by the new arrangements, *Sullivan* 441–443.—Evils thereof, *Mackenzie* 661–664.—There have been new appointments in England notwithstanding, *Sullivan* 444.—Allowance by the Company to civil servants unemployed, *Sullivan* 445, 446, *App.* p. 722, 733.

Advantages that would arise from attaching young men to some public office immediately upon arrival in India, in the room of sending them to the colleges, *Rep.* p. 24, *Sullivan* 447–451, *Mackenzie* 650, 890, *Lushington* 924, 925, *Macan* 1369, *App.* p. 264, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 266, 304.—At what ages they should go out, *Rep.* p. 23, *Sullivan* 460, 461, *Mackenzie* 631, 764, 772, 773, 778, *Lushington* 923, *Macan* 1365, *Auber* 1521–1523, *Edmonstone* 1616, *App.* p. 264.—Augmentation of salaries at Madras, *Sullivan* 468.—Has produced a further disposition to expensive habits, *Sullivan* 469.—Reasons for not acquiring much readiness of conversation at Calcutta; different languages spoken there, *Mackenzie* 651.—Necessity for reduction of offices, *Mackenzie* 688, 891–893.

It would be an improvement making the service originally military, and afterwards selecting civil and military officers, *Rep.* p. 25, *Mackenzie* 765–768, 774–776.—Disadvantages of such a plan, *Auber* 1527–1529.—Making it a mixed civil and military character would not be so good as a permanent plan, *Rep.* p. 25, *Mackenzie* 769.—Should not be a separation of services, except as regards different languages and customs, *Mackenzie* 865.—Promotion to office is from servants in the respective Presidencies, except in the Political branch, *Rep.* p. 23, *Mackenzie* 864.—Method of, *App.* p. 264.—Seniority very much attended to in filling up offices, except in very high ones, where marked ability may be necessary, *Rep.* p. 23, *Lushington* 929, *Edmonstone*, 1618, 1619.

Sending out a large body of supernumeraries would press upon the finances, *Lushington* 931.—They are appointed without reference to their adaption to the offices to which they are appointed, *Lushington* 956, 957.—How vacancies filled up when the supply of civil servants is not equal to the demand, *Rep.* p. 23, *Lushington* 958, 959.—How far qualifications sufficient for their duties, *Macan* 1365.—Degree of knowledge requisite, and tests that should be resorted to, *Macan* 1366–1368.—How far those going to India look forward to returning with fortunes, *Auber* 1526.—Extract from a letter of Mr. Canning's, as to the character of the Company's servants, *Auber* 1556.—Defects in the education and general system of the civil servants, *Campbell* 1563–1565.—They are better educated since the establishment of Haileybury College than previously, *Edmonstone* 1612–1614.—Circumstances that regulate the number of young men sent out annually, *Rep.* p. 23, *Edmonstone* 1623, 1624.

Civil Servants—continued.

Papers laid before the Committee :

Circular from the India Board for information relative to the Company's civil servants, *App.* p. 263—Answers, *App.* p. 264, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 265, *Warden*, *App.* p. 269, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 292—Evidence given before Lords Committee, 1830, relative thereto, *App.* p. 304—Evidence given before Commons Committees, 1830, 1830-31, and 1831, relative thereto, *App.* p. 314—Statement showing the number of appointments to India, made on nomination of the Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners, on the average of five years ending with 1830-31, with value of the same, as far as can be estimated, *App.* p. 326—Best means of preventing early embarrassments and subsequent expensive habits of junior civil servants, *Warden*, *App.* p. 271—Necessity for abolishing designations of writers, factors, junior and senior merchants, and substituting more appropriate ones, *Warden*, *App.* p. 272, par. 21—Evidence as to character of civil servants, *App.* p. 314—Extract letter from the Court of Directors (Judicial Department) dated 14 February 1812, *App.* p. 580—Statement of civil servants of Bengal under the rank of councillors, with the allowances of such as are chargeable to the Territorial revenue of the Presidency, according to the civil auditor's list of 1 November 1825, *Mackenzie*, *App.* p. 758.

See also *Bombay. Calcutta College. Civil Service. Health. Judicial Department. London Board. Madras College. Salaries. Writers.*

Civil Service :

Papers laid before the Committee :

Papers respecting, *App.* p. 701-773—Letter from G. A. Bushby, esq., secretary to the Bengal Government, to P. Auber, esq., secretary to the Court of Directors, dated 27 December 1831, *App.* p. 722—Letter from the secretary to the Governor-general to T. Pakenham, T. C. Robertson, William Fane, H. T. Prinsep, R. M. Tilghman, and W. H. Macnaghten, dated 7 March 1831, appointing them a Committee respecting the state of the civil service, *App.* p. 733—Their report to the Governor-general, dated 24 May 1831, *App.* p. 734—Letter from secretary to the Governor-general, acknowledging its receipt, and requesting particulars from dissentient commissioners, dated 28 May 1831, *App.* p. 739—Letter from Messrs. Pakenham and Macnaghten, containing particulars of their dissent, dated 22 June 1831, *App.* p. 740—Minute by the Governor-general, dated 10 November 1831, *App.* p. 745—Memorandum by Holt Mackenzie, esq., without date or signature, but prepared in 1826, *App.* p. 749—Minute by W. Blunt, esq., dated 15 December 1831, *App.* p. 765—Extract general minute by Sir J. Malcolm, dated 16 November 1830, *App.* p. 769.

Bombay.—Letter from secretary to the Bombay Government to the secretary of the Supreme Government of Fort William, dated 23 December 1830, relative to allowances to servants out of employ, *App.* p. 723—Minute by Sir John Malcolm, the late Governor, dated 18 September 1830, on the same subject, *App.* p. 723—Statement of civil appointments, with salaries regulated on the principle of combined reference to official duty and length of service, *App.* p. 725, 726—Statement showing the financial results which would attend the introduction at the present moment (1 June 1830) of the graduated scale of salaries proposed in the Governor's minute, *App.* p. 727-730—Minutes by T. Romer, esq., dated 22 September, and by W. Newnham, esq., dated 25 September 1830, relative to the state of the civil service, *App.* p. 733—Letter from H. T. Prinsep, secretary to the Governor-general, to J. P. Willoughby, esq., acting secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 10 March 1831, *App.* p. 733.

Clare, Right hon. Lord. Minute by, relative to the ecclesiastical establishment, *App.* p. 826.

Clergymen. See *Church Establishment.*

Coals. Indication of coal in Travancore, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 268—Existence of, in Cutch and Burdwan, *Warden*, *App.* p. 288, par. 98.

Cochin. See *Church Establishment.*

Coimbatoor. Expense of two schools established there upon Sir Thomas Munro's plan ; revenue and population of Coimbatoor, *Sullivan* 493-498, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 267—State of the country and population, *App.* p. 307—State of endowments for the advancement of education, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 414—Population and means of education, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 414.

Collections and Consultations. Explanation of, *Jones* 212-223, *Mill* 332—Method of abridging the number of pages of consultations by chief clerks of departments, *Jones* 218-222—Consequent responsibility of the chief clerks, *Jones* 229—Board have not the means of knowing the view taken at the India House of collections in the way of abridgment, *Jones* 232-234.

Collectors :

Duties of collectors, *Lushington* 947, 948.

Bombay.—Abstract returns from magistrates and collectors of districts subject to Bombay, on the state of education, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 422.

Madras.—Summary of information contained in their reports as to education, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 413.

In the Deccan.—Summary of reports as to education therein, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 429.

Colleges

Colleges in India. See *Calcutta College.* *Madras College.*

Commander-in-Chief. His rank in the councils of the three Presidencies, *Rep.* p. 17.

Commercial Branch. Resolution of the Governor-general in Council, dated 17 February 1829, relative to Allowances therein, *App.* p. 707, 711, 713.

See *Political and Commercial Branches.*

Commercial Despatches. Their usual contents, *Jones* 202 — Despatches purely commercial do not go through the Secret Committee, *Rep.* p. 13, *Auber* 1293.

Commissioners of the Board of Control. Number receiving salaries, *Rep.* p. 14, *Jones* 194-198 — Salaried commissioners changed upon a change in the Administration, *Jones* 203 — It is usual, but has not always been done, *Rep.* p. 14, *Courtenay* 284-286 — Honorary commissioners do not generally interfere, but inspect papers and give their opinion, *Rep.* p. 14, *Jones* 205 — General efficiency of them, *Courtenay* 294 — Have no share in the patronage, *Courtenay* 323.

Committees. Division of the Court of Directors into committees of Correspondence, Buying and Warehouses, and Shipping, *Auber* 30-32, 1310, *Edmonstone* 1806, 1811 — Departments within the province of the different committees, *Auber* 33 — Knowledge necessary to be acquired by the chairmen of committees, *Auber* 47-49.

See also *Correspondence, Committee of.*

Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company ; its division into sub-committees, *Rep.* p. 9.

Comorin, Cape. See *Church Establishments.*

Companies. See *Works, Public.*

Compassionate Funds. Mode of aiding the several compassionate funds, *App.* p. 774-777 — Copy letter from the Court of Directors (Public Department) to the Governor-general, dated 4 July 1832, *App.* p. 774 — Statement showing the aid which the several funds in India derive from the East India Company, *App.* p. 774 — Statement exhibiting the aid rendered by the Company directly and indirectly towards the support of the several funds, *App.* p. 776 — Statement of advances in England by the East India Company for each of the several civil and military funds in India during the last four years, 1825-26 to 1828-29, and rate at which those advances are repayable in India, *App.* p. 777.

Competition. See *Haileybury College.* *Military Colleges.* *Writers.*

Concan, Northern and Southern. State of education therein, *Fisher, App.* p. 422, 432 470. See also *Saye, in Ourwerleek.* *Tannah and Panwell.*

Concan (Southern) Native School Society. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 430, 473 — Expense thereof, *Fisher, App.* p. 434.

See also *Chiploon.*

Consultations. See *Collections.*

Control, Board of. See *Board of Control.*

Conversions. Numerous conversions to Christianity in Tinevelly among the agricultural class of Hindoos ; scarcely an instance on record of the conversion of a Mussulman, *Sullivan* 525-527, *Sullivan, App.* p. 267 — Losing caste upon conversion has operated against it ; method of remedying it, *Rep.* p. 21, *Sullivan* 528-541, *Mackenzie* 896-903, *Sullivan, App.* p. 267 — No feeling by the natives against converts, *Sullivan* 542 — Regulations for reserving certain offices to Hindoos and Mussulmans have excluded Christian converts at Madras but not at Bengal, *Mackenzie* 904 — Advantages that will be derived from permitting natives of whatever religion to civil and military offices, *Rep.* p. 22, *Sherer* 1922-1924, *Sullivan, App.* p. 267 — Conversion of adult Hindoos and Mahomedans is rare, and converts are despised by their countrymen, *Lushington* 944, 945 — Difficulty of making converts, and bad description of those converted, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1850 — Method of punishment at Tinevelly of Christians refusing to drag the car of heathen idols, *Hough* 1864-1867 — Converts at Palamcottah not exempt from direct taxation for support of heathen worship, *Hough* 1868 — Evils of forcing interference of Christians in heathen religious ceremonies, *Sullivan, App.* p. 267 — Natives not converted look on the progress of conversions without jealousy, *Sherer* 1918 — Manner in which government should act with regard to encouraging the progress of Christianity, *Sherer* 1919-1922 — They have acted for the best with regard to the progress of religion, *Sherer* 1926 — Few real converts, *App.* p. 264 — None of rank, *Sullivan, App.* p. 267, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 293, *App.* p. 296, 310.

See also *Education.* *Protestants.*

Cookies. See *Salsette.*

Correspondence. See *Collections and Consultations.* *Correspondence, committee of, Despatches.* *Patronage.*

(445.—I.)

5 P

Correspondence,



Correspondence, Committee of. Constitution of the committee, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 31, *Mill* 333—It comprises the greater part of the Indian correspondence, *Rep.* p. 12, *Auber* 34—Members can only arrive at it by gradation, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 35—Knowledge acquired in other committees renders Directors more fit for it, *Rep.* p. 17, *Auber* 46—Director never appointed to, within the first year of his election, *Auber* 58—Political business at the India House is transacted through the Committee of Correspondence, *Rep.* p. 12, *Courtenay* 295—Improbability of gentlemen of great experience from their services in India attaining the Committee of Correspondence through only being able to arrive at it by seniority, *Rep.* p. 11, *Courtenay* 296, 297—Advantages or otherwise of members of the Committee of Correspondence succeeding to it by seniority, *Rep.* p. 17, *Mill* 418, *Edmonstone* 1800—In what manner any other selection might be made, *Mill* 419—Directors frequently fill the chair who have never been upon the Committee of Correspondence, *Mill* 420—Possibility that the Committee of Correspondence might be formed of those who have held no important situations in India, and that those Directors who are not might have filled the highest situations, *Mill* 423—The present constitution of the committee is only by practice, and by no means obligatory, *Rep.* p. 17, *Mill* 424—The committee are not chiefly nautical members, *Auber* 1302, 1303—Greater portion of men of eminence in India have attained the Committee of Correspondence, and those who have not take part in the proceedings of the Court, *Auber* 1311–1313.

Cotton. State of its cultivation and improvement anticipated from resort of Europeans to India, *Warden, App.* p. 284, 285, par. 76–83—Observations upon the export and import cultivation, and expense thereof, and necessity for encouraging the growth and export, *Warden, App.* p. 286, 287, par. 86–96—Consumption thereof in India, *App.* p. 309, 310.

Cotym. See *Syrian Christians.*

Courtenay, Right Hon. Thomas P., M.P. (Analysis of his Evidence).—Salaried Commissioners of the Board of Control have not always been changed upon a change of administration, though it is usual, 284–286—General duties and powers of the Board, 288, 289, 293—Anomalies arising from the prescribed mode of exercising the Board's powers, 288—Secret Committee must forward despatch prepared by the Board, 289—Powers of the Board over the College at Haileybury, and the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, 290—Mode of separation of the Political and Commercial concerns of the Company under the absolute control of the Board, exercised in opposition to repeated remonstrances of the Court, 290—Power of the Board in directing the Court to grant permission for persons to proceed to India, 290, 291—Matters in which the President acts independently of the Court, 291.

Warrants for approbation or dismissal by the King to or from certain offices in India are countersigned by the President, 291—Nature and use of previous communications, 292—Share the Board has had in the government of India, 292, 293—Neither the Court nor Board would have separately so well administered the functions imposed upon the two, 293—Division of the business of the India Board into departments, corresponding with those at the India House; arduous duties of the secretary, and efficiency of the Commissioners, 294—Political business at the India House transacted through the Committee of Correspondence, 295—Improbability of gentlemen of experience in India attaining the Committee of Correspondence by seniority, 296, 297—Detailed knowledge possessed by the Court over the Board gives the necessity of their originating the despatches, except upon the higher subjects of government, 298—Delay occasioned by the correspondence having to be conducted by both authorities, 299—Delay in India in answering despatches, 300, 301—Opinion as to alteration of the present system of Home Government, 302, 304.

Local government of India, how constituted, 305—Patronage, in whom vested, 307–310—Highest offices in India filled up from the writers, 311—Qualifications of writers, 312—Intelligence among the Indian functionaries, 313—Part of the voluminousness of Indian correspondence might be avoided, 314—Public competition should be resorted to as a test for qualification, 315, 316—Superiority of writers who have passed the college at Haileybury, 317—Suggestion for marking the distinction between the political and commercial characters of the Company, 318, 319—Patronage vested in the President of the Board, 320–322—Commissioners and secretary have no share in the patronage, 323—Reason why public competition for writers could not be exercised in India, 324, 325—Opinion as to the more beneficial way of appointing writers, 326—Suggestion for new arrangement of patronage, and effect thereof, 326–328.

[Second Examination]—Sir Thomas Munro's system was his own plan, but was taken up rather by the Board than the Court, 1585—Explanation of witness's evidence to prevent misconception, 1585, 1586—Duties of the Board; Board are responsible by their oath for the due administration of the Government, 1586—Secret and political despatches have had less effect upon the situation of India than those who framed them intended; matters which the Board have the power of directing to be treated of in the Secret Committee, 1587—Defects from the Secret Committee not being always able to ensure secrecy, 1588–1590—Secret department indispensable to the present system, 1591—Delay occasioned by duplicate authorities at home, 1592—How far the Court abstain from communicating any decision to parties where it is subject to the approbation



Courtenay, Right Hon. *Thomas P.*, M.P. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

tion of the Board, 1593 — How far modifications consented to by the Board in drafts have been with a view to prevent extreme collision, 1594—Until what period the Board was ignorant of the minute details of business, 1595.

Method to be adopted in the event of patronage being transferred to Universities or public bodies, 1596—Present number of Directors inconvenient, though a smaller number must be paid higher, 1597, 1598, 1601 — Disadvantages, or otherwise, of Directors going out annually by rotation, 1599, 1600, 1602—How far the Directors represent the Proprietors in the Government, 1603 — Disadvantage of Lieutenant-governors in India, 1604, 1606—How far the present councils might be abolished without detriment to the public service, 1607 — Opinion upon the suggestions for the formation of a legislative council, 1608—Necessity for defining the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, 1609 — Benefits of the Universities over Haileybury College, 1609 — Improvement that might be made in the army, 1609.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

1. *Generally.*
2. *Local Courts.*
3. *Supreme Court.*

1. *Generally :*

Evils of the powers of the Courts not being accurately defined ; intricate question sometimes to which court a culprit is amenable, *Mill* 366—Improvement necessary in the administration of justice, *App.* p. 265—History of English law and English courts in India, *Mill* 367—Method of best supplying the absence of English courts, *Mill* 368, 369—They do their duty well, but their establishments are inadequate to the duty to be performed, *Mill* 370—How far the knowledge of the Persian language prevails in courts, *Mackenzie* 706-708—English might be introduced gradually into the proceedings of courts, *Mill* 400, *Mackenzie* 709-711, 718, 719, 726, *Sutherland* 1226—Not practicable to form an uniform jurisdiction for both Natives and Europeans, *Edmonstone* 1668 — British system of judicature has been injurious to the natives, *Edmonstone* 1669—Expense attending the civil law has ruined many families of distinction at Madras, *Campbell* 1517.

2. *Local Courts :*

Local tribunals should be formed, to which Englishmen should be amenable, and by which they should be protected, *Rep.* p. 20, 21, *Mill* 372-376, *Mackenzie* 749-753—Necessity for the establishment of provincial courts, with similar powers to those of the superior courts in India, *Sullivan* 615—Local judicature not calculated to control the conduct of Europeans, *Edmonstone* 1757-1759, 1780-1782.

3. *Supreme Court :*

Jurisdiction thereof, *Rep.* p. 20—Evils of the Supreme Court pretending to spring from a higher authority than the Government, and the Government having no power over it, *Rep.* p. 20, *Mill* 366, *Mackenzie* 785-789, *App.* p. 305—Degree of hazard that would be incurred by withdrawing the Supreme Court, *Mill* 367 — Regulations to bind parties within its jurisdiction must be registered therein, *Rep.* p. 18-20, *Sullivan* 611, 613, *Lushington* 976-980, *App.* p. 305—Refusal in some instances to register regulations, *Sullivan* 612 — Necessity for a legislative council to control its power, *Sullivan* 615 — Necessity of defining the powers of the Supreme Court, *Rep.* p. 20, *Sullivan* 623, *Auber* 1351, *Macan* 1450, *Courtenay* 1609, *App.* p. 305—To what extent the limits of their jurisdiction are defined, *Mackenzie* 790, 801—Collision between the King's Court and local government at Bombay has not weakened the confidence of the natives, *Mackenzie* 845—Judicial business at Calcutta should have been left with the Sudder Adawlut instead of being brought before the government by the judicial secretary, *Macan* 1448—Dread of the natives at becoming amenable to, prevents their residence at Calcutta and Bombay, *Macan* 1450, *App.* p. 309—Supreme Court and Company's courts in some instances concurrent and in some conflicting, *Rep.* p. 20, *Edmonstone* 1662, 1663—Limits of the Supreme Court, and how far natives amenable to it, *Rep.* p. 20, *Edmonstone* 1664-1667—Authority and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court should be limited ; mayor or recorder's court would be more beneficial, *Edmonstone* 1670—How it should be reconstituted at Bombay to admit natives to office, *Warden*, *App.* p. 277, par. 42—Proceedings between the Supreme Court and the Governor-general on the subject of the press, *Warden*, *App.* p. 289, par. 104-109.

See also *Judicial Department.*

Criminal Law. Nature of criminal law administered in the provincial courts, *Rep.* p. 20, *Mackenzie* 754—Nature of criminal law administered at Madras ; it is misunderstood in Europe, *Campbell* 1497, 1498—Criminal law in Madras is administered more severely than without the boundaries of the Supreme Court, *Campbell* 1517.

Ouddepah. Experimental Establishment of Mr. Ross. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 412—Population, and means of education, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 414.

Currencies. Differences in, are easily calculated, *Auber* 161, 162.



D.

Dacca Schools. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 440.

Dancing Girls. See *Females.*

Darwar. State of education therein, *Fisher, App.* p. 429.

Debt. Proportion of Company's registered debt held by Europeans and Natives, *App.* p. 319.

Deccan. State of cultivators, &c., *App.* p. 307—State of education therein, *Fisher, App.* p. 429, 465—Institutions therein for the encouragement of learning, *Fisher, App.* p. 431—Expense thereof, *Fisher, App.* p. 434.

Delhi. Powers vested in the resident at, *Mackenzie* 868, 869.

Delhi College. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 408, 435—Extract from letter from Court of Directors (Public Department) to the Governor-general, dated 5 September 1827, relative to its establishment, *App.* p. 490, pars. 9-11—The like, dated 29 September 1830, *App.* p. 494, par. 7—The like, dated 24 September 1831, *App.* p. 499, par. 11—The like, dated 24 October 1832, *App.* p. 499, par. 2.

Delhi, Mr. Fraser's Schools. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 409, 435—Extract from letter from Court of Directors (Public Department) to the Governor-general, dated 5 Sept. 1827, relative thereto, *App.* p. 490, par. 12.

Delhi Native Schools. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 445.

Deportation. See *Expulsion.*

DESPATCHES :

1. *Generally*
2. *Secret.*

1. *Generally :*

Course adopted in preparing answers to despatches from India by the Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners, *Rep.* p. 12, *Auber* 59-64, *Mill* 332-335—If the Board's alterations are confirmed by the King in Council, a mandamus may be moved for to compel the Court to forward the despatch, *Rep.* p. 11, 12, *Auber* 65—Particulars of the service of a mandamus in Major Hart's case, *Auber* 67-69—Every despatch approved by the Board before it goes to India, *Auber* 70—Time usually taken in answering despatches, *Auber* 117-122, *Jones* 241-244—Voluminous mass of Indian correspondence, *Rep.* p. 15, *Auber* 156, *Jones* 212—Plan adopted by Lord Ellenborough for conducting the Indian correspondence, *Jones* 212, p. 25—Convenience of the despatches being docketed, *Jones* 234—Method adopted by the Board as to alterations in the drafts of despatches, *Rep.* p. 12, 14, *Auber* 65-70, *Jones* 235-237, *Courtenay* 288, *Mill* 416, 417—Time occupied in communications between the Board and Court, *Jones* 238-240—Period despatches are usually sent from the Court to the Board after their receipt from India, *Jones* 245, 246.

The Court are bound to forward despatches as altered by the Board, but with the power of remonstrating against the alterations, *Rep.* p. 12, *Auber* 65-69, *Jones* 247-250, *Courtenay* 288—Directors have the power of perusing the despatches, *Rep.* p. 11, *Jones* 271, *Mill* 332, 421—Board need not state their reasons for ordering a despatch to be prepared, *Rep.* p. 14, *Courtenay* 289—Detailed knowledge possessed by the Court over the Board gives the necessity of their originating the despatches, *Rep.* p. 11, 17, *Courtenay* 298, *Mill* 414, *Auber* 1250-1257—Instances have been rare where the Board has prepared despatches upon subjects not secret, *Mill* 415—Great delay occasioned by the correspondence relating to India having to be conducted by both authorities, *Courtenay* 299—No delay in despatches of importance, *Auber* 1269—Great delay in India in answering the despatches, *Courtenay* 300, 301—Part of the voluminousness of Indian correspondence might be avoided, *Courtenay* 314, *Lushington* 967, *Campbell* 1275-1277—Governors and council of the subordinate presidencies correspond directly with the Court, as well as the Governor-general, *Mill* 334—Distribution of letters upon their receipt among the different departments, *Rep.* p. 12, *Mill* 335.

Indian correspondence might be carried on by lieutenant-governors at the subordinate presidencies with the supreme government, and by that directly home; saving of expense thereby, *Mill* 343, 344, *Sullivan* 621—The Board have the power of cancelling the Court's draft, and substituting their own, *Rep.* p. 14, *Mill* 416, 417—Time a merchant in India receives a reply from his agent in London, *Lushington* 1033—Number of drafts that have been prepared, and number altered, by the Board, 1814-1831, *Rep.* p. 12, 15, *Auber* 1257—Inaccuracies in the return called for by the Committee with regard to the date of the receipt of certain letters from India, *Auber* 1262-1269—Instances in which the Board have altered the terms of the Court's draft of a despatch recalling the governor of a presidency, *Auber* 1271-1273—Explanation with regard to the

*Despatches—continued.*1. *Generally—continued.*

the receipt of certain letters from India, and the answer to them, *Auber* 1520—How far modifications consented to by the Board in drafts have been with a view to prevent extreme collision, *Courtenay* 1594.

Despatches of the Court of Directors relative to education in Bengal, *Fisher, App.* p. 444—In Madras, *Fisher, App.* p. 465—In Bombay, *Fisher, App.* p. 477.

2. *Secret :*

The Secret Committee are bound to forward to India despatches in their department instant, the Board having the responsibility, *Jones* 254–256, *Courtenay* 288, 289—Despatches concerning peace or war are prepared by the Board, and sent through the Secret Committee, without communication with the Board of Directors, *Rep.* p. 13, *Courtenay* 288—Importance of the secret despatches is of very little consequence with regard to the well-being of India, so much being necessarily left to the authorities on the spot, *Rep.* p. 13, *Mill* 411, *Courtenay* 1587—Probable effect of the secret despatches of April and May 1803, *Mill* 412—The Board has generally prepared the whole of the secret despatches, *Rep.* p. 14, *Mill* 413.

See also *Collections and Consultations. Commercial Despatches. Ecclesiastical Despatches. Secret Committee.*

Dewanny. The dewanny or revenues of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa acquired by the Company in 1765, *Auber* 5.

Dhulsna. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 431.

DIRECTORS, COURT OF :

Constitution of the Court of Directors and their functions, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 27—Their efficiency, *Auber* 28, 29, *Jones* 272–276, *Mill* 422—Division into committees of Correspondence, Buying and Warehouses, and Shipping, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 30, *Edmonstone* 1811—Method of conducting the business of the court, *Rep.* p. 12, *Auber* 36, 37—Any Director has the power of acquiring information the same as a member of the Committee of Correspondence, and can act upon it in the Court of Directors, *Rep.* p. 11–17, *Auber* 38–41, *Mill* 421, *Edmonstone* 1800–1803—Directors take an active part immediately upon becoming so, *Auber* 44, 45—Knowledge acquired in other Committees renders directors more fit for the Corresponding Committee, *Auber* 42, 43, 46, 1306—Election of annual Directors, and reasons for it, *Rep.* p. 11–17, *Auber* 27, 50–57, *Courtenay* 1599, 1600, 1602, *Edmonstone* 1797–1799—Director never appointed to the Committee of Correspondence within the first year of election, *Auber* 58—Powers of the Court independent of the control of the Board with regard to the appointments to offices, *Auber* 71.

Extent of duties between the India House and Board of Control, *Auber* 156–158—Time occupied in communication between, *Jones* 238–240—In what manner business might be decreased and dispatch introduced, *Auber* 159—Manner of appointing chairman and deputy-chairman of the Court of Directors, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 163–169—Delay occasioned by the Court and Board having to go over the same business, *Rep.* p. 16, *Courtenay* 299—Is counterbalanced by their being a check upon each other, *Jones* 253, 259, 261, 265, *Auber* 1270—Permanency of the Court destroyed by changing the chairs annually, and by efficient Directors having to watch details of trade concerns, *Rep.* p. 17, *Jones* 270—No collision between the Court and Board detrimental to the public service, but great harmony between them, *Jones* 277–282—Neither the Court nor the Board would have separately well administered the functions imposed upon the two, *Courtenay* 293.

Directors frequently fill the chair who have never been upon the Committee of Correspondence, *Mill* 420—Junior member equally eligible to the chair as the senior member, *Edmonstone* 1804, 1805—Instances of difference of opinion between the Board and Court, and how far they have eventually agreed, *Rep.* p. 16, *Auber* 1258–1261—Instances in which the Court have made known their decision to a party in London, and been obliged to take a totally different view of the case in a despatch to India, *Auber* 1274–1275—How far the Court abstain from communicating any decision to parties where it is subject to the approbation of the Board, *Courtenay* 1593—Comparison of business at the India House to that of several departments of the State, *Auber* 1303, 1304—Extract from the speeches of different statesmen from 1772–1813, showing how far the government of India is vested in the Court under the supervision of the Board, *Auber* 1283.

Present number of Directors inconvenient, though a smaller number must be paid higher, *Rep.* p. 16, *Courtenay* 1597, 1598, 1601—Advantages of the present number, *Rep.* p. 16, *Edmonstone* 1812, 1813—How far the Directors represent the proprietors in the Government, *Courtenay* 1603—Government of India rests with the Court generally; the division into committees being for their own convenience, *Edmonstone* 1806—Chairman and deputy-chairman are members of all the committees, and advantages of their having passed through all previously, *Edmonstone* 1807–1809—Every member has access to all documents not secret, *Edmonstone* 1810—In the event of the Company being divested of its mercantile character, the number of Directors and establishment generally might be reduced, *Rep.* p. 16, *Edmonstone* 1814—How far remunerating Directors by a salary instead of patronage would be advantageous, *Rep.* p. 23, *Edmonstone* 1815, 1816.

*Directors, Court of—continued.*

Papers laid before the Committee:

Contested Elections of Directors, 1814-1830, *App.* p. 325—Analysis of the Court of Directors as it stood on 31 Dec. 1831, including Directors out by rotation, *App.* p. 325.
See also *Committees. Despatches. Proprietors, Court of.*

Dividend. Method of declaring the dividend, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 19-21—Dividend declared with reference to the commercial profits of the Company, *Auber* 22.

Dooab, The. Extract from records at the India House relative to education therein, *Fisher, App.* p. 465.
See also *Bagulkote.*

Donations. See *Education Fund.*

Dramatic Representations. Dramatic, pictorial, and sculptural representations that have been sent to India, for circulating among the people historical, moral, and political knowledge; and measures Government should adopt for that purpose, *Johnston* 1934, 1935.

Dubois, Mons. L'Abbé Jean Antoine. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Number of Roman-catholics in India, 1821—Catholic bishops and priests therein, and how appointed, 1821—Effects of the Christian religion upon the Hindoos, 1822—Salaries that should be allowed the bishops and other Christian teachers, 1822—Doubts of the right of Portugal to appoint bishops in India, 1822—In what parts bishops should be stationed, 1822—Necessity for Catholic bishops being appointed by the English Government, 1822—It has not been the practice of Government, nor should it be, to interfere in the propagation of the Gospel, 1823—Meaning of tithes, and manner in which it applies to the Hindoo religion, 1824, 1825—Cases in which Government have given grants for religious purposes, 1825.

Dundas, Mr. Opinions by, in 1793, 1800, and 1808, relative to the affairs of the Company, *Auber* 1283.

Duttee, Rajah of. His attachment to the British Government shown by the engraving on his seal, "The Servant of the King of England," *Macan* 1410.

E.

EAST INDIA COMPANY:

Historical account of the incorporation of the Company, and periods of legislative enactments, *Auber* 5—Total number of persons employed by the Company, and charge thereof, *Auber* 142—Suggestion for marking the distinction between the political and commercial characters of the Company, *Courtenay* 318, 319—Proportion of expenditure and public business of the India House from the Company's commercial character, *Auber* 1560-1562—In the event of the Company being divested of its mercantile character the establishment generally might be reduced, *Edmonstone*, 1814.

See *Board of Control. Directors, Court of. Proprietors, Court of.*

EAST INDIANS:

Papers laid before the Committee:

Letter from the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government on the complaints of East Indians, *App.* p. 343—Letter in the Judicial Department, Bengal, from the Vice-president in Council to the Court of Directors, dated 3 January 1832, with draft proposed regulation for admission of East Indians to certain offices, *App.* p. 346—Proposed regulation from Bengal as to rules of succession in cases of intestacy of East Indians; for declaring validity of wills and testamentary dispositions, and defining rules of conduct for executors and administrators; for adjustment of civil controversies and trial of offences with which they or European foreigners may be charged; for modification of rules prescribing observance of Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, and for facilitating trials by punchayet or jury, *App.* p. 347-353—Regulation from Madras for enlarging the sphere of selection with regard to the offices of sudder aumeen, district moonsiff and vakeel, as well as subordinate offices in the Judicial, Revenue, and Police Departments, and for rescinding provisions of existing regulations preventing descendants of Europeans by native mothers from purchasing lands at public sale, and from farming lands, or becoming security for proprietors or renters of land or farmers of the public revenue, *App.* p. 353—Minute of Sir John Malcolm, dated 10 October 1829, relative to East Indians, *App.* p. 531—Another minute, dated 30 November, 1830, *App.* p. 543.
See also *Phoolshaire.*

Ecclesiastical Despatches. Their usual contents, *Jones* 202.

Ecclesiastical Establishment. See *Church Establishment.*

Edmonstone, Neil Benjamin. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Situations held by witness in India, 1610—Education of civil servants at Haileybury and Calcutta colleges, 1612-1615—Ages at which they should go out, 1616—Rule of promotion, 1617-1619—Opinion upon the present plan of nomination, and that of public competition, 1620-1622—Circumstances



Edmonstone, Neil Benjamin. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—*continued.*

—Circumstances that regulate the number of young men sent out annually, 1623, 1624
—Advantages of employment of natives, 1625–1627, 1632—Native education desirable, 1628—English language not material, 1629—How far desired, 1630—
Half-castes are not qualified to give instruction, 1631—Press regulations, 1633–1645
—Examination upon the access of Europeans to India; upon their holding land; and laws they should be subject to, 1646–1681—System of judicature in India, and powers of the Supreme Court, 1662–1670—Power of deportation, and number of cases, 1678, 1679—Advantages of members of council to the Governor-general, and his powers over them, 1682–1687—Governors of subordinate Presidencies might with benefit act independently of the Governor-general, 1688—Obstacles in the way of one supreme controlling power in India, 1689–1693, 1696.

How far the recording proceedings by the Boards tends to increase the business, 1694, 1695—Appointment of lieutenant-governors how far advantageous, 1697–1700—Advantages of Governors of distinction from England, 1701, 1702—Extent of reduction of allowances to public functionaries, 1703—How far the fortunes acquired in India are a drain upon the resources of the country, 1705–1709—Beneficial tendency of the English Government, and extent of promotion of public works, 1710–1720—Legislation in India, and as to alterations therein, 1721–1727—Governor has not a power paramount to that of his council in legislation, 1728—Opinion upon the formation of a legislative council, and employment of natives therein, 1729–1735—Necessity for the public functionaries being invested with greater authority, 1736–1738—Secret department is properly constituted for its object, 1739.

[Second Examination.]—Extracts from letters respecting the conduct of the indigo planters, 1739*, 1740, 1742–1745, 1747—Disadvantages of allowing Europeans to hold land as proprietors, 1741, 1746, 1760–1763—Evil of introducing British law into the interior of the country, 1748, 1749—How far the granting leases by the Bengal Government sanctioned by the Court, and evils of the measure, 1750–1756—Local judicature not calculated to control the conduct of Europeans, 1757–1759—Further advantages of English government, 1764–1767—Advantages of the introduction of skill and capital, and disadvantages of influx of Europeans, 1768, 1782—Number of indigo cultivators, and revenue therefrom, 1769–1771—Improvement in the district of Tyrhoot, 1772, 1773—Causes of the disputes at the indigo plantations, 1774–1779.

Reasons why the local tribunals are sufficient to control natives, but not Europeans, 1780–1782—Advantages of Boards for conducting the public business, 1783–1789—Beneficial effects of the present constitution of the Indian Government, 1790–1793—Further examination upon the formation of a legislative council, 1794–1796—Election of Directors, and gradation through the different committees, and advantages thereof, 1797, 1805, 1807–1810—Government of India rests with the Court generally, the division into committees being for their own convenience, 1806—Chairman and deputy-chairman are members of all the committees, 1807–1809—Three general committees, with sub-divisions, 1811—Advantages of the present number of Directors, 1812, 1813—The Company's mercantile character being removed, the number of Directors, and establishment generally, might be reduced, 1814—How far remunerating Directors by salary instead of patronage would be advantageous, 1815, 1816.

EDUCATION:

Education of natives is an object of paramount importance, *Mill* 392, *Edmonstone* 1628, *Harkness* 1949, 1950—Amount of funds set apart by the Company for educating the natives, *Rep.* p. 25, *Mill* 395, *Mackenzie* 697, *Auber* 1534–1538—Appropriation thereof, *Sherer* 1912, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 433—How far Act of 1813 charged the surplus Territorial revenue for the purposes of education, and period of appropriation under the Act, *Mill* 396–398, *Mackenzie* 695—Outline of Sir Thomas Munro's plan for the establishment of native schools, *Sullivan* 491–495—It was by no means adequate to the wants of the natives, *Sullivan* 518—Beneficial effects of establishing schools in the principal towns upon Sir Thomas Munro's plan, *Rep.* p. 25, *Sullivan* 519, 520, *Hough* 1863, 1874, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 267, 298, 311.

Confined nature of education of natives, *Sullivan* 499, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 264, 267, 297—Number of schools for the education of natives, and by whom founded, *Rep.* p. 22, 25, *Mackenzie* 692–694, *Hough* 1854, *App.* p. 298—Difference with regard to Government interference in education between England and India, *Mackenzie* 698, 699—Extent to which the British Government have kept up the native institutions for education, *Mackenzie* 700, 701, *Lushington* 934–936—Advancement of Christianity will be best attained by an enlightened education of the natives, *Lushington* 942–944, *App.* p. 264, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 293, 296—Difficulty of providing masters for village schools, in consequence of the Hindoos being unwilling to become teachers for hire, *Rep.* p. 25, *Lushington* 949—Particulars of Sir Thomas Munro's plan of education, and difficulty of carrying it into effect for want of teachers, *Campbell* 1487–1491, 1494—Annual expense thereof, *Campbell* 1492, 1493—Half-castes are not qualified to give instruction, *Edmonstone* 1631.

Papers laid before the Committee:

Measures adopted in India for the education and instruction of natives, and extent of their knowledge, *Warden*, *App.* p. 277, 280, par. 44–49, 54–56, *App.* p. 311—Education (445.—L.)

*Education—continued.*

among the higher orders to be promoted, whose example will be followed by the lower orders, *Elphinstone, App. p. 293*—State of native education, *App. p. 297, 311*.

Memoir, dated 7 February 1827, and supplement, dated 23 February 1832, compiled from the records of the India Governments at the East India House, in pursuance of a minute of the Committee of Correspondence, showing the extent to which aid had been afforded by the local governments in India towards the establishment of native schools in that country, *App. p. 395*—Sums annually chargeable on the revenues of India for the support of native schools, *Fisher, App. p. 433*—Sums applied for the purposes of educating natives of India; 1813—1830, *App. p. 483*.

Bengal.—Extract from letter from Court of Directors (Public Department) to Governor-general, of 6 September 1813, containing copy of 43d section of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, relative to sum to be set apart for education, and promising instructions as to its disposal, *App. p. 486*—Extract from letter from same to same, dated 14 June 1814, containing promised instructions, *App. p. 486*—Extract from letter from same to same, dated 5 September 1827, relative to education, *App. p. 489*—The like, dated 29 September 1830, *App. p. 493*—The like, dated 24 August 1831, *App. p. 498*—The like, dated 24 October 1832, *App. p. 499*—Extract from letter from same to same (Separate Department) dated 18 February 1829, relative to expenditure for the purposes of education, *App. p. 493*.

Madras.—Minutes of Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras, relative to education, of the following dates; viz. 25 June 1822, *App. p. 500*; January 1825, *App. p. 505*; 10 March 1826, *App. p. 506*—Report from A. D. Campbell, esq. collector of Bellary, relative to education therein, *App. p. 501*—Extract letter from Court of Directors to the Governor of Fort St. George (Revenue Department) dated 18 May 1825, relative to instructions to collectors to transmit information as to education, *App. p. 506*—Extract letter from Court of Directors to the Governor of Fort St. George (Public Department) dated 16 April 1828, upon receipt of reports from collectors, *App. p. 508*—Extract letter from Court of Directors to the Governor of Fort St. George (Public Department) dated 3 September 1828, relative to education, *App. p. 510*—The like, dated 29 September 1830, *App. p. 510*.

Bombay.—Extract letter from the Court of Directors (Public Department) to the Bombay Government, dated 21 September 1825, *App. p. 522*—The like, dated 16 April 1828, *App. p. 527*—The like, dated 10 December 1828, *App. p. 528*—The like, dated 18 February 1829, *App. p. 529*—The like, dated 8 July 1829, *App. p. 531*—The like, dated 29 September 1830, *App. p. 541*—The like, dated 12 December 1832, *App. p. 546*—Extract minute by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, governor of Bombay, dated 13 December 1823, relative to education, *App. p. 511*—Minute by Francis Warden, esq. member of council of Bombay, dated 29 December 1823, relative to education, *App. p. 519*—Another minute, dated 24 March 1828, *App. p. 523*—Minute of Sir John Malcolm, governor of Bombay, 1828, *App. p. 525*—Another minute, dated 10 October 1829, *App. p. 531*—Another minute, dated 10 November 1830, *App. p. 543*—Minute by R. Goodwin, esq. 1828, *App. p. 526*.

See also *Calcutta College. England. English Language. Females. France. Haileybury College. Half-Castes. Hindostanee Language. Languages. Law Proceedings. Literary Societies. Natives. Persian Language. Prussia. Revenue. And Institutions for Public Instruction under their respective names.*

Education Fund. Donations in aid thereof from wealthy natives, *App. p. 492, par. 27; p. 497, par. 31; p. 499, pars. 12, 13.*

Eldon, Lord. His opinion upon the power of the Board over the Court by direct mandate, *Courtenay 288.*

Ellenborough, Lord. See *Despatches.*

Elphinstone, Hon. Mountstuart. Answer to circular requesting information upon subjects relating to the Public Department, *App. p. 292*—Extract minute by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, governor of Bombay, dated 13 December 1823, relative to education, *App. p. 511*—The like, relative to education of junior civil servants, dated 2 June 1820, *App. p. 694*—The like, relative to the ecclesiastical establishment, *App. p. 822.*

Elphinstone Professorships. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App. p. 469*—Extract from minute of F. Warden, esq. relative to their establishment, dated 24 March 1828, *App. p. 524, par. 3*—Extract from minute of Sir John Malcolm, in 1823, on the same subject, *App. p. 525, 545*—Extract letter from the Court of Directors (Public Department) to the governor at Bombay, dated 10 December 1828, relative to the establishment of, *App. p. 528*—The like, dated 8 July 1829, *App. p. 531*—The like, dated 29 September 1830, *App. p. 542, par. 10-16*—The like, dated 12 December 1832, *App. p. 548, par. 14.*

England. Proportion of persons educated therein, *Warden, App. p. 279, par. 54.*

English College. See *Calcutta English College.*



English Language. Not a general necessity or wish for the natives acquiring the English language, *Mill* 392-394, 399, *Edmonstone* 1629—Extension of the English language desirable, and means taken to promote it, *Rep.* p. 21-25, *Sullivan* 502, *Mackenzie* 702-705, *Macan* 1384, 1385, 1396, *App.* p. 264, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 267, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 293—It might be introduced gradually into the proceedings of courts of justice, *Mill* 409, *Mackenzie* 709-711, 718, 719, 726, *Sutherland* 1226, *Macan* 1405—Diffusion of English depends on the number of settlers, *Mackenzie* 720—Its introduction must not cause inconvenience to the people, *Mackenzie* 722, *Macan* 1419—How far it would be favourably received, *Macan* 1390-1396—To what extent it can be eventually acquired by the natives, *Mackenzie* 723-725—Natives wish to learn it, *Rep.* p. 25, *Sullivan* 501, *Mackenzie* 713-716, *Lushington* 937, 938, 940, *Sutherland* 1222-1225, *Edmonstone* 1630—If offices were open to natives, they would be anxious to perfect their education, and acquire the English language, *Rep.* p. 25, *Sullivan* 504, *Lushington* 939, *App.* p. 298.

Natives would be better qualified for their respective duties by understanding it, *Mill* 401, 402—For what offices a knowledge of the English language indispensable, *Mill* 406-409—Higher classes of natives, except those at the Presidencies, are generally ignorant of it, *Rep.* p. 25, *Mill* 410—It is not taught in government schools, *Rep.* p. 25, *Sullivan* 500—Bengal Government intend gradually to make it the medium of transacting public business, *Lushington* 941—Instances of proficiency in the English language by natives, *Rep.* p. 25, *Lushington* 950-953, *Sutherland* 1213-1216, *Macan* 1401-1404—Sepoys might be taught to speak it, *Sutherland* 1226—How facilities might be increased for the natives acquiring English in schools, *Sutherland* 1229-1231—Acquirement of English rather discouraged than promoted, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 267—How far the extension of the English language among the natives has been attended to, *Warden*, *App.* p. 278, 279, pars. 50, 51, *App.* p. 311—Necessity for its extension, *Warden*, *App.* p. 279, par. 55; *App.* p. 311; *App.* p. 489, par. 6; *App.* p. 494, pars 9-16. See also *Literary Societies*.

English Schools. Necessity for the establishment of, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 516.

Etawah School. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 441.

EUROPEANS:

Increase of British-born subjects in India, 1815-1828, *Rep.* p. 27—They should be amenable to local courts, and be protected by them, *Rep.* p. 20, 26, *Mill* 345-366, 372-376, *Sullivan* 560-563, *Mackenzie* 749-753, *Lushington* 1006, 1007, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 268, *Warden*, *App.* p. 283, pars. 71-74, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 294, *App.* p. 318-323—Present Government is sufficient for legislation for natives, but not for Europeans, *Macan* 1450—No difficulty in legislating for Europeans, *Macan* 1465—Disadvantages of Europeans being subject to the same laws and penalties as natives, *Edmonstone* 1657, 1658, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 294, *App.* p. 303—Difficulties of trying an European otherwise than by European law, *Edmonstone* 1671-1675, 1757-1759, *App.* p. 265, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 294, *App.* p. 313—How offences by Europeans should be tried, *Campbell*, 1495, 1496—Englishmen pursuing commercial pursuits find it their interest to conciliate the natives, *Sullivan* 564, 565, *Lushington* 1008-1010, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 268, *App.* p. 319.

Advantage of allowing free access to India, and description of persons who would go out, *Rep.* p. 26, *Sullivan* 566-570, *Mackenzie* 744-748, *Lushington* 1001-1004, *Campbell* 1495-1512, 1513, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 268, *Warden*, *App.* p. 281-284, pars. 67-76, *App.* p. 302, 306, 316-320, 321-323—Present restrictions upon the access of Europeans to India should be continued, *Edmonstone* 1646-1676, 1677, 1680, 1681, 1768, *App.* p. 303—Evils of allowing their settlement in India, *App.* p. 265, 316-320, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 294—Benefits of allowing Europeans of capital to settle for introduction of new objects of culture or improvements, depending on British skill, *Rep.* p. 26, *Lushington* 1004, *Edmonstone* 1768-1782, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 294—Facilities have been afforded persons possessing skill, science and capital to resort to India, *Sullivan* 578-581, *Warden*, *App.* p. 282, par. 68, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 293—The present power tends to discourage the settlement of capital in India, *Mackenzie* 746—System of Indian administration that of uniting England with India, by giving Englishmen the power of making fortunes and returning home, *Mackenzie* 875-878—How far fortunes acquired in India, are a drain on the resources of the country, *Edmonstone* 1705-1709—Many Europeans in Calcutta who are objects of charity, *Lushington* 1018—Evils attending their accompanying high functionaries, *Auber* 1321-1324—Treaties with native princes provide that no European shall reside in their States without their permission, *Auber* 1325—Number resident, and manner of obtaining leave, *App.* p. 301-316—Not much field for profitable labour, *App.* p. 265.

Papers laid before the Committee:

Circular letter from the Board of Control requiring information relative to the settlement of Europeans in India, *App.* p. 263—Answers thereto, *App.* p. 265, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 268, *Warden*, *App.* p. 281, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 293—Evidence upon their residence in India from Lords' Committee 1830, *App.* p. 301—From Commons' Committee (445.-I.)

Europeans—continued.

mittee 1830, 1830-31, and 1831, *App.* p. 316-320 — From Financial Evidence of Commons' Committee 1832, *App.* p. 321.

See *Courts of Justice*, 1. *Expulsion from India*. *Foreigners*. *Health*. *Indigo Planters*. *Land*. *Licensing System*. *Passports*.

European Foreigners. See *East Indians*.

European Science. Necessity for establishing schools for teaching, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 514.

Examiner's Office. Creation of the office, *Auber* 143 — Salaries and establishment thereof, *Auber* 145-151 — Nature of the office of examiner of correspondence at the India House, *Mill* 330, 331.

Executors. See *East Indians*.

Expenditure. See *Boards*. *Buildings*. *Civil Expenditure*. *Finance Accounts*. *Revenue*. *Salaries*. *Servants*. *Works*, Public.

Export Trade. Manner in which export trade of India should be promoted, *Warden*, *App.* p. 285, 287, par. 84, 96.

Expulsion from India. Power of expulsion from India should rest with some competent authority, *Rep.* p. 20, *Sullivan* 571-574, *Mackenzie* 732-734, 742, 743, *Lushington* 1011, 1012, *Edmonstone* 1678, *App.* p. 263, 319, 323 — How far previous inquiry into the conduct of any individual already expelled may have been *ex parte*, *Sullivan* 575 — Instances of expulsion, *Sullivan* 576, 577, *Mackenzie* 735-738, *Edmonstone* 1679 — Of foreigners, *Mackenzie* 741 — For offences against the press, *Sutherland* 1110, 1111, 1156-1159 — Responsibility upon which the power of deporting individuals rests, *Mackenzie* 729-731.

Powers of the governors with regard to deportation similar to those of the Secretary of State under the Alien Act, *Mackenzie* 739, 740 — Government should not have the power without *habeas corpus*, *App.* p. 318 — Government have never exercised their power of deportation unjustly, and a person pursuing his speculations peaceably need not be afraid of deportation, *Lushington* 1013, 1014 — The proceeding might be a little more formal as to accusation and trial, *Lushington* 1015 — In cases of political offences it would be dangerous to postpone the infliction of the penalty till sanctioned by the authorities at home, *Lushington* 1016, 1017 — Regulations that should be adopted with regard to, *Campbell* 1509-1511 — Power of deportation should be done away with, *Warden*, *App.* p. 290, par. 14, *App.* p. 319.

See also *Buckingham*, Mr. *Fair*, Mr.

Extravagance. See *Calcutta College*. *Civil Servants*. *Haileybury College*.

F.

Fair, Mr. Reasons of the transmission of Mr. Fair from India, *Sutherland* 1162-1164.

Fane, William. See *Civil Service*.

Females. Manner in which the difficulty in educating Hindoo females has been overcome; number of female scholars, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1854 — Practice common of stealing and selling female children to be brought up as dancing girls, who form part of the establishment of every Hindoo temple, *Hough* 1869-1871 — Number of, in Bombay free schools, *Warden*, *App.* p. 278, par. 48 — Extract from records at the India House relative to Calcutta ladies school for native females, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 451.

See also *Calcutta Ladies School*. *Women*.

Fenn, Rev. Joseph. Answers to questions circulated by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India relative to slavery in the East Indies, *App.* p. 549.

Finance Accounts. Publication of Indian finance accounts would excite great interest, and lead to many useful suggestions, *Sutherland* 1212.

Finance Committee. See *Calcutta Finance Committee*.

Fisher, Thomas, Esq. Memoir compiled by, from records at the India House, dated 7 Feb. 1827, and Supplement thereto, dated 23 February 1832, relative to education of natives, *App.* p. 395-483.

Foreign Department. Particulars of the business transacted in this department of the Board of Control, *Jones* 202.

Foreigners. Instances of their removal from India, *Mackenzie* 741.

See also *East Indians*.

Fort St. George. Transferred from the old Company to the new Company in 1702, *Auber* 5.

Fort William. Transferred from the old Company to the new Company in 1702, *Auber* 5.

Fortunes. See *Capital*. *India*.

Fox, Mr. His opinion upon reports laid before Parliament in 1783, *Auber* 1283.

France.



France. French conquests in India; and whether natives more attached to the French than the English, *Macan* 1421-1423—Proportion of persons educated therein, *Warden*, *App.* p. 279, par. 54.

Functionaries in India. Assistance of practical Indian functionaries should be added to the Board of Control, *Courtenay* 303—Great intelligence among them, but they do not warrant the character of superiority usually given them, *Courtenay* 313—Complaints of injuries to the natives by public functionaries, *Sullivan* 565—Proportion of native to European functionaries in the province of Benares, *Maekenzie* 689, 690—Reduction of allowances of public functionaries should not be to the extent of endangering their integrity, *Edmonstone* 1703—Necessity for public functionaries being invested with greater authority, to relieve the government of some of its details, *Edmonstone* 1736, *App.* p. 305.

G.

Ganges. See *Roads. Steam Navigation.*

Ganjam. Population and means of education, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 414.

Gardiner, T. G. Bombay Regulations relating to civil servants, dated 11th July 1828, signed by him as acting secretary to Government, *App.* p. 638.

Gaum Khurch. Remuneration to be granted out of, for the purposes of education, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 512, par. 12; *App.* p. 513, par. 17.

Gazette. Establishment of, at Bombay, and manner in which official publications might be more economically conducted, *Warden*, *App.* p. 291, par. 118.

George Town. See *Malay Schools. Prince of Wales' Island.*

Geyt, Le, J. P. See *Le Geyt.*

Gold Mines. Presumed existence of, in Malabar, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 268.

Goodwin, Mr. Minute by, relative to botanical gardens, *App.* p. 329, 332—Minute by, relative to native education, *App.* p. 526.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Home Government.*
3. *Local Government.*

1. *Generally:*

Importance of the Legislature considering the improvement of the government of India in India itself, *Rep.* p. 19, *Mill* 391—How far the seat of government might more beneficially removed to a more central situation, *Macan* 1459-1463—Taking the government of India out of the hands of the Company would not make any impression on the generality of the natives, *Macan* 1474-1476—Means of remedying delays between the governments at home and abroad, *Rep.* p. 16, *Campbell* 1578—Preference of the natives to the Mahomedan government, *Macan* 1410-1412, 1451-1453—Beneficial tendency of the government, *Rep.* p. 19, *Edmonstone* 1712-1717, 1766, 1790-1792—How far the government have assisted the natives in prosecuting acts of industry, *Edmonstone* 1764, 1765—Effect of English government on natives, *App.* p. 296—Evils attendant upon the existing administration of India, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 269—Governments of India should be remodelled, *Rep.* p. 16, *Warden*, *App.* p. 291, par. 120—Evidence upon the present government of India, *App.* p. 314.

2. *Home Government:*

Consists of the Court of Proprietors, the Court of Directors, and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, *Rep.* p. 10, *Auber* 4—Necessity of vesting it primarily with the government of India, *Auber* 160—Delay occasioned by the Court and Board having to go over the same business, *Courtenay* 299, 1592—Is counterbalanced by the beneficial effects of their being a check upon each other, *Jones* 253, 259, 265, *Auber* 1270—The value of which check consists in insuring maturity of consideration and freedom of discussion, *Jones* 260, 261—Opinion as to alteration in the present system of home government, *Rep.* p. 16, *Courtenay* 302, 303—Delay in the administration of public affairs by the authorities at home, *Rep.* p. 16, *Lushington* 1029, 1030, *Macan* 1471-1473—Which might be remedied by having but one authority instead of two, *Rep.* p. 16, *Lushington* 1031, 1032, *Campbell* 1579, 1581, 1582—Disadvantages of the home government being in one body, *Auber* 1340, 1341—Transferring the home authority to the Crown would increase the reverence of the natives, *Campbell* 1583, 1584—The whole of proceedings abroad must be sent home if to be superintended in this country, *Edmonstone* 1737.

See also *Board of Control. Collections and Consultations. Commissioners of Board, of Control. Committees. Correspondence. Committee of Despatches. Directors Court of. East India Company. Examiner's Office. Foreign Department. Political and Commercial. President of Board of Control. Proprietors, Court of. Secret Committee. Secretary of Board of Control. Shipping.*



Government of India—continued.

3. *Local Government :*

Jealousy of Parliament in giving too much power to the local authorities in India *Auber* 170—Suggestions for committees appointed by the Governor-general for revising the several establishments in India, *Auber* 186, 187—Governors and council of the subordinate presidencies correspond directly with the Court as well as the Governor-general, *Mill* 334—Construction of the local governments, *Rep.* p. 17, *Courtenay* 305, *Mill* 336—Powers of the governors over their respective councils, *Mill* 336-340—Local government in India a check upon the government at home, *Rep.* p. 19, *Jones* 257, 258—By whom governors of presidencies and members of the council are appointed, *Auber* 74-78, *Sullivan* 614—Reduction of expense by Government controlling all the departments, abolishing boards, and substituting individual for collective agencies, *Sullivan* 487, 585-589, *Mackenzie* 870-874—Necessity for every reduction in expense of administration consistent with safety, *Mackenzie* 887.

Objection to the abolition of the present subordinate governments from the manner in which it would affect the army in India, *Auber* 1541, 1542—Suggestions for the improvement and reduction of expense in the executive and legislative governments in India, *Campbell* 1566, 1567—Collision between different departments arising from different constructions of the law, and method of avoiding them, *Campbell* 1568-1571—Duties of members of council, *App.* p. 305—How far the present councils might be abolished without detriment to the public service, *Rep.* p. 18, *Courtenay* 1607—Governors of subordinate presidencies might with benefit act independently of the Governor-general *Edmonstone* 1688—Governors of distinction from England have more weight in their office than if appointed from the servants of the Company, *Edmonstone* 1701, 1702—Order for residents formerly only to send a diary of their correspondence to the presidency, *Edmonstone* 1738.

See also Bombay. Calcutta. Courts of Justice. Dramatic Representations. France. Functionaries. Governor-general. India. Legislative Councils. Lieutenant-governors. Madras. Religion. Supreme Council.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA :

The Governor-general and Council were nominated by Act of Parliament in 1773, *Auber* 5—Promotion in India after the arrival of the party rests with the Governor-general and Governors of the several presidencies, *Auber* 72—By whom Governors-general and Governors of presidencies are appointed, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 74-78, *Sullivan* 614—Powers of the Governor-general might be extended, *Auber* 171—Powers of the Governor-general over the other presidencies, and over his own council, *Rep.* p. 17, *Auber* 173-177, *Mill* 336-340, *App.* p. 305—Governor-general cannot in every instance supersede the opinions of his council, *Rep.* p. 18, *Edmonstone* 1684, 1687—Governor-general has not a power paramount to that of his council in legislation, *Rep.* p. 18, *Edmonstone* 1723—Authority of Captain-general combined with Governor-general, was conferred upon the Marquis Wellesley only; extra powers which such an appointment gives, *Rep.* p. 18, *Auber* 179-182.

Qualifications necessary for a councillor, *Rep.* p. 17, *Auber* 178—By whom they should be nominated, *Mackenzie* 818—Superintending government should be divested of the duties of local administration, and have the sole task of legislating for and controlling the whole empire, *Rep.* p. 19, *Mill* 341, 342, *Sullivan* 622, *Mackenzie* 862, *Lushington* 966, *Macan* 1454—Examination upon detaching the local administration of Calcutta from the Governor-general, *Auber* 1540—Disadvantages thereof, *Edmonstone* 1689-1693, 1696, 1793—For the safety of India, the Governor-general should have an absolute power, *Mackenzie* 819, *Macan* 1450, 1454—Advantages of council to him, and how they might be of more use, *Rep.* p. 18, *Lushington* 968, *Edmonstone* 1682, 1683—Governor-general should be compelled to visit the subordinate presidencies periodically, *Macan* 1468—Necessity for defining the powers of the Governor-general with respect to his acting in the subordinate presidencies, *Auber* 1543, 1544, *App.* p. 305—Governors of subordinate presidencies might with benefit act independently of the Governor-general, *Edmonstone* 1688.

See also Legislative Council. Supreme Council.

Governors of Presidencies. How far Company's officers appointed to, *Auber* 1276—Letter from the Right hon. George Canning, President of the Board of Control, to the chairman and deputy-chairman of the East India Company, relative to the appointment of Company's servants to the office of governor, dated 22 August, 1818, *App.* p. 701—Letter from James Pattison, esq., chairman of the East India Company, to the Right hon. George Canning, dated 7 October 1818, *App.* p. 702.

See also Governor-general.

Grame, Mr. Commissioner. His opinion upon the condition of slaves, *App.* p. 566.

Guntoor. Population, and means of education, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 414.

Guzeratte. Acreage of, and in what cultivation, *Warden*, *App.* p. 286, par. 87.

See also Indigo. Sugar.



H.

Habeas Corpus. See *Expulsion from India.*

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE:

Regulations for the government of, subjected to the Board of Control, *Auber* 5, *Courtenay* 290—Habits of extravagance acquired there, *Sullivan* 429, 470, *App.* p. 264, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 266—How far such extravagance can be checked by any college rules to which the parents may be parties, *Sullivan* 471, 472—Extravagance of the National Universities do not extend to the seniors, *Sullivan* 473—Difference in the ages of those at Haileybury college and the Public Universities, *Sullivan* 452-454—Two terms in the year at Haileybury, and at other times the students have the opportunity of visiting their friends, *Sullivan* 455—Notion may be engendered at Haileybury that they are to look to India with a view to accumulating wealth to remit to England, *Sullivan* 462, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 266—Education at Haileybury is of a general nature, *Sullivan* 465—Those who go to India from Haileybury entertain a prejudice against India, and its concerns, *Sullivan* 475, *App.* p. 304.

How far the situation assigned to the students at Haileybury is by competition, *Sullivan* 481—Testimonials necessary from the college council for persons going to India, *Sullivan* 482-484—The college has been useful, but the same benefits might have been obtained at a less expense without it, *Rep.* p. 24, *Mackenzie* 626, 627—It might be dispensed with without any public detriment, *Mackenzie* 628—Advantages or otherwise of the college, *Rep.* p. 24, *Courtenay* 317, *Mill* 378, *Lushington* 913-915, *Auber* 1530, 1531, *Batten* 1828-1837, *App.* p. 264, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 292—Expenses of the college, and of each writer, *Auber* 1532, 1533—Benefits of the Universities over Haileybury college, *Sullivan* 429, 456-459, *Courtenay* 1609, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 266—Opinion as to other modes of qualification for the civil service in India, particularly with regard to the Universities, *Rep.* p. 24, *Batten* 1836—Civil servants better educated since its establishment than previously, *Courtenay* 317, *Edmonstone* 1612-1614—Extracts from different documents, showing the wants intended to be supplied by the college, and nature of education therein, *Rep.* p. 24, *Batten* 1828-1837—Operation of Mr. Wynne's Act, 7 Geo. 4, c. 56, upon the college, *Rep.* p. 24, *Batten* 1832—Difficulties the college has had to contend with, *Rep.* p. 24, *Batten* 1833-1835—Discontinuance of lectures on theology, and how far deficiency supplied, *Batten* 1831, 1837.

Half-castes. The word half-caste is offensive and improper, *Sutherland* 1056—They are not qualified to give instruction, *Edmonstone* 1631—Evidence as to their number, residence, religion, character, prejudice against them, trustworthiness, property, employment, &c. *App.* p. 300, 301, 314-316—Method of education, and number educated, *App.* p. 300, 315—Laws they are subject to, *App.* p. 301, 315.

See also *Anglo-Indians.* *East Indians.* *Indo-Britons.* *Salaries.*

Harkness, Capt. Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Witness's period of service in the Madras Presidency, and in what districts, 1939, 1940—Witness's information as to the moral and intellectual character of the natives, 1941, 1942—Moral and intellectual capacity of the natives, 1943—Difference between the Hindoo and Mussulman as to moral character, and preference in favour of the former, 1944—Their fitness for offices and places of trust, 1945, 1946—They are well affected to the English, 1947—They are not oppressed by the Government, except in not being able to attain places of distinction in the State, 1948.

Means that should be taken by Government to improve the condition of the natives and advance their moral and political character, 1949—Necessity for advancing their education, and manner in which Government should act for that purpose, 1949, 1950—Offices of trust to which they might be admitted, 1951—Which would cause a beneficial change in their moral and religious habits, 1952—How far missionaries likely to be instrumental to that conversion, 1953—Deficiency of Chaplains, 1954, 1956—By whom religious services performed in the event of there being no chaplain, 1957-1960—Number of Europeans at Madura in the Carnatic, and its distance from the nearest place at which there is a chaplain, 1961-1965—Favourable opinion of the character of native Christians, 1966-1977.

Harrington, J. H. Minute of J. H. Harrington, Esq., President of the Calcutta College Council, dated 31 Oct. 1818, containing abstract reports furnished by the secretary, professors and assistant professors, relative to the course of instruction in the college, *App.* p. 589.

Hart, Major. If the Board's alterations of despatches are confirmed by the King in Council, a mandamus may be moved for to compel the court to forward the despatch, *Auber* 65—Particulars of the service of a mandamus in Major Hart's case, *Auber* 67-69.

Hastings, Warren. Extent of liberty allowed the press during the administration of Warren Hastings, *Sutherland* 1105, 1112-1116—Difference in the state of society in India between the time of Warren Hastings and at present, *Sutherland* 1197-1201—For what offences against press regulations verdicts were obtained by Warren Hastings, *Sutherland* 1195, 1196.

Hawtayne, Archdeacon. Memorial by, to the Court of Directors, dated 10th March 1829, relative to the depreciated value of the Bombay rupee in reference to the payment of the Archdeacon's salary ; his increased duties in relieving the burthen of the bishop ; allowance necessary for travelling expenses ; necessity for a suitable residence for, *App.* p. 821.

Health. Places that might be chosen in India for restoring Europeans to health to avoid a voyage to England : Bangalore, *App.* p. 264—The Neilgherry Hills, *App.* p. 264, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 269, *Warden*, *App.* p. 272, par. 22—Maulbeleshwar, *Warden*, *App.* p. 272, par. 22, *App.* p. 341—Malcolm Peyt, *App.* p. 341.

Helena, St. Transferred from the Old Company to the New Company in 1702, *Auber* 5—Circular from the Board of Control requiring information relative thereto, *App.* p. 264—Answers, *App.* p. 265, *Warden*, *App.* p. 291—Establishments for education therein, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 432, 477—Expense thereof, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 434—State of education press therein, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 483—Government thereof: Extract public letter to the Bengal Government, dated 7 April 1829, *App.* p. 778—The like, dated 23 February 1831, *App.* p. 781—Extract public letter from the Bengal Government, dated 25 May 1830, *App.* p. 780.

Hertfort College. See *Haileybury College*.

Hidgellee, Madrisa. Extract from records at the East India House relative to a pension or charitable allowance for the support of, as submitted by the collector of Cuttack to the Governor-general in Council, and upon the validity of the claim and authorized payment of, with arrears, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 404—Expense thereof, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 433.

Hill Territory. Extract from records at the East India House relative to the aid to be afforded for instruction therein, being obliged to be confined to the supply of books, the mass of ignorance being so great, that the establishment of schools would absorb the fund of the general committee, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 409.

HINDOOS :

Hindoos are unwilling to become teachers for hire, *Lushington* 949—Their wish to acquire English, *Sutherland* 1222—1225—They have a great natural capacity, *Sutherland* 1227—Those educated are trustworthy, *Sullivan* 1228—Effects of the Christian religion upon the Hindoos, *Dubois* 1822—Manner in which tithes applies to the Hindoo religion, *Dubois* 1824, 1825—Disadvantages they labour under, *Warden*, *App.* p. 273—277.

See also *Conversion*. *Females*.

HINDOOS AND MAHOMEDANS :

They are on friendly terms, *Sullivan* 543, 544—Difference in the characters and knowledge of Mahomedans and Hindoos, *Macan* 1395—Necessity for gradual introduction of any change, *Macan* 1396—How far Hindoos were formerly employed under Mahomedan princes, *Macan* 1397—How far Hindoos and Mahomedans are employed as interpreters, *Macan* 1398—Proportion of Mahomedans to Hindoos, *Rep.* p. 21, *Macan* 1406, *App.* p. 295—Hindoos more attached to the British Government than Mahomedans, *Macan* 1420—Difference between the Hindoos and Mussulmans as to moral character, and preference in favour of the former, *Harkness* 1944—Greater association between them than formerly, *Warden*, *App.* p. 276, par. 38—Comparison of their characters and property, and intercourse with Europeans, *App.* p. 296—Nature of their present employment in offices, *App.* p. 298.

HINDOO COLLEGES :

1. *Benares*.
2. *Calcutta*.
3. *Nuldea and Tyrhoot*.
4. *Poona*.

1. *Benares* :

Hindoo Sanscrit College.—Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 399, 409, 435—Expense thereof, *App.* p. 433—Lord Minto's plan for revision thereof, *App.* p. 484—Extract letter from Court of Directors (Revenue Department) to Governor-general, dated 18 February 1824, respecting improvements therein, *App.* p. 488—Extract letter from same to same (Public Department) dated 5 September 1827, relative thereto, *App.* p. 490, par. 13—The like, dated 29 September 1830, *App.* p. 494, par. 8—The like, dated 24 August 1831, *App.* p. 498, par. 9—The like, dated 24 October 1832, *App.* p. 499, par. 2.

2. *Calcutta* :

Hindoo Sanscrit College.—Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 401, 410, 436—Expense thereof, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 433—Extract from letter from Court of Directors (Revenue Department) to Governor-general, dated 18 Feb. 1824, respecting its establishment, *App.* p. 488—Extract from letter from same to same

*Hindoo Colleges*—continued.2. *Calcutta*—continued.

same (Public Department) dated 5 September 1827, relative thereto, *App.* p. 491, pars. 16, 17—The like, dated 29 September 1830, *App.* p. 494, par. 5—The like dated 24 August 1831, *App.* p. 498, par. 6—The like, dated 24 October 1832, *App.* p. 499.

3. *Nuddea and Tyrhoot* :

Proposed Hindoo Colleges.—Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 402, 438, 458—Lord Minto's plan for their institution, *App.* p. 484.

4. *Poona* :

Hindoo College.—Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 431, 472—Expense thereof, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 434—Extract letter from Court of Directors to the Governor of Bombay, dated 29 September 1830, relative thereto, *App.* p. 543, pars. 17-19—Observations relative thereto, *Malcolm*, *App.* p. 544—Extract public letter from Bombay Government, dated 29 August 1821, relative thereto, *App.* p. 693.

Hindoo Law. See *East Indians*.

Hindustanee Language. Its origin; it is not well adapted for business, *Macan* 1389.

History of India. Means taken by witness to acquire knowledge of the history of India, *Johnston* 1928—Reference by witness to Colonel Mackenzie's collection of ancient inscriptions and historical documents, *Johnston* 1929—Explanation of the circumstances which led Colonel Mackenzie to make the collection, and induced the Bengal Government to purchase it of his widow, *Johnston* 1930—Particulars of the Mackenzie Collection, and useful information to be derived therefrom, and necessity for its completion, *Johnston* 1930-1938—Means that should be adopted by Parliament for completing the collection, *Johnston* 1936, 1938.

Home Government. See *Government of India*, 2.

Hooghly Inaumbarah. Extract from records at the India House relative to education therein, and suggestions for rewards to children as an encouragement for their attendance; prudent management of the fund for its support, and amount thereof; number of masters, and their allowances, and number of students, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 457.

Hough, The Rev. James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—One of the chaplains of the East India Company, 1838—Witness had the care of the Institutions of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and those of the Church Missionary Society, in the province of Tinevelly, 1839-1841—History of the Syrian Christians, and their division into Syrian Christians and Roman Syrians, 1842—Particulars as to a college at Cotym, near Aleppi, founded by Colonel Monro, for the education of the priests of the Syrian Christians, 1842-1843—Translation of the Scriptures and Church Service into the Malayalim tongue, 1843—Unfavourable state of their parochial schools, 1843—Particulars as to college at Verapoly, for the education of the Roman-Syrian catanars or priests, 1844-1848—Number of Syrian Christians and Roman Syrians in Trevancore, 1849—Difficulty of making converts, and bad description of those converted, 1850—Description of Roman-catholic congregations, 1851—Number of Roman-catholics in Southern India, 1852—Number of Protestants, and of what descriptions, 1853, 1854.

Manner in which the numbers might be increased, but for the extreme caution used by the missionaries before admitting a convert; Christian missionaries that have gone to India, and where resident; establishment of schools by missionaries, number of scholars therein, and good effects thereof; manner in which difficulty in educating Hindoo females has been overcome; number of female scholars, 1854—Schools for the education of native priests, number thereof, and their qualifications, 1854-1856—Description of two villages inhabited by native Christians, 1857-1858—Reason for the decline of the Roman-catholic religion in India, and success of the Protestant religion, 1858—Number of chaplains not sufficient for the service, 1859-1860—Necessity for four bishops in India, 1861—Improvement in the moral state of the Company's servants if ecclesiastical establishment rendered more efficient; favourable impression made upon the native mind by the due performance of religious duties; consequent necessity for the Sabbath being required to be properly observed, 1862—Government have only remunerated European missionaries when they have officiated as chaplains, 1863—Necessity for the establishment of schools for education of native servants to prevent the present system of bribery and corruption, 1863—Method of punishment at Tinevelly of Christians refusing to drag the car of heathen idols, 1864-1867.

Converts at Palamecottah not exempt from direct taxation for support of heathen worship, 1868—Practice common of stealing and selling female children to be brought up as dancing girls, who form part of the establishment of every Hindoo temple, 1869-1871—Magistrates and revenue officers generally, but not universally, close their courts on the Sabbath, 1872-1874—Further advantages from the establishment of schools for education of the natives, 1874—Tellichery the only place on the coast from



Hough, the Rev. James. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Cape Comorin to Cannamora in which there is an English church without a chaplain, 1875-1876—No Protestant church or chaplain at Calicut, 1877-1879—Dutch church and English missionary at Cochin, 1880, 1881—How far a church and chaplain at Quilon, 1882-1884—And at Mangalore, 1885—Number of European stations and chaplains along the coast from Bombay to Cape Comorin, 1886-1889—Number of Europeans at Cannamora, 1890, 1891—Number of Europeans at Trevanderam, 1892.

Hummerpoor (in Bundelcund) *School.* Extract from records at the India House relative to the establishment of the school for instruction of native children in the Persian and Hindoo languages, and subscription of the Rajah of Dutteah towards it; formation of a library of the best works in the native languages in aid of instruction therein; success of the undertaking, *Fisher, App. p. 455.*

Husbandry Implements. Manner in which they might be improved, *App. p. 296*—Not in so bad a state as generally imagined, *App. p. 321.*

I.

Improvements, Public. Correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Bengal Government, relative to the employment of the surplus revenue in measures of public improvements, *App. p. 335-339*—Extracts from Sir John Malcolm's general minute of 30 Nov. 1830, relative to improvements in Bombay, *App. p. 339-343.*

INDIA :

The presence of Englishmen would tend to the development of its resources, *Sullivan 566*—And improvement of public works, *Sullivan 569, 570*—Extent to which India is held by the tenure of the sword, *Rep. p. 19, Mackenzie 770, 771, Macan 1376*—On what the influence of the British name in India exists, *Mackenzie 843, 844*—System of Indian administration that of uniting England with India by giving Englishmen the power of making fortunes and returning home, *Mackenzie 875-878*—Difference in the state of society in India between the time of Warren Hastings, and at present, *Sutherland 1197-1201*—Difficulty of extending its frontier to the Indus, *Macan 1446, 1447*—How far fortunes acquired in India are a drain upon the resources of the country, *Edmonstone 1705-1709.*

See also *Capital. Government of India. History of India. Improvements, Public. Mackenzie Collection. Religion.*

Indian Correspondence. See *Correspondence Committee. Despatches.*

Indigo and Indigo Planters. Number of persons sent out from England, 1814-1831, upon application of Indigo planters, *Auber 1557, 1558*—Number of indigo manufactories and Europeans connected with them, *Auber 1558, 1559*—Extracts from letters respecting the conduct of the indigo planters, *Edmonstone 1739*-1740, 1742-1745, 1747*—Number employed in indigo cultivation, and revenue therefrom, *Edmonstone 1769-1771*—Causes of disputes at the indigo plantations, *Edmonstone 1774-1778*—No complaints of the want of European agents, *Edmonstone 1779*—Advantage of the climate of Guzeratte for its cultivation, *Warden, App. p. 285, 287, par. 83, 92.*

Indo-Britons. Meaning of Anglo-Indians the same as half-castes, *Sutherland 1054-1056*—Estimated number of Indo-Britons at Calcutta, *Sutherland 1232, 1233*—Extended intercourse with India would increase the number of Anglo-Indians at Madras, *Sutherland 1234*—They are generally well-educated, *Sutherland 1235, 1236*—Impolitic to exclude them from offices and the first society, *Rep. p. 25, Sutherland 1236, 1237, 1241, 1242*—Discussions at the literary societies of the Anglo-Indians, *Sutherland 1238-1240*—Petition from the Anglo-Indians coming over with respect to their exclusion from office, *Sutherland 1245.*

See also *Anglo-Indians. East Indians. Half-castes.*

Indus. Difficulty of extending the Indian frontier to the Indus, *Macan 1446, 1447.*

Inland Navigation. See *Steam Navigation.*

Intercourse. See *Europeans. Expulsion. Foreigners. Indigo and Indigo Planters. Land. Licensing System.*

Interest. General rate of interest of money, *Mackenzie 881-883*—Rate of, would be lowered if Europeans settled and held land, *App. p. 317, 322.*

Interpreters. How far Hindoos and Mahomedans are employed as, *Macan 1398.*

Intestacy. Proposed regulation from Bengal as to rules of succession in cases of intestacy of East Indians; for declaring validity of wills and testamentary dispositions; and defining rules of conduct for executors and administrators, *App. p. 347-353.*

Irrigation. Benefits that would arise from opening aqueducts, and gratitude of the natives therefore, *Macan 1432, 1433*—Would be promoted by Europeans, *App. p. 321.*

Java.

J.

Java. State of the country and population, *App.* p. 307—European settlement therein, *App.* p. 320.

Jervis, George. Letter from him, as secretary to the Civil Examination Committee at Bombay, to the secretary of the Bombay Government, dated 30th Sept. 1828, relative to the comparatively small number of civil servants studying the Oriental languages, when not permitted to proceed to the college at Fort William; proposed formation of a college at Bombay, and indispensable necessity for the study of the Hindostanee, and encouragement for the study of other languages; disapproval of the establishment of the college by the Court of Directors, and formation of committee of examiners, and rules for the study of native languages; extract from Government circular relative to rewards for proficiency therein; proportion of failures in attaining the required qualification in Hindostanee; constitution of the examination committee, and duties of particular members; necessity for each writer in England, on his nomination, being presented with rules for examination, in order to acquire languages of the presidency to which he is to belong, *App.* p. 635.

Johnston, Sir Alexander. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Chief Justice of Ceylon, and President of the Council, 1927—Means taken by witness to acquire knowledge of the history of India, 1928—Reference by witness to Colonel Mackenzie's collection of ancient inscriptions and historical documents, 1929—Explanation of the circumstances which led Colonel Mackenzie to make the collection, and induced the Bengal Government to purchase it of his widow, 1930—Particulars of the Mackenzie Collection, and useful information to be derived therefrom, 1931–1933—Dramatic, pictorial, and sculptural representations that have been sent to India, for circulating knowledge among the people, and measures Government should adopt for that purpose, 1934, 1935—Means that should be adopted by Parliament for completing the Mackenzie Collection, 1936–1938.

Jones, Benjamin Scuth. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Constitution of the Board of Control, under Act 33 Geo. 3, c. 52; 192, 193—Number of commissioners receiving salaries, 194–198—Salary of the president, 199—His responsibility, 209–211—Salary of the secretary, 200—His responsibility, 206–208—Departments into which the Board divided, 202, 212—Salaried commissioners and secretary changed upon a change in the Administration, 203—Honorary commissioners do not generally interfere, but inspect papers, and give their opinion, 205—Explanation of collections and consultations, 213, 234—Method of reducing the number of pages of consultations by chief clerks of departments, 218, 222—Responsibility of the chief clerks, 229—Board have not the means of knowing the view taken at the India House of collections in the way of abridgment, 232–234—Powers and practice of the Board, the Court, and Secret Committee, as to despatches, 235–256—Method adopted by the Board as to alterations in the drafts of despatches, 235–237—Time occupied in communications between the Board and Court, 238–240—Time generally occupied in answering a despatch from India, 241–244—Period despatches are usually sent from the Court after their receipt from India to the Board, 245, 246—The Court are bound to forward despatches as altered by the Board, but with the power of remonstrating against the alterations, 247–250—Constitution and powers of the Secret Committee, 251—Political government of India devolves upon the Board, 252.

Delay occasioned by the Court and Board having to go over the same business is counterbalanced by the beneficial effects of their being a check upon each other, 253, 259, 265—The Secret Committee are bound to forward to India despatches in their department instant, the Board having the responsibility, 254, 256—Local government in India is a check upon the government at home, and value thereof, 257, 268—Value of the check of the Court and Board upon each other consists in insuring maturity of consideration and freedom of discussion, 260, 261—By whom the plan of permanent settlement in India was arranged, 262, 263—Advantages, or otherwise, of having a portion of the members of Board of Control possessing personal knowledge of India, 264—Relief that a legislative council in India would be to the government at home, 266—Proprietors of India Stock not more qualified than those of any other body to choose Directors, 267—Proposition for the appointment of a Secretary of State for India, 268—President of the Board should be placed above the temptation of higher emolument, 268, 269—Permanency of the Court destroyed by changing the chairs annually, and by efficient Directors having to watch details of trade concerns, 270—Directors have the power of perusing the despatches, 271—How far Directors have knowledge of India, 272–276—Harmony between the Court and the Board, 277–282.

Jounpore Native Free School. Extract from records at the India House relative to the establishment of the school; subscriptions in aid thereof; place in which held, and adaptation thereof for the purposes of the school, without expense to Government; approval of the plan by the Bengal Government, and their authority for the supply of books, *Fisher, App.* p. 453.

Judges. Necessity for appointing European judges, with natives as assistants, *Rep.* p. 21—Inexpedient to unite them with legislative council, *Mill* 349—Where both natives and Europeans are concerned, judges should know both languages, *Mill* 407-409—Native judges, and their qualifications, *Mackenzie* 755—Difference in the amount of remuneration necessary between English and Native judges, *Mackenzie* 888, 889—European judges should constitute a court of appeal, *Mackenzie* 889, 890—Number of judges that might be reduced, *Mackenzie* 891-893—Different grades of European and Native judges, *Rep.* p. 20, *Mackenzie* 894, 895—Causes of the deaths of several judges, *Lushington* 1037—Judges at Bombay unanimously rejected the press regulations that were passed at Calcutta, *Sutherland* 1165, 1167—Judge who registered the regulation at Calcutta, and proceedings in Court on the occasion, *Lushington* 984, 985, *Sutherland* 1168-1171, 1173—Names of the judges who refused to register it at Bombay, *Sutherland* 1172.

See also *Judicial Department*.

Judicature. See *Courts of Justice*, 1.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:—

Particulars of the business transacted in this department at the Board of Control, *Jones* 202—Age of appointment as assistant in the Judicial department in India, *Mackenzie* 777—Talent and remuneration of English magistrates, *Sutherland* 1246—Improvement by uniting the Revenue and Judicial departments in India, *Campbell* 1571, 1573, 1574.

Papers laid before the Committee:

Evils of the Revenue and Judicial departments being united, as to promotion from one to the other, and means taken to remedy them, *Warden, App.* p. 270, pars. 4-10—Proposed improvements in the education and method of disposal in India of young men intended for the Judicial department, *Warden, App.* p. 270, 271, pars. 11-14—How far natives should be admitted to judicial offices, *Warden, App.* p. 277, pars. 41, 42—Correspondence between the Indian Governments and the Court of Directors, relative to the employment of natives in the Judicial departments, *App.* p. 355—Resolution of the Governor-general in Council, dated 17 February 1829, relative to allowances therein, *App.* p. 705, 708, 709, 712.

See also *East Indians*.

Juggernaut, Temple of. Disadvantage of Government treating Juggernaut and Pilgrim-taxes as a purely police and revenue question, *Sherer* 1926.

Juries. Jury system confined within the limits of the Supreme Court, *Rep.* p. 20—Power of trying offences against the press by jury precludes necessity for absolute power of Government over it, *Rep.* p. 26, *Sullivan* 598-610, *Sutherland* 1185-1194, *Sullivan App.* p. 268, *Warden, App.* p. 290, pars. 111, 112—Difficulty of trying causes relative to the press by jury, *Lushington* 999, 1000—Cause of reluctance of juries to convict for libel, *Lushington* 1020, 1021—For what offences verdicts were obtained by Warren Hastings, *Sutherland* 1195, 1196.

Juries, Native. The Board of Control the most favourable to their employment, *Courtenay*, 293.

See also *East Indians*.

K.

Kaira District and Sudder Station. State of education therein; number of schools; number of scholars attending each, and scale of allowances to schoolmasters, and from what source derived, *Fisher, App.* p. 422.

Kandeish. State of education therein; number of schools, and number of scholars in each; allowances to schoolmasters, and from what source derived; how far salaries of teachers could be secured in the way of charge upon the public treasury; how far such charges could be made on lands, or whether religious allowances could be so appropriated, *Fisher, App.* p. 424—Proposition for formation of a school, and proposed allowance to the master; proposed methods of promoting and improving the education of natives; by extension of school, and affording Government patronage to schoolmaster, or establishing new schools at the expense of Government; by gratuitous distribution of useful books, and of what description; periodical examinations to be used with caution, and liberal rewards made to scholars for proficiency, *Fisher, App.* p. 470.

King's Courts. See *Courts of Justice*, 3.

Kupotia Chucklah, in Surat. Permission granted in 1827 to augment the charge of this school, in order that a larger school-room might be rented for accommodation of the children, *Fisher, App.* p. 468.

LAND:

L.

LAND :

Manner in which Europeans hold land in the name of natives, *Rep.* p. 26—Beneficial effects that would result from Europeans being allowed to hold land, *Mackenzie* 756-761, *Lushington* 1005, *App.* p. 302, 317—Disadvantages thereof, *Edmonstone* 1647-1656, 1659-1661, 1741, 1746, *App.* p. 302—How far the zemindars and higher classes of natives would object, *Mackenzie* 757-760—Value of land would be speedily increased, *Mackenzie* 761—Restrictions upon the acquirement of land should be removed, except in the case of officers on actual service, *Mackenzie* 879-880—Number of years' purchase given by natives for land, *Mackenzie* 881-883—How far the court sanctioned the grant of leases to Europeans, *Edmonstone* 1750, 1753—Quantity of land Europeans allowed previously to hold, *Edmonstone* 1754—Evils attending the measure, and difficulty of ever withdrawing it, *Edmonstone* 1755, 1756—How far the occupation of land by Europeans will displace native cultivators, *Edmonstone* 1760-1762—How far it has acted as a stimulus to industry, *Edmonstone* 1763—Regulations under which Europeans should be allowed to hold land, *Warden*, *App.* p. 284, par. 75—State of cultivation, *App.* p. 296, 306, 307—Value of Land in India, *App.* p. 307.

See also *East Indians*.

Land Revenue. Amount of territorial revenue drawn from India, *Mackenzie* 696—It does not cover expenses, *Macan* 1430—Prosperity of the people depends upon the manner in which the land revenue is fixed, *Edmonstone* 1714, *App.* p. 306—Assessment is too heavy, *App.* 296, 306.

See also *Education. Zemindary Settlement.*

Languages. Proficiency in native languages is made a condition of promotion, *Rep.* p. 24—Different languages spoken at Calcutta, *Mackenzie* 651—Introduction of languages by different nations, *Mackenzie* 717, 721—Native languages are better acquired in India, *Lushington* 916-919, *App.* p. 264, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 266, *Warden*, *App.* p. 269, par. 3, *App.* p. 304—Knowledge of Oriental languages attained in England is trifling, *Macan* 1357—Tendency of general instruction to natives in their own languages, *Warden*, *App.* p. 279, pars. 52-54.

See also *English Language. Hindostanee Language. Jervis, George. Law Proceedings. Persian Language. Press in India.*

Laws. See *Legislation.*

Law Officers. Difficulty in procuring Mahomedan knowledoo law-officers, *App.* p. 298—Suggestions relative to their education, and knowledge of the laws in India, *App.* p. 496, pars. 22-26—Minute of Sir Thomas Munro relative to their education and appointment, *App.* p. 505.

Law Proceedings. Record and proceedings should be in the language of the parties and their witnesses, *Mill* 407-409—English language might be introduced into them gradually, *Mackenzie* 709-711—Without danger, *Mackenzie* 718, 719—At what period, *Mackenzie* 726—Suggestions upon the introduction of the English language into law proceedings, *App.* p. 497, pars. 27-30.

Leases. How far the court sanctioned the grant of leases to Europeans, *Edmonstone* 1750-1753.

Le Geyt, J. P. Statement by, respecting the civil service, upon its being remodelled, *App.* p. 725-732.

LEGISLATION IN INDIA :—

How the laws or regulations of each presidency are made and registered, and promulgated, *Rep.* p. 18, 21, *Auber* 183-185, 188, 189, *Mill* 345, *Sullivan* 611, 613, *Mackenzie* 805-808, *Auber* 1350, *Edmonstone* 1721-1725—The power of legislation in India should be concentrated in a supreme council, *Sullivan* 616—Constitution of the present legislative council, and manner of passing laws, *Mackenzie* 809-814—Persons to whom a seat in the legislative council should be extended, *Mackenzie* 815-818—Delay too great to allow of laws being sanctioned at home before coming into force, *Mackenzie* 820—Necessity of discussion in passing laws, and for the suggestions of local authorities, *Mackenzie* 824-832, 837—Regulations passed are transmitted to England, *Mackenzie* 833, 834—Proportion of regulations repealing or consolidating others, *Mackenzie* 838.

Public press might be admitted to a share of discussion in passing laws without danger in Bengal, *Mackenzie* 839-842, 846—To what extent the power of the King in Council of repealing laws made in India can be efficiently exercised, *Mackenzie* 848-850—Evils attendant upon the introduction of the Bengal code into the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, *Mackenzie* 847, 851—To what extent it has been modified, and at whose suggestion, *Mackenzie* 852-854—Difference between bye-laws for the government of Calcutta and general regulations, bye-laws being registered by the Supreme Court, *Lushington* 976-980—Number of regulations passed in the three Presidencies from 1793-1830, and comparison with Acts of Parliament in this country, *Auber* 1349—Laws of India should be more in regard to natives than European settlers, *Campbell* 1514, 1515—Principles of English law cannot be assimilated beneficially with those of India, but the Indian codes might be modified

*Legislation in India—continued.*

by general principles of law and equity, *Campbell* 1518—Reasons why one code of laws would not be applicable to all the Presidencies, *Rep.* p. 21, *Edmonstone* 1726, 1727—Evil of introducing British law into the interior of the country, *Rep.* p. 21, *Edmonstone* 1748, 1749.

See also *Europeans. Government of India. Governor-general. Judges. Judicial Department. Juries. Legislative Council. Press in India. Supreme Council.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—

Relief that a legislative council in India would be to the government at home, *Jones* 266—Opinion as to the formation of a legislative council, and what powers should be conferred upon it, and of what class and character its members should consist, *Rep.* p. 26, *Mill* 345–348, *Sullivan* 617, *Auber* 1351, 1540, *Courtenay* 1608, *Edmonstone* 1729–1732, 1794–1796—Inexpediency of uniting Judges therewith, *Mill* 349—Necessity of responsibility to public opinion by the members, *Mill* 349—The smaller the number of members the greater the responsibility, *Mill* 356, 357—Such an organ would be better competent to the task of legislation than the present system, *Mill* 350—Assistants that would be necessary, from whom vacancies to be supplied, *Mill* 358–361, *Sullivan* 615.

Governor-general should be president, and no session held without him, *Mill* 362, *Sullivan* 615—Deliberation necessary before legislation, giving him a veto, *Mill* 363—Representation in India is out of the question, *Mill* 364—Advantages of locomotion in the council, *Mill* 365—Selection of seats for the legislative council would be better with authorities at home, or with the Governor-general on the spot, *Sullivan* 618, 619—Proposed plan for the executive and legislative government, and of whom the councils should consist, *Mackenzie* 821–823—Expediency of having a well-constituted legislative body always in existence, *Mackenzie* 835, 836—Member from each Presidency to be one of the legislative council, *Macan* 1454, 1464, 1467—Degree of knowledge necessary for a native belonging thereto, *Mill* 351, 352—Doubts of the expediency of a native member of the legislative council; natives should be consulted, *Macan* 1467—Desirable that natives should be admissible, *Campbell* 1572, *Edmonstone* 1733–1735.

See also *Supreme Council.*

Libel. Cause of reluctance of juries to convict for libel, *Lushington* 1020, 1021—Method of punishment for attacks on Government, *Sullivan, App.* p. 268.

Licensing System. Power of the Board in directing the Court to grant permission for persons to proceed to India, *Rep.* p. 26, *Courtenay* 290, 291, *Sullivan* 582–584—In what part of India the system of licensing to reside might with safety be abolished, *Mackenzie* 728—Number of cases in which the Board have confirmed the Court's refusal of parties to go to India, *Auber* 1314–1318—Principle upon which the Court proceeds in granting license, *Auber* 1319, 1320—How far the Court of Directors take cognizance of parties accompanying high functionaries, and evils attending strangers going out with them, *Auber* 1321–1324—Method pursued in obtaining license, *App.* p. 316—Residence in India without license, *App.* p. 317—Advantages or otherwise of license for residence, *App.* p. 321.

See also *Europeans.*

Lieutenant-governors. Saving of expense in the army department by their appointment, *Mill* 343, 344—Advantages and saving of expense by appointing Lieutenant-governors at the presidencies, *Rep.* p. 19, *Mill* 343, 444, *Sullivan* 620, 621, *Lushington* 961–965, *Macan* 1454–1466—How far the expense would be diminished by their appointment, *Macan* 1455–1457—They should not be vested with the same absolute power as the Governor-general, *Macan* 1465—Advantages of retaining the present governments of subordinate presidencies over that of Lieutenant-governors, *Rep.* p. 19, *Auber* 1539—Their appointment would render the Governor-general's duties more burthensome; give him too much power, and not reduce expenditure, *Rep.* p. 19, *Courtenay* 1604–1606—Their appointment would not be detrimental to the character of the service, if subordinate offices properly remunerated, *Edmonstone* 1697–1700.

Literary Societies. Number established at Calcutta, and wish of the Hindoos to acquire English, *Sutherland* 1222, 1225—Discussions at the literary societies of the Anglo-Indians, *Sutherland* 1238, 1240.

Lithography, Bombay. Considerable number of lithographic presses sent to Bombay between 1822 and 1830, for the use of the departments of Government, and a lithographic office formed at that presidency; order by the Court of Directors in 1827, on application of the Native School-book and School Society, that the lithographic office should be resorted to on all occasions where lithography was required, *App.* p. 476.

Local Government. See *Government of India, 3. Lieutenant-governors.*

Lockett, Captain. Suggestions by, relative to Calcutta College: that pecuniary rewards be renewed on a limited and moderated scale; viz. to civil students who, on examination, evince such proficiency in the Sanscrit or Arabic languages, and conversance in books of law composed in either of those languages, as may appear to entitle him to a degree of honour; that students of Sanscrit and Arabic, instead of being confined to works of poetry



Lockett, Captain—continued.

poetry and fiction, should be instructed in books of Hindoo and Mahomedan law ; that a suitable building for the college be erected, to contain apartments for the superior officers, for the students, for a library, and for public examinations ; estimated expense thereof, and saving thereby, *App.* p. 589.

London Board. Formed for the supply of writers for India, upon being qualified, *Auber* 108—Classification in the London Board of first, second, and third servants, *Auber* 115—Return can be furnished of the number sent out through the London Board that have attained the first rank, *Auber* 116—Classification of the writers passed by the London Board of Examiners, 1827—1832, *App.* p. 580.

Loring, Archdeacon H. D. Letter from, to C. Lushington, esq., secretary to Government, dated 10 August 1822, relative to the ecclesiastical establishment ; increase of chaplains, and at what stations ; duties of the bishop's chaplain ; allowances to absentee chaplains ; divisions of districts for chaplains duties ; pay of chaplains, *App.* p. 790, 791.

Lumsden, Dr. Opinion relative to Calcutta college ; rank of students to be regulated according to their respective progress in the prescribed studies of the college, and to public testimonials of merit established according to the discipline and institutions of the college ; if pecuniary rewards necessary, the most judicious are those adopted by the Madras Government, by giving small additional salary for proficiency ; students not to quit the college under a year, *App.* p. 589.

Lush, Dr. Report from Dr. Lush to T. G. Gardiner, esq., relative to botanical gardens at Daporee ; advantages in point of soil and supply of water ; expense thereof should be comparatively moderate ; proportion of produce to be sold in aid of expenses ; advantages of raising European vegetables ; produce of the orchard ; advantage of timber on the estate ; valuable trees, shrubs, and plants in the gardens, and from whence donations of seeds, &c. have been received ; satisfactory experiments in the cultivation of European vegetables ; importance of a modified system of European gardening ; how far agricultural pursuits may be followed ; cultivation of medicinal plants, *App.* p. 333.

Lushington, Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Residence in India, and situations held by witness, 910-912, 954, 955—Defects that should be remedied in the system of Haileybury college, 913-915—Native languages are better acquired in India, and the qualifications of writers do not always answer to their certificates, 916-919—Beneficial effects of vesting the nomination to writerships in some independent authority, with public competition for the basis of preferment, 920-922—Ages at which they should be sent out, 923—Necessity for a probationary course of service in India previous to filling important stations, 924, 925—Reasons that have operated with the Government in not sending those home who were deficient in acquirements, 926-928—Seniority very much attended to in filling up offices in India, except in very high offices, where marked ability may be necessary, 929—Little room for selection by the Governor-general, 930—Sending out a larger body of supernumeraries would press upon the finances, 931.

Native talent sufficient for the supply of offices, 932—If introduced to office, would strengthen their attachment to British dominion, 933—Interest taken by the Government in the promotion of native education ; establishments founded and assisted by Government, and amount of funds applied, 934-936—Anxiety of the natives to acquire the English language, 937, 938, 940—Employment of natives only who have made progress in English would be a stimulus to the acquirement of it, 939—Bengal Government intend gradually to make the English language the medium of transacting public business, 941—Advancement of Christianity will be best attained by an enlightened education of the natives, but its progress must be necessarily slow, 942-944—Conversion of adult Hindoos and Mahomedans is rare, and converts are despised by their countrymen, 944, 945—Trustworthiness of the natives, 946—Duties of the collectors, 947, 948—Difficulty of the Government providing masters for the village schools, in consequence of the Hindoos being unwilling to become teachers for hire, 949—Instances of proficiency in the English language by the natives, 950-953—Appointment of writers, without reference to their adaptation to the offices to which they are appointed, 956, 957—How vacancies filled up when the supply of civil servants not equal to the demand, 958, 959.

Business of Calcutta would be better transacted through one responsible person than a Board, 960, 968—Beneficial effects of the appointment of lieutenant-governors of the several Presidencies, 961-965—Necessity for abridging the present duties of the Governor-general, 966—Manner in which the Indian correspondence might be abridged, 967—Council are of great use to the Governor-general in arranging correspondence, but they might be of more use if allowed to decide upon their own responsibility, 968—Witness has not considered the subject of a better legislative tribunal, 969-971—Manner of conducting the Calcutta Journal ; remonstrances to the editor by the Government, and final expulsion of the editor, 972-975—Difference between bye-laws for the government of Calcutta and general regulations ; bye-laws being registered by the Supreme Court, 976-980—Extent to which the civil servants of the Company are precluded from taking part in the press, 982, 983—Extent of the bye-law for the government of the press, and by what judge passed, 984, 985—No knowledge of the
(445.—I.) 5 R 3 refusal

Lushington, Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

refusal of a similar bye-law at Bombay, 986, 987—Encouraging the native press would be beneficial to the natives, care being taken not to corrupt the native army, 988.

Languages of the press and those understood by the Sepoys, 989, 990—Evil consequences attendant upon the relaxation of the press at Calcutta, 991–993—Uniform system with regard to the press should be adopted at all the presidencies; the censorship should be removed, 994, 995—Difficulties of trying causes relating to the press in Calcutta by jury, 996–1000—If the licensing system for residence in India were relaxed, needy adventurers getting out could not compete with the ryot, and none but first-rate artizans could succeed, 1001–1003—Advantage of encouraging the resort of persons possessing capital to India, 1004.

They should be allowed to possess lands, the natives being guarded against their possible oppression, 1005—They should be made amenable to the provincial courts, 1006, 1007—Interests of persons of capital settling to secure the good will of the natives, 1008–1010—Powers of deportation that should be vested in the Governor-general, with opportunity to the party to disprove accusations, 1011, 1012—Government have never exercised their power of deportation unjustly, and a person pursuing his speculations peaceably need not be afraid of deportation, 1013, 1014—The proceeding might be a little more formal as to accusation and trial, 1015—In cases of political offences it would be dangerous to postpone the infliction of the penalty till sanctioned by the authorities at home, 1016.

Individual offending would do much mischief by remaining on the spot for many months, although under restraint, 1017—Many Europeans in Calcutta objects of charity, 1018—No beneficial effects to administration from the existence of the press, 1019—To what the reluctance of juries to convict in cases of libel to be attributed, 1020, 1021—Causes of the apparent interest taken by the natives in the question about the liberty of the press, 1022—Danger to the native army of allowing the liberty of the European press only to be controlled by the courts of law, 1023—Subjects of the native journals, 1024–1026—How far the native press has extended into the interior, 1027, 1028.

Delay in the administration of public affairs by the authorities at home, 1029, 1030—Which might be remedied by having one authority at home instead of two, 1031, 1032—Time a merchant in India receives a reply from his agent in London, 1033—Ecclesiastical establishment in India is adequate to its purposes, 1034, 1035—Reasons for there being no necessity for the appointment of additional bishops, 1036–1041—Duties of the bishops have been exaggerated, 1036, 1037—Archdeacons might perform the duties of visitation and other duties, 1036, 1040, 1041—Mortality among the bishops not to be attributed to the climate; causes of the deaths of several bishops and judges, 1037—Many Europeans in India are Presbyterians, particularly the Scotch, at Calcutta, who have a Presbyterian establishment, 1042–1044—Very few Catholics except among the soldiers, the majority of whom are Irish, for whom the Government pay the salary of a Catholic priest, 1045.

Lushington, Charles. Letter from C. Lushington, esq., chief secretary to the Governor-general in Council, to the president and members of the Calcutta college council, dated 19 July 1827, *App.* p. 617.

M.

Macan, Captain Turner. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Witness's service in India, and situations held by him, 1352–1354—Knowledge of the Oriental languages attained in England is trifling, 1357—Calcutta College afforded facilities for study, but did not enforce it; it has been a source of debt more than knowledge, and an expensive establishment, 1359—Annual expense to Government of each student, 1360—Degree of extravagance of the junior civil servants from their residence at Calcutta, amount of their debts, and difficulty of ever freeing themselves from embarrassments, 1360–1363—No instance of men being sent home from want of qualification for preferment, 1364—Ages at which they should be sent out, 1365—How far their qualifications sufficient for their duties, 1365—Degree of knowledge requisite, and tests that should be resorted to, 1366–1368—They should be sent into the interior upon their arrival, but not congregated at any one spot, 1369—Haileybury College a useless expense to Government, 1370, 1371.

Advantages of competition, and how tests should be regulated, 1372—How far the natives are satisfied with the British Government, 1373–1375—Rule of India supported only by military government, 1376—Natives should have a share in the civil administration of the country, 1377—They have abilities and capacity for business, 1378, 1379—Moral defects in their character would be cured by education, knowledge of English, and employment, which would save expense, 1380, 1381—They should be remunerated according to the importance of their situation, 1382, 1383—Advantages of the acquirement of the English language, and how it might be introduced, 1384, 1385, 1396—How far the Persian language was successfully introduced, 1386–1389—Origin of Hindostanee language; it is not well adapted for business, 1389—How far the English language would be favourably received by the natives, 1390–1396—Difference in the characters and knowledge of Mahomedans and Hindoos, 1395—Necessity for gradual introduction of any change, 1396.

How

*Macan, Captain Turner.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

How far Hindoos were formerly employed under Mahomedan princes, 1397—How far Hindoos and Mahomedans are employed as interpreters, 1398—How far the native character has deteriorated by association with Europeans, 1399, 1400, 1403—Number of natives at Calcutta who have attained proficiency in English, 1401, 1402—1404—Time it would take for the extension of the English language into the courts in the Upper Provinces, 1405—Proportion of Mahomedans to Hindoos, 1406—Mahomedan faith not gained much lately, 1408—No active attempts to make proselytes, 1408—Their fanaticism is always ready to act with its usual violence, 1409—Preference of the natives to the Mahomedan Government over that of the British, 1410—1412—Judicial and revenue offices should be open to natives, 1413—1416—Talented natives complain of connivance at interference in their religion, 1417, 1418.

Introduction of the English language with precaution would not cause apprehension of interference, 1419—Hindoos more attached to the British Government than the Mahomedans, 1420—French conquest in India, and whether natives more attached to them than the English, 1421—1423—In Bengal proper English looked upon more as protectors than conquerors, 1424, 1425—Injustice of the permanent settlement, 1426—Beneficial effects of giving marks of distinction to natives of consideration, if they came from the King of England, 1427, 1428—More public works under Native than British Governments, owing to our expensive establishments, 1429—Revenue does not cover expenses, 1430—Waste of money in public buildings for offices, 1430—Evils of public functionaries getting a large office rent and hiring a large house for business, and appropriating only a small part of it for that purpose, 1430—Benefits of abolishing the Calcutta College, and appropriating the buildings to offices, 1430—Amount of office-rent, 1431—Benefits that would arise from the opening aqueducts, and gratitude of the natives, 1432, 1433.

Difficulty at present of companies being formed for extension of public works, 1434—Capital is not taken from England to India, but is made there, and sent home, 1435, 1436—Few good roads in India, 1437—1439—Necessity for roads not great, the Ganges running through the heart of the country, 1440—1442—Steam navigation not fit for the Ganges, from the bulk of the vessels and rapid current, 1443—1445—Difficulty in the way of extending the Indian frontier to the Indus, 1446, 1447—Evils of Boards for conducting public business, 1448—Judicial business at Calcutta should have been left with the Sudder Adawlut, instead of being brought before the government by the judicial secretary, 1448—Evils and expense of committing minute details to writing, 1448—Tendency to create public business, 1449—Present government is sufficient for legislation for natives, but not for Europeans, 1450—Power of the Supreme Court should be defined, 1450—Necessity for absolute power in the Governor-general, 1450—Present government should legislate for future resident Europeans, 1450—Dread of the natives of becoming amenable to the Supreme Court, which prevents their residence at Calcutta, 1450.

[Second Examination.]—Reasons of preference to the Mahomedan Government than to the English by natives; mischievous effects of English Government interfering in the internal policy of the native princes, 1451—1453—Legislative government should be unconnected with the executive, 1454—Board of Trade to be established for trading purposes, 1454—Lieutenant-governor for each presidency, 1454—Member from each presidency to be one of the legislative council, 1454, 1464, 1467—Governor-general to have a supreme power over his council, 1454—How far the expense of government of the subordinate presidencies would be diminished by the appointment of Lieutenant-governors, 1455—1457—Madras and Bombay have not paid their expenses, 1458, 1469—How far the seat of government might be more beneficially removed to a more central situation, 1459, 1463—Lieutenant-governors not to be vested with the same absolute power as the Governor-general, 1465.

No difficulty in legislating for Europeans, 1465—Duties of the present government of Madras and Bombay could be equally well conducted by lieutenant-governors, at a less expense, 1466—Doubts of the expediency of a native member of the legislative council; natives should be consulted, 1467—Governor-general should be compelled to visit the subordinate presidencies periodically, 1468—Means that might be taken of reducing the civil expenditure, 1470—Delays in the transaction of public business occasioned by the constitution of the authorities at home, 1471—1473—Taking the government of India out of the hands of the Company would not make any impression on the generality of the natives, 1474—1476.

Mackenzie Collection. Reference by witness to Colonel Mackenzie's collection of ancient inscriptions and historical documents, *Johnston* 1929—Explanation of the circumstances which led Colonel Mackenzie to make the collection, and induced the Bengal government to purchase it of his widow, *Johnston* 1930—Particulars of the Mackenzie Collection, and useful information to be derived therefrom, and necessity for its completion, *Johnston* 1930—1938—Means that should be adopted by Parliament for completing the collection, *Johnston* 1936—1938.

Mackenzie, Holt. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Situations held by witness in India, 624—At Hertford college before proceeding to India, 625—The college has been useful but the same benefits might have been obtained at a less expense without it, 626, 627—It might be dispensed with without any public detriment, 628—The condition of
(445.—I) 5 R 4 appointment



Mackenzie, Holt. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

appointment should be a higher standard of qualification in every branch of European knowledge, and which might be attained without having any special institution for the purpose of communicating it, 629, 630—At what age they should go out to India, 631—Study of the Oriental languages at the College at Calcutta, and allowances to the students, 632-635—The college is disadvantageous to the public service, 636—Difference in the collegiate establishments at Madras and Calcutta; abolition of professorships at Calcutta, 637, 638—No sufficient advantage to justify expense has been obtained by the colleges at Calcutta and Madras over Bombay, 639-641—Reasons for the contracting debts by the civil servants in India, 642-644—Knowledge necessary to be acquired in England, more particularly the study of the Sanscrit, 645-649—Distribution of young men in the interior upon their arrival, getting the local officers to superintend their study of languages, would be an improvement to keeping them at Calcutta, 650.

Reason for not acquiring much readiness in conversation at Calcutta: different languages spoken there, 651—The present plan of nomination does not insure sufficient qualification for the civil service, 652—Method of exercising the present patronage, and to what extent talent weighs in the nomination, 653-655—By competition a much higher average of qualification could be obtained, 656—Not sufficient room for selection in India to ensure the highest talent, 657—Present patronage a check upon the employment of natives; their employment is desirable, 658, 659—Supply of writers depends upon the application of the Indian government, and is in the discretion of the Directors, 660-665, 666—Evils attending civil servants being out of employment, 661-664—Patronage of the Directors is exercised in a similar way to that of the King's Ministers; how far the tests necessary for the qualifications of the Company's servants check the patronage of the Directors, 667-673—How far competition in raising the standard of qualification would lower the standard of birth, 674, 675—Languages must be acquired in a certain time to prevent the party being sent back to England as incompetent, 676-678—Comparison of the extent of Indian and home patronage, 679-681—Appointment to writerships by competition would tend to abridge home patronage, 682-683—In whom the home patronage should be vested, 684-686.

Benefits of competition, 687—Necessity for reduction of offices and employment of the natives, 688—Proportion of Native to European functionaries in the province of Benares, 689, 690—Natives are qualified by acuteness and industry for civil employment, 691—Number of schools for the education of the natives, and by whom founded, 692-694—How long after the Act of 1813 funds were supplied out of the surplus of the territorial revenue for education, 695—Amount of the territorial revenue drawn from India, 696—Amount appropriated for education, 697—Difference with regard to government interference in education between England and India, 698, 699—Extent to which the British Government have kept up the native institutions for education, 700, 701—Extension of the English language desirable, and means now taken to promote it, 702-705—How far the knowledge of the Persian language prevails in India and in courts of justice, 706-708—English language might be introduced gradually into the proceedings of courts of justice, 709-711—Without danger 718, 719—At what period, 726—Into what languages the government regulations are translated, 712—Willingness of the natives to learn the English language, and how its extension would be best promoted, 713-716.

Introduction of languages by other nations, 717, 721—Diffusion of English depends on the number of settlers, 720—Introduction of the language must not cause inconvenience to the people, 722—To what extent the English language can eventually be acquired by the natives, 723-725—What officers it is desirable should understand it now, 726—In what part of India the system of licensing individuals to reside in India might with safety be abolished, 728—Responsibility upon which the power of deporting individuals rests, 729-731—Manner in which the power of deportation should be exercised, 732-734, 742, 743—Only two cases of deportation within 15 years, 735-738.

Powers of the governors with regard to deportation similar to those of the Secretary of State under the Alien Act, 739, 740—Instances of the removal of foreigners from India, 741—Relaxing the licensing system would not send out more settlers than necessary, and it would be no public inconvenience if needy adventurers went out, 744—It would chiefly lead to the introduction of men of capital, 745—The present power tends to discourage the settlement of capital in India, 746—Importance of the introduction of English capital in improving the commerce and agriculture of the country, 747, 748—Obstacles in the present laws with regard to Englishmen, and necessity for making them amenable to the provincial courts 749-753—Nature of the criminal law administered in the provincial courts, 754—Native judges, and their qualifications, 755—Beneficial effects that would result from Europeans being allowed to hold land, 756—How far the zemindars and higher classes of natives would object, 757-760—Value of land would be speedily increased, 761.

[Second Examination.]—Advantages of selection for civil servants by competition, 762—Education in England, taken in a liberal sense, would be a criterion for the qualities required for civil service, 763—Age they should go out, 764, 772, 773, 778—It would be an improvement making the service originally military, and afterwards selecting

*Mackenzie, Holt.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

selecting civil and military officers, 765-768, 774-776—Making it a mixed civil and military character would not be so good as a permanent plan, 769—Extent to which India is held by the tenure of the sword, 770, 771—Age of appointment as assistant in the Judicial department, 777—Appropriation of Bengal charity lands, 779-784—Danger of collision between the government and the King's courts, arising from the jurisdiction assumed by the latter, 785-789—To what extent the limits of their jurisdiction are defined, 790-801—Necessity for preventing natives being brought several hundred miles by process from the superior courts to Calcutta, 802-804—Regulations which are necessary to be registered in the Supreme Court, 805-808—Constitution of the present legislative council, and manner of passing laws, 809-814—Persons to whom a seat in the legislative council should be extended, 815-818.

Qualifications of natives are amply sufficient for the purposes of legislation, 817—By whom councillors should be nominated, 818—For the safety of India the Governor-general should have an absolute power, 819—Delay too great to allow of laws being sanctioned at home before coming into force, 820—Proposed plan for the executive and legislative government, and of whom the councils should consist, 821-823—Necessity for discussion in passing laws, and for the suggestions of local authorities, 824-832, 837—Regulations passed are transmitted to England, 833, 834—Expediency of having a well constituted legislative body always in existence, 835, 836—Proportion of regulations repealing or consolidating others, 838—Public press might be admitted to a share of discussion in the passing laws without danger in Bengal, 839-842, 846—On what the influence of the British name in India exists, 843, 844—Collision between the King's court and local government at Bombay has not weakened the confidence of the natives, 845—To what extent the power of the King in Council of repealing laws made in India can be efficiently exercised, 848-850—Evils attendant upon the introduction of the Bengal code into the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, 847, 851—To what extent it has been modified, and at whose suggestion, 852-854—Interest taken by natives in arrangements as to civil administration, 855.

Advantages or otherwise of discussions by the public press, 856-859—Establishment of native press, and extent of its circulation, 860, 861—Governor-general should be detached from the local duties of the council at Bengal, and left to the general superintendence of the whole empire, 862—The Bengal presidency should be divided into two separate governments, 863, 866, 867—Promotion to office is from servants in the respective Presidencies, except in the political branch, 864—Should not be a separation of services unless as regards different languages and customs, 865—Powers vested in the resident at Delhi, 868, 869—Boards at the three presidencies for conducting the public business, 870-872—Which would be more efficiently conducted by a single individual, 873, 874—System of Indian administration that of uniting England with India by giving Englishmen the power of making fortunes and returning home, 875-878—Restrictions upon the acquirement of land should be removed, except in the case of officers on actual service, 879, 880—Number of years' purchase given by natives for land, and general rate of interest of money, 881-883—Sources from which funds for payment of salaries proceeds, 884.

Poverty of the Government the cause of arbitrary rents exacted from the natives, 885, 886—Necessity for every reduction in the expense of administration consistent with safety, 887—Difference in the amount of remuneration necessary between English and Native judges, 888, 889—European judges should constitute a court of appeal, 889, 890—Civil servants should not commence their career in the discharge of judicial functions, 890—Number of judges and civil servants in the districts, and number that might be reduced, 891-893—Different grades of European and Native judges, 894, 895—Forfeiture of inheritance by the Hindoo and Mahomedan law by embracing Christianity, 896-898—Proposed remedies for securing the inheritance or bequest of property in the case of converts, 899-903—Regulations for reserving certain offices to Hindoos and Mussulmans have excluded Christian converts at Madras, but not at Bengal, 904—Reference to the Bengal Finance Committee Report of 1829-30, as to the adequacy of the ecclesiastical establishment to the wants of the English population, 905, 906—Opinion as to the retention or loss of caste upon intermarrying with those of different religions, 907-909.

Mackenzie, Holt. Minute by Holt Mackenzie, Esq., member of the Calcutta college council, dated 11 February 1822, *App.* p. 603—Memorandum by H. Mackenzie, Esq. (without date or signature, but prepared in 1826), relative to the civil service, *App.* p. 749—Letter from, to the Accountant-general, dated 17 February 1829, enclosing Governor-general's resolution of same date relative to revision of allowances, *App.* p. 715.

Macnaghten, Mr. Minute of Mr. Macnaghten relative to the Calcutta college, *App.* p. 627.

See also Civil Service.

MADRAS:

Constitution of the local government, *Auber* 172—Qualifications necessary for a councillor, *Auber* 178—Number of provinces in the Madras territory, with the size of
(445.—I.) 5 s them

*Madras*—continued.

them, *Sullivan* 548, 549—Extent and population of the southern provinces, *Sullivan* 556—Number of papers published at, *Sutherland* 1060—It has not paid its expenses, *Macan* 1458, 1469—Natives were included in original composition of the corporation of, *Warden, App.* p. 277, note to par. 42—State of cultivation and condition of inhabitants, *App.* p. 306, 307—Extracts from records at the East India House relative to schools and education in Fort St. George, *Fisher, App.* p. 412, 460—Expense of native schools, *Fisher, App.* p. 434—Population of collectorates under Madras, and means of education, *Fisher, App.* p. 414, 415—Extract letter in the Revenue department from the Governor in council of Fort St. George to the Court of Directors, dated 30 Dec. 1825, relative to slavery, *App.* p. 566.

See also *Church Establishment. Education.*

Madras, Bell's School. Description of food and clothing, and nature of education therein, *Malcolm, App.* p. 533.

Madras Civil Fund. Aid afforded by the East India Company to, *App.* p. 775, 776.

Madras College. Letter from the secretary of the Madras college to the chief secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 27 August 1828, enclosing rules for public instruction; manner of examining civil servants; degree of instruction communicated; and period within which qualification for public service ordinarily attained; rustication resorted to in cases of continued neglect to study, after admonition of the Board; plan of instruction has not encouraged extravagance; expense of the college, *App.* p. 629—Extract from the rules of the college of Fort St. George, and for the superintendence of public instruction, passed by the honourable the Governor in Council, 13 July 1827, Madras, 1 August 1827, *App.* p. 631—Particulars in which the establishments of Madras for the instruction of the junior civil servants agree or differ from that of Bengal, *App.* p. 643.

Letter from the Civil Finance Committee, dated 1 October 1829, relative to the constitution of the college board; method of examination; native establishment, and total expense of the institution; allowances to students, *App.* p. 651, pars. 11, 12—Office of assistant-secretary to be abolished, par. 18—Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general (Public Department), dated 29 September 1830, relative to the abolition of the office of assistant-secretary, and necessity for further reduction, *App.* p. 659—Extract public letter to Madras, dated 2 April 1813, *App.* p. 631—The like, dated 3 June, 1814, *App.* p. 684—The like, dated 22 July 1814, *App.* p. 685—The like, dated 23 August 1815, *App.* p. 687—The like, dated 23 January 1818, and 13 September 1820, *App.* p. 688—The like, dated 5 March 1823, 4 February 1824, and 8 February 1826, *App.* p. 689—The like, dated 3 September 1828, *App.* p. 692—The like, dated 15 September 1830, *App.* p. 693—Extract public letter from Fort St. George, dated 15 March 1811, *App.* p. 676—The like, dated 10 January 1812, *App.* p. 676—The like, dated 17 October 1812, *App.* p. 682—The like, dated 5 March 1813, *App.* p. 683—The like, dated 31 December 1813, *App.* p. 685—The like, dated 30 April and 26 September 1816, and 27 January 1817, *App.* p. 688—The like, dated 1 May 1827, *App.* p. 692.

Proclamation by the Madras Government, dated 1 May 1812, upon the establishment of the college; the course of study of servants attached to it; rewards for proficiency, and general superintendence, *App.* p. 680—Extract letter from the college board at Madras to the Governor in council, dated 20 November 1813, upon the necessity of continuing the honorary reward of 1,000 pagodas for great proficiency, *App.* p. 686—Memorandum by A. D. Campbell, Esq., respecting the college of Madras, given to Sir Thomas Munro, upon the disadvantage of continuing head native masters for instruction in the Hindoo and Mahomedan law classes, both under the College and under the Committee of Public Instruction; plan for uniting the College Board and Committee for Public Instruction; necessity for removing civil servants at Madras into the interior, *App.* p. 689-692.

See also *Calcutta College.*

Madras Medical Fund. Aid afforded by the East India Company to, *App.* p. 776.

Madras Military Fund. Aid afforded by the East India Company to, *App.* p. 776.

Madras Public Instruction Committee. Extracts from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 413, 461—Expense thereof, *Fisher, App.* p. 434—Appointment of the committee on the recommendation of Sir Thomas Munro; names of the members, and their report to Government, dated 16 May 1826, *App.* p. 417—Circular from, to several officers in the interior, relative to plans to be adopted in furtherance of the views of the committee, *App.* p. 461.

Madras School-book Society. Extracts from records at the India House relative to sums granted by Government in aid of the Society, *Fisher, App.* p. 417, 465.

**MADRISAS :**

1. *Calcutta.*
2. *Chittagong.*
3. *Sylhet.*

1. *Calcutta :*

Extracts from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App. p. 396*—Cost of building, and salaries of professors, *Fisher, App. p. 399, 409, 410, 433*—Further particulars, *Fisher, App. p. 435*—Extract letter from Court of Directors (Revenue Department) to Governor-general, dated 18 February 1824, respecting state thereof, *App. p. 488*—Extract letter from same to same (Public Department) dated 5 September 1827, *App. p. 490, pars. 14, 15*—The like, dated 29 September 1830, *App. p. 494, par. 4*—The like, dated 24 August 1831, *App. p. 498, par. 4*—The like, dated 24 October 1832, *App. p. 499.*

2. *Chittagong :*

Report of collector upon the endowments for support thereof; appropriation thereof; number of students and teachers; suggestion for improving the value of the lands, &c., *App. p. 460.*

3. *Sylhet :*

Report of collector of the district upon endowments for the support thereof, and indigence of the parties charged with the performance of the grant for its support *App. p. 459.*

See also *Hidgellee Madrisa.*

Madura. Population and means of education, *Fisher, App. p. 414.*

See also *Church Establishment.*

Magistrates. See *Judicial Department.*

Mahabuleshwar. See *Maubeleshwar.*

Mahomedans. Considerable modification has of late years been introduced into the Mahomedan criminal law, *Sullivan 532*—Hindoos and Mussulmans on friendly terms, *Sullivan 543, 544*—Mahomedan faith not gained much lately, *Macan 1408*—No active attempts to make proselytes, *Macan 1408*—Their fanaticism is always ready to act with its usual violence, *Macan 1409*—Preference of natives to the Mahomedan government over that of the British, *Macan 1410-1412.*

See also *Hindoos and Mahomedans.*

Mahomedan College, Calcutta. Extracts from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App. p. 396*—Cost of building, and salaries of professors, *Fisher, App. p. 399, 409, 410, 433*—Further particulars, *Fisher, App. p. 435*—Extract letter from Court of Directors (Revenue Department) to Governor-general, dated 18 Feb. 1824, respecting state thereof, *App. p. 488*—Extract letter from same to same (Public Department), dated 5 Sept. 1827, *App. p. 490, pars. 14, 15*—The like, dated 29 Sept. 1830, *App. p. 494, par. 4*—The like, dated 24 August 1831, *App. p. 498, par. 4*—The like, dated 24 October 1832, *App. p. 499.*

Mahomedan Law. Proposed regulation for modification of rules prescribing observance of Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, *App. p. 347-353.*

Mahratta Chiefs. Gardening is a favourite pursuit with some of the principal Mahratta chiefs, who have visited the garden at Daporee, and requested seeds and plants, *App. p. 331.*

Malaalim Tongue. Translation of the Scriptures and Church Service into the Malaalim tongue, for the use of the Syrian Christians, *Hough 1843.*

Malabar. Presumed existence of gold mines therein, *Sullivan, App. p. 268*—Extent of property and population therein, and cultivation thereof, *App. p. 295-297*—College therein, and how supported, *Fisher, App. p. 414*—Population and means of education, *Fisher, App. p. 414.*

MALACCA :

Number of papers published at, *Sutherland 1063.*

See also *Prince of Wales Island.*

Malacca Chinese College. Particulars as to its erection, *Fisher, App. p. 433*—Further particulars respecting names of teachers and number of children therein, *Fisher, App. p. 479*—Laws and statutes for regulation of the institution, *Fisher, App. p. 480.*

Malacca Free Schools. They were established before Malacca came into the possession of the Company; endowment granted in aid of, and confirmation thereof by the Court of Directors; schools placed under the management of a committee of the principal inhabitants of Malacca; reports of the committee upon the favourable state of education therein, *Fisher, App. p. 482.*

Malacca Malay and Tamil Schools. Grant of an endowment by the Government of Prince of Wales Island; remission by the Government of the quit-rent payable for the ground on which the schools stand, as long as the ground shall be appropriated for schools or missionary purposes, *Fisher, App. p. 482*—See also *Malay and Chinese Schools.*

*MALACCA*—continued.

Malacca Roman-catholic Schools. Three schools opened for instruction of the Portuguese inhabitants of Malacca of the Roman-catholic persuasion, and are under the care of the priests of that religion ; number of scholars, and sum assigned by Government for the support thereof, *Fisher, App. p. 483.*

Malay and Chinese Schools at George Town and Point Wellesley. Grant by Government in aid of the establishment of a Chinese school, and further grant in aid of a Malay school ; a piece of ground for the erection of a school-house granted to the Missionary Society, *Fisher, App. p. 432*—Grant by Government in aid of four Malay schools to be formed at Point Wellesley, *Fisher, App. p. 433*—Expense thereof, *App. p. 434*—Names of teachers, and number of scholars ; augmentation of Government allowance ; and total income of the four Malay schools in Province Wellesley, and two Malay and one Chinese schools at Prince of Wales Island, *Fisher, App. p. 479.*

See also Prince of Wales Island.

Malcolm Peyt. Advantage thereof as a place of resort for sanitarians, *App. p. 341.*

Malcolm, Sir John. Minute by Sir John Malcolm, dated 19 January 1828, relative to the formation of a botanical garden at Daporee, and facilities for that purpose from the excellent soil and ample supply of water ; the garden to be on a limited scale, and little expense incurred, *App. p. 329*—Another minute by Sir John Malcolm relative to the expense incurred and future expense of the garden ; expenses to be kept within the estimate ; no extension of establishment to be recommended to the Court of Directors, beyond sending from England a scientific gardener, granting a small increase of salary to the superintendent, and building houses for him and the gardener ; fruit and roses in great abundance, which have been sold for profit ; vegetables may be raised and sold with advantage ; favourable feeling of the natives with regard to the culture of vegetables, *App. p. 330*—Another minute by Sir John Malcolm relative to the garden at Daporee, *App. p. 333.*

Minute by Sir John Malcolm, dated 30 November 1830, relative to the construction of buildings and public roads and bridges, and other public works at Bombay, *App. p. 339*—Another minute, dated 16 November 1830, on the best means of abolishing the practice of suttee, *App. p. 354*—Another minute, dated 13 November 1830, on the best means of promoting education of the natives ; employments of East Indians, and means of extension thereof ; establishment and method of conducting the engineer institution ; importance of the native medical school ; advantage of the Elphinstone professorships ; plan for classing offices, *App. p. 543-546*—Another minute, dated in 1828, relative to education, *App. p. 525*—Another minute, dated 10 October 1829, *App. p. 531*—Another minute, dated 18 September 1830, relative to allowances to civil servants out of employ, *App. p. 723*—Extract general minute by, dated 16 November 1830, relative to the civil service, *App. 769.*

See also Bombay.

Mandamus. If the Board's alterations of despatches are confirmed by the King in Council, a mandamus may be moved for to compel the court to forward the despatch, *Auber 65*—Particulars of the service of a mandamus in Major Hart's case, *Auber 67-69.*

Mangalore. *See Church Establishment.*

Manufactures, British. Consumption of, by natives, *App. p. 297-309.*

Marriages. Opinion as to the retention or loss of caste upon intermarrying with those of different religions, *Mackenzie, 907-909.*

Masulipatam. Population and means of education, *Fisher, App. p. 414.*

Maubeleshwar. Advantage thereof as a place of resort for sanitarians, *Warden, App. p. 272, par. 22, App. p. 341.*

Mayor's Court. *See Courts of Justice, 3.*

Medical Fund. *See Madras Medical Fund.*

Medical School. *See Bombay Medical School. Calcutta Native Doctor's School.*

Meerut Day School and Free School. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App. 452.*

Metcalf, Sir C. T. Minute of Sir C. T. Metcalfe (General Department) dated 28 Dec. 1828, relative to the Calcutta college, *App. p. 644.*

Military Board. It is constituted upon a different principle from other boards, *Edmonstone 1788.*

Military Colleges. In the military colleges of Woolwich and Addiscombe the commissions are given by competition, *Sullivan 480.*

Military Department. Particulars of the business transacted in this department at the Board of Control, *Jones 202.*

Military



Military Funds. See *Bengal Military Fund.* *Bengal Military Orphan Fund.*
Bombay Military Funds. *Compassionate Funds.* *Madras Military Funds.*
Military Officers. Their employment in civil offices, *Auber* 1259, *App.* p. 304, 305.
Military Secretary. Annual expenditure of the office of, *Auber* 152-154.
See also *Offices.*

Military Service. It would be an improvement making the service originally military, and afterwards selecting civil and military officers, *Rep.* p. 25, *Mackenzie* 765-768, 774-776
—Disadvantages of such a plan, *Auber* 1527-1529—Making it a mixed civil and military character would not be so good as a permanent plan, *Rep.* p. 25, *Mackenzie* 769
—Should not be a separation of services, except as regards different languages and customs, *Mackenzie* 865.

Extract minute by Lord Wellesley, July 1799, against the employment of military officers in civil situations, *App.* p. 701—Extract Revenue letter to Fort St. George on the same subject, dated 2 May 1804, *App.* p. 701.

See also *Civil Servants.* *Salaries.*

Mill, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Nature of the office of examiner of correspondence at the India House, 330, 331—Manner in which the correspondence is conducted with the Court from the several local governments, and manner it is communicated to the Board of Control, 332-335—Abstracts of letters made and placed in the hands of each Director, 332, p. 47—Meaning of collections, 332, p. 47—Nature of previous communications, 332, p. 48—Of what the Committee of Correspondence consists, 333—Governors and council of the subordinate presidencies correspond directly with the Court, as well as the Governor-general, 334—Distribution of the letters upon their receipt among the different departments, 335—Construction of the local governments, 336—Powers of the Governor-general over the other presidencies, and powers of the respective governors over their respective councils, 336-340—Inconvenience arising from the union of the details of government with the supreme control in the Governor-general, 341.

Superintending government of India should be divested of the duties of local administration, and have the sole task of legislating for and controlling the whole empire, 342—Advantages and saving of expense by the appointment of lieutenant-governors of the several presidencies, in order that the whole of the correspondence in India might be carried on with the supreme government, and with that directly home, which would also lead to a great saving in the Army department, 343, 344—Laws or regulations of each presidency are made by the Governor in Council, taking the regulations of the Bengal presidency as their guide, 345—Opinion as to the formation of a legislative council, and what powers should be conferred upon it, 345, 346—Inconvenience of Englishmen in India being subject to no local jurisdiction, but only to their own court, seated in the metropolis of the empire, 345—Number of persons, and of what class and character any legislative council should consist, 347, 348—Inexpediency of uniting judges with the legislative council, 349—Necessity of responsibility to public opinion by the members, 349—Plan for a supreme council, consisting of a legislative and an administrative section, 349—Such an organ would be better competent to the task of legislation than the present system, 350—Degree of knowledge necessary for a native belonging to such a council, 351, 352.

The supreme administrative council should be combined with an organ of legislation, 353—Inconvenience of bringing natives of rank before our tribunals, 354, 355—The smaller the number of members of the legislative council, the greater the responsibility, 356, 357—Assistants that would be necessary for the council, from whom vacancies in the council should be supplied, 358-361—Necessity for the Governor-general being president of the council, and that no session should be held except when he was present, 362—Deliberation necessary before legislation, giving him a veto, 363—Representation in India is out of the question, 364—Advantages of locomotion in the council, 365—Evils of the Supreme Court pretending to spring from a higher authority than the Government, and the Government having no power over it; of Englishmen claiming to obey only their own tribunals, which are inaccessible to nearly the whole population; of the powers of the courts not being accurately defined, and the natives being subject to two sets of laws; intricate question sometimes to which court a culprit is amenable, 366, p. 55-57—Degree of hazard that would be incurred by withdrawing the Supreme Court; history of English law and English courts in India, 367.

Method of best supplying the absence of the English courts, 368, 369—Courts of justice in India do their duty well, but their establishments are inadequate to the duty to be performed, 370—Increase of the population within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts, 371—In the event of Englishmen settling in India, local tribunals should be formed to which they should be amenable, and by which they should be protected, 372-376—Imperfections of the institution at Haileybury, 378—Distribution of writers from Haileybury upon their arrival in India, 379—How they are supported while at Haileybury College, 380—Qualifications that are required from writers, and their great deficiency of knowledge in their respective departments, 381—If they do not come up to the college standard of qualification, they are not sent out, 382—Qualification required of them at the college at Calcutta, 383—Expense



Mill, James. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

annually to Government of each student at the college at Calcutta, 384, 385—If they do not fit themselves for employment in a certain period, they are sent home, 385, 386—Dreadful degree of debt to which they are involved attributed to their residence in Calcutta, 387—The writers are the only source from which the Government in India can draw their supply of civil servants for every department, 388—Public competition would afford the best chance for high qualifications, provided the test applied was an efficient one, 389, 390.

Importance of the Legislature considering the improvement of the government of India in India itself, 391—Education of the natives is an object of paramount importance, 392—Not a general necessity or wish for the natives acquiring the English language, 392-394—Amount of funds set apart by the Company for educating the natives, 395—Considerable time elapsed before a fund appropriated for that purpose, according to the Act of 1813, 396—Opinion that surplus revenue was not charged by that Act for the purposes of education, but that the sum came out of the expenditure of India, 397, 398—No considerable advantage would be derived from compelling natives filling offices in India to have a good knowledge of English after 12 years, 399—It is more important that the business of the Government should be well done, than that it should be done by any particular class of persons, 400—Natives would not be better qualified for their respective duties by understanding the English language, 401, 402.

Natives of rank are averse to taking the offices they are admissible to, but they would not be averse to taking offices of distinction if offered to them, except those who wish to see the English Government dispossessed, 403-405—For what offices a knowledge of the English language indispensable, 406—Judges, where both Natives and Europeans are concerned, should know both languages; record and proceedings should be in the language of the parties and their witnesses, 407-409—English might be made the medium of communication as easily as the Persian, but it would be an equal absurdity, 409—Higher classes of natives, except those at the presidencies, are generally ignorant of the English language, 410—The importance of the secret despatches is of very little importance with regard to the well-being of India, so much being necessarily left to the authorities on the spot, 411—Probable effect of the secret despatches of April and May 1803, 412—Generally speaking, the Board of Control has prepared the whole of the secret despatches, 413.

Important transactions with other States rest entirely with the Board; all other branches, the despatches are prepared at the India House, 414—Instances have been rare in which the Board have prepared despatches upon subjects not secret, 415—The Board have the power of cancelling the Court's draft of a despatch, and substituting their own, 416, 417—Advantages or otherwise of the members of the Committee of Correspondence succeeding to it by seniority, 418—In what manner any other selection might be made, 419—Directors frequently fill the chair who have never been upon the Committee of Correspondence, 420—Junior Directors have opportunity of reading despatches and the documents upon which they are founded, and discussing their merits in the Court, 421—Proportion of the present Court of Directors that have been in India, and in what capacities, 422—Possibility that the Committee of Correspondence might be formed of those who have held no important situations in India, and those Directors who are not, might have filled the highest situations, 423—The present constitution of the Committee of Correspondence is only by practice, and by no means obligatory, 424.

Minerals. Necessity for search for; suggestion for its employing medical men, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 268.

Minto, Lord. Correspondence with him as President of the Board of Control, relative to appointment of a Governor-general to India in 1806, *Auber* 1279—His plan for revision of the Hindoo College at Benares, and for the institution of Hindoo Colleges at Nuddea and Tyrhoot, *App.* p. 434.

See also *Calcutta College.*

Miscellaneous Department. Particulars of the business transacted in this department at the Board of Control, *Jones* 202—In India: Resolution of the Governor-general in Council, dated 17 February 1829, relative to allowances therein, *App.* p. 707, 708, 711, 713.

Missionaries. Christian missionaries that have gone to India, and where resident, *Hough* 1854—Government has only remunerated European missionaries when they have acted as chaplains, *Hough* 1863—How far missionaries likely to be instrumental in conversion of the natives, *Harkness* 1953.

See also *Bombay American Missionaries.*

Moir, Earl of. Extract letter from, to the Court of Directors, dated 3 February 1814, relative to the ecclesiastical establishment, *App.* p. 785.

Molucca Islands. Extract from records at the India House relative to education therein, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 434.

Moonsiffs. Regulation from Madras for enlarging the sphere of selection with regard to the offices of sudder aumeen, district moonsiff and vakeel, *App.* p. 353.

Moorshedabad



Moorshedabad College and School. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App. p. 411, 454*—Expense thereof, *Fisher, App. 433.*

See also *Barnagore School.*

Munro, Colonel. Particulars as to a college at Cotym, near Alleppi, founded by Colonel Munro, for the education of the priests of Syrian Christians, *Rep. p. 22, Hough 1842, 1843.*

Munro, Sir Thomas. No administrator in India so good as, *Mackenzie, 767*—Minute by, relative to education, dated 25 June, 1822, *App. p. 500*—Another minute, dated January 1825, *App. p. 505*—Another minute, dated 10 March 1826, *App. p. 506*—Minute by A. D. Campbell, esq. given to Sir Thomas Munro, relative to the college at Madras, *App. p. 689.*

See also *Education.*

Mussulmen. See *Conversion.* *Hindoos and Mahomedans.* *Mahomedans.*

Mynpoory College. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App. p. 441.*

Mysore. State of the country and population, *App. p. 307.*

N.

Nagpore. Mr. Jenkins' report relative to the state of education therein, *Fisher, App. p. 455.*

NATIVES:

The Board of Control were the most favourable to their employment, *Courtenay 293*—The Court desire their employment equally with the Board, but not so precipitately, *Auber 1286*—Policy to employ natives, *App. p. 265*—Degree of knowledge necessary for a native belonging to a supreme council and legislative council, *Mill 351, 352, Mackenzie 817*—Inconvenience of bringing natives of rank before our tribunals, *Mill 354, 355, Mackenzie 802-804, Macan 1450*—Inconvenience of natives being subject to two sets of laws, *Mill 366*—It is more important that the business of the Government should be well done, than that it should be done by any particular class of persons, *Mill 400*—Offices natives of rank would consent to hold, *Mill 403-405*—Advantages and reduction of expense which would attach by the introduction of natives to civil offices, *Rep. p. 21, Sullivan 488-490, Mackenzie 658, 659, 688, Lushington 933, Macan 1377, 1413-1416, Campbell 1484-1486, Edmonstone 1625-1627, 1632, Harkness 1951, 1952, App. p. 299, 312*—Disadvantages they feel from their exclusion from offices of trust which they held under their own princes, *Sullivan 503, 509, App. p. 312*—If offices were open to them they would be anxious to perfect their education and acquire the English language, *Sullivan 504.*

Offices that are now allowed to be held by natives, and their emoluments, *Rep. p. 21, Sullivan 505, 506, Campbell 1483*—Qualifications possessed by natives render them efficient for offices, *Rep. p. 21, Sullivan 507, 508, Mackenzie 691, 817, Lushington 932, Campbell 1481, 1482, App. p. 298, 312*—Tenure of offices is equally precarious under the British Government as it was under the native, *Rep. p. 21, Sullivan 510, 511, 517*—Many instances of dismissal of natives from offices of trust and profit under the British Government, without sufficient cause, but not from corrupt motives, *Sullivan 512-516*—Dismissal frequent under native government from the most corrupt motives, *Sullivan 517*—Exclusion of native Christians from judicial offices by mistake, they are not excluded from other offices, *Sullivan 521-524*—Present patronage a check upon their employment; their employment is desirable, *Mackenzie 658, 659*—Proportion of Native to European functionaries in the province of Benares, *Mackenzie 689, 690*—How far the higher classes of natives would object to Europeans holding land, *Mackenzie 757-760*—Collision between the King's Court and local Government at Bombay has not weakened the confidence of the natives, *Mackenzie 845.*

Interest taken by natives in arrangements as to civil administration, *Mackenzie 855*—General character of natives in different parts of India, *Campbell 1479, 1480*—Trustworthiness of natives, *Lushington 946, Sutherland 1228, App. p. 298*—The want of character for high offices of trust, *App. p. 264*—Approximation to English manners, *Sutherland 1213-1216*—Educated natives do not adhere to former superstitions, *Sutherland 1217-1221, App. p. 296, 298*—Their preference to the Mahomedan over the British Government, *Macan 1373-1375, 1410-1412, 1451-1453*—Whether more attached to the French than the English, *Macan 1421-1423*—They have abilities and capacity for business, *Macan 1378, 1379, Harkness 1945, 1946*—Moral defects in their character would be cured by education, knowledge of English, and employment, which would save expense, *Rep. p. 21, Macan 1380, 1381, Sherer 1913*—They should be remunerated according to the importance of their situation, *Macan 1382, 1383*—How far the native character has deteriorated by association with Europeans, *Macan 1399, 1400, 1403*—It has improved, *App. p. 321*—In Bengal proper English looked upon more as protectors than conquerors, *Macan 1424, 1425*—Beneficial effects of giving marks of distinction to natives of consequence, if they came from the King of England, *Macan 1427, 1428.*

Mischievous effects of the English Government interfering in the religion and internal policy of natives, *Rep. p. 20, Macan 1417, 1418, 1451-1453*—Taking the government of (445.—I.)

*Natives*—continued.

of India out of the hands of the Company would not make any impression on the generality of the natives, *Macan*, 1474-1476—It would increase their reverence, *Campbell* 1583, 1584—British system of judicature has been injurious to the natives, *Rep.* p. 20, *Edmonstone* 1669—Greater security to life and property of the natives under the British Government than under their own, *Rep.* p. 19, *Edmonstone* 1766—Moral and intellectual character and capacity of the natives, *Harkness* 1841-1843—They are well affected to the English, *Harkness* 1947, *App.* p. 300—They are not oppressed by the Government, except in not being able to attain places of distinction in the State, *Harkness* 1948—Means that should be taken by Government to improve the condition of the natives, and advance their moral and political character, *Harkness*, 1949, *App.* p. 311.

Papers laid before the Committee :

Circular from the Board of Control relative to natives of India, *App.* p. 263—Answers, *App.* p. 264, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 267, *Warden*, *App.* p. 273, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 292.

Evidence given before the Lords' Committee, 1830, on the condition, education and employment of natives, *App.* p. 295-300—Evidence given in the Second Report of the Commons' Committee in 1830, and Reports of 1830-31, and 1831, on the condition, education and employment of natives, *App.* p. 306-314—Correspondence between the Indian governments and the Court of Directors relative to the employment of the natives in the civil departments of the service, 1821-1832, *App.* p. 355-394—Encouragement that should be given them to facilitate instruction in European knowledge, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 516—General observations pointing out any disadvantages under which they labour, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 267, *Warden*, *App.* p. 273-277, pars. 23-40, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 292, *App.* p. 297—Suggestions for improving their situations, *Warden*, *App.* p. 277, pars. 41-43, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 292—Evidence upon their employment, *App.* p. 298, 312-314—Offices they should be admissible to, *Warden*, *App.* p. 272, pars. 41-43, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 292, *App.* p. 299, 312—Whether they should be encouraged to visit England, and probable consequences thereof, *App.* p. 264, *Warden*, *App.* p. 280, par. 57, *Elphinstone*, *App.* 932.

See also *Anglo-Indians. Conversions. Courts of Justice, 1. East Indians. Education. English Language. Englishmen. Half-Castes. Hindoos. Hindoos and Mahomedans. Hindoo Law. Indo-Britons. Judicial Department. Legislative Council. Literary Societies. Madras. Mahomedans. Press in India. Religion. Syrian Christians.*

Native Army. See *Press in India.*

Native Christians. Letter from Court of Directors to the Bengal Government on the disabilities of native Christians, *App.* p. 344—Letter in the Judicial department, Bengal, to the Court of Directors, as to the exclusion of native Christians from offices, and proposed regulation therein referred to, *App.* p. 346.

See also *Conversions. Protestants. Syrian Christians.*

Native Languages. See *Languages. Syrian Christians.*

Native Priests. Schools for the education of native priests, number thereof, and their qualifications, *Hough* 1854-1856.

See also *Syrian Christians.*

Navy, Indian. Inefficient state thereof, *App.* p. 305.

Neilgherry Hills. Advantage of the Neilgherry Hills as a place of resort for sanitarians, *App.* p. 264, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 269, *Warden*, *App.* p. 272, par. 22.

Nellore. Allowances to teachers therein, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 413.—Population and means of education, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 414.

Newnham, W., Esq. Minute by, respecting the state of the Bombay civil service, dated 25 September 1830, *App.* p. 732—Another minute respecting the ecclesiastical establishment, *App.* p. 827.

Newspapers. See *Press in India.*

Nilgherry. See *Health.*

North, Lord. His opinion, in 1773, upon the rights of the Crown and the Company, *Auber* 1283.

Nuddea and Tyrhoot, Proposed Hindoo Colleges. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 402, 438, 458—Lord Minto's plan for their institution, *App.* p. 484.

O.

Offices in India. Appointments in India to civil offices are made from the writers, *Auber* 100, *Courtenay* 311—Effect of making appointments in India subject to open competition here as to qualification, *Auber* 101, 102, 111-114—Limited number of writers sent out limits the selection for office, *Auber* 109, *Mackenzie* 657, *Lushington* 930—No statement on record by Governors of inconvenience from narrow choice in filling up high offices, *Auber* 110, *Edmonstone* 1617—Advantages that would arise from attaching young men to some public office immediately upon arrival in India, in the room of sending



Offices in India—continued.

sending them to the colleges, *Rep.* p. 24, *Sullivan* 447-451, *Mackenzie* 656, 890, *Lushington* 924, 925, *Macan* 1369, *App.* p. 264, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 266, 304—Necessity for reduction of offices, *Mackenzie* 688, 891-893.

It would be an improvement making the service originally military, and afterwards selecting civil and military officers, *Rep.* p. 25, *Mackenzie* 765-768, 774-776—Disadvantages of such a plan, *Auber* 1527-1529—Making it a mixed civil and military character would not be so good as a permanent plan, *Rep.* p. 25, *Mackenzie* 769—Should not be a separation of services, except as regards different languages and customs, *Mackenzie* 865—Promotion to office is from servants in the respective presidencies, except in the Political branch, *Rep.* p. 23, *Mackenzie* 864—Method of, *App.* p. 264—Seniority very much attended to in filling up offices, except in very high ones, where marked ability may be necessary, *Rep.* p. 23, *Lushington* 929, *Edmonstone* 1618, 1619.

Sending out a large body of supernumeraries would press upon the finances, *Lushington* 931—They are appointed without reference to their adaptation to the offices to which they are appointed, *Lushington* 956, 957—How vacancies filled up when the supply of civil servants is not equal to the demand, *Rep.* p. 23, *Lushington* 958—How far qualifications sufficient for their duties, *Macan* 1365—Necessity for abolishing designations of writers, factors, junior and senior merchants, and substituting more appropriate ones, *Warden*, *App.* p. 272, par. 21—Letter in the Judicial Department, Bengal, from the Vice-president in council to the Court of Directors, dated 3 January 1832, with draft proposed regulation for admission of East Indians to certain offices, *App.* p. 340—Regulation from Madras for enlarging the sphere of selection with regard to the offices of sudder aumeen, district moonsiff and vakeel, as well as subordinate offices in the Judicial, Revenue and Police departments, *App.* p. 353—Waste of money in public buildings for offices, *Macan* 1430—Evils of public functionaries getting a large office-rent, and hiring a large house, and appropriating only a small part of it for offices, *Macan* 1430, 1431—Benefit of abolishing the Calcutta college, and appropriating the building to offices, *Macan* 1430.

See also *Natives. Patronage.*

Opium Board. See *Boards.*

Oriental Languages. See *Languages.*

Orissa. See *Dewanny.*

Ourwerlech. See *Saye.*

Ouseley, J. W. J. Letter from J. W. J. Ouseley, professor of Arabic and Persian to the secretary of Calcutta college, relative thereto, dated 27 January 1829, *App.* p. 627.

P.

Pakenham, T. See *Civil Service.*

Palamcottah and Tinnevely Free Schools. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 412.

See also *Conversions.*

Panivell. See *Tannah.*

Parsees. Particulars respecting them, *Warden*, *App.* p. 275, par. 34, 35, *App.* p. 308.

Passports. In the event of free access to India being allowed, the regulations regarding passports should be continued, *Campbell* 1495, 1499, 1508—Regulations with respect to, *App.* p. 317.

PATRONAGE:

Powers of the Court, independent of the control of the Board, with regard to appointments to offices, *Auber* 71—Promotion in India after the arrival of the party rests with the Governor-general and Governors in Council in the several presidencies, *Auber* 72—Patronage that is vested in the Crown, *Rep.* p. 22, *Auber* 73—By whom Governors-general and Governors of Presidencies are appointed, *Auber* 74-78—Patronage of the Court of Directors, and value of it, *Auber* 79, 80—Reductions in India have reduced the home patronage, *Auber* 81-83—Sale of patronage; instances of suspicion; and proceedings of the Court to discover parties, *Auber* 84, 91—Instances of dismissal from the service on discovery of appointments having been purchased, *Auber* 93-98—Warrants for sign manual of approbation to, or dismissal from, certain offices, are countersigned by the President of the Board of Control, *Courtenay* 291.

Instances in which the Crown, through the President, has refused to sanction appointments of governors and commanders-in-chief, *Auber* 1276-1282—In whom patronage at present vested, *Rep.* p. 22, *Courtenay* 307-310—Patronage vested in the President of the Board is equal to that of one of the Chairs, or of two Directors, *Rep.* p. 22, *Courtenay* 320-322—Commissioners and Secretary have no share therein, *Rep.* p. 22, *Courtenay* 323—Suggestion for a new arrangement of patronage, and effect thereof, *Courtenay* 326-328—Patronage is of immense amount, and vast importance, *Sullivan* 438—

Patronage—continued.

Method of exercising the present patronage, and to what extent talent weighs in the nomination, *Mackenzie* 653-655—Present patronage a check upon the employment of natives, *Mackenzie* 658—Patronage of the Directors is exercised in a similar way to that of the King's Ministers; how far the tests for qualification check the patronage of Directors, *Rep.* p. 23, *Mackenzie* 667-673.

Comparison of the extent of Indian and Home patronage, *Rep.* p. 23, *Mackenzie* 679-681—Appointment to writerships by competition would tend to abridge home patronage, *Rep.* p. 23, *Mackenzie* 682, 683—In whom home patronage should be vested, *Mackenzie* 684-686—Disadvantages that would arise by transferring patronage to public bodies, or a secretary of state, *Rep.* p. 23, *Auber* 1326, 1338, 1339, 1545-1549—Danger of increasing the patronage of the Crown, *Auber* 1327—Disadvantage of allowing the Governor-general to regulate the amount, *Auber* 1330-1333—Beneficial effects of the Board regulating its amount, *Auber* 1334-1337—Manner in which patronage in India is controlled at home, *Rep.* p. 23, *Auber* 1550-1555—Extract of a letter from the Court of Directors to the President of the Board of Control, in November 1829, *Auber* 1550—Method to be adopted in the event of patronage being transferred to Universities or public bodies, *Courtenay* 1596—How far remunerating Directors by salary instead of patronage would be advantageous, *Edmonstone* 1815, 1816—Patronage in Ecclesiastical Department should be carefully administered, *App.* p. 265—Patronage of appointments to India on average of five years ending 1830-31, *App.* p. 326.

See also *Civil Servants. London Board. Military College. Writers.*

Pattison, James. Letter from, to the Right Hon. George Canning, relative to the appointment of Company's officers to the office of Governor, *App.* p. 702.

Penang. Number of newspapers published at, *Sutherland* 1063—State of education and schools at, *Fisher, App.* p. 432, 477, 483.

See also *Prince of Wales Island.*

Pensions. Those granted to persons formerly employed in the botanical garden at Calcutta should be discontinued, and for what causes, *App.* p. 327.

Permanent Settlement. See *Zemindary Settlement.*

Persian Language. English might be made the medium of communication in courts as easily as the Persian, but it would be an equal absurdity, *Mill* 409—How far its knowledge prevails in India and in courts, *Mackenzie* 706-708—How far it was successfully introduced, *Macan* 1386-1389.

Phoolshair. Extract from Sir John Malcolm's Minute of 30 November 1830, relative to the condition of the colony of East Indians at Phoolshair, *App.* p. 342.

Pictorial Representations. See *Dramatic Representations.*

Pilgrim Taxes. Disadvantage of Government treating Juggernaut and pilgrim taxes as a purely police and revenue question, *Sherer* 1926.

Point Wellesley. See *Malay Schools.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:

Political and Commercial Branches. Separation of, in 1813, *Auber* 5—Mode of separation under the absolute control of the Board, exercised in opposition to repeated remonstrances of the Court, *Courtenay* 290—Political business at the India House transacted through the Committee of Correspondence, *Courtenay* 295—Suggestion for marking the distinction between the Political and Commercial characters of the Company, *Courtenay* 318, 319.

Political Department in India. Resolution of the Governor-general in Council, dated 17 February 1829, relative to allowances therein, *App.* p. 704, 707, 710.

Political and Foreign Department. Particulars of the business transacted in this department at the Board of Control, *Jones* 202.

Poona, City and District. State of education therein, *Fisher, App.* p. 429.

See also *Post. Sholapore.*

Poona Hindoo College. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 431, 472—Expense thereof, *Fisher, App.* p. 434—Extract letter from Court of Directors to the Governor at Bombay, dated 29 Sept. 1830, relative thereto, *App.* p. 543, par. 17-19—Observations relative thereto, *Malcolm, App.* p. 544—Extract public letter from Bombay Government, dated 29 August 1821, relative thereto, *App.* p. 693.

Pope. See *Ceylon.*

Population. Increase thereof within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, *Mill* 371.

See also *Madras.*

Portugal. Titular bishops in India that are appointed by the Court of Portugal, *Dubois* 1821—Doubts as to the right of Portugal to appoint bishops in India, *Dubois* 1822—Number of Portuguese, *App.* p. 297.

Post,



Post, Conveyance of. Contract for conveying the post to Poona by a light-wheeled carriage; advantage thereof by saving time, *App.* p. 340.

Postage. It is an impediment to the circulation of papers in the provinces, *Sutherland* 1137—Reduction thereof by Lord William Bentinck, *Sutherland* 1138—Has increased sale of newspapers, *Sutherland* 1140, 1141—Has not produced defalcation in the revenue, *Sutherland* 1142-1144—Amount paid to Government for postage, *Sutherland* 1139—Difference in the rates of postage between Madras and Bombay and Bengal, *Sutherland* 1145-1147.

Potatoes. Culture of potatoes at Poona becoming general, though from want of good seed, or correct understanding of the proper soil, they are small; they are much prized among the natives, *App.* p. 331.

Povey Estate. Great improvements on this estate in the Island of Salsette, in consequence of its being let to a respectable native; particulars of the improvements, in sinking wells, building houses, making roads, planting sugar-cane and indigo, and mulberries for worms; and general advantages to the estate from the respectability of the tenant, *App.* p. 341.

Prendergast, G. L., Esq. Minute by G. L. Prendergast, Esq., member of council at Bombay, against the establishment of schools at Panwell, on the ground of inexpediency, in consequence of the situation being so near Bombay, also on the ground of burthen on the finances if the system extended, and on the ground of their being unnecessary in consequence of the number of native schools in villages and other places, and from the natives having sufficient means of education, *App.* p. 468.

Another minute relative to submitting plan for the college at Bombay to the Court of Directors, pursuant to their orders; junior civil servants have passed their examination with as much credit and in as short a period as could be expected in the college, showing doubt of the necessity of erecting a college at Bombay at all; advantage of appointing a junior servant assistant in the Judicial or Revenue department, or subordinates, or to be a resident at a native court, over sending him to a college at Bombay, from his being able to acquire a better knowledge of the native languages, and having better opportunities of associating with the best and most intelligent natives; native moonshees, professors, &c. quickly lose their own peculiar habits, and adopt European; no preference for law or revenue officers, or native assistants, agents or vakeels, who have received their education at any of our colleges or presidencies, *App.* p. 696.

Presbyterians. Many Europeans in India are Presbyterians, particularly the Scotch at Calcutta, who have a Presbyterian establishment, *Lushington* 1042-1044.

President of the Board of Control. His salary, *Jones* 199—And responsibility, *Rep.* p. 14, *Jones*, 209-211—He should be placed above the temptation of higher emolument, *Rep.* p. 17, *Jones* 268, 269—Matters in which he acts independently of the Court, *Courtenay* 291—Warrants for the sign manual, of approbations or dismissal to or from certain offices, are countersigned by the President, *Rep.* p. 15, *Courtenay* 291—Patronage that is vested in him, *Courtenay* 320-322—Instances in which the Crown, through the President, has refused to sanction appointments of governors and commanders-in-chief, *Auber* 1276-1282.

PRESIDENCIES, Subordinate :

Jealousy of Parliament in giving too much power to the local authorities in India, *Auber* 170—Suggestions for committees appointed by the Governor-general for revising the several establishments in India, *Auber* 186, 187—Governors and council of the subordinate presidencies correspond directly with the Court, as well as the Governor-general, *Mill* 334—Construction of the local governments, *Rep.* p. 17, *Courtenay* 305, *Mill* 336—Powers of the governors over their respective councils, *Mill* 336-340—Local government in India a check upon the government at home, *Rep.* p. 19, *Jones* 257, 258—By whom the governors of presidencies and members of the council are appointed, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 74-78, *Sullivan* 614—Reduction of expense by Government controlling all the departments, abolishing Boards, and substituting individual for collective agencies, *Sullivan* 487, 585-589, *Mackenzie* 870-874.

Necessity for every reduction in the expense of administration consistent with safety, *Mackenzie* 887—Objection to the abolition of the present subordinate governments, from the manner in which it would affect the army in India, *Auber* 1541, 1542—Suggestions for the improvement and reduction of expense in the executive and legislative governments in India, *Campbell* 1566, 1567—Collision between different departments arising from different constructions of the law, and method of avoiding them, *Campbell* 1568-1571—Duties of members of the council, *App.* p. 305—Qualifications necessary for a councillor, *Rep.* p. 17, *Auber* 78—How far the present councils might be abolished without detriment to the public service, *Rep.* p. 18, *Courtenay* 1607—Governors of subordinate presidencies might with benefit act independently of the Governor-general, *Edmonstone* 1688—How far Company's officers appointed as governors of presidencies, *Auber* 1276—Governors of distinction from England have more weight in their office than if appointed from the servants of the Company, *Edmonstone* 1701, 1702—Letter from the Right hon. George Canning, President of the Board of Control, dated 22 August 1818, to the chairman and deputy-chairman of the East India Company, relative to the appointment of Company's servants to the office of governor, (445.—I.)

*Presidencies, Subordinate—continued.*

and suggesting Sir John Malcolm, Mr. Elphinstone, or Colonel Thomas Munro, as governor of Bombay, *App.* p. 701—Letter from James Pattison, esq. chairman of the East India Company, to the Right hon. George Canning, dated 7 October 1818, expressing gratification derived by the Court for the handsome tribute of praise justly afforded to the talents and services of the Company's officers, and enclosing their resolution of the appointment of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone to be president and governor of Bombay, *App.* p. 702—Orders for residents formerly only to send a diary of their correspondence to the presidency, *Edmonstone* 1738.

Promotion in India after arrival of the party rests with the Governor-general and governors of the several presidencies, *Auber* 72—Powers of the Governor-general over the other presidencies, *Rep.* p. 17, *Auber* 173-177, *Mill* 336-340, *App.* p. 305—Governor-general should be compelled to visit the subordinate presidencies periodically, *Macan* 1468—Necessity for defining the powers of the Governor-general with respect to his acting in the subordinate presidencies, *Auber* 1543, 1544, *App.* p. 305.

PRESS IN INDIA :

Press regulations at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, *Rep.* p. 25, 26, *Sullivan* 590-597, *Sutherland*, 1071, 1072, 1174-1182, 1202-1211, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 268, *Warden*, *App.* p. 288, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 294—Extent of the bye-law for the government of the press, and by what Judge passed, *Lushington* 984, 985, *Sutherland* 1168-1171, 1173—No knowledge of refusal of a similar bye-law at Bombay, *Lushington* 986, 987—Same regulations proposed at Bombay as Calcutta, but the Judges unanimously rejected them, *Sutherland* 1165-1167, 1172, *Warden*, *App.* p. 289, par. 108—Evils attendant upon a relaxation of the press regulations, *Lushington* 991-993, *Edmonstone* 1635-1643, *App.* p. 265—It has not produced mischief to the Government, *Sutherland* 1153-1155—Uniform system should be adopted in all the presidencies, *Lushington* 994, 995, *Edmonstone* 1633-1635, 1645.

With the exception of deportation, the regulations of each presidency are distinct, *Sutherland* 1183—How far regulations are uniform in all the presidencies, *Warden*, *App.* p. 290, par. 110, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 294—When the present press regulations were established, *Sutherland* 1104, 1160, 1161, *Warden*, *App.* p. 289, par. 103—How censorship of the press discharged, *Sutherland* 1176-1184—Power of trying offences against the press by jury precludes necessity of absolute power of Government over it, *Rep.* p. 26, *Sullivan* 598-610, *Sutherland* 1185-1194, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 268, *Warden*, *App.* p. 290, pars. 111, 112—Difficulty of trying causes relative to the press by jury, *Lushington* 999, 1000—Cause of reluctance of juries to convict for libel, *Lushington* 1020, 1021—For what offences verdicts were obtained by Warren Hastings, *Sutherland* 1195, 1196.

Encouraging native press beneficial, care being taken not to corrupt native army, *Lushington* 988—Native press should not be more restricted than the European, *Rep.* p. 26, *Edmonstone* 1644—Languages of the press, and those understood by the Sepoys, *Lushington* 989, *Sutherland* 1058, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 295—Danger to native army of European press being only controlled by courts of law, *Lushington* 1023, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 295—No instance of periodical press being charged with having a tendency to promote sedition or revolt among the native troops, *Sutherland* 1148—Method of punishment for attacks on Government, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 268—Or breach of regulations, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 294—General proceedings adopted by governments in India respecting the press, *Warden*, *App.* p. 288-290, pars. 99-118.

Advantages or otherwise of discussions by the public press, *App.* p. 26, *Mackenzie* 839-842, 846, 856-859, *Lushington* 1019, *Sutherland* 1149-1152, *Warden*, *App.* p. 290, pars. 113-117—Extent to which the civil servants of the Company are precluded from taking part in the press, *Sullivan*, 602-604, *Lushington* 982, 983—But both civil and military servants do correspond, *Sutherland* 1119—No practical advantage in the prohibition, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 268, *Warden*, *App.* p. 290, par. 113—Advantages of the prohibition, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 295—Causes of the apparent interest taken by the natives in the question about the liberty of the press, *Lushington* 1022.

Subjects of the Native journals, *Rep.* p. 26, *Lushington* 1024-1026, *Sutherland* 1135—Of English journals, *Sutherland* 1117—Circulation of the Native press, and list of newspapers published at Calcutta, *Mackenzie* 860, 861, *Sutherland* 1052, *Lushington* 1027, 1028—Other papers published at Calcutta in the English language, and extent of circulation, *Sutherland* 1053, 1058, 1069, 1070—Number of papers published at Madras, *Sutherland* 1060—At Bombay, *Sutherland* 1061, 1062—At Singapore, Malacca, and Penang, *Sutherland* 1063—At Canton, *Sutherland* 1064—Inaccuracies in the return of papers for 1830, *Sutherland* 1065, 1066—Number of Natives subscribing to English papers is very limited, *Sutherland* 1067—How far Government warnings to editors have been attended to, *Sutherland* 1093-1099—Why they were not a guide with reference to future discussion, *Sutherland* 1247—Changes in the Government occasioned changes of policy towards papers, *Sutherland* 1100, 1101.

Number of persons transmitted to England for offences against the press, *Sutherland* 1110, 1111, 1156-1159—Extent of liberty allowed the press during the administration of Warren Hastings, of Lord Wm. Bentinck, and Lord Amherst, *Sutherland* 1105, 1112-1116, 1247-1249—Class of which the editor's correspondents consist, *Sutherland* 1118—Reasons for the expenses of printing and paper being heavier than in England,

Sutherland

Press in India—continued.

Sutherland 1126, 1127—Active competition reduced the price of newspapers, *Sutherland* 1128, 1129—Class of persons employed as printers and compositors, *Sutherland* 1130-1134—How far reduction of postage has increased the sale of newspapers, *Sutherland* 1140, 1141.

Papers laid before the Committee:

Circular from the Board of Control, requiring information relative to the press in India, *App.* p. 264—Answers, *App.* p. 265, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 268, *Warden*, *App.* p. 288, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 294.

See also *Bengal Hurkura*. *Buckingham*, Mr. *Calcutta Chronicle*. *Calcutta Education Press*. *Calcutta Journal*. *Fair*, Mr. *Postage*. *Prince of Wales Island*.

Previous Communications. Their nature and object, *Rep.* p. 12, *Jones* 212, *Courtenay* 292, *Mill* 332.

Price, W. Letter from, to the secretary of the Calcutta College, relative to there not being any very essential modifications required to render it as adequate as any establishment of the kind can be for the purposes for which it was instituted, and the persons whom it is intended to instruct; disadvantages of enforcing discipline in the college by literary penalties in the shape of impositions, or inflicting personal privations; the only effective check upon irregularity or misconduct will be to impress on the minds of students that the college council will not fail to notice them with severity, and that Government will act upon the representation of the council: allowances to be made, and further delay granted, in cases of want of talent, if proper anxiety shown to learn native languages; occasional examinations should be abolished, and public examinations held oftener; extension of time necessary for remaining in the college; perusal of translated regulations not a successful method of teaching Persian; proposed work for the study of Persian, *App.* p. 628.

Priests. Particulars as to a college at Cotym, near Aleppi, founded by Colonel Munro, for the education of the Syrian priests, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1842, 1843—Particulars as to a college at Verapoly for the education of the Roman-Syrian catanars or priests, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1844-1848.

Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, Malacca, and St. Helena. Circular from the Board of Control requiring information relative to these establishments, *App.* p. 264—Answers, *App.* p. 265, *Warden*, *App.* p. 291—Establishments for education therein, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 432, 477—Expense thereof, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 434—State of education press therein, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 483—Government thereof: Extract public letter to the Bengal Government, dated 7 April 1829, *App.* p. 778—The like, dated 23 February 1831, *App.* p. 781—Extract public letter from the Bengal Government, dated 25 May 1830, *App.* p. 780.

Prinsep, H. T. Letter from H. T. Prinsep, esq., secretary to the Governor-general, to G. A. Bushby, esq. officiating secretary to the Bengal Government (General Department), dated 14 February 1831, relative to the period in which students will be required to attain the necessary qualification, or be sent to England as unfit for service, *App.* p. 667—Another letter from same to same, dated 19 March 1831, stating that the Governor-general's opinion having been already declared in a minute previously forwarded, it is his wish that the Vice-President in Council should proceed to carry into execution the scheme he may determine to establish in supersession of the Calcutta College, to be abolished on 1st June then next, and to pass rules under preparation, without waiting for any specific communication from the Governor-general on the subject; reference by the Governor to the Vice-President in Council, as to period to be allowed students prosecuting their studies before enforcing the rule of the Court of Directors, and as to all questions having reference to the college, and the examination of students under the rules to be established, *App.* p. 672—Another letter from same to same, dated 22 March 1831, upon receipt of rules proposed by the Vice-President in Council for securing proper instruction of junior civil servants after abolition of the college, and objecting to the examination of juniors as to their acquaintance with business and the colloquial languages of the country by the civil functionaries, and suggesting a board of examination for that purpose, *App.* p. 672—Another letter from same to same, dated 30 April 1831, upon the same subject, and containing similar opinions, and suggesting a postponement of the abolition of the college till after a reference home; also suggesting an alteration in the works required to be studied, by the exercises, being taken from some standard classical work; advantage of liberally encouraging superior talent in the study of Oriental literature; necessity for soliciting the sanction of the authorities at home to a restoration of the rewards formerly held out for the successful study of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages, *App.* p. 674.

Letter from same to J. P. Willoughby, esq. acting secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 10 March 1831, relative to the Governor-general sanctioning a certain scale of allowances to servants out of employment, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors be known; the allowances giving the Government a title to the services of those gentlemen without further reward; a like superfluity of servants to available offices exists in Bengal as in Bombay, and evils from retardment of promotion are on the increase, *App.* p. 733.



Prinsep, H. T.—continued.

Letter from H. T. Prinsep, esq. to T. Pakenham, T. C. Robertson, William Fane, H. T. Prinsep, R. M. Tilghman, and W. H. Macnaghten, dated 7 March 1831, enclosing by direction of the Governor-general, for their consideration and report; first, a report from the late Civil Finance Committee on the subject of the state and prospects of the Bengal civil service, under the probability of a considerable reduction in the number of officers to which they will be eligible; and, secondly, a letter with enclosures from the acting secretary to the Bombay Government, showing the views of the members of the Government at that Presidency, and the measures adopted or proposed by them under a similar difficulty, from a superfluity of servants on the Bombay civil establishment, compared with the number of offices, and requesting opinion thereon, and on the plan for recasting the allowances to civil servants, and also requesting suggestions as to the means of accelerating promotion by inducing retirement of civil servants after a given period, *App.* p. 733—Report from the above Committee to the Governor-general upon the several subjects referred to them, dated 24 May 1831, *App.* p. 734—Letter from H. T. Prinsep, esq. to the Committee, acknowledging the receipt of their Report, and requesting particulars of dissent from Commissioners dissenting from the above Report, dated 28 May 1831, *App.* p. 739—Letter from Messrs. Pakenham and Macnaghten to the secretary of the Governor-general (in the General Department), dated 22 June 1831, *App.* p. 740.

Printing. Expense of printing for the Government of Bombay, *Warden, App.* p. 291, in note.

Prizes that should be given as rewards for the study of European sciences, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 516, par. 29—Disadvantages thereof, *Warden, App.* p. 520, par. 10.

Proctor, Rev. T. Advantages to the students at the Bengal Presidency of the lectures of the Rev. T. Proctor, *App.* p. 658.

Promotion. Appointments in India to civil offices are made from the writers, *Auber* 100, *Courtenay* 311—Effect of making appointments in India subject to open competition here as to qualification, *Auber* 101, 102, 111–114—Limited number of writers sent out limits the selection for office, *Auber* 109, *Mackenzie* 657, *Lushington* 930—No statement on record by governors of inconvenience from narrow choice in filling up high offices, *Auber* 110, *Edmonstone* 1617—Distribution of civil servants upon their arrival in India, *Mill* 379—Advantages that would arise from attaching young men to some public office immediately upon arrival in India, in the room of sending them to the colleges, *Rep.* p. 24, *Sullivan* 447–451, *Mackenzie* 650, 890, *Lushington* 924, 925, *Macan* 1369, *App.* p. 264, *Sullivan, App.* p. 266, 304—Promotion to office is from servants in the respective Presidencies, except in the Political branch, *Rep.* p. 23, *Mackenzie* 864—Method of, *App.* p. 264.

Seniority very much attended to in filling up offices, except in very high ones, where marked ability may be necessary, *Rep.* p. 23, *Lushington* 929, *Edmonstone* 1618, 1619—Sending out a large body of supernumeraries would press upon the finances, *Lushington* 931—They are appointed without reference to their adaptation to the offices to which they are appointed, *Lushington* 956, 957—How vacancies filled up when the supply of civil servants is not equal to the demand, *Rep.* p. 23, *Lushington* 958, 959—Statement showing the number of appointments to India, made on nomination of the Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners, on the average of five years, ending with 1830–31, with value of the same, as far as can be estimated, *App.* p. 326—Statement of civil appointments, with salaries regulated on the principle of combined reference to official duty and length of service, *App.* p. 725, 726.

Principle of the civil service, that promotion shall proceed by seniority, not imperative in its operation in nominations to official situations: promotion by competition is checked by legislative enactment, but is considered a salutary restraint on patronage; under the present constitution of India, and the nature of the duties to be performed, there is not a large field for competition, *Warden, App.* p. 272, par. 20—Great restraint placed on promotion by competition in consequence of legal restrictions, but those restrictions being of vital importance the inconvenience must be submitted to; opportunities of preferring remarkable merit to seniority which restrictions allow should be taken advantage of, and appointments of junior civil servants to stations where they cannot receive the full salary is productive of no prejudice to the service while closely watched at home, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 292—Evidence before the Commons' Committees, 1830, 1830–31, and 1831, upon the subject of promotion, *App.* p. 304.

See also *Civil Servants. Judicial Department. Patronage.*

PROPRIETORS, COURT OF:

Functions exercised by, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 6, 1347, 1348—Bye-laws by, for regulating the Court of Directors, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 8, 9—Number of Proprietors qualified to vote, and regulations as to voting, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 10–16—Court of Proprietors virtually excluded from substantial interference, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 23–25—Number of Proprietors who are retired servants cannot be ascertained, *Auber* 26—Proprietors of India Stock not more qualified than those of any other body to choose Directors, *Jones* 267—Their superior qualifications, *Auber* 1342–1343—Inducements to men of capital to become purchasers of India Stock, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 1344–1346.

*Proprietors, Court of—continued.*

Papers laid before the Committee:

A table exhibiting an analysis of the proprietors of the East India Company qualified to vote at the general election on the 23d December 1831, *App.* p. 323.

Table exhibiting the number of general and special courts of proprietors held from 10 April 1814, specifying the questions on which a division took place, the majority and minority in each division by show of hands, division by tellers or ballot, *App.* p. 324.

Protestants. Number of Protestants in India, and of what description, *Hough* 1853, 1854—Manner in which the numbers might be increased but for the extreme caution used by the missionaries before admitting a convert, *Hough* 1854—Description of two villages inhabited by native Christians, *Hough* 1857, 1858—Reason for the success of the Protestant religion, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1858—Number of native Christians in Bengal, of what rank in life, and improvement in their character from their faith, *Sherer* 1899–1907—Favourable opinion of the character of native Christians, *Harkness* 1966, 1977.

See also *Conversions. Native Christians.*

Provincial Courts. Local tribunals should be formed, to which Englishmen should be amenable, and by which they should be protected, *Rep.* p. 20, 21, *Mill* 372–376, *Mackenzie* 749–753—Necessity for the establishment of provincial courts, with similar powers to those of the superior courts in India, *Sullivan* 615—Local judicature not calculated to control the conduct of Europeans, *Edmonstone* 1757–1759, 1780–1782.

Prussia. Proportion of persons educated therein, *Warden, App.* p. 279, par. 54.

Public Department. Particulars of the business transacted in this department at the Board of Control, *Jones* 202—In India: Resolution of the Governor-general in Council, dated 17 February 1829, relative to allowances therein, *App.* p. 707, 708, 711, 713.

Punchayets. Punchayet system has not succeeded so well as anticipated, *Campbell* 1519—Anxiety of the Court of Directors for restoration of the Punchayet system among the Parsees; impracticability thereof; difficulties in the way of its introduction, *App.* p. 275, par. 35.

See also *Juries, Native.*

Q.

Quilon. See *Church Establishment.*

R.

Rajahmundry. Number of teachers therein, and their emoluments, *Fisher, App.* p. 413—Population and means of education, *Fisher, App.* p. 414.

Rajeshahye Schools and Colleges. Extract from records at the India House relative to petition to Government by certain parties for continuance of grant of pension for keeping up these schools, and sanction of continuance of grant by the Government, *Fisher, App.* p. 459.

Rajpootana, or Ajmere Schools. Extract from records at the India House relative to presentation to the Marquis of Hastings by the vizier of a sum of money to be devoted to charitable purposes, and its appropriation in the introduction of the Lancasterian system of education among the inhabitants of Rajpootana; establishment of schools there by Mr. Carey; grants to him by Government for that purpose; arrangement by which the schools were placed under the management of the Public Instruction Committee; report from Mr. Carey upon the number of children, and state of instruction in the schools, *Fisher, App.* p. 405.

Ramgan. There are a considerable number of bondsmen therein who have sold themselves for a certain sum to work for their masters for life, but they may redeem themselves by paying up the sum whenever they please; they cultivate for their masters when they like, and are not forced to work contrary to their will; the only mode of forcing them to work is to withhold their wages; there is no corporal punishment; they are not re-sold, *App.* p. 303.

Rammohun Roy. Discussion by native press at Calcutta respecting his visit to England, *Warden, App.* p. 277, par. 40—His example an encouragement to other natives visiting England, *Warden, App.* p. 280, par. 37.

Reading. It is generally unknown to the women of the Brahmins and Hindoos, they having a prejudice against it; the prohibition against women learning to read is probably attended to less in some districts than others from various causes, *App.* p. 413.

Recorder's Court. Mayor or Recorder's Court would be more beneficial than the Supreme Court, *Edmonstone* 1670—Recorder's Court upon its institution, was the favourite punchayet of the Parsees, *App.* p. 275, par. 35.

Regimental Schools. Provision made by the Government for the education of all natives who enter the military service of the Company at the Bengal Presidency, and of their children, *Fisher, App. p. 460*—The like provision at Madras, *Fisher, App. p. 465*—Returns to the Bombay Government from the several regiments serving at that presidency of the means employed by the officers of those regiments to promote the education of the children connected therewith, and resolution of the Governor in Council sanctioning an increase of pay of schoolmasters of native regiments, and directing a shed for a school-room to be built within the lines of each native regiment, and kept in repair at the public expense, *Fisher, App. p. 477*—The regimental schools at Bombay, for European, East Indian and Native children, appear on an excellent plan; advantage of the children remaining with their parents, if respectable, till 10 or 12 years old, and then being at once apprenticed or annexed to one of the public departments; expense of boys educated therein, *Fisher, App. p. 536, 537*.

Regulations. See *Legislation in India. Legislative Council. Press in India.*

Regulation XI. of 1826, of Bengal, relative to education, Fisher, App. p. 444.

Reid, L. R. Rules for the examination of junior civil servants at Bombay, signed by L. R. Reid, acting secretary to Government, dated 1 September 1826, *App. p. 636*.

RELIGION:

Christian religion has been on the decline in India for the last eighty years, *Dubois 1821*—Effect of the Christian religion upon the Hindoos, *Dubois 1822*—It has not been, nor should it be, the practice of Government to interfere in the propagation of the Gospel, *Dubois 1823*—Cases in which Government have given grants for religious purposes, *Dubois 1825*.

See *Catholics. Church Establishment. Conversions. Native Christians. Protestants. Sabbath. Syrian Christians. Tithes.*

Remuneration. See *Judges. Magistrates. Salaries.*

Rent. Poverty of Government the cause of arbitrary rents being exacted from the natives, *Mackenzie 885, 886*.

Representation. Representation in India is impracticable, *Mill 364, Sullivan 618, 619*—Establishment of a representative government in India would cause intellectual competition, and first-rate talents and brilliant attainments would acquire the ascendancy and guidance of affairs, *Fisher, App. p. 272, par. 20*.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Particulars of business transacted in this department at the Board of Control, *Jones 202*—Improvement by uniting the Revenue and Judicial Departments in India, *Campbell 1571, 1573, 1574*—Plan submitted by Capt. Sutherland for the education of native youths in such branches as would qualify them for the Revenue Department, in which the greatest want of efficient agents is experienced; discussions relative to carrying it into execution, with determination in its favour, and method of proceeding for that purpose, *Fisher, App. p. 431*—Resolution of the Governor-general in Council, dated 17 Feb. 1829, relative to allowances therein, *App. p. 706, 708, 714*.

Revenue, Surplus. Correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Bengal Government as to employment of the surplus revenue in measures of public improvement, *App. p. 335-339*—Territorial finance despatch to Bengal, dated 24 February 1824, animadverting upon a proposed application of a supposed surplus revenue by the Bengal Government to the purposes of public works, and improvement of the country and condition of the natives, without the sanction of the home government; and stating that the surplus revenue can only be applied according to the provisions of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155: also animadverting upon the increased civil charges at the Bengal Presidency 1823-24 over 1821-22; and containing positive instructions to suspend execution of all plans referred to in the despatch, and to abstain from carrying into effect, without the concurrence of the home government, any important measures tending to diminish resources or augment expenditure, and showing that the amount of surplus revenue can only be ascertained in England, *App. p. 335*.

Territorial finance letter from Bengal, dated 19 October 1826, stating the suspension of public works from probability of prolonged hostilities, and great expense of the war, and from no prospect of a surplus revenue; proceedings of the Governor-general upon receipt of above letter with regard to suspending works in progress; great advantage to India to apply a portion of the public resources to public works; not the intention of Government to violate the provisions of Act 53 Geo. 3, or act independently of the home government; advantage of continuing the allowances for the purposes of education; manner in which funds appropriated to public works might be recalled under directions from the Court, *App. p. 336*—Territorial finance letter to Bengal, dated 24 Sept. 1828, in answer to the above, confirming directions set forth in first letter, and defining the view of the home government with regard to the powers vested in the Indian Government, *App. p. 338*.

See also *Revenue, Territorial.*

Revenue, Territorial. Opinion that the surplus territorial revenue was not charged by the Act of 1813 for the purposes of education, *Mill 397, 398*—How long after the Act funds were supplied out of the surplus for education, *Mackenzie 695*—Amount of territorial revenue drawn from India, *Mackenzie 696*—Amount appropriated for education,



Revenue, Territorial—continued.

cation, *Mackenzie* 697—It does not cover expenses, *Macan* 1430—Amount expended thereout in native education, *Auber* 1534-1538—Prosperity of the people depends upon the manner in which the land revenue is fixed, *Edmonstone* 1714.

See also *Education. Land Revenue. Revenue, Surplus.*

Rewards. Prizes that should be given as rewards for the study of European sciences, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 516, par. 29—Disadvantages thereof, *Warden, App.* p. 520, par. 10.

Roads. Few good roads in India, *Macan* 1437-1439—Necessity for them not great, the Ganges running through the heart of the country, *Macan* 1440, 1441—Minute by Sir John Malcolm relative to the advantages to be derived from the formation of roads at Bombay, and description of some of those formed, *App.* p. 341—Great advantage, in an immediate pecuniary view, of applying a portion of the public resources for the purpose of facilitating commercial intercourse by means of roads, &c.; and necessity, for the improvement of the health of cities, and increase of population and wealth, of various improvements undertaken by the late government, *App.* p. 337, par. 21.

See also *Buildings. Works, Public.*

Robertson, T. C. See *Civil Service.*

Roebuck, Capt. Suggestions by, that measures be taken, both at the colleges at Hertford and Fort William, to secure a more general cultivation of the Hindostanee; that prizes be again given, preference being given to the vernacular languages before the Arabic or Sanscrit, *App.* p. 589.

Roman-catholics. Number thereof in India, *Dubois* 1821—Catholic bishops and priests in India, and how appointed, *Dubois* 1821—Necessity of Catholic bishops being appointed by the English Government, *Dubois* 1822—Description of Roman-catholic congregations, *Hough* 1851—Number of Roman-catholics in southern India, *Hough* 1852—Reason for decline of the Roman-catholic religion in India, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1858—Necessity for their religious improvement, *Warden, App.* p. 280, 281, pars. 61-65—Number of Catholic chapels, *Sullivan, App.* p. 269—Very few Catholics, except among the soldiers, the majority of whom are Irish, for whom the Government pay the salary of a catholic priest, *Lushington* 1045—Degree of superstition of Roman-catholics on the island of Salsette; necessity of some decisive measures for the moral and religious improvement of the native Roman-catholic Christians in India; ignorance of Catholic priests, and evils of their performing service in Latin, which is unintelligible to their flocks, *Warden, App.* p. 281—About 10,000 in Malabar, and 50,000 in Canara, are chiefly Roman-catholics, *App.* p. 296, note.

Roman-Syrians. History of the Syrian Christians, and their division into Syrian Christians and Roman-Syrians, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1842—Particulars as to the college at Verapoly for the education of the Roman-Syrian cantanars or priests, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1844-1848—Number of Syrian Christians and Roman-Syrians in Travancore, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1849.

Romer, T. Esq. Minute by, dated 22 Sept. 1830, respecting the state of the Bombay civil service, caused by the extension and varied modes of reduction in the public expenditure, which financial embarrassments have compelled the Government to adopt, and hardship and suffering necessary to be provided for; remedies proposed by the governor the best that can be devised, looking at the double object of replacing the civil service in a fair and equitable condition as regards remuneration and promotion, and keeping down public expense; some modifications and corrections in the detail of the schemes proposed may probably be found necessary; but minute expresses concurrence in the sentiments with which president concludes his minutes, *App.* p. 732—Necessity for avoiding misplaced frugality in ecclesiastical establishments as much as improvident expenditure in other branches of the public service, *App.* p. 827.

Roses. They are in great abundance in the garden at Daporee, and have for several years past been sold to advantage, *App.* p. 331.

Ross, Mr. See *Cuddapah.*

Rowlandson, M. J. Letter from, to the chief secretary of the Government of Madras, dated 27 August 1828, enclosing rules of the college at Madras, containing the plan of instruction followed therein: no examiners at present attached to the college, the examination of junior civil servants being performed by the members of the Board, and the several translators to Government, who are on those occasions temporarily associated with the Board; Persia now stands among the languages a junior civil servant is permitted to select on his admission to the college; degree of instruction communicated, and period within which qualification for public service ordinarily attained; means possessed of overcoming disinclination to study the languages of the country, and proportionate number of individuals who, after a fair period, failed to attain the required qualification; how far the plan of instruction pursued has the effect of encouraging



Rowlandson, M. J.—continued.

extravagance or the contrary in the young men, and whether they ordinarily avoid the evil of debt contracted during the period assigned for the prosecution of the study of the languages ; total expense to Government at which instruction is afforded, compared with the number of students or junior servants within the operation of the rule, *App.* p. 629, 630.

Ruddell, Captain. Remarks by him, dated 9 February 1829, relative to the great advantages of the two-monthly examinations at Calcutta College, and that they ought not to be dispensed with ; they ought not to interfere with the lectures, although they are of more use than the lectures ; particular books that should be studied, *App.* p. 627.

Letter from, to the Governor-general as visitor of the College, dated 7 October 1830, relative to the period in which necessary proficiency in languages, to be qualified for public service, has been attained, and enclosing list of students who passed their examination in the course of a few months since July 1828 ; advantage of adopting the system of rustication of those students prone to idleness or extravagance, and enclosing list of students in the college on 4 July 1828, and those rusticated 1828—1830 ; list of students attached to the college 7 October 1830 ; list of students who have passed their examination in the provinces since 1801 ; list of students on leave in different parts of the country ; advantage of the presidency over the provinces for facilities of study ; examinations not more difficult than they were formerly ; necessity for the study of the Hindee language ; considerable reductions in the College in an economical point of view, without materially lessening the efficiency of the institution ; advantage of the lectures of the Rev. T. Proctor, *App.* p. 653—658—Letter from, to the president and members of the college council, relative to the improper state of mofussil examinations, particularly in the districts of Nuddeah and Tipperah, and upon the supposed forgery of a Persian exercise by a student, *App.* p. 673.

Rungpore, Surgemarree School. Particulars relative to the establishment of the school at, and salaries of the teachers, *App.* p. 453.

Rustication. Evils thereof ; students removed from college should be removed for ever, *Smith, App.* p. 604—Advantage of adopting the system of rustication of those students prone to idleness or extravagance ; list of students rusticated 1828—1830, *Ruddell, App.* p. 654—Disadvantages attending rustication, and best method of checking idleness without having recourse to it, *Shakespeare, App.* p. 623—Banishment from Calcutta the best means of preventing running in debt by students, *Shakespeare, App.* p. 623.

Ryots. Opinion by Mr. Hyde, that many among the ryots are wealthy ; and by Mr. Davidson, that there are instances of their being worth 3,000 or 4,000 rupees though there are but few who have capital of consequence ; Mr. Rickards says it is impossible for them to accumulate capital, they are kept in a state which gives them little more than a bare sufficiency, and their poverty is extreme ; opinion by Mr. Harris that they live from hand to mouth, and have seldom the means of accumulating capital, *App.* p. 295—Further evidence upon the poverty of the ryots, their not having the means of accumulating capital, nor any notion of accumulation, but make away within the year with everything the year affords them ; the great mass of the ryots are in the situation of daily labourers ; description of their houses and food, *App.* p. 306.

S.

Sabbath. Necessity for the Sabbath being required to be properly observed, *Hough* 1862—Magistrates and revenue-officers generally, but not universally close their courts on the Sabbath, *Hough* 1872, 1874.

St. Thomas's Mount. See *Thomas's, St.*

Salaries. Sources from which funds for the payment of salaries proceeds, *Mackenzie* 884—Difference as to remuneration between a European, Anglo-Indian, and Native, *Sutherland* 1243, 1244—Rate of remuneration to English magistrates, *Sutherland* 1246—Subordinate offices under lieutenant-governors should be properly remunerated, *Edmonstone* 1697—1700—Reduction of allowances to public functionaries should not be to the extent of endangering their integrity, *Edmonstone* 1703.

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Opinion upon the remuneration of civil servants, and disadvantage of their being behind the military in point of rank, *Sullivan, App.* p. 266—General observations on the salaries and prospects of civil servants, *Warden, App.* p. 271, 272, pars. 16–18, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 292—Amount of salaries of natives, *App.* p. 298—Of halfe-castes, *App.* p. 300—Territorial finance letter from Bengal, dated 6 June 1829, relative revision of allowances, *App.* p. 702—Resolution of the Governor-general in Council, dated 17 February 1829, *App.* p. 704—Another resolution relative to appointments and allowances of same date, *App.* p. 716—Two other resolutions, dated 14 April 1829, *App.* p. 718—Letter from the secretary to the Bengal Government to the accountant-general, dated 17 February 1829, enclosing above resolution, *App.* p. 715—Minute by W. B. Bayley,

Salaries—continued.

Bayley, Esq., dated 14 April 1829, relative to allowances, *App.* p. 717.—Extract judicial letter to Bengal, dated 30 April 1828, *App.* p. 719.—Extract separate letter to Bengal dated 18 February 1829, *App.* p. 719.—Extract public letters to Bengal, dated 27 March and 13 May 1829, *App.* p. 719.—Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council at Bengal, dated 10 August 1831, in reply to letter of 6 June 1829, *App.* p. 720.—Statement of civil appointments with salaries regulated on the principle of combined reference to official duty and length of service, *App.* p. 725, 726.—Statement showing the financial results which would attend the introduction at the present moment (1 June 1830) of the graduated scale of salaries proposed in the Governor's minute, *App.* p. 727-730.—Statement of the civil servants of Bengal under the rank of councillors, with the allowances of such as are chargeable to the territorial revenue of the presidency according to the civil auditor's list of 1 November 1825, *App.* p. 758.

Salem. Number of teachers and schools, and how supported, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 414.—Population and means of education, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 414.

Salsette, Island of. The Roman-catholic native Christians of the island, which was formerly subject to the Portuguese, but has been a British dependency since 1774, are in a state of great superstition; instanced by the ceremonies of the Coolie fishermen under an alarm of the cholera morbus; description of the ceremony, sometimes ending in murder; means taken to overcome the superstition; necessity for decisive measures for moral and religious improvement of native Roman-catholic Christians in India, *Warden*, *App.* p. 280, 281, pars. 61-65.—Extract from Sir John Malcolm's general minute of 30 November 1830, relative to improvements therein, particularly upon the Povey estate, granted to a respectable native; description of his improvements thereon; evils of the change of administration as regards the principal inhabitants of the island; their intelligence and enterprise; and advantages expected from the landholders in the Island, *App.* p. 342, 343.

Salt and Opium Boards. Grounds for the Board of Salt and Opium being detached from that of Revenue, *Edmonstone* 1789.

Sanitarians. See *Health*.

Sanskrit College, Benares. Extract from records at the India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 399, 409, 435.—Expense thereof, *App.* p. 433.—Lord Minto's plan for revision thereof, *App.* p. 484.—Extract letter from Court of Directors (Revenue Department) to Governor-general, dated 18 February 1824, respecting improvements therein, *App.* p. 488.—Extract letter from same to same (Public Department) dated 5 September 1827, relative thereto, *App.* p. 490, par. 13.—The like, dated 29 September 1830, *App.* p. 494, par. 8.—The like, dated 24 August 1831, *App.* p. 498, par. 9.—The like, dated 24 October 1832, *App.* p. 499, par. 2.

Sanskrit Manuscripts. Curious collection of, made by Dr. John Taylor, and bequeathed to the East India Company, copies of which were ordered to be made at the Company's expense for the library at Poona, *App.* p. 431.

Sattara, Rajah of. Advantages of excellent roads made by, particularly that to the mountain of Mahabuleshwar, *App.* p. 341.

Saye, in Ourwerlech. Extract from records at the India House relative to education at Saye, in Ourwerlech, in the Northern Concan, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 467.

Schools, Native. Outline of Sir Thomas Munro's plan for the establishment of native schools, *Sullivan* 491-495.—It was by no means adequate to the wants of the natives, *Sullivan* 518.—Beneficial effects of establishing schools in the principal towns upon Sir T. Munro's plan, *App.* p. 25, *Sullivan* 519, 520, *Hough* 1863, 1874, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 267, 298, 311.—Particulars of Sir Thomas Munro's plan of education, and difficulty of carrying it into effect for want of teachers, *Campbell* 1487-1491, 1494.—Annual expense thereof, *Campbell* 1492, 1493.—Number of schools for the education of natives, and by whom founded, *Rep.* p. 22, 25, *Mackenzie* 692-694, *Hough* 1854, *App.* p. 298.—Extent to which the British Government have kept up the native institutions for education, *Mackenzie* 700, 701, *Lushington* 934-936.—Difficulty of providing masters for village schools in consequence of the Hindoos being unwilling to become teachers for hire, *Rep.* p. 25, *Lushington* 949.—Particulars as to a college at Cotym, near Allepi, founded by Colonel Munro, for the education of their priests, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1842, 1843.—Unfavourable state of the parochial schools of Syrian Christians, *Hough* 1843.—Particulars as to the college at Verapoly for the education of the Roman-Syrian catanars or priests, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1844-1848.

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*Schools, Native—continued.*

educating Hindoo females has been overcome ; number of female scholars. *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1854—Number of females in Bombay free-schools, *Warden, App.* p. 278, par. 48—Extract from records at the India House relative to Calcutta ladies school for native females, *Fisher, App.* p. 451—Necessity for improving them, and increasing their numbers, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 511, 512—Encouragement to be given thereto, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 513—Disadvantages thereof, *Warden, App.* p. 521, par. 10.

See also *Education. Females. Native Priests. Syrian Christians.* And the several Institutions for Public Instruction under their respective names.

School-books. How to be printed and distributed, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 513, 515.

Science. Necessity for establishing schools for teaching European science, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 514.

Scotch. Many Scotch at Calcutta, who have a Presbyterian establishment, *Lushington, 1042-1044.*

Scotch Kirk. Expenses incurred at Bengal on account of the Scotch Kirk, since the institution of a Bishop at Calcutta in 1814—1828, *App.* p. 828.

Sculptural Representations. Dramatic, pictorial, and sculptural representations that have been sent to India, for circulating among the people historical, moral, and political knowledge, and measures Government should adopt for that purpose, *Johnston* 1934, 1935.

SECRET COMMITTEE :—

Constitution of it, *Rep.* p. 12, *Auber* 126, *Jones* 251—Functions of it, *Rep.* p. 12, *Auber* 123, 128-132, 1251-1255, *Jones* 251—Members are bound by oath to secrecy, *Auber* 124, 127—The secret committee are bound to forward despatches in their department instant, the Board having the responsibility, *Jones* 254-256, *Courtenay* 288, 289—Despatches concerning peace or war are prepared by the Board, and sent by the secret committee without communication with the Court of Directors, *Rep.* p. 13, *Courtenay* 288—Despatches purely financial and commercial have gone through the secret committee, *Rep.* p. 13, *Auber* 1289, 1290—How far they can communicate the substance of a despatch to the Court, *Rep.* p. 13, *Auber* 1291, 1292—There is also a secret commercial committee, whose despatches only come before the Court at the end of the year, *Auber* 1293—Its constitution and correspondence with the Board, *Auber* 1294, 1295—Secret committee cannot take into its hands the whole direction of the commercial and financial transactions without concurrence of the Board, *Auber* 1296-1301—Matters which the Board have the power of directing to be treated of in the secret committee, *Rep.* p. 13, *Courtenay* 1587—Defects from the secret committee not always being able to ensure secrecy, *Rep.* p. 13, *Courtenay* 1588-1590.

See also *Despatches.*

Secret Correspondence. See *Despatches. Secret Committee.*

Secret Department. Particulars of the business transacted in this department at the Board of Control, *Jones* 202—Secret department indispensable to the present system, *Courtenay* 1591—It is properly constituted for its object, *Edmonstone* 1739.

Secretary of State for India. Proposition for the appointment of, *Rep.* p. 17, *Jones* 268.

Secretary of the Board of Control. His salary, *Jones* 200—And responsibility, *Jones* 206-208—His arduous duties, *Courtenay* 294—He is changed upon a change in the Administration, *Jones* 203—Has no share in the patronage, *Courtenay* 323.

Secretary's Office, India House. Amount of salaries and establishments of, *Auber* 133-137 154—Reductions therein, *Auber* 139—Arrangement of the establishment in 1815, *Auber* 140, 141.

See also *Offices.*

Sepoys. Danger to native army of European press being only controlled by courts of law, *Lushington* 1023, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 295—No instance of the periodical press being charged with having a tendency to promote sedition or revolt among the native troops, *Sutherland* 1148—Encouraging native press beneficial, care being taken not to corrupt the native army, *Lushington* 988—Languages of the press, and those understood by the sepoys, *Lushington* 989, *Sutherland* 1058, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 295—Sepoys might be taught to speak the English language, *Sutherland* 1226.

Seringapatam. Population and means of education, *Fisher, App.* p. 414.

Servants of the Company. Total number of persons employed by the Company, and charge thereof, *Auber* 142.

Shakespeare, Mr. Minute by Mr. Shakespeare relative to the Calcutta College, particularly upon difficulties of suggesting measures calculated to improve the present system of management ; disadvantages attending rustication ; best means of checking idleness without having recourse to rustication ; secretary should report his suspicions upon students guilty of extravagance or running in debt ; and whether banishment from Calcutta the



akespear, Mr.—continued.

the best means of prevention ; necessity for course of study being extended to regulations and language of courts of justice, of collectors offices, and of correspondence with natives ; advantage of adopting the Bombay rules of instruction ; advantage that would result from examination being quarterly instead of two-monthly, *App.* p. 623.

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Shipping. Transfer of the Company's ships at different periods for the purposes of government, *Auber* 1304–1306—Company's ships are found now in a less superior manner than before the opening of the India trade, *Auber* 1307, 1308—How far their cost exceeds that of private traders, *Auber* 1309—Improvement of ship-building in Malabar, *App.* p. 295—The condition of an Indian ship, without European officers, is as slovenly, dirty, and ill-managed as possible ; the Christian natives of Manilla are especially employed as steersmen, so are the native Portuguese, but not the Mussulman Lascars, *App.* p. 309.

Sholapore, in the Poona Collectorate. Extract from records at the India House relative to bad state of education therein, and suggesting periodical examinations, and payment of rewards as an encouragement to attend, *Fisher, App.* p. 473.

Silk. Means taken to improve the silk manufacture in Bengal, *Warden, App.* p. 287, par. 96.

Singapore. Number of newspapers published at, *Sutherland* 1063—Advantage to the Company of European residents, *App.* p. 320.

See also *Prince of Wales Island.*

Singapore Institution. Extract from records at the India House relative to the establishment of the Institution, designed to consist of a college, with library and museum, for the study of Anglo-Chinese literature, and of branch schools in the Chinese and Malayan languages ; amount of subscription raised ; appropriation of ground for the use of the college, and monthly allowance for its support, *Fisher, App.* p. 433—Cause of curtailment of the establishment, and present allowance thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 478.

Slavery. State of, in different parts of India, *App.* p. 303, 304—Questions on slavery in the East Indies circulated by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, *App.* p. 549—Answers by the Rev. Joseph Fenn, *App.* p. 549—By T. H. Baber, esq. *App.* p. 550—By Colonel James Welsh, *App.* p. 570—By A. D. Campbell, esq. *App.* p. 572—By Captain Henry Bevan, *App.* p. 577—Extract letter in the Revenue Department from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to the Court of Directors, dated 30 December 1825, relative to slavery, *App.* p. 566.

Smith, Courtney. Minute by Courtney Smith, esq. president of the Calcutta College dated 11 February 1822, showing the disadvantages of rustication, and that students being removed from the college should be removed for ever ; period of study within which they should qualify ; college of no real benefit but to those who derive pay from it, *App.* p. 604.

Soldiers. Very few Catholics in India, except among the soldiers, the majority of whom are Irish, for whom Government pay the salary of a Catholic priest, *Lushington* 1045.

See also *Sepoys.*

Steam Navigation. Is not fit for the Ganges, from the bulk of the vessels and rapid current, *Macan* 1443–1445—Advantages thereof, and how to be effected, *Sullivan, App.* p. 268, *Warden, App.* p. 282–288, pars. 69–97.

Papers laid before the Committee :

Circular from the Board of Control requiring information relative to steam navigation between India and Egypt, and between different parts of Asia, *App.* p. 263—Answers thereto, *App.* p. 265, *Sullivan, App.* p. 268, *Warden, App.* p. 288, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 294—The great obstacle to steam navigation would be removed should any extensive beds of coal be found in Trevancore, or Malabar and Canara, *Sullivan, App.* p. 268—The Company would be amply paid their share in the expense of the introduction of steam-vessels, while civilization would be advanced greatly by opening the high road into the interior, and introducing trade into the wild tract situated between Guzeratte (445.—I.)

*Steam Navigation—continued.*

and the high country ; another important advantage of assistance from steam-vessels would be rendering the communication certain in point of time between Guzeratte and Bombay ; steam-boats might be used in assisting the cotton botellas to get down to Bombay in April for the China ships, and a great deal of cotton saved from injury from the rains, *Warden, App.* p. 282, par. 69.

Plan for opening a communication with England by way of Egypt, by establishing steam-vessels between Bombay and Suez, and Alexandria and England, is desirable for facilitating intercourse between India and England, but would not pay itself if despatches occurred more frequently than quarterly ; private individuals should be encouraged to embark in such a speculation ; they will extend the advantages of steam communication, and the employment of steam-vessels, wherever it may be practicable or profitable to do so, which should be encouraged by Government forwarding their despatches thereby, and in the transport of troops, and in other exigencies of the public service ; the only steam-vessels the Company should maintain should be two or three armed steamers ; one to be employed in the Gulph of Persia, for enforcing engagements with Arab chiefs for the abandonment of piracy, and another to cruise along the coast between Bombay and the mouth of the Indus, to guard against the revival of piracy, *Warden, App.* p. 288, par. 97.

Stirling, Mr. Minute by Mr. Stirling relative to Calcutta college, stating improvements that have taken place since superintendence of the visitor in enforcing collegiate duties by rustication ; desirable to do away with rustication if other means could be resorted to ; duty of the college officers in preventing extravagance ; disadvantage of making study of regulations, and papers relating to courts of justice, and revenue matters, take place of present course of reading ; disadvantage of abolishing pecuniary rewards ; period within which students should qualify, *App.* p. 624-626.

Succession. Proposed regulation from Bengal as to rules of succession in cases of intestacy of East Indians ; for declaring validity of wills and testamentary dispositions, and defining rules of conduct for executors and administrators, *App.* p. 347-353.

Sudder Aumeens. Regulation from Madras for enlarging the sphere of selection with regard to the offices of sudder aumeen, district moonsiff, and vakeel, *App.* p. 53.

Sugar. Advantages of the climate of Guzeratte for its cultivation ; the sugar plantations are abundant, and the cane of the best quality, and would produce sugar equal to any in Bengal, but the people confine the manufacture to a coarse quality, *Warden, App.* p. 285, par. 83.—The heavy assessment on sugar-cane land operates as an entire prohibition to its cultivation for the purpose of being manufactured into sugar as an article of export ; the remains of vats in many parts of Guzeratte afford evidence of its cultivation having formerly been prosecuted in that province ; and it formed an article of export on our first establishment in the country, *Warden, App.* p. 287, par. 92.

Sullivan, John. (Analysis of his Evidence).—Mistake in the present system of education of writers both in England and India in collecting a number of young men of the same age, in the same college, destined for the same scene, 425, 426—Young men arriving in India are not sufficiently acquainted with the language to take a share in the administration of the country, 427—Line of instruction of the young men at the colleges of Calcutta and Madras, 428—Habits of extravagance acquired at the college of Hertford from the congregation of men of the same age ; and they have not the opportunity of forming connexions in this country necessary for those who are so long absent from it, 429—Great extravagance at Madras and Calcutta, 430.

Writerships would be more efficiently filled up if the appointment was subject to competition, 431, 432, 435, 479—The present appointment is from motives of favour, without any responsibility, 433, 434—No difficulty in opening the appointment to competition, 436—Writers are the only source from whence Indian patronage can be filled up, 437—The patronage in its various branches is of immense amount and vast importance, 438—Annual amount of the civil service in India, and its expense, 439, 440—Number of civil servants out of employ in the three presidencies, and to what extent affected by the new arrangement, 441-443—There have been new appointments from England, notwithstanding, 444—Allowance by the Company to civil servants unemployed, 445, 446.

Advantages that would arise from attaching young men to some public office immediately upon arrival in India, in the room of sending them to the colleges, 447-451—Difference between the ages of those at Haileybury College and the public Universities, 452-454—Two terms in the year at Haileybury, and at other times the students have the opportunity of visiting their friends, 455—Better opportunities of forming connexions in this country, which would always attach them to it, would be obtained at the national Universities than at Haileybury, 456-459—The earlier the ages of those who go to India the better, 460, 461—Notion may be engendered at Haileybury that they are to look to India with a view to accumulating wealth to remit to England, 462—Amount of debts ascertained upon inquiry at Bengal of the civil servants, 463, 464—Colleges in India are confined principally to the acquirement of the Oriental languages ; at Haileybury the education is of a general nature, 465—Extent of knowledge necessary to be acquired in this country, with the rudiments of Sanscrit, Persian, and Arabic, 466, 467.

Augmentation



Sullivan, John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Augmentation of salaries at Madras, 468.—Has produced a further disposition to expensive habits, 469.—Extravagance of the students at Haileybury, 470.—How far such extravagance can be checked by any rules of the college to which the parents may be parties, 471, 472.—Extravagancies of the national Universities do not extend to the seniors, 473.—Young men who go to India from Haileybury entertain a prejudice against India and its concerns, 475.—No responsibility attaches to the appointment of writers, provided they pass the college examination, 476-478.—In the military colleges of Woolwich and Addiscombe the commissions are given by competition, 480.—How far the situation assigned to the students at Haileybury is by competition, 481.—Testimonials necessary from the college council for persons going to India, 482, 483.—Young men have been rejected by the decree of the college council, 484.—Objection to the college at Calcutta by the Directors at its establishment, 485.—It has lately undergone revision, 486.—The expense of the civil administration in India might be reduced by bringing all the departments under the immediate control of Government, by abolishing Boards, and substituting individual for collective agencies, 487, 585-589.—Advantages which would attach by the introduction of natives to civil offices, 488-490.—Outline of Sir Thomas Munro's plan for the establishment of native schools, 491, 492.—Expense of two schools established upon that plan at Coimbatore, 493-497.—Plan was in progress when Sir Thomas Munro died, 495.

Revenue and population of Coimbatore, 498.—Confined nature of education in the village schools, 499.—English language is not taught in schools established by the government, 500.—Natives wish to learn the English language, 501.—Spreading the English language is a point of the highest importance, 502.—Disadvantages the natives feel from their exclusion from offices of trust which they held under their own princes, 503.—If offices were open to them they would be anxious to perfect their education and acquire the English language, 504.—Offices that are now allowed to be held by natives, and their emoluments, 505, 506.—Qualifications possessed by the natives render them efficient for offices, 507, 508.—Nothing can compensate natives for the loss of offices held under the native government, 509.—Tenure of offices is equally precarious under the British government as it was under the Native government, 510, 511.—Many instances of dismissal of natives from offices of trust and profit under the British government, without sufficient cause, but not from corrupt motives, 512-516.—Dismissals frequent under the Native government from the most corrupt motives, 517.—Sir Thomas Munro's plan of education was by no means adequate to the wants of the natives, 518.

Beneficial effects that would result from the establishment of schools in the principal town of each province and sub-division of a province, upon Sir Thomas Munro's plan, with prizes, and understanding of public employment by those who obtained them, 519, 520.—Exclusion of native Christians from judicial offices by mistake, they are not excluded from other offices, 521-524.—Numerous conversions to Christianity in Tinevelly among the lower agricultural class of Hindoos; scarcely an instance on record of the conversion of a Mussulman, 525-527.—Losing caste upon conversion has operated against it, 528, 529.—Attention of the local government has been drawn to the introduction of a modification, giving the Hindoo convert certain privileges, 530, 531.—Considerable modification has of late years been introduced into the Mahomedan criminal law, 532.—How far a regulation of government enabling converts to inherit property would be an interference with the religion of the country, 533-538.—Opinions as to suttees being authorized by the Hindoo law, 538.—How far converts do actually lose their property, 539-541.—No feeling by the natives against the converts, 542.—Hindoos and Mussulmen are on very friendly terms, 543, 544.

Inadequacy of the church establishment at Madras, 545.—Number of churches at Madras, 546.—Desirable to have a chaplain and a church in each of the provinces, 547.—Number of provinces in the Madras territory, with the size of them, 548, 549.—Buildings in India would be more economical if built by contract, 550.—Scotch church at Madras cost a larger sum than the estimate, 551.—One bishop is not sufficient, but chaplains are more wanted, 552.—Only one chaplain in the southern provinces of Madras, 553.—Church establishment in India has increased proportionably with other establishments, 554.—Correspondence between the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Directors and Board of Control upon the appointment of more bishops, 555.—Extent and population of the southern provinces of Madras, 556.—Chaplains are all sent out from England; there would be difficulty in obtaining them, 557, 558.—No native chaplains, 559.

Advantage of the introduction of the English into India if made amenable to the provincial courts, 560-562.—In what way they might be made amenable, 563.—Englishmen pursuing commercial pursuits find it their interest to conciliate the natives, 564.—No instances of contempt to the natives by English settlers, but complaints of injuries by public functionaries, 565.—The presence of Englishmen in India would tend to facilitate the developement of its resources, 566.—Any attempt to emigrate to India for the purpose of cultivating the soil would fail, 567.—In the event of allowing free access to India only those of capital would go out, and that for commercial pursuits, 568.—Improvement of public works that would take place upon the introduction (445.—I.)



Sullivan, John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

duction of English skill and capital, 569, 570—Power of expulsion from India for flagrant offences should rest with some competent authority, giving the accused a fair trial, 571-574—How far previous inquiry into the conduct of any individual already expelled may have been *ex parte*, 575—Number of instances of expulsion within the last 30 years, 576, 577—Facilities have been afforded persons possessing skill, science, and capital, to resort to India, 578-581—There have been instances of the Board of Control compelling the Directors to issue a licence for going to India where they have previously refused it, 582—The Board have that power, 583—Number of instances in which exercised is a matter of record, 584.

The press at Calcutta and Bombay is as free as in this country; but at Madras newspapers are published only after inspection by the chief secretary, 590, 591—No grounds for the difference, 592—It depends upon the will of the government in the absence of authority from this country, 593, 594—Editor at Bombay liable to have his licence to print withdrawn, which might be followed by the withdrawal of his licence to reside, 595-597—The possibility of trying matters connected with the press by jury, in all the presidencies, precludes the necessity of absolute power over it by the government, 598-601—Disadvantages of the order restraining the servants of the Company from taking part in any political publication, 602-604—A jury impanelled to try matters connected with the press would be so connected with the government as to protect it in the event of the summary power over the press being withdrawn, 605-610—Governor-general in Council and Governors of the presidencies may make regulations for the government of India, subject to registration in the Supreme Court, if meant to bind parties living within its jurisdiction, 611-613—The Court have exercised their power of refusal to register regulations, in some instances to the prejudice of the government, 612.

Governor-general and Governors are appointed by the Court of Directors under the sign manual of the King; the members of the council are appointed by the Court of Directors, 614—Plan for the formation of a legislative council, consisting of the Governor-general in Council, assisted by certain officers, 615—Necessity for it to control the power of the Supreme Court, 615—Necessity for the establishment of provincial courts, with similar powers to those of the superior courts in India, 615—The power of legislation in India should be concentrated in a supreme council, of which the Governor-general and Council should be component parts, 616—Of whom the legislative council should consist, 617—A regular constituency cannot be formed, and the selection for seats in the legislative council would be better with authorities at home, or with the Governor-general on the spot, 618, 619—Economical and beneficial plan of the appointment of lieutenant-governors of the subordinate presidencies, 620—It would greatly abridge the correspondence, 621—Governor-general should be detached from the local government of Bengal, which would leave him at liberty to control all the departments, 622—Great necessity for defining the powers between the King's courts and the government, 623.

Sullivan, John, Esq. Answer to circular requesting information on subjects relating to the Public department, *App.* p. 265.

Sunday. Necessity for the Sabbath being required to be properly observed, *Hough* 1862—Magistrates and revenue officers generally, but not universally, close their courts on the Sabbath, *Hough* 1872-1874.

Sunday-School at St. Thomas's Mount. Extract from records at the East India House relative to the establishment of a Sunday-school at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, at the suggestion and under the direction of the military chaplain at that cantonment, supported by voluntary contributions of Europeans, the object of the school being to afford instruction on the Lancasterian plan to the half-caste and native children of the military and others resident there; endowment by Government granted for its support, *Fisher, App.* p. 412—Expense thereof, *Fisher, App.* p. 434.

Superannuations. The first time the Court had the power of granting them was by the Act of 1813; the power was extended to the Court in order to place the servants of the Company on a similar footing with those in the Government departments, on retiring on account of age or infirmity; intention of the Court to take them into consideration; Court grant them to the fullest extent authorized by law, when called upon to mark their sense of meritorious services, *Auber* 155.

Superintendent of Botanical Garden at Calcutta. His salary more liberal than is necessary or desirable; his duties not irksome or laborious; and as the appointment affords a means of prosecuting a favourite pursuit, it will generally be regarded by the individual selected as particularly attractive; extent to which the salary might be reduced; situation might be held by a medical or other officer filling some other situation at the presidency, *App.* p. 327, par. 31.

Superstition. Degree of superstition of the coolies in the Island of Salsette, instanced by their ceremonies to avert the calamity of the cholera morbus; means taken to check the ceremonies, and necessity for moral and religious improvement of the natives, *Warden, App.* p. 280, 281, pars. 61-65.

Supreme Council. Plan for a Supreme Council, consisting of a legislative and administrative section, *Mill* 349, 350—Degree of knowledge necessary for a native belonging to

Supreme Council—continued.

to such a council, *Mill* 351, 352—Supreme administrative council should be combined with an organ of legislation, *Mill* 353, *Sullivan* 616—Assistants necessary, from whom vacancies to be supplied, *Mill* 358-361—Governor-general to be president, and no session held without him, *Mill* 362, *Sullivan* 616—Deliberation necessary before legislation, giving him a veto, *Mill* 363—Advantages of locomotion in the council, *Mill* 365—Power of legislation should be concentrated in, *Sullivan* 616—Proposed plan for the executive and legislative government, and of whom the councils should consist, *Mackenzie* 821-823.

SUPREME COURT:

Jurisdiction thereof, *Rep.* p. 20—Evils of the Supreme Court pretending to spring from higher authority than the Government, and the Government having no power over it, *Rep.* p. 20, *Mill* 366, *Mackenzie* 785-789, *App.* p. 305—Degree of hazard that would be incurred by withdrawing the Supreme Court, *Mill* 367—Regulations to bind parties within its jurisdiction must be registered therein, *Rep.* p. 18-20, *Sullivan* 611-613, *Lushington* 976-980, *App.* p. 305—Refusal in some instances to register regulations, *Sullivan* 612—Necessity for a legislative council to control its powers, *Sullivan* 615—Necessity of defining the powers of the Supreme Court, *Rep.* p. 20, *Sullivan* 623, *Auber* 1351, *Macan* 1450, *Courtenay* 1609, *App.* p. 305—To what extent the limits of their jurisdiction are defined, *Mackenzie* 790, 801—Collision between the King's court and local government at Bombay has not weakened the confidence of the natives, *Mackenzie* 845.

Judicial business at Calcutta should have been left with the Sudder Adawlut, instead of being brought before the Government by the judicial secretary, *Macan* 1448—Dread of the natives at becoming amenable to, prevents their residence at Calcutta and Bombay, *Macan* 1450, *App.* p. 309—Supreme Court and Company's courts in some instances concurrent, and in some conflicting, *Rep.* p. 20, *Edmonstone* 1662, 1663—Limits of the Supreme Court, and how far natives amenable to it, *Rep.* p. 20, *Edmonstone* 1664-1667—Authority and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court should be limited; mayor or recorder's court would be more beneficial, *Edmonstone* 1670—How it should be re-constituted at Bombay to admit natives to office, *Warden*, *App.* p. 277, par. 42—Proceedings between the Supreme Court and the Governor-general on the subject of the press, *Warden*, *App.* p. 289, pars. 104-109—The jaghiredars and men of property in the Deccan rarely go to Bombay, as they have considerable apprehension of coming into collision with the Supreme Court, though they do not doubt its justice, *App.* p. 295.

See also Judicial Department.

Surat, The Bhow's College. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 432.

Surat Zillah and Town. Number of schools and scholars; number of villages, and of those having schools; scale of allowances to schoolmasters, and from what source derived; whether similar provision for schoolmasters could be made in villages now without schools; whether small salaries for teachers could not be secured in the way of charge upon the public treasury; whether such charges might not be made on lands; whether any religious allowances might be so appropriated; whether a payment in money for this purpose might not be accepted in lieu of the religious or other services, for performance of which lands are often held; whether any inconvenience would arise from a rule, that after a certain number of years no persons should be entertained as a public servant unless capable of reading and writing, *App.* p. 424, 425—Permission granted in 1827 to augment the charge of the Kupotia Chuckla school in Surat, in order that a larger school-room might be rented for the accommodation of the children, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 468.

Surgemarree (in Rungpore) School. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 453.

Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons. Number of appointments of, to India and China, made on nomination of the Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, on the average of the five years ending with 1830-31, with the value of the same, as far as can be estimated, *App.* p. 326.

Surplus Revenue. *See Revenue, Surplus.*

Sutherland, Capt. His plan for educating the natives with a view to the civil service in the Revenue department, in which the greatest want of efficient agents was experienced; discussions in council respecting the propriety of immediately adopting this plan, which ended in a determination forthwith to carry it into execution, and method pursued for that purpose, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 431.

Sutherland, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Witness's connexion with the press at Calcutta, 1048, 1049—Editor of the Bengal Hurkura or Messenger, 1050—List of newspapers published at Calcutta in the beginning of 1831, 1052—Other papers lately published at Calcutta in the English language, 1053—Meaning of Anglo-Indians the same (445.—I.)

*Sutherland, James.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

same as half-castes, 1054-1056—Word half-caste is offensive and improper, 1056—Languages in which native papers are published, 1058—Amount of circulation of English papers at Calcutta, 1058, 1059—Number of papers published at Madras, 1060—At Bombay, 1061, 1062—At Singapore, Malacca, and Penang, 1063—At Canton, 1064—Inaccuracies in the return of papers for 1830, 1065, 1066—Number of natives subscribing for papers published in English is very limited, 1067—Circulation of native papers is confined to natives almost exclusively, 1068—Amount of circulation of English papers excluded natives, 1069, 1070—Papers at Calcutta are published under a licence revocable at pleasure without assigning reasons, 1071, 1072.

Calcutta Journal in 1823, and Calcutta Chronicle in 1827, were suppressed under that regulation, 1073, 1074—Reasons assigned by government, and actual reasons for the suppression of those papers, 1075-1085—Official correspondence relative to the suppression of the Calcutta Chronicle, 1086—No previous communication had taken place between the editor and the government, 1087—No means but private information of knowing what the objectionable paragraphs in the paper were, 1088-1092—Previous warnings to other editors, and how far attended to, 1093-1099—Change in the government occasioned change of policy towards papers, 1100, 1101—Several official warnings were given Mr. Buckingham, 1102—He endeavoured to frame his conduct according to the wishes of government, but did not succeed, 1103—When the present press regulations were established, 1104—In the time of Warren Hastings it was as free as it is at present in England, 1105—Estimated loss to the editors on the suppression of the Calcutta Journal, 1106-1108—Of the Calcutta Chronicle, 1109—Number of persons transmitted from India for offences against the press, 1110, 1111.

Extent of liberty allowed the press during the administrations of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Amherst, 1112-1116—Objects of discussion in English papers, 1117—Class of which the editor's correspondents consist, 1118—Civil servants are prohibited from engaging actively in the press, but both civil and military servants do correspond, 1119—Circulation of the Bengal Hurkura, its subscribers, price of the paper, and amount of subscriptions, 1120-1125—Reasons for the expenses of printing and paper being heavier than in England, 1126, 1127—Active competition reduced the price of newspapers, 1128, 1129—Class of persons employed as printers and compositors, 1130-1134—Topics principally discussed by the native press, 1135—Number of subscribers to the Bengal Hurkura resident in Calcutta, 1136.

Postage an impediment to the circulation of papers in the provinces, 1137—Reduction thereof by Lord William Bentinck, 1138—Amount paid to government for postage, 1139—How far the reduction has increased the sale of newspapers, 1140, 1141—It has not produced defalcation to the revenue, 1142-1144—Difference in the rates of postage between Madras and Bombay and Bengal, 1145-1147—No instance of the periodical press being charged with having a tendency to promote sedition or revolt among the native troops, 1148—Benefits arising from the free discussion of the press at Bengal, 1149-1152—Relaxation of the press has not produced mischief to government, 1153-1155—Number of instances in which the press has been restricted by transmissions from India, 1156-1159—Restrictions the press is subject to, and when first enacted, 1160-1161—Reasons for the transmission of Mr. Fair from India, 1162-1164—Same regulations were proposed at Bombay as at Calcutta, but the Judges unanimously rejected them, 1165-1167—Judge who registered the regulation at Calcutta, and proceedings in court on the occasion, 1168-1171, 1173—Names of the Judges who refused to register it at Bombay, 1172.

Rigorous censorship at Madras actually exercised, 1174, 1182—Articles rejected at Madras are sent up to Calcutta, and published there, 1176, 1178, 1181—With the exception of deportation, the regulations of each presidency are distinct, 1183—Fluctuations in the manner in which the censorship is discharged, 1184—Freedom of the press would be under sufficient check by legal proceedings, which were sufficient during the time of Warren Hastings, 1185-1191—No difficulty in jury trials for offences against the press, 1192-1194—For what offences verdicts were obtained by Warren Hastings, 1195, 1196—Difference in the state of society in India between the time of Warren Hastings and at present, 1197-1201—Restrictions to which the native press is subject, 1202-1207—Amount of fine, and by whom levied, for publication after notification of cancelling the licence, 1208—Freedom of the native press at Bombay, 1209-1211—Publication of Indian finance accounts would excite great interest, and lead to many useful suggestions, 1212—Increase of the English language, and approximation to English manners, 1213-1216—Educated natives do not adhere to former superstitions, 1217-1219—Attributed to the opening of trade increasing European association, 1220, 1221—Literary societies established at Calcutta, and wish of the Hindoos to acquire English, 1222-1225.

English language might be introduced into the courts, and the sepoys might be taught to speak it, 1226—Hindoos have a great natural capacity, 1227—Those educated are trustworthy, 1228—How facilities might be increased for the natives acquiring English in the schools, 1229-1231—Estimated number of Indo-Britons at Calcutta, 1232, 1233—Extended intercourse with India would increase the number of Anglo-Indians

Sutherland, James. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Indians at Madras, 1234—Generally well educated, 1235, 1236—Impolitic to exclude them from offices, and the first society, 1236, 1237, 1241, 1242—Discussions at the literary societies of Anglo-Indians, 1238-1240—Difference as to remuneration between a European, Anglo-Indian, and Native, 1243, 1244—Petition from the Anglo-Indians coming over, with respect to their exclusion from office, 1245—Comparison of talent of English gentlemen filling the offices of magistrates at Calcutta, and rate of remuneration, 1246.

[Second Examination.]—Reasons why warnings given by government to the editors were not a guide with reference to future discussion, 1247—Instance in which Lord W. Bentinck has interfered with the press, 1247-1249.

Sutherland, J. Minute by, respecting the ecclesiastical establishment, and bearing testimony to the benefits conferred on the community by a proper church establishment in India; ministers of the gospel were few in early times, but have been much increased with the best effect in a moral and religious point of view, *App.* p. 827.

Suttees. Opinions as to their being authorized by the Hindoo law, *Sullivan* 538—Government have had unforeseen difficulties to contend with regarding suttees, *Sherer* 1926—Extract from Sir John Malcolm's general minute of 16 November 1830, relative to the abolition of suttee, by repealing a short clause in the regulations which declared "assistance at the rites of self-immolation not to subject any one to the penalty of murder;" necessity for using the greatest caution in its abolition, *App.* p. 354.

Sylhet, Madrisa. Extract from records at the India House relative to this institution, containing substance of report from collector of district relative to the endowments for its support, and the application thereof; indigence of the descendants of the original grantee, and determination of Government not to interfere with the institution, *Fisher, App.* p. 459.

Syrian-Christians. History of the Syrian-Christians, and their division into Syrian-Christians and Roman-Syrians, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1842—Particulars as to a college at Cotym, near Alleppi, founded by Colonel Munro, for the education of their priests, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1842, 1843—Translation of the Scriptures and Church Service into the Malayalim tongue, *Hough* 1843—Unfavourable state of their parochial schools, *Hough* 1843—Particulars as to the college at Verapoly for the education of the Roman-Syrian catanars or priests, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1844-1848—Number of Syrian-Christians and Roman-Syrians in Trevancore, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1849.

T.

Tamil School. See *Malacca.*

Tanjore. State of the country and inhabitants, *App.* p. 307—Population and means of education, *Fisher, App.* p. 414.

Tanjore Schools. Extract from records at the East India House relative thereto, *Fisher, App.* p. 412—Expense thereof, *Fisher, App.* p. 434—Number of schools, and how supported, *Fisher, App.* p. 414—Letter to the Madras Government from secretary to the Madras incorporated Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, *Fisher, App.* p. 460.

Tannah and Panwell. Extract from records at the India House relative to education and schools at Tannah and Panwell, in the Northern Concan; establishment of schools at Panwell, at the instance of the collector of the district for the purpose of communicating to natives destined for the public service in the Revenue and Judicial departments so much learning as necessary for that service; minutes recorded by Mr. Elphinstone, the president, and by Mr. Bell, and the Commander-in-Chief, in favour of the institution; minute by Mr. Prendergast, against the institution, on the ground of inexpediency, in consequence of the situation being so near Bombay, also on the ground of burthen on the finances if the system extended, and on the ground of their being unnecessary in consequence of the number of native schools in villages and other places, and from the natives having sufficient means of education; another minute by the president, Mr. Bell, and the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the study of the English language in the schools, *Fisher, App.* p. 467, 468.

Taylor, Dr. John. Copies of several of his Sanscrit manuscripts, which he bequeathed to the East India Company, were ordered to be made at the Company's expense for the library at Poona, *App.* p. 431.

Taylor, Major. Opinion relative to Calcutta College, as to expediency of re-establishing rule which directed lectures of professors and assistant-professors to be given on three
(445.—I.) 5 x 2 days

Taylor, Major—continued.

days in the week instead of two; that prizes formerly granted to meritorious students be re-established; that measures be taken for pressing on the attention of the Court the great benefits that would follow the adoption of a more efficient system of education in the Hindostanee department at Hertford College, *App.* p. 589.

Tea Inspectors. Number of appointments to India made on the nomination of the Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, on the average of the five years ending with 1830–31, with the value of the same, as far as can be estimated, *App.* p. 326.

Teachers. Allowances and remuneration to certain, in territory of Madras, *Fisher, App.* p. 413.

Teak. Failure of teak plantations formed in the botanical garden at Calcutta, and necessity for their being given up, *App.* p. 327—The teak and other valuable trees will be planted as soon as possible on the banks of rivers and other eligible spots, *App.* p. 334.

Tellicherry. See *Church Establishment.*

Telegraphs. Proposed establishment of, at Bombay; great advantage thereof, and small expense, *App.* p. 340.

Territorial Department in India. Territorial finance letter from Bengal, dated 6 June 1829, relative to revision of allowances therein, *App.* p. 702—Resolution of the Governor-general in Council dated 17 February 1829, relative to revision of allowances, *App.* p. 704.

Territorial Revenue. See *Land Revenue. Revenue, Surplus. Revenue, Territorial.*

Territorial Secretary. His duties in one branch correspond in a great measure with those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England; he manages the whole financial business of the Government, in concert with the Accountant-general; he has the management of the territorial revenue, and of the revenue derived from salt and opium, and conducts the correspondence of Government with the Board of Revenue, *App.* p. 305.

Thackeray, Wm. Proclamation by the Madras Government signed by, relative to institution of the Madras college, dated 1 May 1812, *App.* p. 680.

Theology. Discontinuance of lectures on theology, and how far deficiency supplied, *Batten* 1831, 1837.

Thomas's, St., Mount, Sunday-School. Extract from records at the East India House, relative to the establishment of a Sunday-school at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, at the suggestion and under the direction of the military chaplain at that cantonment, supported by voluntary contributions of Europeans, the object of the school being to afford instruction on the Lancastrian plan to the half-caste and native children of the military and others resident there; endowment by Government granted for its support, *Fisher, App.* p. 412—Expense thereof, *Fisher, App.* p. 434.

Tilghman, R. M. See *Civil Service.*

Timber. Monopoly of timber by the Government was seriously injurious to commerce in Malabar, but it has been abolished, and ship-building has been improved, *App.* p. 295—Quantity of, on different parts of the estate at Daporee, contributes to shelter the land from hot winds, *App.* p. 334—One of the principal objects of the establishment at Daporee will be the introduction of various kinds of timber into the Deccan; contributions have already been obtained from Major Sykes, *App.* p. 334.

Tinevelly. Population and means of education, *Fisher, App.* p. 414.
See also *Conversion. Palamcottah.*

Tithes. Meaning of tithes, and manner in which it applies to the Hindoo religion, *Dubois* 1824, 1825.

Tobacco. Manner in which its cultivation might be improved by the introduction of Europeans, *Warden, App.* p. 282, par. 69—Attention of the Committee of the Privy Council for trade has been attracted to the possibility of improving the culture in India of tobacco, with the view of deriving the supply from the East Indies instead of from the United States of America, *Warden, App.* p. 284, par. 80—Court of Directors advert to a specimen of tobacco the produce of Guzeratte sent home in 1823, which was not fit for the London market; a second consignment made in 1827 was pronounced of a quality superior to the former; but in consideration of the low price of American tobacco, the prosecution of the importations as an article of commerce was not deemed advisable; Mr. Richie, of Bombay, many years ago, sent home tobacco as an experiment, one bale brought sixpence a pound higher than any American in the market at the time, but the average of the consignment was found defective in the curing, and did not pay; the experiment proved that it would answer as an article of exportation from

Tobacco—continued.

from India to Europe, but it is so delicate an article that it is difficult to bring it into a proper state for exportation; the whole imports of tobacco from Bengal and Bombay together have proved failures, *Warden, App. p. 284, par. 81*—Soil of Guzeratte capable of producing tobacco, which only requires great experience and care in its cultivation and cure, or the introduction of the seed of the Virginia tobacco, to render it a valuable article of export from India; tobacco is extensively cultivated in Guzeratte, and the quality might by great attention be improved, and produced equal to that from the West Indies, *Warden, App. p. 285, par. 83*.

Todd, H. Letter from, to the Secretary of the Calcutta College, dated 9 February 1829, relative to the advantages of continuing the two-monthly examinations over their being altered to quarterly examinations, *App. p. 629*.

Towns. The population of towns is usually composed of poor persons; they are chiefly Hindoos, with some Mussulmans, *App. p. 295*—The population of large towns is more Mahomedan than the general average of the country, *App. p. 295, note†*—Attachment to caste prevails as much in commercial towns as in country districts, *App. p. 296*.

Trade. Board of Trade to be established for trading purposes, *Macan 1454*—Indian trade would be extended by settlement of Europeans, and their holding lands, *App. p. 317, 318*,

Trap Rocks. Advantages of the soil in the garden at Daporee, from the immediate vicinity of beds of grey limestone in the trap rocks around, and the fine red earth formed from the decomposition of the trap rocks themselves, *App. p. 333*.

Trees. Depth of soil at the garden at Daporee particularly adapted for the growth of large trees, *App. 333*.

Trevancore. Indication of coal in Trevancore, *Sullivan, App. p. 263*—Number of Syrian-Christians and Roman-Syrians in Trevancore, *Rep. p. 22, Hough 1849*.

Trevanderam. See *Church Establishment*.

Trials. Proposed regulation from Bengal as to adjustment of civil controversies, and trial of offences with which East Indians or European foreigners may be charged, and for modification of rules prescribing observance of Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, and for facilitating trials by punchayet or jury, *App. p. 347-353*.

Trichinopoly. Number of schools, and how supported, *Fisher, App. p. 414*—Population, and means of education, *Fisher, App. p. 414*.

Tyrhoot. Improvement of the district of, *Edmonstone 1772, 1773*.
See also *Nuddea*.

U.

Universities. Extravagance of the national Universities does not extend to the seniors, *Sullivan 473*—Difference in the ages of those at Haileybury College and the public Universities, *Sullivan 452-454*—Benefits of the Universities over Haileybury College, *Sullivan 429, 456-459, Courtenay 1609, Sullivan, App. p. 266*—Opinion as to other modes of qualification for the civil service in India, particularly with regard to the Universities, *Rep. p. 24, Batten 1836*—Benefits of them over Haileybury College, in connecting men of all professions, and not in one particular line, *Courtenay 1609*—Modes of qualification for civil service in India, particularly with regard to the Universities, *Batten 1836*.

V.

Vaccinators. How they might be employed in the promotion of education, and remuneration to be given for their services, *Elphinstone, App. p. 513, par. 16*—Disadvantages thereof, *Warden, App. p. 520, par. 12*.

Vakeels. Regulations from Madras for enlarging the sphere of selection with regard to the offices of sudder aumeen, district moonsiff, and vakeel, *App. p. 353*.

Vaughan, Mr. His opinion that slaves are as well protected by the laws as any other race of beings; few appeals at the instance of slaves to courts of justice for protection from ill-usage of masters; the measure of subsistence to be given to the slave is fixed, and the owner is bound by the prescribed customs of the country to see it served out to them daily, *App. p. 566*.

Vegetables. Scarcity of water at Poona renders it difficult to raise them, but they may be raised with advantage at Daporee; favourable feeling of the natives with regard to the cultivation thereof, *App. p. 331*—Advantage of directing Company's agents in Turkish Arabia, Persia, and at the Cape, to send, on the public account, to Bombay annually, (445.—I.)

*Vegetables—continued.*

annually, whence they are procurable in the first perfection, supplies of vegetable seeds, to be distributed among the natives, *App.* p. 332—Experiments tried in the Deccan in the cultivation of European vegetables, and more especially at Sircar, by Major-general Sir Lionel Smith, are extremely satisfactory; every thing can be raised which the colonists of Australia have been able to produce, though not in the same perfection; considerable advances may be made in this department, considering how easily the defects of soil and climate may be counteracted in the Deccan, and how little has hitherto been done for that purpose, *App.* p. 334.

Verapoly. Particulars as to the college at Verapoly for the education of the Roman-Syrian catanars or priests, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1844-1848.

Verdicts. See *Press in India.*

Vidyala, or Anglo-Indian College, at Calcutta. Origin of the institution by subscription of some opulent native gentlemen of Calcutta in 1816, for the instruction of the sons of Hindoos in the European and Asiatic languages and sciences; placed under the superintendence of the General Committee on condition of the amount paid by Government for house rent; report of annual examination for 1824-25 contains interesting information respecting the present state of the institution, its growing popularity, and decided superiority on its present footing over any other affording tuition to the natives in the English language; proposition for procuring a select library of books from England, and some additional philosophical apparatus; report of 1825 gives a still more favourable view of the general character of the institution, the benefits of which the most respectable classes of the native community of Calcutta desire to secure to their children by sending them to pay for their education; number of pupils attending, and consequent improvement anticipated in the intellectual character of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta; endowment of a limited number of scholarships by the Government, *App.* p. 410.

Extract letter from the Court of Directors (Public department) to the Governor-general, dated 5 September 1827, concurring in the views taken by the Bengal government with regard to the institution, and approving of the appropriation of a lecture-room, and placing the college under the superintendence of the General Committee of Education; and sanctioning request by the Bengal government for sending out professors in mathematics and English literature, also a supply of books and additional philosophical apparatus, *App.* p. 491, pars. 18-22—Extract of another letter to Bengal government, dated 29 September 1830, showing the success of this over the other institutions for education at Calcutta; number of scholars, and general success of the institution, *App.* p. 494, par. 6—The like, dated 24 August 1831, upon the progress made in the last year, the number of scholars, and upon any deficiency therein being on the part of the teachers, the remedy for which is in the hands of the Bengal government, *App.* p. 498, par. 7—The like dated 24 October 1832, showing the number of pupils, 1829 and 1830, upon the success of the institution and course of study therein, and means of further promoting education, *App.* p. 499, pars. 2, 4—Extract letter to the Governor in Council at Bombay upon the success of the institution, and recommending it as a model for the formation of the Elphinstone institution, *App.* p. 541, pars. 13-16.

Vizagapatam. Population, and means of education, *Fisher, App.* p. 414.

W.

Wages. Withholding the wages of bondsmen in the district of Ramgan is the only mode of forcing them to work, *App.* p. 303—Wages of a Hindoo carpenter, 6d. a day, of a Chinese, 2s. and of an European, the lowest superintendent of carpenters, 6s.; the average rate of wages in Bardwan is from 5s. to 8s. a month; in Calcutta five or six coolies may be hired for the day for a rupee; at Ramnad three men or five women will cost, from sunrise to sunset, not quite 4d.; the rate of agricultural wages is under 3s. a month, *App.* p. 309.

Wallich, Dr. Successful labours of, in extending botanical knowledge, *App.* p. 327—Letter from, to Sir J. Malcolm, dated 21 January 1828, relative to the public benefit likely to arise from the institution of a botanical garden; manner in which gardening may be successfully carried on in India; advantage of an experienced gardener from England; and upon taking home two country-born young men apprenticed to the botanical garden for the purpose of learning English practical gardening, *App.* p. 331.

Warden, Francis. Answer to circular requesting information upon subjects relating to the public department, *App.* p. 269—Minutes by, relative to botanical gardens, *App.* p. 329, 330, 332—Minute by Francis Warden, esq. member of council at Bombay, dated 29 December 1823, relative to education, *App.* p. 519—Another minute, dated 24 March 1828, *App.* p. 523—His opinion upon the condition of slaves; that cruel treatment is punishable by the regulations; slaves not excluded from the protection and benefit



Warden, Francis—continued.

benefit of the laws; they can apply to courts of justice; it is the duty and interest of the master to see that the subsistence called Walli is regularly served out to his slave, *App.* p. 566.

Water Carriage. See *Steam Navigation.*

Wellesley, Marquis. Extract minute by Lord Wellesley against the appointment of military officers to civil situations, *Auber* 1527, *App.* p. 701.

See also *Governor-general.*

Wellesley Point. See *Malay Schools.*

Welsh, Colonel James. Answers to questions circulated by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, relative to slavery in the East Indies, *App.* p. 570.

West, Sir Edward, Scholarships. Extracts from records at the East India House relative to a request communicated by certain respectable natives at Bombay to the Native Education Society, accompanied by a subscription for the endowment of certain scholarships and prizes under the above name; decision of the Government to receive the money, and confirmation by the Court of Directors of the decision of Government, *App.* p. 469.

Widows. Number of, who, being proprietors of East India stock, were qualified to vote at the general election on the 23d December 1831, *App.* p. 323.

Williamson, Mr. Letter from, to Sir J. Malcolm, dated 14 January 1828, relative to botanical gardens at Daporee; size thereof; estimated expense; coffee might be successfully cultivated therein; proposed experiment for rearing valuable medicinal plants not yet cultivated in India, *App.* p. 330.

Willoughby, J. P. Letter from, to the secretary to the Supreme Government at Fort William, dated 23 December 1830, relative to allowances to civil servants out of employ at Bombay, *App.* p. 723.

Wills. Proposed regulation for declaring the validity of wills and testamentary dispositions, and defining rules of conduct for executors and administrators, *App.* p. 347-353.

Women. Those of the Brahmins and Hindoos have a prejudice against learning to read and write; the prohibition is less attended to in some districts than others from various causes, *App.* p. 413.

Woolwich College. See *Military Colleges.*

WORKS, PUBLIC:

Improvement thereof that would take place upon the introduction of English skill and capital, *Sullivan* 569, 570—More public works under native than British Government, owing to our expensive establishments, *Macan* 1429—Difficulty at present of companies being formed for the extension of public works, *Macan* 1434—How far public works have benefited the country, *Edmonstone* 1710—Lands being private property, public resources cannot be applied to public works, *Edmonstone* 1711—Examination upon the amount of revenue expended upon public works, *Edmonstone* 1713-1720.

Tendency of public works, if judiciously made, to promote the prosperity of a government, and further the ends of true economy; settlement of Bombay more forward in these improvements than any in India; elegance and convenience of construction of the Town-hall and Mint; admirable roads formed through the island; street of the native town widened; communication by a causeway with Salsette much increased in breadth; military road, with several bridges, constructed from Panwell to Poonah, over a high range of mountains, and another surmounting the same range from Tannah to Nassick; erection of bungalows, giving excellent accommodation to travellers; road from Bombay to Malabar Point; temporary bungalows for the residence of the governor made permanent, saving of expense thereby, and transfer of his residence at the Fort for an office for the secretary's department, and further saving of expense, *App.* p. 339—Improvement of the roads on Salsette; opening of the Bhore Ghaut, and advantage thereof; also of a bridge over the river at Poona; acceleration of post communication by opening the Bhore Ghaut; necessity for establishing telegraphs; improvements by the Rajah of Sattara; salubrity of Malcolm Peyt, and advantages thereof as a resort for sanitarians, *App.* p. 340, 341.

Writers. Qualification of writers, *Rep.* p. 23, *Auber* 99, *Courtenay* 312, *Mill* 381, *Warden*, *App.* p. 269—Appointments in India to civil offices made from the writers, *Auber* 100, *Courtenay* 311, *Mill* 388, *Sullivan* 437—Effect of making appointments in India subject to open competition here as to qualification, *Auber* 101, 102—Writers must come up to the standard of qualification to be appointed, *Rep.* p. 23, *Auber* 103-106, *Mill* 382, *Sullivan* 476-478—No complaint as to qualification on parties reaching India, *Auber* 107—London Board formed for the supply of writers for India upon being qualified, *Auber* 108—Limited number of writers sent out limits the selection for office, *Auber* 109, *Lushington* 930—No statement upon record by governors of inconvenience from narrow choice in filling up high offices, *Auber* 110—Doubt of

*Writers—continued.*

open competition giving better qualified servants, *Auber* 111-114—Classification in the London Board of first, second, and third servants, *Auber* 115—Return can be furnished of the number sent out through the London Board that have attained the first rank, *Auber* 116—Public competition should be resorted to as a test for qualification, *Rep.* p. 23, 25, *Courtenay* 315, 316, *Mill* 389, 390, *Sullivan* 431, 432, 435, 479, *Mackenzie* 656, 687, 762, *Macan* 1372, *Edmonstone* 1621—Superiority of writers who have passed the college at Haileybury, over those sent out previous to its establishment, *Courtenay* 317—Reason why public competition for writers could not be exercised in India, *Courtenay* 324, 325—Opinion as to more beneficial way of appointing writers, *Courtenay* 326—Distribution of writers from Haileybury upon their arrival in India, *Mill* 379—How they are supported while at Haileybury, *Mill* 380—They are deficient in knowledge in their respective departments, *Mill* 381—Mistake in the present system of education of writers both in England and India, in collecting a number of young men of the same age in the same college, destined for the same scene, *Sullivan* 425, 426, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 266.

The present appointment is from motives of favour, without any responsibility, *Sullivan* 433, 434, 476-478—No difficulty in opening the appointment to competition, *Sullivan* 436—They should have the the opportunity of forming connexions in this country, which would attach them to it, *Sullivan* 429, 456-459, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 266—Extent of knowledge necessary to be acquired in this country, with rudiments of Sanscrit, Persian, and Arabic, *Sullivan* 466, 467, *Mackenzie* 645-649, *App.* p. 264, *Sullivan* *App.* p. 266, *App.* p. 304—The condition of appointment should be a higher standard of qualification in every branch of European knowledge, and which might be attained without having any special institution for the purpose of communicating it, *Mackenzie* 629, 630—The present plan of nomination does not ensure sufficient qualification for the civil service, *Rep.* p. 23, *Mackenzie* 652—Supply of writers depends upon the application of the Indian Government, and is in the discretion of the Directors, *Rep.* p. 23, *Mackenzie* 660, 665, 666—How far tests for qualifications check the patronage of the Directors, *Mackenzie* 667, 673—How far competition, in raising the standard of qualification, would lower the standard of birth, *Mackenzie* 674, 675—Appointment by competition would tend to abridge home patronage, *Mackenzie* 682-683.

Education in England, taken in a liberal sense, would be a criterion for qualification required, *Mackenzie* 763—Native languages are better acquired in India, and the qualifications of writers do not always answer to their certificates, *Lushington* 916-919—Beneficial effects of vesting the nomination to writerships in some independent authority, with public competition for the basis of preferment, *Lushington* 920-922—Number of appointments to writerships within the last five years by the College and London Board, and from what families taken, *Auber* 1328—Number of applications to the Court for appointments by the public since 1813, *Auber* 1329—How far the present plan of nomination of writers gives the best chance of high qualifications, *Rep.* p. 23, *Edmonstone* 1620, 1622—Opinion as to different modes of qualification for civil service, particularly with regard to the Universities, *Batten* 1836—Examination as to education, and extent of qualification necessary, *App.* p. 264, *Sullivan* *App.* p. 266, *Warden*, *App.* p. 269, 270, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 292, *App.* p. 304—Necessity for their being presented, on their nomination in England, with copy rules of examination, that they may study the language of the presidency to which they are to belong, *App.* p. 635, par. 10.

See also *Calcutta College. Civil Servants. London Board. Patronage.*

Writing. Prejudice of the Brahmin and Hindoo women against learning; prohibition against their learning is attended to less in some districts than others from various causes, *App.* p. 413.

Wynne, Mr. See *Haileybury College.*

Z.

Zemindars. How far they would object to Europeans holding land, *Mackenzie* 757-760—Their wealth, *App.* p. 295—Their extravagance, and use of European manufactures, *App.* p. 296—They are not wealthy; manner in which they dispose of their capital, *App.* p. 306—Many of the zemindars have very considerable property; there are natives of great wealth in Calcutta, they are generally the large land proprietors, and many of them are engaged extensively in the country trade; they live partly on their estates and partly in the towns; they have large establishments, which they transfer from the town to the country, and back again, being fond of numerous retainers; the zemindars and rich men of Calcutta are chiefly Hindoos, *App.* p. 295.

Zemindary Settlement. By whom the plan of permanent settlement in India was arranged, *Jones* 262, 263—Injustice thereof, *Macan* 1426—Beneficial tendency of the Government appears from the improved condition of the people where the permanent settlement is established, *Edmonstone* 1712, 1713.