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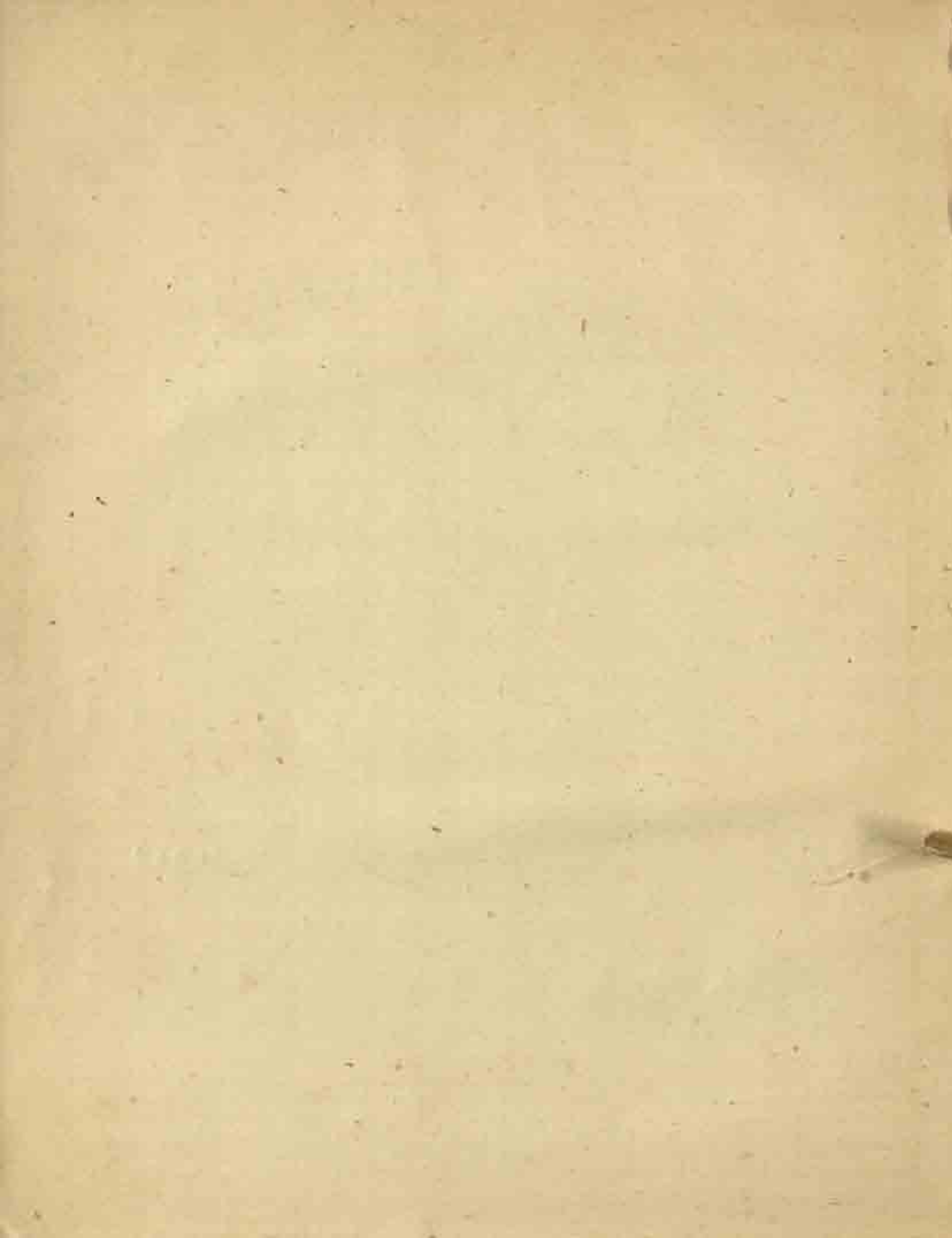
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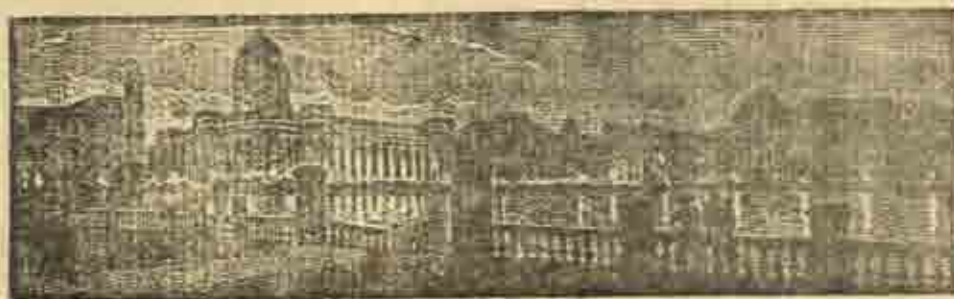
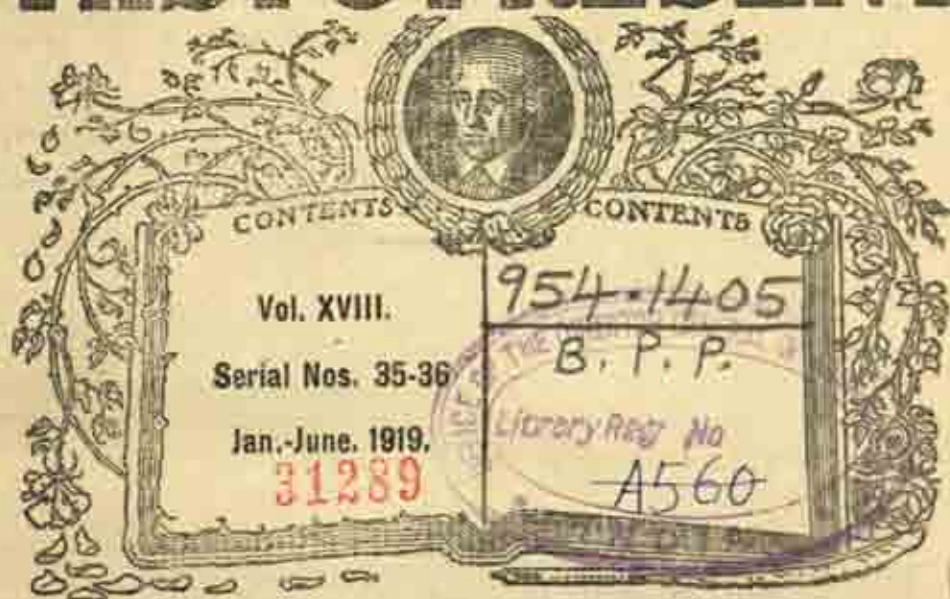


(148)





BENGAL PAST & PRESENT



JOURNAL OF THE CALCUTTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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The Letters of Mr. Richard Barwell—XVI.

[Concluded.]

No. 571

CALCUTTA.

The 24th July 1778.

TO MRS. MARY BARWELL.

Dear Madam,

Your letter of credit in favor of Messrs. Bonifas Brothers & Co., Robert Pasley, Francis Henry Hubens and Domingo Francisco Lisboa for current Rupees fifty thousand (C. Rs. 50,000), dated July 1776 was not presented to me until the 21st instant by Mr. Bento do Valle supercargo of the ship *Nossa Senhora da Esperanca* and *Neptune* Captain Bemardo Joze Lisboa which ship I suppose is the property of the above gentlemen residing in Lisbon, but the said letter of credit not being endorsed to any person, although it is expressly mentioned payable to those gentlemen or *order*, and as neither the supercargo's name or that of the Captain are mentioned in your said letter of credit, I have declined advancing any part of the money especially as the said supercargo and Captain are both strangers to me, and upon an inspection of the supercargo's instructions it doth not appear that he or the Captain have authority sufficient to secure the payment of the money in London if I did advance it agreeably to your said letter of credit, and more especially as Mr. John Crawford a gentleman now here who knows the parties at Lisbon and is connected with a house of business there, declined entering into any engagement so as to secure the payment of the money in London in case I advanced it in consequence of your said letter of credit, for all which reasons I have positively refused to advance any part of it.

But it is necessary to inform you that some time ago the said Mr. John Crawford acquainted me, your letter of credit was not endorsed, yet thinking that the person who might present it, or whoever had the management of the concern in India would have power sufficient to secure the payment of the money in London. I told Mr. John Crawford the want of endorsement would be no bar to my advancing the money when your said letter of credit was presented to me, upon which Mr. John Crawford assures me insurance has been ordered to be made on the amount of your said letter of credit, which



I consider myself in some measure bound to make good. I therefore authorize you to make good to the parties concerned the amount of the premium paid for such insurance provided it shall appear on an inspection of the letters written from India that the insurance was written for and made in consequence of the expectations I gave to Mr. John Crawford that I would advance the money upon your said letter of credit notwithstanding it was not endorsed—which I would gladly do because I wish to effect such a remittance to London, but on inspecting the instructions to the supercargo and not finding him sufficiently authorized to secure the payment of the money in London, and Mr. John Crawford also declining to enter into any engagement in behalf of the gentlemen at Lisbon in whose favor your said letter of credit was written, I do not think it prudent to advance my money simply on the supercargo or Captain's security who as observed before are not mentioned in your said letter of credit.

I am, Dear Sister, your affectionate Brother.

No. 572.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th October 1778.

TO RALPH LEYCESTER, ESQ.

Dear Leycester,

Enclosed is your account current with me to this day balanced by a payment to Mr. John Prinsep of C. Rs. 12,094-3 towards discharging a bill of exchange for C. Rs. 58,000 drawn by Mr. William Lushington upon his attornies here payable to the order of Messrs. Mayne and Graham for which first mentioned sum you have also enclosed Mr. Prinsep's receipt which will entitle you to a share to that amount in the remittance by bills on the Dutch East India Company which are to be issued in Mr. Lushington's favor in payment of his said bill.

I am, Dear Leycester, your Friend.

No. 573.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st September 1778.

TO MR. DERBY GRADY.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of 6th January 1778, and paid your bill in favor of Messrs. Pye Reih and Wilkiesons for S. Rs. 23,900 in return for which I now enclose a certificate signed by the Governor and Council at Chinsurah that the said bill is paid and a sealed letter to the Dutch East India Company in Europe.

Captain Parker is not in Bengal or he should be applied to for Mr. Morony's account with you. Mr. Taylor of Bombay died here some time ago, and Mr. J. Price is in the command of a ship of war on the Coast of Coromandell, or he should be applied to for information whether Mr. Taylor's account with you was settled by him.

The above mentioned Bill I paid for you to the Dutch at Chinsurah hath reduced the balance in my hands belonging to you to a very small sum no more than C. Rs. 1,244-9 which or its equivalent £sg. 98-11-3 my sister Mrs. Mary Barwell of Great Ormond Street, London will pay on your producing the enclosed account together with this letter and giving her a full discharge for the same to me, which I propose as a matter of convenience to you it being difficult to negotiate a Bill for so small a sum, and the sending it in specie will be attended with some trouble, and if that proposition is agreeable all accounts between you and me will be closed to this day.

I am, Dear Sir, your most humble servant.

No. 574.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st September 1778.

TO STANLAKE BATSON, ESQ.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed is your account with me to this day by which a balance of C. Rs. 13,699-14-6 remains without yielding any interest, and as you have not drawn for it nor any good channel offering to remit it to you except by sending it in specie which considering the dispute with America and the hostilities between Great Britain and France will necessarily raise the rate of insurance if therefore it is agreeable to you, my sister, Mrs. Mary Barwell of Great Ormond Street, London will on your producing the account together with this letter and giving her a full discharge for the said balance pay the same to you or its equivalent £sg. 1,084-11-6 which will close all accounts between you and me to this day.

I am, Dear Sir, your most humble servant.

No. 575.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st September 1778.

TO FRANCIS CHARLTON, ESQ.

Dear Charlton,

Enclosed is your account with me to this day whereby a balance of C. Rs. 37,101-6-10 due to you still lays here without yielding any interest which I was in great hopes you would have negotiated as a remittance to

England by drawing upon me for it, but as I have received no such information from you and no other mode of remittance offering here besides sending it in specie which considering our disputes with America and France will occasion to rate of insurance to be raised very high I propose paying the same to you at the same rate per current rupee as specie turned out before those disputes affected the rate of insurance which if agreeable, my sister Mrs. Mary Barwell of Great Ormond Street, London, will pay you the said balance or its equivalent £sg. 2,937-3-3 on your producing the enclosed account together with this letter and giving her a full discharge to me for the same which will close all accounts between you and me to this day.

I am, Dear Charlton, Yours.

No. 576.

CALCUTTA,

The 16th September 1778.

TO CHARLES KINGSLEY JUNR., ESQ.

Residuary Legatee to Anselm Beaumont, Esq., deceased.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter, dated 3rd February, 28th May, 7th July, 25th November and 30th December 1777. You have enclosed Mr. Beaumont's account with me continued from the last account I transmitted to him in January 1774 to the 13th December 1776 when the last payment was made in consequence of letters from himself to which time it is closed and the balance of C. Rs. 1,20,828-8 due to him is carried to your credit as his residuary legatee in my books and continued to this day which last mentioned account you have also enclosed wherein I have debited you with the amount of Mr. Beaumont's legacy to me as also the amount of the bills you drew on me in favor of Mrs. Mary Barwell and Messrs. Pye Rich and Wilkiesons in return for the three Bills in favor of Messrs. Pye Rich and Wilkiesons for Sicca Rs. 26,000, Sa. Rs. 20,000 and Sa. Rs. 14,000. You have enclosed certificate and a sealed letter with each certificate given by the Governor and Council of Chinsurah that those three bills in favor of Messrs. Pye Rich and Wilkiesons are paid.

The balance of your account with me being C. Rs. 27,814-4 or its equivalent £sg. 2,201-10-3 will be paid to you by my sister, Mrs. Mary Barwell of Great Ormond Street, London, as mentioned in that account on your shewing it to her with this letter and delivering to her your release to me as is specified in the said account and in case the amount of Mr. Beaumont's legacy therein charged hath been paid to my said sister or

either of my other agents Messrs. James Barwell, Ralph Leycester and William Bensley she will repay you the amount of that legacy or the additional sum of £sg. 500 as mentioned in the said account wherein you have credit for such sums as have been received from the assignees of Mr. Joseph Price on account of money lent to him on respondentia and charged to Mr. Beaumont. I am sorry to say there does not appear a likelihood of Mr. Price's estate yielding much more for I am a very great sufferer by him too, but you may rest assured that at the winding up of his affairs you will have any equal dividend with his other creditors in proportion to your demand which is I believe the only account that remains unsettled in this country wherein the estate of Mr. Beaumont is any way interested or from which any thing can be recovered Agreeable to your request I enclose you a copy of the instructions Mr. Beaumont gave me on his leaving Bengal.

I am, Dear Sir, your most humble servant.

No. 577.

CALCUTTA,

The 16th September 1778.

TO PURREIR, ESQ., Surviving Assignee of Richard Gamon and Charles Kingsley Junr., Esq., Residuary Legatee to Anselm Beaumont, Esq., deceased, who was one of the Principal Creditors or Assignees of the said Richard Gamon.

Gentlemen,

I have received a letter from Mr. Charles Kingsley Junr., abovementioned dated 25th November 1777, acquainting me that application has been made in vain to the East India Company for a remittance of the balance in my hands due to Mr. Richard Gamon's Estate and requesting me to remit such balance to you in specie if no other safe mode of remittance offered. As no other safe mode of remittance does offer from hence to England, and as sending home specie will be attended with some trouble, now hostilities are commenced between Great Britain and France, my sister, Mrs. Mary Barwell, of Great Ormond Street, London, will pay you the balance of Richard Gamon's account with me closed this day being C. Rs. 25,559-4-9 or its equivalent £sg. 2,023-8-10 as mentioned in the said account on your shewing the account to her together with this letter and giving her such a legal discharge to me for the same as she may think necessary.

I am, Gentlemen, your most humble servant.

No. 578.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th October 1778.

TO MRS. MARY BARWELL,

My Dear Sister,

Having sundry sums of money in my hands belonging to gentlemen in England and being desirous of closing their accounts in my books previous to my leaving this country, I have therefore with their several accounts wrote each a letter proposing to pay their respective balances in London at the rate of 19½ Current Rupee which is what specie sent from hence with the charge of freight and insurance turned out before the disputes with America or hostilities with France had any effect on insurance, and I doubt not my proposal will be acceded to in which case I have recommended each person to produce my account and letter that accompanied it to you, and I request you will pay their respective balances therein mentioned taking from each a reversed account signed by the party and such other discharge as you may think requisite for my security. At foot you have a list of the persons recommended to apply to you, as also the date of each account and letter and my opinion what kind of discharge will be proper for you to demand for my security.

I am, My Dear Sister, your Friend and Brother

Stanlake Batson account and letter, dated the 1st September 1778, balance ...	... C. Rs. 13,699-14-6 or £sg. 1,084-11-6
Derby Grady account and letter, dated the 1st September 1778, balance ...	... " 1,244-9 or " 98-11-3
Francis Charlton account and letter, dated the 1st September 1778, balance ...	... " 37,101-0-10 or " 2,937-3-3

In my opinion all that will be requisite to ask of Messrs. Batson, Grady or Charlton is their accounts to be reversed and to write a receipt to me by your hands for their balances in current rupees or their equivalent in pounds sterling (specifying each sum in words at length) in full of all accounts between them and me to 1st September 1778, which should be written in triplicate that one copy may remain with you and the other two copies be sent to me or my attornies in Bengal:—

Charles Kingsley Junr., Residu- ary Legatee to A. Beaumont account and letter, dated the 16th September 1778, the balance then due to him C. Rs. 27814-4 or £sg. 2,201-19-3
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But should A. Beaumont's Legacy to me of £sg. 500 have been received by you or my other agents you will in that case pay Mr. Kingsley the additional sum of ... C. Rs. or £sg. 500-0-0

I think the account between A. Beaumont and me should be reversed and signed by his acting executors; that Mr. Kingsley's account should be reversed and signed by him as Residuary Legatee to A. Beaumont and he should also execute a formal release to me in that capacity drawn up by a lawyer, Richard Gamon's account with me and my letter to Mr. Purrier and Mr. Kingsley, dated the 16th September 1778, the balance ... C. Rs. 25,559-4-3 or £sg. 2,023-8-10

I think the account should be reversed and signed by Mr. Purrier and Mr. Kingsley in whatever capacity they act in this business, and as Mr. Gamon's bankruptcy was the cause of their having any concern, I think to guard against all claims from Mr. Gamon, or his assignees that Mr. Purrier and Mr. Kingsley should execute a formal release to be drawn up by a lawyer and executed by them in the capacity they appear on the occasion. Of these last mentioned accounts they should be reversed in triplicate for the reasons mentioned before. If all the beforementioned gentlemen accept of my offer you will have to pay in the whole the sum of £sg. 8,345-14-1, £sg. 8,845-14-1, which I cannot ascertain for want of knowing whether Beaumont's legacy to me hath been paid in London or not—R. B.

Received 10th July 1779 of Richard Barwell, Esq., of Calcutta in Bengal by the hands of Mrs. Mary Barwell the sum of one thousand and eighty-four pounds eleven shillings and six pence sterling equal to Current Rupees of Bengal thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety-nine, fourteen annas and six pice in full of all accounts between the said Richard Barwell and me to the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

[to be signed] Stanlake Batson.

No. 579.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th December 1778.

TO MRS. MARY BARWELL.

My Dear Sister,

If I am to depart for England it is of little consequence to trouble you with my letters. My brother Daniel who sailed in the *Ochterloney* and in all probability will be arrived before this reaches you, will have given you an account of the present disposition of my mind, and how far your earnest wishes for my return have influenced my judgment, for to confess a truth this step to which you persuade me, will be taken not because I think it proper, but because you press me to it with a solicitude that shews as extraordinary as it is alarming. The reasons you assign to influence my return are by no means such as to warrant the anxiety you express, nor are they such as to vindicate the strange resolution of withholding your correspondence. To your best and dearest friend this impatience is distressing and much hurts his feelings; however, dear as you are, and ever will be to me, my confidence in your affection is not to be shaken for which I merit its continuation. I rest satisfied that I possess it, and reconcile myself to the harshest treatment because I demand a positive conviction before I will decide against a friendship I have taken such pains to cultivate, and have long, very long, held nearest to my heart; the warmth of your temper is well-known to me, and if it be a failing it is such as generous and liberal spirits alone are subjected to. To this warmth I attribute all your uneasinesses, and to your zeal for my character and reputation in life. A resolve that can have no other object to force me from this country, without leaving me an option under any circumstances, though there may be many of which you could form no idea to compell my stay.

My first object on coming to India was independency of fortune with a fair character.

My second, honors and high employments.

Without the first it would be absurd to return. The second I can easily forego, but fortune having placed me in a point of view that must render me anxious as to the manner of my retreat I will state concisely the difficulties that oppose my instant compliance.

First, the decided line of opposition in the Governor-General tells me that the moment I resign my seat, I change the whole political system and as decidedly depose the Governor-General, as if I entered into measures the most hostile his enemies could devise.

Second, to resign with honor, I must decline all engagements with opposition, a resignation thus circumstanced exposes me equally to the resentment of the man who ought to [be] my friend, as less than to the insidious attacks of those who by my support alone have been so long foiled.

Third, your letter of June tells me Claverings, etc., are at last reconciled. Pray of what use is this to the Governor-General if as you inculcate I retire? What will he be the better for his victory in Europe if he is to be left solitary and without support in his seat? What will the Minister and the world say of my retreat? How am I to be justified?

Fourth, whenever I return to England, no governments, no honors, will or shall, I am determined, induce me to quit it. My life is too advanced; my spirit too much worn down, and my fortune too easy to make me prefer the busy to the quiet scene. I have therefore no object to pursue when I retire; of course no inducement to retire incompatible with my honor and credit.

For these reasons, was I to decide for myself, I should certainly decide against your request and keep my station for positive intelligence of a settled Government, for till that time my resignation will not be consistent with my past conduct, or the principle on which it was regulated.

My last by the *Eagle* packet gave you an account of the measures calculated for the preservation of Bombay and of the march of the detachment under Colonel Leslie. I then expected the troops would have been at Berar in a few days, but that officer led aside by his private views, betrayed his trust, and obliged the Governor to recall him, and to bestow it on Colonel Goddard the second in command. Colonel Leslie died before the order of recall reached him, a happy circumstance for the man, as his demerit would probably have drawn upon him the punishment of a public sentence.

On the 10th November, Colonel Goddard was advanced within 50 miles of the Nabuddah River. The detachment is in excellent order, and, I flatter myself, every national advantage proposed from the measure will be insured by his prudence and activity—this march without any material opposition is the best comment that can be made on Colonel Leslie's conduct.

I am, my Dear Sister, your affectionate friend and brother,

No. 580.

CALCUTTA,

The 9th January 1779.

TO MRS. MARY BARWELL.

My Dear Sister,

As the only channell of remittance to England is by China and the only means of lodging money in the Company's Treasury at China is to send it in bullion, I have determined to realize all the property of my family I can possibly collect in, in time by such means. The exact amount I cannot immediately ascertain as the circumstances of the debtors may possibly subject me to some disappointments in my receipts, but this I do not imagine

to be very material as the insurance I would have you make may be effected under a clause stipulating that if the whole amount insured shall not be shipped, in such case the premium paid shall be returned on so much as the sums shipped may be deficient or short of the amount insured. To such clause I do not suppose any of the underwriters can object, because as they stand only to the risk of the bullion actually shipped for China, they are entitled only to the premium given for such actual risk, and any premium beyond such risk ought in equity to be returned. Upon this principle I direct that insurance be made of the sum of (£sg. 60,000) sixty thousand pounds sterling for current rupees six lacs shipped by me or under my orders in such part as may be shipped direct to China from Bengal on one or more ships, or first from Bengal to Madras and then from Madras to China on any of the Company's ships which may receive it on board at Madras to convey it to China. Should it be necessary to specify on whose amount and risk the money is sent, you will specify it to be partly on mine and partly on my brother Daniel's account and risk. And that you may not be subjected to difficulty in recovering in case of loss, let it be stipulated that receipts given by the Captains, officers or passengers of any of the ships on which the money shall be sent, shall be a sufficient document in proof of so much property being loaded on such ships, and that no other proof of the property being at risk shall be required to entitle you to recover the insurance in case of loss. The receipts shall be sent to you by the first opportunities that may offer which receipts you will notify to the insurance broker as soon as they come to hand, that it may be known to the underwriters on what vessels the property is at risk. This precaution is necessary to preclude the possibility of its being suggested that the risk was not declared by me or my agents until an accident had befallen the ship or ships on which the property was laden.

I propose to ship on the *Godfrey* one of the Company's ships under dispatch for Europe and to touch at Madras and which will sail the end of this month or in the month of February the amount of three lacs of current rupees or £sg. 30,000 in gold and silver. I shall give this sum in charge to the Captain or to Mr. Thomas Pattle who goes as passenger in the ship to be landed at Madras with instructions to lodge it in the Company's Treasury there if the Governor and Council will receive it under an obligation to ship it for China consigned to the supercargoes at Canton, or if they will not, to lodge it with Mr. Rumbold and Mr. Stephen Sullivan to ship for China.

As this letter will probably reach you long before my brother Daniel's arrival in England you will communicate to him the instructions I have given and the insurance you have made in consequence that he may not on supposition of his having property at risk be under anxiety for its safety.

I am, my Dear Sister, your friend and brother,

P.S.—I need scarce recommend to you to consult our friend Mr. Sullivan in effecting the insurance I have ordered; your intimacy with him will naturally lead you to ask his advice and his knowledge and precision in business enables him to give you the best as does our friend Mr. Sparkes, Cator's brother-in-law.

P.P.S.—The Company's ships are dispatched from Madras direct for China between the 20th May and 10th September—ships from Bengal direct to China from 1st April to the 20th July.

No. 581.

CALCUTTA,

The 10th December 1778.

TO JAMES BARWELL, RALPH LEYCESTER & WILLIAM BENSLEY, ESQRS.
Gentlemen,

As my brother Mr. Daniel Octavius Barwell may be subjected to inconvenience on his arrival in England by his fortune being placed in the funds so as not to be drawn out without a heavy loss by the sale, I hereby authorize you to advance him on his receipts to the amount of £sg. 5,000 at such times, and in such sums as his occasions may induce him to apply for to you. My late remittances and those I expect to make you through the Dutch Cash this season will I flatter myself enable you to answer this letter of credit in his favor without disposing of any stocks you may hold on my account to a loss, but should it be otherwise you must not subject him to the least difficulty, if his occasions influence him to draw upon you for the above specified sum of £sg. 5,000, because it is my intention by this letter of credit that he be supplied under any circumstances, and I leave it to him to consider me hereafter or not for any loss which I may suffer should my monies in your hands be so placed as to require you to sell any securities you hold to answer his drafts.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble and obedient servant,

N.B.—To obviate any mistake I think it necessary to remark Mr. Daniel Octavius Barwell is only authorized to draw £sg. 5,000 and that I have not given two letters of credit each for five thousand pounds.

No. 582.

CALCUTTA,

The 25th January 1779.

TO STEPHEN SULLIVAN, ESQ.
Dear Sir,

My silence must not impeach the sentiments I entertain for the son of my friend. I trust it will not, and as I am confident I do not, merit the

imputation of neglecting those to whom I owe obligation. I flatter myself my distress has suggested the excuse I have to offer for my seeming inattention; I shall make no professions of my desire to cultivate your friendship—should occasion offer where my services can be of use, I shall be happy to render them, and in the consciousness of the part Mr. Sullivan has taken in my affairs, I shall not hesitate to place a reliance on one so near to him. You have desired me to assist you in a mercantile line, and express a wish to establish an extensive commission business. The commerce of the Coast is very limited and mostly carried on in Company; I believe in every consignment or in most, the agent has an original interest or share in the goods consigned to them. Such an interest I cannot recommend it to you to take; I apprehend it would be ruinous; I am sure it would not be profitable. As you have thought proper to make it a request to me I will certainly recommend you for an agent to all my friends, although I apprehend it can prove no object, had you all the consignments made from Bengal centred in yourself. It is from this internal commerce and from engagements in the different lines of the Military and Civil Services of the Company and from the stations and circumstances in which you may be placed that real advantages are to be drawn. Be patient and be watchful and I trust your talents and your prudence will not be less successful than the numbers of gentlemen who without the advantages of your introduction are now blessed with ample fortunes.

I am, Dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

No. 583.

CALCUTTA,

The 5th February 1779.

TO MRS. MARY BARWELL.

My Dear Sister,

My residence in India is prolonged much against my own inclination; the necessity of it must plead my excuse to you who are anxious for my immediate return and to those friends whose little acquaintance with the scene in which I am engaged leads them to expect my resignation. You will perceive from the enclosed the lengths I have gone, that I have fairly made the experiment and am disappointed in my hopes of conciliating that decided party-spirit which has so long distracted the Government-General of India, and the conciliation of which alone under present circumstances could have justified the retreat I meditated. The call made upon me by the Governor-General was not made without my permission, no more than the intimation of my desire to return to England was published without his previous acquiescence to such intimation being given. The Governor indeed told me at the time he

could not propose to himself any thing but opposition from Francis and Wheeler, for whatever moderation they at times assumed, it was insiduously calculated to give greater weight to their opposition, that they had one and the same object in view, and that both myself and friends would be convinced from this trial that they were decided party men. However, added the Governor, make the experiment and if at all events you determine to quit your seat I will not subject you to any difficulty by desiring you to continue in it, but if upon the experiment you shall find me a true prophet and think with me it is for your credit to support the measures of our Government and that your friends ought to be satisfied. I hope you will put up with the personal inconvenience to which it may expose you and continue to give me your assistance. I replied, I certainly should be determined by circumstances, and if those were such as he suggested I gave him full liberty to make his call upon me, for no personal consideration should influence me to desert the public interests, or to expose the great political measure of his Government to a miscarriage or subversion by my departure.

I will not complain of the precipitancy of your temper, your affection will fully assert the rights of friendship and lead you to feel that regret I experience in being deprived of your future communications while I continue in India. Indeed, my dear Sister, in this one instance you have not treated me with your accustomed confidence, you have doubted my inclination to return to my family and friends, and in that doubt have insisted on a compliance with your wishes without duly weighing what circumstances and what state of parties in the Government might obstruct my return. You now see my situation and how I have it in my power to control obstacles you neither foresaw nor apprehended. The more I reflect the more I am bewildered, but why shall I trouble you with thoughts of little moment in the present conjuncture. I hope I shall soon be at liberty to execute my designs of leaving Bengal and I will wait that period to satisfy you and myself.

The arrangement for the new Commission of Government appears by yours and Mr. Sullivan's letter to be determined. Mr. Hastings thinks otherwise than you conjecture. For my part I receive your information for authentic and prepare for the event being resolved if the state of parties will allow me (even in the case of my being continued in the new Commission) to retire. Placed as I am it would ill become me to desert my post; if I can relinquish it with honor I will, if not I must wait until I am relieved. It strikes me from your manner of mentioning F. Stuart and Lord Sandwich that other engagements have interrupted your acquaintance with my Lady Bute and my Lord Sandwich; believe me if it is so, I shall feel the mistake and you will find it too late to remedy the effect. Ask yourself if in dropping these connections any others have been formed to compensate their loss to my

interests. I observe none, and your letters are totally silent, or speak of men of abilities and circumscribed power; such, however willing, can little, very little, promote my views, whereas by their political line they may absolutely obstruct them, for by engaging my family in their pursuits, prosecuted against the inclination of the ruling power they render me obnoxious. This is not assisting me but themselves at my expense; they obtain their object, I am disappointed in mine and ultimately left in a worse state of dependence, for I fall from men who possessed real consequence to others to whose consequence the weight of fortune of myself and family contributes. This is a predicament in which I ought not to stand if I can avoid it and necessity alone should place me in it, not choice.

I am, my Dear Sister, your affectionate friend and Brother,

No. 584.

CALCUTTA,

The 7th February 1779.

TO STEPHEN SULLIVAN, ESQ.

Dear Sir,

I enclose you copy of my letter to Mr. Rumbold on the subject of a consignment to China. It is my wish to effect this remittance as early as possible, and as I supposed Mr. Rumbold's assistance might expedite it I have given him the trouble of the commission jointly with you. I should have declined writing to him on such a subject and made the request solely to you, but in the persuasion of his station giving him means which you might not have to answer it with facility.

You will oblige me by disburthening Mr. Rumbold of as much of the trouble as lays in your power.

I am, Dear Sir, your most obedient servant.

No. 585.

CALCUTTA,

The 7th February 1779.

TO THOMAS PATTLE ESQ.

Dear Pattle,

I send you the letter for Mr. Sullivan of Madras. You will inform Mr. Rumbold and him that it is my wish the money should be sent on the first Company's ship that sails from their Coast for China.

That you may not forget the request I made to you on your departure, I will repeat it in writing. Most of my fortune is deposited with my sister

Mrs. Mary Barwell; she is executrix (and charged with the fortunes of my brothers and sisters, who are minors) for my father's legacies to his children. She is likewise involved by some loans made to Sir George Colebrooke. These loans are to be answered from my fortunes, and the securities she holds for them and monies she may receive on account are to be placed to my credit. The difficulty attending these money transactions are irksome to her. I therefore wish you to offer her your assistance, and to give her as much of your time and attention to adjust her accounts as may be necessary. The first point will be to settle all affairs that relate to my father's estates; these settled to ascertain the dues of the children, pay off the full legacies to those of age and see that proper Government securities are taken for the residue. The second point will be to convert Sir George's securities into money in the best manner possible and as soon as possible. The third point to separate the minor's fortunes totally and entirely from mine, and to render mine as compendious and easy to command as circumstances will admit.

Once more, my Friend, I wish you safe to your native country and all the felicity attendant on competency and an easy temper.

Your affectionately.

No. 386.

CALCUTTA,

The 8th February 1779.

TO LADY NEWDEGATE.

Madam,

I esteem myself much honored by your polite attention and much obliged by the pleasure you express on this occasion that my friend Mrs. James Barton seized to introduce me to your acquaintance. I will make no apology for my extravagance your knowledge of the human heart will justify me in this instance in which it has been shewn, and feeling for the loss I have experienced, excuse my protracting to this late hour the acknowledgements I hoped not singly to have made to you on the elegance of your taste and the readiness of your compliance in favoring those who wished to be numbered your friends with so striking a display of it. Pardon me, if I do not dwell on a subject that oppresses my mind; I am no more a happy husband, no more can be blessed with the same opportunity to pay my thanks to you in instances such as are past that gratified my affection and rendered me a debtor to those friends who condescended to favor me with their aid.

I beg my compliments to Sir Roger Newdegate and under a just sense of the trouble I have given you.

I am, Madam, your obliged and most obedient humble servant.

No. 586.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th February 1779.

TO MISS MUNDY.

Madam,

Equally indebted to your politeness I can not content myself with making my acknowledgements singly to your sister for the elegance of her taste, when my thanks are due to both for the trouble I have created to each. I wish I had a sharer in the obligation; it would have been doubled by the participation and the pleasure of conferring it would have been brightened to you by Mrs. Barwell's thanks being added to mine, but the hand is cold that should have expressed them, and the heart that lately beat to the kind offices of friendship is no more susceptible of their impression. It is not the happy husband, but the widower's grief must now thank you singly for the favor you have conferred and, believe me, I do so under the fullest sense of your goodness.

I am, Madam, your obliged and most obedient humble servant.

No. 587.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1779.

TO WILLIAM HENRY PIGON AND WILLIAM FITZHEIGH, ESQRS., AND
CAPTAIN WILLIAM THOMSON of the *Calcutta* Indiaman at
Canton in China.

Gentlemen,

With this you will receive an invoice of different sorts of Sicca Rupees valued at Current Rupees 1,00,000-2 and bill of lading for the same to be shift at Madras by my agent there on board one of the East Indiamen bound for China on my own account and risk which I beg the favor of you to pay into the English Company's Treasury at Canton and procure bills of exchange drawn this season by the gentlemen supercargoes there on the Court of Directors in Leadenhall Street, London, for the same in favor of Mrs. Mary Barwell.

You will also receive herewith an invoice of gold-mohurs and different sorts of Sicca Rupees valued at Current Rupees 1,00,000-5-9 and bill of lading for the same to be shift at Madras as above on account and risk of my brother Mr. Daniel Barwell which I likewise beg the favor of you to pay into the English Company's Treasury at Canton and procure bills of exchange drawn this season by the gentlemen supercargoes there on the Court of Directors in Leadenhall Street, London, for the same in favor of my said brother Daniel Barwell.

I beg the favor of you to send one of each bills of exchange by some ship that returns to Bengal under cover to me, and the rest of the bills of exchange by ships bound to London under cover to Mrs. Mary Barwell in Great Ormond Street, London.

But if bills on the Court of Directors in Leadenhall Street are not procurable this season for the whole or any parts, please to credit the amount of all or such part of the bullion as bills are not procurable for, be lodged in the Company's Treasury at Canton, till such bills of exchange are procurable or till I draw for it.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant.

No. 588.

CALCUTTA.

The 10th February 1779.

TO THE HON'BLE THOMAS RUMBOLD, ESQ.

Dear Rumbold,

With this you will receive a bill of lading for four chests containing 90,207 Sicea Rupees of different standards valued in the whole at Current Rupees 1,00,000-2 shift on board the *Godfrey* East Indiaman commanded by Captain Francis Reid to be landed at Madras upon my own account and risk. As also a bill of lading for two chests whereof one contains 5,934 gold mohurs and the other 27,632 Sicea Rupees of different standards valued in the whole at Current Rupees 1,00,000-5-9 shift on board the same ship to be landed at Madras upon account and risk of my brother Daniel Barwell.

You will oblige me by procuring the above six chests of treasure to be lodged in the Company's Treasury at your presidency till the Europes sail for Canton in China, when I beg the favor of your Board to have them reshipped on board one of them consigned to William Henry Pigon and William Fitzheigh, Esq., and Captain William Thomson of the *Calcutta* Indiaman at Canton in China taking six bills of lading for my four chests and six bills of lading for the two chests belonging to my brother Daniel Barwell all expressed as the enclosed relating to the description of the chests, one of each bills of lading be pleased to forward under cover with one of the accompanying letters by the ship on which the treasure may be loaded, and another of each of the bills of lading with the other accompanying letter by some other ship that goes from Madras to Canton. And enclose the remaining four of each bill of lading to me that I may forward them to Europe for the satisfaction of the underwriters.

With respect to the freight to China I leave it to you to settle on the best terms you can, which be so good as to advance for me and my brother and draw upon me for the whole amount which I will punctually pay.

But should it not be agreeable to your Board to receive the before-mentioned chests of money in the Company's Treasury and to engage to ship them as herein is requested, I beg the favor of you and Mr. Stephen Sullivan to take charge of them and do the needful as above desired, though I wish it may be done by your Board if possible as a means of the treasure being more easily received in payment at Canton for bills to be granted the latter and of the present year on our Court of Directors for the amount.

I am, Dear Rumbold.

No. 589.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1779.

TO THOMAS PATTLE, ESQ.

Dear Pattle,

With this you will receive six chests of bullion whereof four of them are my own property and the remaining two the property of my brother Daniel Barwell, as you will perceive by the enclosed bills of lading which pray get signed by Captain Reid; one of which you will deliver with the accompanying letters to Mr. Rumbold at Madras; in those directed to China under a flying seal is an invoice which dates the same as the bills of lading; these enclose the invoices and seal the letters; the other bills of lading and invoices which are enclosed after dating them as above, send under cover to me by Mr. Purling, that I may forward them to Europe.

You will see the six chests of bullion delivered to Mr. Rumbold which by my letter to him you will perceive, I wish to be lodged in the Company's Treasury at Madras and shift to China by the Governor and Council of Madras, but if that is impracticable you will in such case request Mr. Rumbold and Mr. Stephen Sullivan to do the needful according to the request I have made to Mr. Rumbold.

I am, Dear Pattle, Yours.

No. 590.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th February 1779.

TO DANIEL BARWELL, ESQ.

Dear Dan.,

From the enclosed* you will perceive it has not been in my power to execute my intention of returning by the ships of this season. I am sorry for

* Minutes on my going Home and Governor-General's request that I will stay.

on my own account; on yours the necessity that compells my stay may be fortunate. The copies of letters* I send under this cover will shew how far it would have been prudent and wise in you to have completed your business on the spot and to have returned however far you might have been on your way to Calcutta the moment you received my letter, cautioning you not to leave any matter you yourself might command to be accomplished by another, but it is past and I must as far as lays in me, attempt to secure you from disappointment; to effect this, waiting to the 10th January without news, I judged it proper to dispatch away your friend Mr. Staunton, who is long since arrived at Lucknow and from whom I anxiously expect to hear every day. His letter if it comes in time you will find a copy enclosed,† if it does not you will have the satisfaction to know you have an agent on the spot attached to your interests and who will leave no stone unturned to answer the trust reposed in him. Procrastination seems evidently the object of Nathaniel and the crooked policy that must influence it bewilders my judgment; his letters give me no reason to imagine he aimed at deception from the first, yet if he mean fair, why such delay? By his own acknowledgment he is in possession of all that is requisite to satisfy my doubts and place his assurances in an unequivocal light. Surely he is not weak enough to imagine my experience of mankind is to be imposed upon by a fine tale and that I will pin my faith upon words as the instant reality ought to vindicate to me their truth, or circumstanced as he is that I can be amused until he should be determined whether it is more for his interest to break his word with you or make it good. If he does, he is the dupe of his own low base cunning. And Staunton's journey and faithful intelligence will shew to him at once the little dependence he can place if he ever placed any in such arts to deceive me, for I will be informed if he is a villain and punish him the instant I detect him. The remedy I confess will be bad and violent; however, I have no alternative; I must either cure or kill my patient. Nevertheless, hope the best and make up your mind to the worst and regulate your economy rather on the latter than the prior principle, because it is easy to extend the sphere of life you move in, difficult to contract it. My suspicions of Nathaniel well as they may be founded, I beg, may not depress you; it is time enough to feel this misfortune when it comes, foolish to anticipate it and become a prey to the *Maladi Imaginaire*. I will do all I can and I persuade myself I shall terminate all for the best. I express my doubts merely to guard you, not to impress you with despondence.

General Coote is arrived at Madras, and I suppose will certainly be with us by the 10th March, may expect him before and talk of a passage of 10 or

* Letters to Nathaniel Middleton, 6 and 14 January | Nathaniel Middleton's letter 12 January 1779.

† P. Staunton's Letter 3 February 1779.

15 days. This is impossible unless he waits till the middle of this month February, before which period the winds that blow steadily from the north do not begin to abate nor the currents in the Bay to slacken, he will therefore have a long passage if he leaves the Coast in January or the beginning of this month, and if he stays to the latter and if he cannot be here before March and we have certain intelligence he was not sailed the 20th ultimo, and had declared he did not intend to proceed until the winds began to hang a little to the South Point. I very much dread inspite of all the assurances given by Coote to the friends of Mr. Hastings in England, he comes ill-disposed to his Government. Should my fear be verified, we shall have an unpleasant scene. Coote will be duped and tied to the Presidency and Francis will be Lord Paramount for the General cannot pursue his military bent because the moment he leaves his seat, that moment his friends, if he should chuse Francis and Wheeler, will be controlled by a majority. I propose to go down the river to meet the General and to be satisfied as early as I can of his real bias.

I am, Dear Dan., your affectionate brother.

P.S.—I have made you and Pattle Godfathers and Fanny Godmother to my youngest boy, Edward James, the initials of Elizabeth Jane the name of his mother.

Cator has sent you gold and added as much silver as make up a cask with one cask on my own account by the *Godfrey* to Madras, and I have desired Rumbold and Mr. Stephen Sullivan to send it to China, the residue will be sent on the *Calcutta* and *Royal Admiral* direct from hence to China.

No. 591.

CALCUTTA.

The 15th February 1779.

TO MRS. ELIZABETH SANDERSON.

My Dear Madam,

I am extremely concerned that Mr. Hastings has judged it necessary to call upon me in the most public and earnest manner to keep my station. The request is so pointed and the reasons assigned for it are of such a nature that without exposing my conduct to severest censure I could not have refused to comply with it; the political measures of his Government threatened with instant subversion (by that spirit of party which divides the members of it) on my leaving the country forced him to oppose my departure and has compelled me to forego the retreat I meditated. I shall postpone it, however, but for a few months, the period of 5 years to which the Commission of the Government-General of India is limited expires in October next, and I make no doubt the future Regulations of Parliament will put it on such a footing as to leave all the present members of it at liberty to retire without

exposing themselves to the imputation of deserting their posts, but whether it be so or not I am resolved no longer to sacrifice my health and peace of mind already severely wounded by my domestic life, to the irksome, thankless, disagreeable scenes of contention in which I have been so long engaged and which are become to a such degree intolerable and burdensome to my broken spirits that I cannot possibly support them, but with the greatest difficulty. You may therefore depend on mine and Mrs. Sanderson's return by one of the earliest ships and expect at the same time to be blest with a sight of the darlings of your much loved daughter, the youngest of whom in my affection and respect for her memory I have christened Edward James to retain the initials of his mother's name.

As the most acceptable gift I can offer, I have desired Miss Isaacs to make a copy of the miniature Mrs. Barwell presented me with some little time before her fatal illness. It is a poor picture; however, as it carries a resemblance though a very imperfect one, I know you must prize it; it will not be executed in time for this ship; you may depend on having it by the next.

I am, my Dear Madam, Your affectionate friend and brother.

No. 592.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th January 1779.

TO RALPH LEYCESTER, ESQ.

Dear Leicester,

Enclosed is your account of my money transactions to 31st December 1777 reversed in which I observe there is a charge of 14/6 for transferring £1,500 Bank Stock belonging to me from Beaumont's to your name which I dare say is very right, but I am much in want of some particulars in order to pass the necessary entries to balance Messrs. R. Leicester and A. Beaumont's account in my book which now stands open as follows, *viz*:—

Their account stands debited for the balance due to me
30th November 1775 being the last account I received
from them £sg. 322-1-7

There remains also to be accounted for by them the
undermentioned Bank Stock they bought for me and
charged in that last account, *viz*:—

£1,000 in January 1775 charged	... £sg. 1,460
£4,000 in August 1775 ditto	... " 5,650

£5,060 Bank Stock cost	... £sg. 7,110
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The dividend on that £5,000 Bank Stock remains also to be accounted for. As I drew bills of exchange on Messrs. Leicester and Beaumont in

1774 in favor of Archibald Keir, I carried the amount of those bills to their credit being £sg. 5,000 which sum still stands to their credit. I should suppose the £1,500 Bank Stock mentioned in your account now before me and balanced the 31st December 1777 is a part of that £5,000 Bank Stock purchased for me by Messrs. Leycester and Beaumont not knowing from what other fund it could proceed. As observed in a former letter Mr. Beaumont acquainted me my Bank Stock sold well when he wanted the proceeds of it to pay my said bills in favor of A. Keir, but does not say at what rates, nor have I received any further information about it except the transferring of the beforementioned £2,500 Bank Stock from Beaumont's to your name. I shall therefore be obliged if you will procure and transmit me an account stating the balance due from Messrs. Leycester and Beaumont the 30th November 1775, the proceeds of the £5,000 Bank Stock or so much of it as was sold to pay the bills in favor of Keir and dividends received on such Bank Stock on one side of the account. And the payment of the bills in favor of Keir on the other side of the account which will at one view shew to me how my account with Messrs. Leycester and Beaumont is finally adjusted and enable me to render my books conformable thereto.

I conclude that Captain Thomson paid his bond with interest due upon it in May 1778 and as a multiplicity of accounts cause confusion I wish the balance of the enclosed revised account, as well as whatever balance may appear due to or from Messrs. Leycester and Beaumont on the above proposed adjustment and the amount of Captain Thomson's bond to be all transferred to my account of money transactions in England with Messrs. James Barwell, Ralph Leycester and William Bensley on whom I have this day drawn a set of bills for £sg. 5,000 payable to Mr. Thomas Lyon or order at 180 days' sight not doubting but they will have assets sufficient of mine in their hands to answer it.

I am, Dear Leycester, Yours.

P.S.—To obviate any mistakes in case of accidents to yourself, I have judged it not so proper to sign the reversed account because an account so signed might be interpreted as a final-adjustment. As soon as I have an explanation from you of the different items mentioned in this letter and a full and general account it shall be immediately reversed and signed, in the meantime this will serve as a sufficient memorandum for you.

No. 593.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1779.

TO MRS. MARY BARWELL.
My Dear Sister,

Having sent less bullion by the *Godfrey* to Madras and resolved to ship more in the whole to China than I intended by my letter of 9th January 1779

I take this early opportunity to inform you by a ship from Madras that I only shift bullion on the *Godfrey* to the amount of two lacks of Current Rupees rated at £sg. 20,000 of which half went on my own account and risk, and the other half on account and risk of my brother Daniel and that I shall send to China straight from hence on board the *Calcutta* Indiaman, Captain Thomson or on board one of the armed ships belonging to this Government, bullion to the amount of five lacks of Current Rupees rated at £sg. 30,000 whereof three lacks rated at £sg. 30,000 will be on my own account and risk, and the remaining two lacks rated at £sg. 20,000 will be on account and risk of my brother Daniel, so that instead of £sg. 60,000 as mentioned in my said letters of 9th January 1779 there will be in all bullion rated at £sg. 70,000 shift by me for China, of which you will take due notice and make the necessary additional insurance for £sg. 10,000 accordingly. And by the ships that are despatched from hence to Europe after the ship that carries the bullion to China is sailed, I will write you more particularly and enclose the invoices and bills of lading to ascertain the exact quantity shift, this being sufficient for the present to authorize you to make the additional insurance for £sg. 10,000 as herein before is desired.

I am, my Dear Sister, your friend and brother.

No. 594.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th March 1779.

TO STEPHEN SULLIVAN, ESQ.

Dear Sir,

In hopes of this reaching you before the ships from Madras for Europe are sailed, I beg the favor of you to send the accompanying letters to my sister by two different ships they being duplicates of each other, your compliance herein will oblige me. Long ere this I hope the *Godfrey* is safe arrived at Madras and that the treasure I shift on board is safely lodged in the Company's treasury of which I shall be glad to receive information.

I am, Dear Sir, your most obedient servant.

No. 595.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th March 1779.

TO JAMES BARWEL, RALPH LEYCESTER & WILLIAM BENSLEY, ESQS.
Gentlemen,

The attorneys of my brother, Mr. Daniel Barwell, having shift on his account and risk on board the *Calcutta* East Indiaman, Captain William

Thomson bound for Canton in China, Calcutta Sicca Rupees and Lucknow Sicca Rupees equal in the whole to Current Rupees 1,99,999-15-3 rated at £sg. 20,000 for which I have transmitted invoice and bill of lading to my sister, Mrs. Mary Barwell. But I have directed the proceeds of that money to be remitted to you in bills of exchange on the Court of Directors in your favor. And I am to acquaint you my said brother Daneil Barwell's attorneys have paid into the Company's treasury here C. Rupees 91,430 on his account for which they have received certificates of the Governor-General and Council of Bengal for Spanish dollars 36,827⁷/₁₀ which the super-cargoes at Canton are directed to grant bills for on the Company this season and which bills I have directed to be drawn in favor of my brother Daneil Barwell and remitted to you.

As I gave my said brother Daneil Barwell on his leaving this country a letter of credit on you for £sg. 5,000, I request you will deduct the amount of that letter of credit and pay him the balance of the above remittances in order that the account of money transactions between my brother Daneil and me may appear clear and settled, but in case he may not have demanded the whole or any part of that credit for £sg. 5,000 I desire that you will account with him for the whole of the abovementioned remittances or deduct only such part of my said letter of credit as he may have received and take up the letter of credit with such acknowledgment on the back of it as you may deem necessary to keep the account of that transaction clear between my said brother Daneil Barwell and me.

I am, Gentlemen, your most humble servant.

No. 596.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March 1779.

TO MRS. MARY BARWELL.

My Dear Sister,

In my letter of 9th January 1779, I directed insurance to be made for six lacks of Current Rupees rated at £sg. 60,000 and informed you of my intention to send three lacks of Current Rupees rated at £sg. 30,000 on the *Godfrey* remarking that the premium for whatever I might ship short of the sums directed to be insured, which would be ascertained by the invoices and bills of lading or receipts should be returned.

I am now to inform you that I only shift Current Rupees 2,00,000-7-9 rated at £sg. 20,000 on the *Godfrey* for which you have enclosed invoices

and bills of lading whereby you will perceive C. Rupees 1,00,000-2 rated at £sg. 10,000 are on my own account and C. Rupees 1,00,000-5-9 rated at £sg. 10,000 are on account of my brother Daneil. And I have now shift on the *Calcutta* East Indiaman, Captain William Thomson bound for Canton in China, Calcutta Sicca Rupees 4,21,834-7-6 and Lucknow Sicca Rupees 1,000 equal in the whole to Current Rupees 4,99,999-15-9 rated at £sg. 50,000 whereof Calcutta Sicca Rupees 2,38,620-11-6 equal to Current Rupees 3,00,000-0-6 rated at £sg. 30,000 are on my own account and Calcutta Sicca Rupees 1,63,213-12 equal to C. Rs. 1,89,327-15-3 Lucknow Sicca Rupees 10,000 equal to 10,672 making in the whole C. Rs. 1,99,999-15-3, rated at £sg. 20,000 on account of my brother Daneil for all which you have invoices and bills of lading enclosed, that is, an invoice and bill of lading for my money and an invoice and bill of lading for Daneil's money. The proceeds of the bullion shift by the *Godfrey*, you will perceive by the copy of the letter I wrote to my agents at Canton is directed to be remitted to you in bills of exchange as well that on my own account as that on Daneil's account. But the proceeds of the bullion now shift on the *Calcutta*, I have directed only the proceeds of my own to be remitted to you and I have directed the proceeds of my brother Daneil's to be remitted to Messrs. James Barwell, Ralph Leycester and William Bensley.

You will perceive by the foregoing that instead of treasure to the amount of £sg. 60,000 I have shift treasure in the whole amounting to seven lacks of Current Rupees rated at £sg. 70,000 of which you will take due notice and make the necessary insurance for the additional sum of £sg. 10,000 accordingly.

Besides the abovementioned remittance of treasure to China, I have paid into the Company's Treasury here C. Rs. 62,205 for which I have received certificates of the Governor General and Council for Spanish Dollars 25,955⁸/₁₀ which the Super-cargoes at Canton are directed to grant bills for on the Company this season and which I have directed to be drawn in your favor and remitted to you on my account.

There is also paid into the Company's Treasury here on my brother Daneil's account by his attorneys C. Rs. 91,430 for which they have received certificates of the Governor-General and Council for Spanish Dollars 36,827⁵/₁₀ which the Super-Cargoes at Canton are directed to grant bills for on the Company this season and which I have directed to be drawn in Daneil's favor and remitted to Messrs. James Barwell, Ralph Leycester and William Bensley on his account.

I am, my Dear Sister, your friend and brother.

No. 597.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th April 1779.

TO MRS. MARY BARWELL.

My Dear Sister,

My wish to return to England has influenced me even to this late day to flatter myself that it might be possible for me to execute that wish, but the state of Parties in the Government still continues to obstruct my departure and binds me to those scenes of which I have been long heartily tired. I acquainted you in my letter of 11th February last, how I was circumstanced, of the call upon me made by the Governor-General and of my reply to it. Sir Eyre Coote is since arrived, and if he adheres to the professions of independency he has made and decidedly declines all participation in past disputes, he will inevitably reduce the Council to a better temper and oblige all to yield up their resentments, because neither can pursue their differences if he holds the independent line which he has publicly prescribed for his conduct. For my part I confess I neither wish to see him attached to Mr. Hastings or Mr. Francis, but wish to see him preserve such a balance in the Government as shall compell Mr. Francis to forego a captious personal opposition and force Hastings to be satisfied with the exercise of that degree of power vested in him by the Legislature, the bounds of which have been hitherto contracted or enlarged just as the contending powers in his Government have prevailed. Colonel Capper who left England the beginning of September arrived at Madras two or three days before Sir Eyre Coote left that place. I understand his advices speak as equivocally of the future arrangement of the Carnatic and Bengal as those we received in November last.

What may be the consequence of changes in India, I can neither foresee nor conjecture. The war between France and England seems to threaten the introduction of a power to contend with us the Empire of the East, unless happily for the British Dominion all the views of our Government shall be perfected before the French are in a capacity to act, and this I flatter myself will be the case, but should it not, I am convinced we shall have got the start of our enemies so far, that if the Ministry do not entirely neglect India, nothing is to be apprehended.

The arrival of Colonel Goddard on the other side of India is extremely critical to the safety of all our possessions dependant on Bombay. The risk to which they must have been exposed, had the measure been overruled by the Opposition, places the propriety of it in so striking a point of view that faction must be dumb and every impartial man in England acknowledge the wisdom of it.

I am sorry it is not in my power from any lights public or private to excuse the Government of Bombay. Nothing has yet appeared to vindicate its political conduct, or to palliate the gross blunders of its military operations. By its policy it has effectually frustrated the well-projected plan formed by Hastings and myself to divide the Maharatta power against itself and to direct it to establish the English Dominion on a basis which the whole force of their Empire united with the French would never have been able to have shaken at a future period. By its arms it has disgraced the superiority which our troops have hitherto maintained, a disgrace which the successful march of Colonel Goddard through all obstacles across the Peninsula of India will scarcely retrieve. As I feel no apprehension for the safety of any of the Company's possessions on the continent of India, no danger to which St. Helena or Bencoolen are exposed can alarm me for the property of myself or friends in the India Stock, I must in consequence repeat my injunction to you not to part with any of my India Stock at a loss, but on the contrary should the stock continue to fall and be much influenced by the news of ill success from Bombay, I commission you to lay out all monies of mine you can command in purchasing up India Stock, for while our settlements on the Peninsula and India are secure, there can be no doubt of the prosperity of the Company, and as time will allay the groundless fears which it is possible may affect the stock it will rise again and I am satisfied yield a considerable benefit to those who continue to hold their property in that stock. With respect to the funds I can form no just opinion of them, but as I do not want my money for any particular purpose, let it be a general rule with you not to withdraw it at a loss. I am content with the income the different funds yield in which my property may be invested and totally indifferent to the laying out any part of my fortune in land till I myself arrive in England and am enabled to form some judgment of the estate and whether I should like to reside upon it.

As there certainly is a degree of indelicacy, if not of impropriety, in questioning my brother James on the Trust, I have reposed in him. I could wish you, my dear Friend, to be silent on such topics, not only to him, but to any persons to whom I may extend my confidence. If you are not they will naturally conjecture your interference arises from my suggestion, and that I treat them ill in subjecting their management to your exceptions, and in sending you private instructions that I do not communicate to them, a conduct I should be grieved to have imputed to me as it would lower me in their estimation and give them just cause of complaint. I beg therefore you will fix your attention simply to such affairs of mine as are under your own immediate management and not let your affection give you uneasiness for my interests otherwise entrusted.

I must report my caution to you about lending money to Sullivan or any of my other friends. My principle will not allow me to distress them for the repayment, and if it did you are too conversant in the world to be ignorant of the consequence to result from exacting justice. You cannot therefore be too circumspect and guarded because the service you may do by furnishing a friend with loans in time of exigency will be forgotten as soon as the inconvenience of restoring such loans shall be felt by those persons you proposed to oblige. My intercourse with mankind convinces me of this truth and confirms to me this maxim that a favor which in the end creates any distress to the person on whom it is conferred, leaves no obligation on the mind and that the distress too frequently disgusts and rankles into enmity. I will give a friend with all my heart to relieve him, but to trust my own fortune and to have my assistance felt ultimately as a burthen by my friend I would avoid.

I am, my Dear Sister, your affectionate friend and brother.

No. 398.

[*The original of this Letter is not dated.*]

TO RICHARD BARWELL, ESQ.

Dear Sir,

I should have replied to your favor instantly, but for an unavoidable absence from Madras upon Mrs. Sullivan's account who is just recovering from a severe illness. I have the pleasure to tell you, your treasure is arrived and safely deposited, and at the proper time your directions about forwarding it to China shall be particularly attended. I have received the letters for your sister and one for Miss Mundy which I shall take care to send by the *Gatton*. I am extremely obliged to you for a former letter, and having paid that attention to your opinion which I am sure it deserves, I have given over the thoughts of an agency, and therefore your friends need not be troubled on that score. A request of much greater importance to me as it is on the part of my father and to an extent much more considerable is what I must now, however humiliating the necessity, communicate to you without the shadow of a reserve. The failure of Sir George Colebrooke was a blow so fatal to my father's prosperity that to *that* alone to be attributed my departure from England, and the loss of an independence generously given up to me in his life time, which enabled me upon my marriage with Mrs. Sullivan to be perfectly at my ease, and in the possession of such society and such friends as I cannot think of at this uncomfortable distance without the most affecting regret. But every trial to me at least would appear light in comparison

of what I know my sensibility was not equal to—the being an additional burden to my father whose own distress required all his philosophy. I determined therefore upon a visit (and without loss of time) to the East, and the preference of Madras to Bengal arose from two reasons which considered together at the time, made the choice warranted by every prudential motive that could occur—the first was the probability that the Nabob of Arcot from having experienced an uniform support of twenty years in my father's interest and good offices would upon a principle of gratitude throw such honorable advantages in my way as would render my residence at Madras eligible. The contrary has enabled me to pronounce that it is not gratitude that operates in general upon Asiatics, but that they act from the hopes and fears of the moment. The Nabob ever since he has had head turned by a letter from the King and Lord North has transferred his dependence from the old friends of the Company who had always been true to him, to a sole reliance upon the Crown, and therefore presuming my father can be of no further use to him, or at least not so effectual in his political views of ambition and avarice, he concludes it is scarcely worth while to pay his son any attention from other motives. The next reason that induced me to come to this Settlement was a voluntary profession of services from Mr. Rumbold in consequence of obligations he was under to my father in the former part of his life, which he acknowledged in a letter to me from Madiera, and added he should be happy in an opportunity of returning them. I will not say that Mr. Rumbold *will not* before he leaves the Settlement prove to me that his professions were sincere. I will only say that since he *has not*, it is more natural to draw one inference than another, and all I can bestow upon him is negative praise which if it does not in strict definition amount to absolute nothing, is still so near it as to be lost or refined away by distinction.

In this critical moment, my Dear Sir, a letter arrives from my father conjuring me in the most pressing terms to borrow a sum of money from the Nabob and fairly telling me the urgency of the necessity, that it was owing to the unsettled state of Sir G. Colebrooke's affairs and that out of £*s*. 35,000 which he lost by him he has not recovered as yet a shilling; that it was of the last consequence to obtain this, as it would save him from otherwise approaching disgrace, and empowering me to offer our joint-bonds for the money, and was it possible that a refusal took place, in such an event to apply to Mr. Rumbold or to you. Be assured that nothing upon this earth can so sensibly touch me as a situation of distress to my father with whom I have always lived not under the imposing terms of check and restraint, but in the unlimited confidence and glow of friendship. I went without hesitation to the Nabob: I did not assign the particular cause, but said if he would indulge my father with the loan of 15,000 which was the sum wanted, it should be

repaid him soon, and on joint-bond would be the security. The promises that were made me it would tire me to repeat, of part of this money, but not the whole, but when instead of promises I was amused with the most pitiful evasions, the *Mount Stuart*, *Godfrey* and *Shrewsbury* have sailed without a single Pagoda advanced me. Under such severe mortification as this, I had many moments of private reflection whether I should in the next instance apply to Mr. Rumbold, and the result of them was that I shall not, and submit my opinion to my father. With respect to yourself, Sir, though my pride suffers on my father's account and my own to be under pecuniary obligations to any one, I do in his name make the request to you for the loan of £sg. 10,000 for which I will give you my father's joint-bond and mine, and should it be perfectly within your conveniences to assist him, I will be bold to assert you have made the mind of a man of honor and integrity easy, than which I cannot conceive a more refined pleasure to a generous and liberal disposition.

I am, Dear Sir, your most faithful humble servant.

STEPHEN SULLIVAN.

No. 599.

CALCUTTA,

The 15th June 1779.

TO COLONEL J. CAPPER.

Dear Sir,

I am obliged by your politeness and attention at the same time I am concerned for the occasion influencing it. I should have been happy to have heard from Mrs. Barwell; I am happy my not hearing from her is imposed by a necessity that neither impeaches her affection nor gives an alarm to mine.

By a letter from Mrs. Barwell, dated June, I am informed of your proposed return to India and of a promise you made her to assist in obtaining for her from the Nabob payment of Colonel Mc. Lean's debt pressing me at the same time to write to the Nabob. However, pressed as I am, I cannot prevail on myself to prefer such a claim, but as you, Sir, may with propriety urge it and the Nabob may with propriety discharge the debt I have touched on the expectations that are formed, and here I should leave the subject only assuring you that any services you may render my family on this occasion will be held in remembrance by

Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

No. 600.

CALCUTTA,

The 2nd August 1779.

TO RALPH DUNDAS, ESQ.

Sir,

With this you will receive bill of lading and invoice for treasure amounting to Current Rupees 1,60,603-5-10 on account and risk of my brother Mr. Daniel Barwell which I request you will pay into the English Company's Treasury or into the Treasury of the Foreign Companies at Canton, but not that of the French and take the Agents or Super-cargoes of such Companies bills of exchange on their principals in Europe on the best terms you can, giving the preference to the English Company in favor of Messrs. Daniel Barwell and James Barwell specifying in such bills that the same is on account of the said Daniel Barwell and transmit such bills by my desire under cover to the said Daniel Barwell and James Barwell, but if you cannot procure such bills for the whole or any part of the said treasury, you will carry the said treasure or such part of it as bills are not procurable for to London and deliver it to them conformable to your engagement to me and pay back to them one per cent. on such part as you carry to London.

You will also receive with this bill of lading and invoice for treasure amounting to Current Rupees 2,55,396-10-2 on my own account and risk which I request you will pay into the English Company's Treasury or into the Treasury of the Foreign Companies at Canton, but not that of the French and take the Agents or Super-cargoes of such Companies bills of exchange on their Principals in Europe on the best terms you can giving the preference to the English Company in favor of my Agents in London, Messrs. James Barwell, Ralph Leicester and William Bensley specifying in such bills that the same is on my account and transmit such bills by my desire to them under cover to Stephen Lushington, Esq., in Doctors Commons, London, but if you cannot procure such bills for the whole or any part of my said treasure you will carry my said treasure or such part of it as bills are not procurable for to London, and deliver it to my Agents there conformable to your engagement to me and pay back to them one per cent., on such part as you carry to London. But you are not on any account to take private bills for any part of my brother on my treasure.

And by the ships that may be at Canton bound for Bengal or Madras, I beg the favor of you to write me the particulars of this transaction and send me one of the bills if you procure any as well on my brother's account as my own.

I wish you a good voyage and am, Sir, your most humble servant.

No. 601.

CALCUTTA,

The 2nd August 1779.

TO RICHARD BARWELL, ESQ.

Sir,

I enclose you bills of lading signed by me for the following treasure shift on board the *Royal Henry* East Indiaman myself Commander, viz. :-

6 Chests marked DB, No. 10 at 15 containing	...	C. Rs. 1,54,426-5
10 Chests marked $\frac{BB}{S}$, No. 15 at 24 containing	...	C. Rs. 2,45,573-11

16 Chests said to contain 3,95,583 Rupees of sorts making	...	C. Rs. 4,00,000
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which I hereby engage if possible to remit to your brother or your Agents in London free of commission by bills of exchange on the best terms I can procure them, on the English or some of the Foreign Companies, the French excepted in Europe, but in case I cannot procure such bills for the whole or any part of the said treasure I will carry the whole or such part of it for which bills are not procurable to London and deliver it to your brother or your Agents there free of all duty and pay back to them in London one per cent., on such treasure I may so carry to London. And I hereby engage not to remit any part of the said treasure in private bills of exchange.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant.

RALPH DUNDAS.

No. 602.

CALCUTTA,

The 2nd August 1779.

TO JAMES BARWELL, RALPH LEYCESTER & WILLIAM BENSLEY, ESQS.
Gentlemen,

By the enclosed bills of lading and invoices you will perceive, I have shift on board the *Royal Henry*, East Indiaman Captain Ralph Dundas sundry Rupees which with freight amount to Current Rupees 1,60,603-5-10 on account and risk of my brother, Mr. Daniel Barwell; as also sundry Rupees which with freight amount to Current Rupees 2,55,396-10-2 upon my own account and risk. I have also enclosed a duplicate copy of my letter of instructions to Captain Dundas, as also a duplicate copy of his letter to me which contains the engagement referred to in both invoices. Captain Dundas

leaves Calcutta this evening, I believe, and will of course sail with all expedition as the season is far advanced and goes to China alone without convoy. You have now all the information upon the subject that is in my power to give, from which I beg you will directly on receipt hereof insure £sg. 22,000 on my account from Bengal to China and from China to London, with a condition to be inserted in the policy to return the additional premium for the insurance from China to London on such part of my bullion as shall be remitted by Captain Dundas on my account from China in bills of exchange. Lest it should escape the attention of the insurance broker I think it necessary to remark that the risk of capture by enemies' ships in a voyage from Bengal to China is trifling when compared to such risk from China to London; a proportional distinction ought therefore to be made in the premium, which will depend entirely upon your own discretion; but at all events insurance must be made. And with respect to my brother Daniel Barwell's property on board the *Royal Henry*, as I hope he will be arrived in England before this reaches you, I request you will submit the enclosed papers, and the information contained in this letter to his inspection that he may determine for himself as to insuring his own property, but in case he should not be arrived, or that any accident has happened to him or my brother James Barwell I beg you will insure £sg. 14,000 on account of my said brother Daniel, in the same manner as you insure my bullion on board the *Royal Henry*.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

No. 603.

CALCUTTA,

The 19th November 1779.

TO RALPH LEYCESTER, ESQ.

Dear Leicester,

I have received your letter of 24th February last. The only ships as yet arrived of Sir Edward Hughes's Fleet are the *Ganges* and *General Barker*, the former of which conveyed your letter, and I take the opportunity Barton's return on a Dutch ship offers to write to you. The point on which you ask my opinion, the future settlement of one of your children, interests me too much to make me delay a moment giving you my sentiments. It is too true what you have heard, the expence into which too many young men run is beyond all bounds, and there be but few who have prudence to regulate their economy on their income. Yet with all the vices that have pervaded Bengal, from the accounts I have of other parts of India and of the manners of Europe, I myself would prefer Bengal to push the fortune of a child of mine. A vicious disposition will be vicious in every region, and a spendthrift a spendthrift in Europe as in Asia; no restraint can preclude the effect of any particular

bias, unless there was that general virtue in the communities of the Earth to stamp with special infamy each several degree of folly, and there is this advantage in the East to check your child which you cannot pretend to in the West; he cannot be a *villain* here and prosper, the abhorrence and detestation of such an *infamous excellence* is full and general in limited societies proscribe him, but in kingdoms and cities like to kingdoms, he may be what he pleases and still find countenance if not encouragement. The best fence to virtue is the impossibility of communion in vice. You dread in the folly of extravagance the ruin of your child; look around and weigh this apprehension with the same and many others to which he stands exposed in any scene of active life to which you shall introduce him in England, and you will probably be of opinion with me that he has less temptations to be vicious and better prospects in India.

You talk of restrictions, my Friend, as if the Government was capable of coercion. Are its divisions so little known to you? Who shall *reform* and *offend*? The task is an arduous one under the best supported Government, but it is an impossibility in a divided one, and hence all the imbecility that is imputed to Government so circumstanced, when the national health is lost in the struggle of parties.

I hoped to have returned to England last season and flattered myself to the dispatch of the last ship, but as I was not able to mitigate or conciliate the divisions that prevailed amongst us, I was necessitated to stay, and I fear I must further protract my departure. Barton will inform you to what ends and to answer what views power is sought by Francis, etc., and what a destructive scene will follow, should he or Wheeler or any one with European ideas of party attain to it. He told Barton (with an impudence that must astonish every one to whom it is related) in answer to his pressing him for favor to an individual when he came into power, that he could not grant it; he must provide for his own particular friends; he must have men of his own nomination in all official trusts, and when that day came he would make a total new arrangement. What arrogance and what unprincipled assurance, thus to declare an intention of abusing his trust; these little anecdotes ought to be published, but as it may not be agreeable to Barton and may essentially prejudice the person for whom he solicited, I beg your secrecy or at least not to let it transpire beyond a particular circle of friends.

On money matters I may as well be silent. I am sure you will do better for my interests than I can direct. I did apprehend the laying out my monies in subscriptions for the loans of the current year to Government and India stock, the most preferable modes, but as I have said before I submit myself to your discretion.

My love to your family, your friend and servant.

No. 604.

CALCUTTA.

The 19th November 1779.

TO DANIEL BARWELL, ESQ.

Dear Dan.,

Your peregrinations and difficulties are all, I hope, terminated by this time, and that you are now in the circle of your friends in the enjoyment of the pleasures England can give, in that degree of moderation which may neither disgust you nor impair your health or fortune. The first I have often attempted to make you think invaluable, the other only so in a very mean degree of comparison as it procured you only what the first must give you the powers to enjoy. I pray to God you may not be corrupted by the manners of England; your mind is as yet susceptible of every impression, and you should be therefore much on your guard against the influences you may feel upon it; question your heart narrowly and in private on all such occasions, encourage what proceed from kindly affections and work yourself up to a detestation of those from other motives. I shall not preach. I have great confidence in your discernment, and think your affection to me will influence you even independent of self-love to consult the interest I bear in your reputation and how much my own may be affected by your errors.

You may recollect I shewed you my letters to Mary on the subject of our brother William's claims and on the minors' fortunes. As I do not find any adjustment has been made or is likely to be made while our brother and sister decline to meet and come to an explanation, let me beg you to bring them together if possible, or if you cannot effect this, to desire James Barton and Ralph Leicester or either to talk the matter over with William, and if either think my instructions to my sister are not sufficiently liberal and such as ought to be accepted with gladness by William and cheerfulness by the minors, I assent to enlarge and alter them as they shall judge necessary. What respects my sister Mary cannot come within my instructions. I have given my opinion and I understand from her, she has abided by it; I wish William would do the same.

Dear Dan., your affectionate Brother.

No. 605.

CALCUTTA.

The 19th November 1779.

TO JAMES BARWELL, ESQ.

Dear James,

By a letter of my sister Mary's I understand, I am not to expect the pleasure of a line from you this season. The aversion I know you have to

writing and the confidence of my friendship would have rendered me very unapt to have imputed your silence to your having taken umbrage at mine, but as she seems to lay it to such a cause and it possibly may be so, my affection readily prompts me to take this first opportunity to beg you to excuse my idleness and not to charge it to a defect in my attachment. Little as I may be personally known to you since childhood, I yet flatter myself the rectitude of my way of thinking on fraternal duties and obligations cannot be questioned by you or by any of my brothers or sisters. I may be negligent in little attentions, but do not take offence at that. I love you, would serve you, and would guide your hand to my purse was your own to be deficient; let this make up for trifling negligences and remembering that under all circumstances, we are brothers; pass over my spots and dwell only on such parts of my conduct as please you. Mary does not absolutely tell me you have taken exceptions to my not writing, but she alludes to it so strongly that I could not be easy under the idea, nor delay a moment attempting to remove any unkind thoughts you might have entertained of me on account of my silence.

James Barton is the bearer of this, and goes *via* Amsterdam; you will learn from him the probability of my longer detention in India and my desire to quit it. Daniel likewise will have communicated the causes of my stay and my determination to depart the moment I can with honor.

From Mary's letters I do not observe any settlement to have been made with my brother William, or that an advance has been made towards it by either her or him. As Daniel is in England and has read the letters I wrote my sister and knows my disposition to satisfy all parties to the full extent of their just expectations, he will probably befriend me so far as to bring those backward folks to an explanation and proper understanding. The instructions I have given are very full, and I expected that you would have been informed of them by our sister, especially as I wrote to William and to yourself two short letters on the subject: a copy of William's is in my letter book; but yours is not copied. As Daniel and you can see the instructions at my sister's it is immaterial to transmit a copy.

Adieu, Dear Brother, your affectionate Friend and Brother.

No. 606.

CALCUTTA,

The 19th November 1779.

TO SIR GEORGE WOMBWELL, BART.

Sir,

The anxiety with which you watch over the interests of Mr. Wombwell is no less agreeable to me than flattering to him, and my knowledge of your

connexion with my Lord Sandwich, previous to any acts of the Direction on which pretensions could be grounded, had influenced me to seize the first occasion that offered to express my sense of obligation to his lordship, and my wish to be considered in the midst of the dissensions of Bengal not inattentive to the interests of his friends. I have no doubt that Mr. Wombwell has given to my conduct the merit I may claim in this particular, and rendered it unnecessary for me to touch upon it, nor should I recur to what he owes to my spontaneous attentions but to preclude the idea of their being lessened or withdrawn by subsequent acts misrepresented or mistaken. I frankly acknowledge it was repugnant to my feelings to remove a gentleman with whom I had lived in amity from his station to put Mr. Wombwell into it, and as the charge that had been effected antecedent to your orders, had brigaded part of the Vizier's troops and as Mr. Oliver at the period of those orders was no longer the Paymaster-General, etc., of the Vizier's troops under British officers, but simply Paymaster of a Brigade formed by draughts from the forces on the Company's establishment, it could neither be Mr. Wombwell's interest nor your object to place him in that situation. I in consequence deemed myself at liberty to preserve to Mr. Oliver an appointment he held in common with others who were simply Paymasters to the forces in the English establishment and under the orders of the Paymaster-General and Commissary-General of the whole military establishments of the Company in Bengal. The inconsistency that would have been and bring in introducing such an officer as your order described Mr. Wombwell to be, upon the first regular establishment requires only to be mentioned to strike you, from the nature of the establishment it was impracticable. We might indeed have reverted to the old system and separated those troops from your establishment, but while they formed a part of it and were composed of draughts from the brigades the Paymaster of the temporary *force* or brigade properly (for the force was not temporary) had to account separately with the Paymasters of each brigade for the quota of troops each of these brigades had furnished, this was not compatible nor could the duties conform to the appointment you had given Mr. Wombwell. On this state of facts I made my public objections and preserved to Mr. Oliver the station to which he had descended from his original appointment, but while I did this, I did not chuse to appear hostile to Mr. Wombwell whom I had befriended and proposed still to befriend, and I therefore followed my objections by interpreting the order of the Company to give him charge of the whole military force then paid and regulated for the Vizier by our Resident at his Court. This fully answered to the principle on which the order for his appointment was given, and my general knowledge of the service enables me to assure you, and you may ascertain it from Mr. Wombwell himself, that as he is circumstanced his station is worth three

of Mr. Oliver's, and that any attempt to improve it by instructions from Europe must be to his detriment. Your present orders direct him to pay and to be stationed with the temporary brigade. If Mr. Hastings should insist on the literal execution of this order Mr. Wombwell will instantly experience in such reverse the prejudice it has done him. However, to obviate any ill consequence I will take care he shall have his option, and if he desires it Mr. Oliver shall be under his orders and he shall be the superior of the whole, his present appointment and temporary brigade, but this will do him no service, for though he will be charged with for greater responsibility, the responsibility cannot be attended with additional pecuniary benefit to him.

I have given myself the trouble of this explanation that you may not be misled in your opinion, nor deceived by the arts of misrepresentation on these occurrences that have appeared to counteract your particular views. It became me to vindicate the principle on which I acted, to adhere to that principle and to approve my attachment to Lord Sandwich and his connexions.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

No 607.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th November 1779.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF SANDWICH, &C., &C., &C.

My Lord,

I am unwilling to allow a gentleman who is known to you and to whose acquaintance I was introduced by a letter that gave me to understand he was under your patronage, to return to England without paying my respects to you. The opportunity is too inviting and as the sense I entertain of obligation to your Lordship is fixt in principle it is my pride to express that sense under any circumstances in which I may be placed. I had flattered myself with making my acknowledgements in person, but as I am precluded from doing so, I must content myself with the means my distant situation affords. Mr. Platel who is the bearer of my letter is sufficiently aware of the state of the Government to satisfy your Lordship; it is not inclination but necessity that has compelled me to a longer residence in this country. What effect the confirmation of the Government by the Company may produce is as yet a conjecture; I fear from the nature of the instrument, it will not heal those divisions that have so long existed, nor calm them to such a degree as to justify the retreat immediate and acquit me to the public and to

individuals. The great reforms in the military line proposed by Sir Eyre Coote and commenced with a spirit apparently determined to effect its purpose, has called him from our Council to the army. Would not this gentleman have just reason to complain if I withdraw myself at such a time and it would not give you occasion to condemn me. As to personal interests I have none; the flattering prospects that amused me on my first appointment I have yielded up, and now I know no other wish than to return to my country with honor to myself and there to regulate my future walk in life as you may suggest, and in such services as I may have means to perform, and these I entreat you to accept and command as freely as I am convinced my gratitude will render. My Lord, you must not misconceive me; the object of my professions is not the same as dictates to dependants. I will neither ask for favors for myself nor burden you on the behalf of others. Whenever I return to England if I can be useful it will gratify my pride; if I cannot yet I feel a degree of satisfaction in making known a disposition of mind that enables me to subscribe myself with sincerity and respect,

My Lord, your Lordship's obliged and most obedient humble servant.

No. 608.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th November 1779.

TO MRS. MARY BARWELL.

My Dear Sister,

I have had the perusal of your several letters to Mr. Cator. This goes by the way of Holland entrusted to my friend James Barton who with his family proceed in a Dutch ship for Europe. To him I refer you for such particulars relative to the Government-General as must satisfy you of my being compelled to stay, and how much a longer residence in this country is repugnant to my wishes. You may depend on my return the instant I can retreat with any degree of honor; I have not a desire to wait one moment. The first station could I be promoted to it to-morrow should not allure me. Be convinced, you mistake me very much in supposing I will not repair to England so soon as ever I may be at liberty; it is my ultimate object; I did not come out to India to spend my life in it.

I am exceedingly concerned that my brother James has taken any umbrage. I beg you will tell him if I have given offence I have done so most innocently, that I love him and will most readily make him any reparation in my power; he has only to let me know how I can satisfy him to be assured of my affection and how much I prize his.

Your apprehensions of consequences in case of my demise, I am happy to tell you are without foundation. The provisions in my Will sufficiently guard you against the circumstances to which you think it possible you might be reduced in such a case. Why! my dearest Friend, will you doubt of my being provident of your interests? I never yet have been otherwise and no more now than heretofore feel any ties that come in competition with the obligations I owe you. I will make the £sg. 15,000 you have borrowed a particular clause in my testament, and should you survive me you shall find you have funded it for your own life. I always intended you should possess a genteel independent competency, both while I lived and after I ceased to exist. I wrote long since on the subject of Colonel McLean's debt and have not to this time been answered by Colonel Capper. The Nabob can certainly discharge it if he is willing, though the poverty he pleads may have some foundation in truth.

I am astonished at what you write about the foreclosing Sir G. Colebrooke's mortgage, and although I am no lawyer I am clear you must have been betrayed and misled. Not the King himself can suspend the cause of the laws, much less a Lord Chancellor of England. Such a violence offered to the constitution would at once dissolve the whole fabrick and cancell every obligation that secures the property of the subject. Although the three Estates of the kingdom may in plentitude of power suspend any particular law to mitigate a public calamity, this power is exercised with caution and only for the benefit of the State. The history of Europe from the Sixteenth Century in none of its kingdoms will furnish a single instance. What! a law that one individual of the *same realm shall not recover from another as much of his property as he has the means to make good on the extraordinary strange plea that accidental causes have diminished the value of those means the Debtor possessed!* Besides the Court of Chancery is not the court in which mortgages are foreclosed; the obligations of that nature are determined in our courts of law, and the judges of those courts must decide by law. Once more then I direct that the mortgages be foreclosed; that you ascertain to what extent the securities are deficient; and that you demand such deficiency from any property unmortgaged and which may be appropriated to discharge the claims of the common bond creditors. I am the more peremptory in this instruction because it is the interest of all the bond creditors who have no collateral security to defeat your claim. You will have in common with them, for after you have paid yourself as much from your securities as those will yield, you must come in for a proportionate dividend with them on the amount that remains unsatisfied of Sir George's bond. James Barton is not a man of business, but he has discernment, and I am satisfied he will assist you to the utmost. I have read this part of my letter to him, foreclose and if the estates

sell greatly at under price, buy them for my account that I may at least have the value of the securities in possessing the estates if I cannot recover any thing more.

In reply to your observation touching loans on private security, I must express it again to be my wish that such loans be *not made*. Subscriptions for loans for the service of the current year in whatever manner they may be funded, India stock and all public securities have in mind the preference. I want a secure income and I am satisfied that which arises from the revenues of England is more certain than any dependence on individuals. I smile to think you can be alarmed and deterred from lending to the Government, and yet be persuaded to lend to individuals, who can only have property so long as the Government exists on which they depend; dissolve the Government and you dissolve the rights of individuals and make property of every kind change masters.

Pray, be so friendly as to enquire of Fanny about her expences, and if you find she has lived at a higher rate than her income, and that it may be made up by a present not exceeding 1,000 or £sg. 1,300 I desire you will make it up with my love to her and charge it to my account.

I am, Dear Sister, your Friend and Brother.

P.S.—I have enclosed a copy of my letter to Lord Sandwich.

No. 609.

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd November 1779.

TO JOHN WOMBWELL, ESQ., LUCKNOW.

Dear Sir,

I enclose an order just received by the General Barker. The alteration in your station appears evidently to have proceeded from a suggestion that the acts of Government have precluded you from the appointment which it was the object of Sir George to secure to you. I cannot but approve his zeal for your service; such friends are very rare and he merits the gratitude due to a most sincere and warm solicitude for your interests. However, his endeavors may in the end rather diminish than add to your advantages if the Governor-General should insist on a literal execution of the orders. You who are upon the spot know intimately whether your interest will be promoted by changing your present station for the temporary brigade. Whether even if I am able to secure to you under the nomination of Pay Master-General, the whole establishment of which you are now the head, added to the temporary brigade, it will be for your interest to have a Pay Master which

there must be at Lucknow to pay that establishment. In my opinion it will not, for though the Pay Master of the brigade absolutely acts under the Pay Master-General of Calcutta, I am sensible that little or none of the official benefit they derive can possibly come to him, and consequently that whoever is the Pay Master at Lucknow, though he renders his account to you as Pay Master-General of the whole establishment, will keep his douceurs to himself. In this predicament I have in view by giving you if I can the whole establishment, to put it in your option to take the executive duties of either station, Lucknow or Furrukabad. It is true your station is ordered to be with the temporary brigade, but as Pay Master-General that station where your personal attendance is most important should be in your choice, whatever Pay Masters act at others under your control. Of course my gaining this point, if it shall be gained, it will leave you at entire liberty to prefer the station which from your own knowledge you shall judge most eligible. Whatever my sentiments are of Mr. Oliver's treatment you must be sensible my endeavors have in no respect been deficient to you, nor will they be on any future occasions that arise to do you service. Professions are needless when acts speak so unequivocally as mine have done. I am gratified by the reflection that they were spontaneous and uninfluenced by pretensions which you can now justly ground upon the Company's letters procured by the zeal of your friends in England. The merit of my first acts you must attribute to my sense of obligation to Lord Sandwich solely, as you were at that time scarcely known to me; those that have followed have had a further incitement, personal regard founded on acquaintance and a wish to be numbered with your friends independent of the call you had upon me as connected with Lord Sandwich. I trust you will not allow my conduct to be mistaken in England. Were the spirit of party not bestirred to misrepresent I should not think it incumbent on me to suggest that you are in justice to me engaged to set mine in such a light to your friends as you may be of opinion it deserves and obviate the possibility of their being misled by an idea that may be repugnant to the principle on which I invariably act.

I am, Dear Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

No. 610.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th January 1780.

TO MRS. MARY BARWELL.

My Dear Sister,

I have engaged to hold a sixteenth share in a new ship for Captain Hutchinson to be built in lieu of the *Stafford* Indiaman lately lost going out

of Bengal, and this is to authorize you to pay to Charles Manningham, Esq., or whoever may be. Captain Hutchinson's agent whatever sum of money a sixteenth share may amount to when you are applied to for that purpose.

I am, my Dear Sister, your affectionate Brother.

No. 611.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st January 1780.

TO MRS. MARY BARWELL.

My Dear Sister,

Should this letter come to your hand before you see me in person it must be my apology to you and my other friends for my not writing by this conveyance. Mr. Barton will tell you how I am circumstanced, the reasons I have had to flatter myself that I should be able to return to England this season, and that you may depend on my taking the first opportunity I may be presented with of leaving India. He will likewise satisfy and convince you it is not through choice but necessity I have continued in my station and how little my inclination, my wishes or my interest influence me to keep my place; how I have for the two years last past endeavoured all in my power to reduce our heats and animosities to a degree of temper in order to accomplish my object of retiring with credit to myself. The time I hope is now come, and if the disposition which has appeared in my associates are as sincere as they profess, I can see nothing to obstruct my departure. I beg you will remember me specially to my brothers and my sister Fanny and make my excuses to them for not having written.

I am, my Dear Sister, your friend and affectionate Brother.

No. 612.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1780.

TO MRS. MARY BARWELL in Great Ormond Street, London.

Madam,

With this I enclose the undermentioned papers; *viz.* :—

J. B. Chevalier's original (second) bill, dated 1st January 1771 in favor of Richard Barwell, Esq., on W. B. Sumner and R. Gregory, Esqrs., in London for £*eg.* 11,666-13-4 on the back of which are several endorsements.

S. Middleton and J. Ellis original bond of indemnity to Richard Barwell, Esq., dated 12th February 1771 to secure the payment of the above bill in London.

R. Shank's protest for non-payment of the said bill, dated in London, 6th February 1773.

J. B. Chevalier's original (second) bill, dated 1st January 1771 in favor of Roger Barwell, Esq., on W. B. Sumner and R. Gregory, Esqrs., in London for £sg. 11,666-13-4 on the back of which are several endorsements.

S. Middleton and J. Ellis original bond of indemnity to Roger Barwell, Esq., dated 12th February 1771 to secure the payment of the above bill in London.

R. Shank's protest for non-payment of the said bill, dated in London, 6th February 1773.

Attested copy of the protest made by Messrs. W. B. Bensley and J. Price, attorneys to Richard Barwell, the 31st January 1774 on their sending specie on the *Houghton*, Captain Smith and the *Egmont*, Captain Mears by order of the said Richard Barwell who was necessitated so to do by reason of the abovementioned bills not being duly honored.

An original account of the first abovementioned bill in favor of Richard Barwell, dated 1st February 1776 and signed by him whereby a balance was then due thereupon of £sg. 4,664-10-9 for which sum or its equivalent C. Rs. 58,155-4-4, N. Middleton Administrator to S. Middleton confessed a judgment in the Supreme Court of Judicature here.

An original account of the other abovementioned bill in favour of Roger Barwell, dated 1st February 1776 and signed by Richard Barwell Executor to Roger Barwell deceased whereby a balance was then due thereupon of £sg. 4,666-14-6 for which sum or its equivalent C. Rs. 58,182-8-8, N. Middleton Administrator to S. Middleton confessed a judgment in the Supreme Court of Judicature here.

An account taken from the books of Richard Barwell, Esq., between estate of Samuel Middleton, Esq., deceased and James Ellis, Esq., and the said Richard Barwell stating the subsequent account of both the said bills at one view in Current Rupees, with remarks, the reason of both bills being included in this one account is because the property of both centre in the said Richard Barwell he having paid all the debts and legacies of the said Roger Barwell.

The foregoing papers I hope will reach you safe as I shall send them in the packet of the *Swallow* armed ship Captain Sober Hall in which ship your brother, my best friend and patron, with his two children go passengers. I

hope also these papers will enable you to recover the balance due on those bills from Mr. Ellis, and to guard against accidents, I have taken a fair and exact copy of each of the above bonds which I shall swear to and in the same affidavit shall express my having put the said bonds in an enclosure in the said packet.

As I hope you will see your brother by the middle of next July, I must beg leave to refer you to him for a fuller answer to all your letters to me than would be in my power to give.

With my best wishes for your health and happiness as well as a happy meeting of your brother,

I remain, Madam, your most obedient humble servant.

JOSEPH CATOR.

No. 613.

CALCUTTA.

The 1st March 1780.

TO JAMES BARWELL, RALPH LEYCESTER & WILLIAM BENSLEY, ESQRS.

Gentlemen,

I have now the pleasure of enclosing you the undermentioned bills of this date drawn by the Governor-General and Council on the Court of Directors payable to you or order at 365 days' sight the same being for value received of Richard Barwell to whose account you will be pleased to carry their amount when paid, *vis.* :—

No. 1.	One bill for	...	...	£sg. 2,000
" 2.	Ditto	...	...	" 2,000
" 3.	Ditto	...	...	" 2,000
" 4.	Ditto	...	...	" 2,000
" 5.	Ditto	...	...	" 2,000
" 6.	Ditto	...	...	" 2,000
" 7.	Ditto	...	...	" 2,000
" 8.	Ditto	...	...	" 2,000
" 9.	Ditto	...	...	" 2,000
" 10.	Ditto	...	...	" 2,000
" 11.	Ditto	...	...	" 2,000
" 12.	Ditto	...	...	" 2,000
" 13.	Ditto	...	...	" 2,000
" 14.	Ditto	...	...	" 2,000
" 15.	Ditto	...	...	" 2,000
Amounting in the whole to		...	...	£sg. 30,000

As Mr. Barwell goes passenger by this conveyance the *Swallow*, I beg leave to refer you to him.

I am, Gentlemen, your most humble servant.

(Sd.) JOSEPH CATOR.

No. 614.

CALCUTTA,

The 3rd March 1780.

TO SIR ELIJAH IMPEY, JOSEPH CATOR, NORTH NAYLOR & CHARLES CROFTES, ESQRS.

Gentlemen,

Any claims Mr. Cator may think I ought to discharge, I authorize you to pay. As I have taken upon myself to pay Mr. Robert Sanderson his annuity of £sg. 1,000 per annum in England, and he has entitled me by a Power of Attorney to receive the same from the trustees to the settlement I have made on my children in India, you will of course claim it from the trustees by the powers I have delegated to you and as it is paid give them acquittances for the same.

As I am entitled in my own right to receive (after certain appropriations of the rents are made from the estate settled on my children) any surplus rent, you will from time to time claim such surplus from the trustees and pass receipts for the amount.

Whatever moneys may be received on my account I desire may be lodged in the Company's Treasury. The household furniture, plate and such effects as I wish to be sold off, I have thought it necessary to commit specially to the charge of Mr. Cator; I do not therefore trouble you with any list. The small mansion belonging to me in Calcutta and now inhabited by Mr. Joseph Cator I give him to inhabit rent free while he continues in Calcutta; when he quits Calcutta and returns to Europe, you will resume to me the possession and lease it for my account in whatever manner you shall judge most advantageous. The house now occupied by Mr. Robert Sanderson in Calcutta fronting the Esplanade with the fixt furniture, beds, chairs, couches and tables I appropriate for the space of two years to the use of Miss Diana Bertie, that is, from the 1st May 1780 to 1st May 1782. This small testimony of my gratitude and esteem flowing from a sense of her attentions to my wife and my infant children I request her acceptance of, and beg that on the instant the house is vacated by Mr. Sanderson, the keys be sent to her with my compliments.

The house rented by Guthrie and Wordie in Calcutta you will continue to let out to the best advantage. You will pay to Joseph Cator and North Naylor, Esqrs., the sum of two hundred and twenty-five Sicca Rupees per month to enable them to defray certain monthly stipends, which at my request they have undertaken to disburse.

My small house on the west side of the road leading from Surman's Bridge near my large garden house is already disposed of by me and not to be altered without my special authority and consent. My house and ground at Barrasat is to be at the disposal of Mr. Laver Oliver who will account with you for the same.

When Mr. Cator returns to Europe I desire he will bring all my account books and such papers with him as he may think necessary.

I am, Gentlemen, your most humble servant.

No. 615.

CALCUTTA,

The 13th November 1780.

TO SIR ELIJAH IMPEY & CHARLES CROFTES, ESQ.

Gentlemen,

With this you will receive the instructions, Mr. Richard Barwell left with his attorneys on his embarking for Europe last March in the *Swallow*, and as I was the acting attorney under his power which is also enclosed as well as the acting trustee for his children from the time of his departure to the present, it is necessary to acquaint you what I have done, as well as what remains to do, in his own affairs and in the Trust Estate.

I have disposed of all Mr. Barwell's furniture, plate, etc., agreeable to the directions he gave me, except the large pier glasses that were in his large hall at the garden (which were broken by Mr. George Williamson's people in removing for the damage thereby sustained a suit is commenced against Mr. Williamson) the eight small oval looking glasses that were fixt in the wall of that room and the small girandoles that stood in front of them. The oval looking glasses are not sold because the cost of repairing the wall on taking them out would most likely amount to more than the glasses would sell for, and the girandoles as appertaining to them are packed in a case now at the garden.

The small mansion inhabited by me I have let to Mr. Jacob Ryder for a twelve month at the rate of four hundred Sicca Rupees per month, payable every three months, and he will become a tenant to Mr. Barwell on my leaving it.

The house that was occupied by Mr. R. Sanderson is now repairing by Mr. Thomas Lyon, and as Mr. Barwell in his instructions has appropriated the rents and profits of it to the first day of May 1782, there remains nothing more for me to trouble you with on this head except that after that period the rent is to be received and carried to the credit of Mr. Barwell, though it is necessary to inform you I have disposed of all the furniture, etc., that was in it, as Miss Diana Bertie had no occasion for it, and that it is now let to Mr. Samuel Tolfrey at four hundred Sicca Rupees per month which he pays monthly.

The house rented by Guthrie and Wordie is still occupied by them at Sa. Rs. 250 per month which they regularly pay every month, and I have received it to the end of October 1780.

The monthly stipend of two hundred and twenty-five Sicca Rupees is to be continued, I have paid it to the end of November 1780, and I will give you a separate memorandum to whom it is to be paid.

The house and ground west of the road leading from Surman's Bridge, as also the house and ground at Barrasat, remain in the same state they were at Mr. Barwell's departure, and his own instructions are full respecting them.

I beg leave to commit to your care the following papers against each of which I shall add such remarks as occur to me, *vis.* :—

- No. 1. Mohun Loll Cawpore and Nubboonaut Cawpore bond to R. Barwell, dated 12th November 1766 for Sa. Rs. 52,000 which if not paid in 12 months from the date to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per month. The sums received on account of this bond is noted on the back of it.
- " 2. Assignment from Mohun Loll Cawpore to R. Barwell, dated 31st October 1772 of the former's demand on Rajah Rajenaut Bahadur being Sicca Rupees 46,390 ascertained by the Revenue Council at Moorshedabad in 1771, as a collateral security for payment of the Bond No. 1.
- " 3. Extract of the Proceedings of the Revenue Council at Moorshedabad respecting the demand No. 2.
- " 4. A Bond of Indemnity from Hoozramull to R. Barwell, dated 20th March 1764.
- " 5. Mahomad Nain Moonshe Bond to R. Barwell, dated 30th May 1767 for Sa. Rs. 3,125, an account current within it. I know not if he is living or dead, but am afraid no part of it will ever be recovered.
- " 6. William Watson's Bond to Kishna Mohun Ghose, dated 18th July 1767 for C. Rs. 5,000.

- No. 7. William Watson's Bond to Kishna Mohun Ghose, dated 20th October 1767 for C. Rs. 4,129-7-5.
N.B.—These two bonds of W. Watson were mortgaged by Manick Ghose to Mr. Barwell, and I believe nothing more will ever be recovered on them.
- " 8. William Dobbins' bond to R. Barwell, dated 7th December 1764 for C. Rs. 4,081-12-9, a payment in part noted on the back of it.
- " 9. A decree of the Mayor's Court, dated 5th October 1770 against W. Dobbins in favor of R. Barwell on the bond No. 8 for C. Rs. 4,816-13.
N.B.—W. Dobbins has a claim on the late Nabob which if he does not recover, I fear, he will never be able to pay the decree.
- " 10. Monahore Muckergee's Bond to R. Barwell, dated 1st March 1771 for S. Rs. 8,331-13. He died insolvent I believe and fear nothing will ever be recovered on it.
- " 11. Joseph Price's Bond to R. Barwell, dated 1st February 1776 for Spanish Dollars 41,666 $\frac{1}{2}$ equal to C. Rs. 1,00,000, and another bond of the same date of J. Price to R. Barwell for C. Rs. 1,18,013-5-11. Some payments have been made as noted on the back, and there possibly may be another small dividend received which is all that is expected on this account.
- " 12. Joseph Price's respondentia Bond to R. Barwell on the Ship *Ashburnham*, dated 27th December 1774 for C. Rs. 42,400. The payment noted on the back is all I believe that will ever be recovered on this claim.
- " 13. A case stated on a respondentia bond with Mr. Newman's opinion upon it.
- " 14. A Ditto ditto with Mr. Farrer's opinion upon it.
- " 15. Nathaniel Bateman's bond to R. Sanderson, dated 26th Sept. 1777 for Sa. Rs. 6,000
- " 16. Ditto ditto " 6,000
- " 17. Ditto ditto " 6,000
- " 18. Bussunt Roy's Bond to R. Barwell, dated 7th June 1776 for Sa. Rs. 10,000. A payment is noted on the back of it. Bussunt Roy, I fear, is in such circumstances as renders it very doubtful if he will be able to pay the balance though he assigned a demand of his on Ranny Jannecky the

Mysadul Zemindar as a collateral security, which may very likely be recovered by the influence of Gungagovind Sing, Dewan to the Calcutta Committee. The assignment and claim are at present in the hands of Mr. David Anderson, President of that Committee.

- No. 19. Mr. Barwell's instructions to his Attornies, dated 3rd March 1780.
- " 20. Mr. Barwell's Power of Attorney, dated 1st March 1780.
- " 21. Jacob Ryder's letter to me, dated 12th October 1780, engaging to take the house I occupy as before mentioned.
- " 22. William Barton to Richard Barwell, General-Release, dated 25th February 1780.
- " 23. Choyton Churn Bysack to Richard Barwell, dated 29th February 1780, General-Release.
- " 24. A letter from Captain Marsack to Richard Barwell, dated 21st January 1780, about a diamond, the model whereof I now deliver to you. There is a memorandum of Mr. Barwell's on the letter and one I made at foot of it by his directions, which is, if the diamond is clear of blemish and like the model, Mr. Barwell agrees to give 720 Rupees at the rate of 3 per cent., better than Current Rupees per ratty.
- " 25. A complimentary note from C. Purling (in consequence of a letter I wrote him) to Captain Marsack with his answer giving hopes of procuring the diamond. If procured, to be sent to Mr. Barwell and advice given him for insurance.
- " 26. A packet containing sundry law bills paid to Robert Jarrett, on suits in the Supreme Court of Judicature.
- " 27. Power of Attorney from Robert Jarrett to me, dated 7th September 1778 to recover the costs of the law bills, No. 26 with three memorandums respecting those suits. But I fear nothing will ever be recovered as the people are not to be found.
- " 28. A pottah for Mr. Barwell's ground at Barrasutt. Rent to the Company Sa. Rs. 63-12-10 per annum, the rent whereof is paid to May 1778 by Mr. Barwell and possibly by Mr. Oliver to May 1779 or 1780, but of this I am not certain.
- " 29. Pottah for the ground on which the house stands, that is, now occupied by Guthrie and Wordie. Rent to the Company Sa. Rs. 1-10-8 per annum which is paid to October 1780.

- No. 30. Pottah for the ground on which the house stands that is now occupied by S. Tolfrey. Rent to the Company Sa. Rs. 10-12-10 per annum which is paid to October 1780.
- " 31. Robert Sanderson to Richard Barwell, dated 27th February 1780, lease for a year of the houses Nos. 29 and 30.
- " 32. Robert Sanderson to Richard Barwell, release for ditto, dated 28th February 1780.
- " 33. Robert Sanderson's power to Joseph Cator, dated 2nd March 1780.
- " 34. Rampersaud Roy, Dewan to Rutton Narrain, bond for Sa. Rs. 3,000, dated, 1779.
- " 35. Joseph Edgar's note to Robert Sanderson for Sa. Rs. 200, dated 7th August 1779.
- " 36. Thomas Quarterman's note to Robert Sanderson for Sa. Rs. 300, dated 21st October 1779.
- " 37. A decree of the Mayor's Court in favor of Robert Sanderson against Ramsunder Dutt for C. Rs. 23,341-10, dated 29th April 1774.
- " 38. Mirza Mahomed Gulleel' note for 20 gold mohurs.
- N.B.—I fear nothing will be recovered on these papers Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, but if there should it is to be carried to the credit of R. Barwell.
- " 39. Ramsunder Biswas's bond for Sa. Rs. 151, dated 17th May 1776, which I believe is of no value.
- " 40. Pottah for the ground on which the house stands that I occupy. Rent to the Company Sa. Rs. 2-11-3 per annum, which is paid to October 1780.
- " 41. A parcell containing sundry papers relative to the Salt Contracts at Dacca sent from England as necessary to Mr. Barwell's defence, viz. :—
 Printed Paper of Proceedings. Mr. Sayer's opinion on Mr. Smith's report.
 Mr. Davenport's Digest of Facts. Mr. Sayer's and Mr. Dunning's opinion on a case.
 Answer to Messrs. Sayer and Smith. Mr. Barwell's case fairly stated.
 A plain state of facts. Answer to objections.
 Scheme for settlement and distribution of the salt mehals.

Mr. Dunning's words written by Mr. Sullivan.
Abstract of Regulations in Revenue Department.

Corrected case for Mr. Dunning's opinion. Case with Mr. Innes's opinion.

Case with Mr. Maddock's opinion. Copy notes from Mr. Davenport, dated 11th and 13th March 1778.

Copy note from Mr. Davenport, dated 4th May 1778.

I don't know that any of these papers in the parcell No. 41, will ever be of use.

Mr. Barwell is a proprietor of the Play House which I mention that in case it should be disposed of, you may demand his proportion.

No. 42. David Killican's receipt for Mr. Charlton's papers, dated 9th October 1780.

" 43. John Prinsep's receipt for Dr. Lushington's papers, dated 9th October 1780.

" 44. John Fergusson's receipt for J. Price's bond to A. Beaumont, dated 8th November 1780.

There is a balance due from Mr. Barwell to Mr. Peter Anthomy Sapte merchant in London of C. Rs. 12,518-5-9. The latter directed it to be paid to Messrs. John and Edward John Holland of Madras, and I have in the name of Mr. Barwell desired them to draw for it, but they have not thought proper to answer such letter. If they draw for it the money must be paid, or, if P. A. Sapte draws for it, it must be paid, but without interest, because he has been repeatedly recommended to draw, or fall on some means of remitting his balance, for that it lay here without yeilding him any advantage whatever.

There is a considerable balance due from the estate of S. Middleton deceased to Mr. Barwell in his own right, as also as Executor and Residuary Legatee to his brother Roger Barwell deceased. There may probably be another dividend paid by N. Middleton the Administrator, in which case you will please to receive it, and carry the same to the credit of Mr. R. Barwell.

Mr. Lyon's bill for repairs to the house late Mr. Sanderson's, occupied now by Mr. Tolfrey, must be paid as also what may be requisite for the house occupied by Guthrie and Wordie, as well as that occupied by me and the same must be charged to Mr. Barwell.

At present nothing more occurs to me as necessary to say on Mr. Barwell's own concerns further than that I shall carry with me all his other papers as also his accounts and books, but if I recollect any thing else, I will add a postscript to this address.

Respecting the property assigned to Trustees for the benefit of Mr. Barwell's children, I beg leave to deliver over to you the following papers, *vis.* :—

- No. 45. A paper parcell containing papers respecting the original purchases of land made by Mr. Barwell at Kidderpore.
- " 46. Pottah for the grounds, etc., on which the 19 houses are erected near the Court House. Rent to the Company Sa. Rs. 32-0-5 per annum, which is paid to October 1780.
- " 47. Pottah for the ground, etc., on which the house stands at Kidderpore. Rent to the Company Sa. Rs. 228 9-12 per annum, which is paid to April 1780.
- " 48. Pottah for ground bought in addition and adjoining to the ground No. 47. Rent to the Company Sa. 135-13-4 per annum, which is paid to April 1780.
- " 49. Pottah for ground including the large tank between the garden house and Belvidere Bridge. Rent to the Company Sa. Rs. 35 per annum, which is paid to April 1780.
- " 50. Pottah for the old road leading from the Nullah close to the garden, to Belvidere and Allipore. Rent to the Company Sa. Rs. 10-1, which is paid to April 1780.
- " 51. Pottah for the old road leading from Surman's Bridge to the old road No. 50. Rent to the Company Sa. Rs. 9-11, which is paid to April 1780.
- " 52. Thomas Lyon to the East India Company, lease of the 19 houses near the Court House at A. Rs. 3,800 per month.
- " 53. Thomas Lyon to Richard Barwell, lease for a year of ditto.
- " 54. Ditto to ditto release for ditto, the rent whereof is A. Rs. 3,800 per month, which is paid monthly, and I have received it to the end of October 1780.
- " 55. Thomas Lyon's agreement with the East India Company not to erect a second range of buildings south of the 19 houses during the lease No. 52 to which Mr. Barwell is bound.
- " 56. Copy of my letter to the Governor-General and Council offering the garden house and grounds to the Company on lease.

- No. 57. Copy of Thomas Lyon's note to S. Touchet, Buxy acquainting him of the 19 houses being sold to Mr. Barwell and authorizing the rent thereof to be paid to Mr. Barwell.
- " 58. Richard Barwell to Sir Elijah Impey and Joseph Cator. Deed of Trust.
- " 59. The United Company to Thomas Lyon, Building Contract.
- " 60. Copy of my letter to S. Touchet acquainting him of the garden house being vacant.
- " 61. Sir Elijah Impey and Joseph Cator to the East India Company, lease of the garden house and grounds for 5 years at Sa. Rs. 2,300 per month payable monthly, dated 29th February 1780.
- " 62. S. Touchet's letter to me offering to take possession of the garden house, etc.
- " 63. S. Touchet's note to me mentioning his having received orders from the Governor-General to take possession of the garden house.
- " 64. Copy of my letter to the Governor-General and Council requesting them to order payment of rent for the garden and also copy of my letter to the Governor-General on the same score.
- " 65. Copy of my letter to the Governor-General praying an answer to my address, No. 64.
- " 66. J. Auriol, Secretary to the Board, Answer to my address, No. 64.
- " 67. J. Auriol, Secretary, to North Naylor, Company's Attorney directing him to draw a lease of Mr. Barwell's garden house for 5 years to the Company.

In consequence of the Secretary's letter No. 66 an action was commenced against the Company for rent of the garden house, but was afterwards withdrawn. There will be a bill of law charges delivered in by Mr. Uvedale, the Attorney-at-Law in that action, as also for copy of the evidence given in the action, which last I shall carry with me if got ready in time. I should have paid these charges, but Mr. Uvedale is not well enough to make out his bill of costs. You will be pleased to pay it and charge it to the trust account, as also Mr. Lyon's bills for repairs to the garden house and the 19 houses in part of which I have paid him, 2nd November 1780, Sa. Rs. 4,000.

Mr. Barwell in a letter he wrote me in March last, the day before the pilot left the *Swallow*, acquainted me he had spoken to Mr. Lyon about building a Range of Boutiques at the back of the 19 houses, etc., if I could get the whole done for 40,000. I accordingly agreed with Mr. Lyon and have paid him Sa. Rs. 40,000. The Boutiques are building which when finished must be let in the best manner possible, and the rents and profits thereof carried to the credit of the trust account.

I was lately applied to by Mr. Wheeler to lay before the Board the assignment of the 19 houses No. 52 to shew by what authority I received the rent of them. I acquainted him of the authority given by Mr. Lyon to the Buxy in his Note No. 57 which Mr. Wheeler said was not sufficient and desired the assignment might be laid before the Board which I promised to do, but in my hurry it has been omitted to be done. Should you be applied to for it, it is necessary to observe that the sale of that property from Mr. Lyon to Mr. Barwell was not effected till the 9th February 1779, although the deeds of conveyance bear even date with the lease from Mr. Lyon to the Company, which I mention to obviate any undue insinuation that Mr. Barwell voted for a lease of his own property under the name of Mr. Lyon, for the fact is, as I have above represented it.

No. 68. A letter from Mr. Barwell to me written about 8th March last, the day before the pilot left the *Swallow*, which I beg leave to commit to your care as a voucher for paying Mr. Lyon Sa. Rs. 40,000 for building the Boutiques at the back of the 19 houses before mentioned.

69. Mr. Barwell's trust account as it stands in my books by which there is a balance due from the Trust Estate of C. Rs. [blank in original], which being charged to Mr. Barwell in his private account with me. The rents and profits of the Trust Estate must be applied in discharge of that balance now due to Mr. Barwell till paid.

This is all I at present recollect to mention respecting the trust estate, but if any thing else should occur to me, it shall be inserted in an additional postscript.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient & most humble servant.

JOSEPH CATOR.

P.S.—I find the following articles have escaped my memory :—

- No. 70. W. Barton's receipt for an English bond, 11th March 1778.
 „ 71. Ditto for sundry bonds, etc., 22nd May 1780.
 „ 72. A bill signed by Captain John McGowan for Sa. Rs. 2,000 for a chariot and horses that did belong to Mr. Sanderson, but Captain McGowan finding his circumstances desperate returned the chariot and horses to me to be sold, which was done at—

Outcry and produced only Sa. Rs. 522-8 or	...	C. Rs. 606-1-6
Deduct so much I paid feeding the horses from their arrival in Calcutta to the day of sale A. Rs. 20-6-3	„	22-0-3
		<u>C. Rs. 584-1-3</u>

Due from Captain McGowan to make up the amount of his bill signed as above 1,735-14-9

Sa. Rs. 2,000 or C. Rs. 2,320

Which balance of C. Rs. 1,735-14-9 if he ever pays must be carried to the credit of Mr. Barwell's private account. I have wrote fully to Captain McGowan and hope he will be able to pay it, as it is said the Governor-General and Council propose adjusting his claim for toll of boats through his canal.

I also find there are some venetian blinds for carriages and some Mahogany in the hands of Mr. Lyon, which I have desired him to dispose of and account with you for the nett sale proceeds, which must go to the credit of Mr. Barwell's private account.

Mr. Lyon will obtain a pottah which with a title to the small garden situated on the west side of the road that runs from Surman's Bridge to the southward, he will execute and deliver to you.

- No. 73. Attested copy of S. Middleton and J. Ellis bond to Mr. Richard Barwell with all the endorsements.
 „ 74. Attested copy of S. Middleton and J. Ellis bond to Mr. Roger Barwell with all the endorsements.
 „ 75. Attested copy of Chevallier's bill in favor of Richard Barwell with all the endorsements.
 „ 76. Attested copy of Chevallier's bill in favor of Roger Barwell with all the endorsements.

The original of the bonds Nos. 73 and 74 as also of the bills Nos. 75 and 76 were carried to England by Mr. Barwell in the *Swallow*.

- „ 77. A receipt from Mr. Croftes as Sub-treasurer for two receipt books for money paid by Mr. Barwell on account of the Restitution.

JOSEPH CATOR.

(concluded.)

Inscriptions on Christian Tombs, Akyab, Arakan.

Copied by MASTER MAUNG KYAW MIN.

Edited by the REV. H. HOSTEN, S.J.

The following inscriptions were copied during the December-January holidays of 1914-15 by one of my pupils, Master Maung Kyaw Min, aged 15 years, the son of Mr. Htoon Chan, Advocate of Akyab. With four of his friends, boys of his age, *viz.*, Maung Tha Doe Maung, Maung Rai Mra Thway, Maung Aung Gyaw U and Benjamin Joseph, he copied *all* the inscriptions of what is called the Old Cemetery of Akyab. The work took about 4 hours and was completed on one and the same occasion. I am altogether pleased with the manner Master Maung Kyaw Min made his pupils follow out the method I taught him during our last September holidays.

The Old Cemetery is situated on the main road going from Lamadaw to the Point, some 20 yards to the south of the place where the road leading to the Catholic Church cuts the main road. At the north angle of the two roads stands The Akyab Club, formerly called The Arakan Jubilee Club, and a famous banyan-tree bearing the following inscription: *This tree | was planted | by | Archibald-Bogle | and | Maynard, Elisa, Annie | his wife | 1831. |* On the same side of the main road, some 300 yards south of the Old Cemetery, are the Volunteer Head-Quarters.

The Cemetery is in good repairs, a *mât* being attached to the place. All the inscriptions were legible, but it is supposed that three or four of the slabs have disappeared. No distinction for the different Christian denominations appears to have been kept. The new Christian Cemetery is on the Race Course Road.

The first of Master Maung Kyaw Min's inscriptions is dated 1836, the last 1906. The wonder is that of the four inscriptions from Akyab published in Holmes & Co.'s *Bengal Obituary*, Calcutta, 1848, p. 378, none should be represented in our present list. Where did Holmes obtain his inscriptions from? For the sake of completeness we republish them here before our own. Cf. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. I do not find, in any other Obituary, inscriptions from Akyab.

H. HOSTEN, S. J.

St. Xavier's College, Park Street,

1915.

(1) 1829, *March 15*.—Sacred to the Memory of **WILLIAM ANDREWS**, / for many years Commander / of the H. C. B. "Brougham," who died / on the 15th March 1829, in the 34th yr. of his age. /

(2) 1829, *March 15*.—Sacred to the Memory of **GEORGE CARR**, M. D. / Civil Surgeon, Akyab, / who died on the 15th March, 1829, in the / 28th year of his age. /

(3) 1830, *Aug. 28*; 1830, *Sept. 13*.—Here lieth the body of **ELIZA**, / the beloved wife of **W. S. Barnard**, Esq. / who died September 13th, A. D. 1830, / aged 20 years and 7 months. / "My days are gone like a shadow, and I am withered like grass, but thou, O Lord, shalt endure for ever, and thy remembrance throughout all generations." / *Hard by on the north lieth the body of* / **HARRIET LOUISA BARNARD**, / who died an infant, August 28th, A. D. 1830. /

(4) 1831, *June 19*.—To the Memory of / **SAMUEL THOMAS HARPUR**, Esq. / late of the Bengal Civil Service, / and Assistant to the Commissioner of the / Province of Aracan, / who departed this life on the 19th June 1831, / aged 23 years. / This Monument is erected by three of his friends / and fellow-servants who esteemed him for / his many amiable qualities and deeply / regret his early death. /

(5) 1836, *April 4*.—Sacred to the memory / of **AMELIA JANE** / the beloved wife of **C. J. Brown**. / Born December 7th 1805, died April 4th 1836 / Aged 30 years, 3 months 28 days. /

The friend of sinners was her friend.

Trusting in him she met her end.

Nothing in judgement shall she fear.

The Lord shall judge and friend appear.

Also to the Memory of their.....children /

ELEANOR AMELIA—Born May 25th, 1835, died March 23rd 1857. /

Infant daughter. " Sept. 12th, 1858 " same day. /

GEORGE FREDERICK. " Sept. 24th, 1861 " March 25th 1862. /

ELLEN AMELIA. " Aug. 4th, 1863 " July 1st 1864. /

Infant son. " Jany. 6th, 1865 " Jany. 15th 1865. /

And of **WILLIAM CHARLES**, son of the above / **C. J. Brown** and **Sarah** his first wife / who died at Kyouk Phyoo. / Born June 15th 1852, Died 11th July 1855. /—"Of such is the kingdom of Heaven." /

Brown & Co. scs. Calcutta. /

(6) 1836, *Aug. 2*.—Sacred / to the memory of / **ROBERT HARVEY** / merchant in Akyab. / Born at Yoker, Dumbartonshire / 4th October 1830. / Died at Akyab 2nd August 1836. / *Llewelyn & Co. Scs.* /

[There must be a mistake here. The dates of birth and death are only 6 years apart.—H. H. S.]

(7) 1841, *March 6*.—Sacred / to the memory of / EDWARD WILLIAM CLARRIBUTT, / Civil Surgeon of Akyab / for nearly four years, / who departed this life / the 6th day of March 1841, aged 30 years and 9 months. / This monument is erected / as a tribute of affection for the deceased / and in esteem for his professional / and private worth, / by the officers in civil employ / in Akyab. /

Llewelyn & Co. Scs. / Calcutta. /

(8) 1842, *July 1*.—In memory / of / LIEUT. ROBERT MARTIN, / of / the Bengal Engineers, / Executive Officer of the / Arakan Division, / Died July 1st, 1842. /

Llewelyn & Co. Scs. / Calcutta. /

(9) 1844, *Jan. 27*.—Sacred / to the memory of / CAPTAIN WILLIAM / ALSTON / 68th Regiment Native Infantry / who died on board the / H. C. Ship "Amherst" / in the harbour of Akyab / January 27th 1844, / aged 19 years, 4 months / This tomb / was erected by his brother officers / in token of their sincere regard / in life / and their lasting regret / in his premature death. /

Llewelyn & Co. Scs. / Calcutta. /

(10) 1844, *April 25*.—GROVERS COMSLOCK, / American Missionary, Arracan, / Died April 25, 1844. Aged 35 Years. / His work still lives; blossoms from the dust, / And a glad future holds the fruit to trust. /

(11) 1847, *April 13*.—Here lies the body / of / GEORGE KILBY, Esquire, / of Calcutta. / He feared God above many, / and while sojourning here on business / fell asleep in Jesus, / April 13th 1847. /

(12) 1849, *Nov. 1*.—The grave of / PITT H. / only son of / C. G. & L. C. Moore / died Nov. 1, 1849 / aged 5 mon. & 28 days. /

(13) 1852, *Febr. 17*.—Sacred / to the memory / of / JAMES HARGRAVES, / of / Settle, Yorkshire, / Master of the / Ship Duke of Wellington / of Liverpool, / who died of cholera / at this port / 17th February 1852. / (*H. W. Billing, Sculptor, / 6 Waterloo Street. / Calcutta.*) /

(14) 1852, *Febr. 18*.—To the memory of / ALFRED SAVIENY, / Headmaster of Akyab / Govt. School, / Died of cholera 18th Feby. 1852, / aged 25 years. / Erected by his friends as a token of their / regard and esteem for him as a / teacher and friend. / (*H. W. Billing, Sculptor, / 6 Waterloo Street / Calcutta.*) /

(15) 1852, *May 10*.—Here lie the remains of / CAROLINE, Wife of John Vaz, / who died on the 10th May 1852, Aged 21 years. / "Blessed are they that sleep in the Lord." / (*Calcutta / C. Holmes & Co. Scs.*) /

(16) 1852, *May 24*.—EUNICER KEYES, Wife of / Rev. Harvey E. Knapp, / American Missionary. / Died May 24, 1852. Looking unto Jesus. /

(17) 1853, *Oct. 25*.—Sacred / to the memory of / CAPTAIN PATRICK ALLEN / who departed this life / on the 25th Oct. 1853, / aged 33 years & 9 months. /

(18) 1854, May 19.—Sacred to the memory of / MAX HARMANN BOSE, Born at Bremen / 16th August 1821, Died at Akyab / 19th May 1854. /

(19) 1855, July 27.—Sacred to the memory of / JOHN GEORGE / son of / John & Ann Brooke / who departed this life / 27th of July 1855. / Aged 17 years & 4 months. / (Murdoch.) /

(20) 1856, Febr. 26.—Sacred to the memory of / CHARLES WALTE, / merchant. / Born at Bremen 10th March 1829 / Died 26th Feby. 1856. / A good son, / a true friend. /

(21) 1856, June 30.—REV. ALFRED B. SATTERLEE / fell asleep in Jesus / June, 30, 1856, Aged 33 years. / "I shall be satisfied when I wake / in the likeness of Christ." / O Death, where is thy sting? / O Grave, where is thy victory? / Affection's tribute to departed worth. /

(22) 1856, Nov. 18.—Sacred to the memory of / LAURA PRISCILLA / the daughter of Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Durnford / who departed this life on the 18th Novem. 1856. / Aged 5 years 11 months & 2 days. / Early in youth and in years she died / to be for ever at her Saviour's side. / (Calcutta. / Murdoch. Set.) /

(23) 1856, Dec. 18.—Sacred to the memory of / KATE EMBLYN, / daughter of Lieut. & Mrs. Robert Gordon Rogers / who died / 18th Decr. 1856 / aged 4 months and 16 years. / "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Most probably 16 years is a mistake for 16 days.

(24) 1857, Oct. 17.—Sacred to the memory of / Brevet Major A. G. COLEBROOKE SUTHERLAND / 25th Regt. B. N. I. / Born 17th February 1820. / Distinguished as a soldier / he served / in China and in the Punjab Campaign. / He was wounded at Chillianwalla, / whilst charging with H. M.'s 24th foot / and earned his majority / by his gallantry / at the capture of a stockade / in the Aeng Pass on the 6th Jan'y 1853 /

He died in command / of the Arracan Local Battalion / 17th Oct. 1857. / Deeply regretted. / (Llewelyn and Co. Set.)

(25) 1858, June 6.—Sacred to the memory of / GEORGE WILLIAM, / chief engineer H. C. St. r *Proserpine* / who departed his life / on Sunday the 6th June 1858, / aged 38 years and 2 months; / leaving a widow and / three young children / to deplore his loss. / His happy soul sleeps in Jesus. / (Murdoch Set. Calcutta.) /

(26) 1858, August 3.—To the memory of / CAPTAIN DONALD MACLEOD, / 12th Regiment B. N. I. who departed this life / on the 3rd August 1858. This tomb is erected by his father / Major General D. Macleod, Madras Cavalry. /

(27) 1859, Jan. 5.—Sacred to the / memory / of / JOSEPH HUGHES-DON, / Collector of Customs / at / Akyab, / who died on the 5th January / 1859 / aged 43 years. /

(28) 1860, Jan., 29.—Sacred to the memory of / DANIEL PEREIRA /
born 27th March 1818, / died 29th January 1860. /

Good Christians, on me cast an eye.
As you are now, so once was I ;
As I am now, so must you be ;
Then be prepared to follow me.

(29) 1861, Febr. 22.—Sacred to the memory / of / WILLIAM RICHARD
LACKERSTEEN, / of Calcutta, / Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory the
Great. / Born on the 30th of March 1813 / Died on the 22nd of February
1861. /

An affectionate / husband and father, / a dutiful son, / and / faithful friend, /
he lived beloved / and esteemed by / a large circle / and died / universally /
regretted. / This tablet is / erected to his / memory by / his affectionate /
wife and children. / (*P. Swaries, Sculp. Calcutta.*) /

(30) 1861, April 11.—Sacred / to the memory of / MARY ANNE GIB-
SON, / the beloved wife of / Captain Gibson / of the Ship "Alarm of
Belfast," / who departed this life / the 11th day of April 1861, / Ætat. 33
years. / May she rest in peace. / (*P. Lindeman & Sons, Sculpt.s.*) /

(31) 1862, March 15.—Sacred / to the memory of / JULIUS ROHSS /
Master of the Swedish barque "Dygden" / of Gothenburgh / who died here /
on the 15th of March 1862 / in the 30th year of his age. /

(32) 1863, Aug. 22.—In memory of / ALEXANDER LEPIER Mc.
MILLAN / Merchant, Akyab. Born at Glasgow / 22 August 1822. / Died at the
Poungdawhreng Tea Gardens / Arakan ; 22 August 1863. / Aged 41 years. /

(33) 1864, May 15.—Sacred / to the memory of / FRANK HERBERT /
dearly beloved child of / Hugh Noris / and / Ellen Hodgeson / who died at
Akyab / 15th May 1864 / aged 6 months and 24 days. / (*W. Silva, Scs. F. F.
Co., Calcutta.*) /

(34) 1864, Aug. 27.—Sacred / to the loved memory / of my deeply
lamented husband / JAMES FIELD / who changed time for a blissful eternity
on the 27th August 1864. / aged 36 years. /

He being dead, yet speaketh thus :—

Weep not for me, dear wife ; I'm safe and happy now.
A glorious radiant crown adorns my brow ;
With the redeemed I stand before Jehovah's throne,
Casting my honours at his feet—adoring him alone.

I know that my Redeemer lives ; I see him as he is.
Mine eyes behold his glory ; with him I dwell in bliss.
No pain or earthly trouble can ever touch me more.
Then, dearest wife, my early death, 'twere sinful to deplore.

Bow meekly 'neath this stroke. A Father's gracious love
Hath ordered it, to lift thy soul [from] sublunar cares above.
He is thy husband now, the father of our child.
Cast all thy care on him alone, thy Saviour, tender, mild.

I will go to him, but he will never return to me.

(35) 1865, *May* 28.—Sacred / to the memory of / ALISON DEMP-
STER, / the beloved infant / daughter of / **Dr. L. H. Lees** / Civil Surgeon of
Akyab. / Died at Kyauk Phyoo May 25th / Buried here May 28th 1865, / aged
3 months 26 days. /—"He shall gather the lambs with his arm and carry them
within his bosom." Isaiah: xl. 11. "For of such is the Kingdom of
heaven." Matt. xix. 14. /

(36) 1865, *Sept.* 23.—To / the memory of / WILLIAM FELICITAS
TABARIAS, / born 28th July 1865. / Died 23rd Sept. 1865. / My soul hath
relied on his word, / My soul hath hoped in the Lord. / (*Brown & Co.*) /

[The name appears to be a corruption for the Portuguese name Tavares.]

(37) 1866, *Jan.* 3.—To our darling / CHARLES EDWIN / ACHARD, /
Born Oct. 21st, 1863, / Died Jan. 3rd, 1866. /

(38) 1867, *Apr.* 29.—Sacred / to the memory of / ANNA MARY LIT-
TLE. / Who departed this life / on the 29th day of April / in the year of Our
Lord 1867, / aged 29 years and 11 months. / "Come unto me all ye that
labour and are heavy / laden, and I will give you rest." / (*Llewelyn & Co.,
Scts.*) /

(39) 1868, *June* 2.—Sacred to the memory of / MARY CATHERINE
ROSALIE / the beloved infant daughter of / **Douglas** / and **Catherine
Wollaston** / died 2nd June 1868 / aged 10 months, 20 days. / "Suffer little
children to come unto me."

(40) 1868, *June*, 30.—JULIA MATILDA, the beloved wife of **Major
Spitsburn**, / Depty. Commissioner, Akyab, Died 30th June 1868 / Aged 35
years / and 9 months. /

(41) 1868, *Sept.* 23.—Sacred to the memory of / MARY MATILDA
SPITSBURN, who after a lingering illness followed her dear / mother on the /
23rd September 1868, Aged 3 months and 20 days. /

(42) 1869, *April* 5.—Ici repose / PAUL PIERRE HENRI /
AUSCHITZKY / Né à Bordeaux / le 20 Octobre 1834 / Consul de France /
Consul de Belgique / à Akyab / Décédé le 5 April 1869. /

Robert / **Gerard** / **Marc** / **Henri** / **Nadia** / **Max** / à notre Grandpère /
Souvenir Bx., 23 Août 1899. /

[Bx in the last line should perhaps have been read Px, i. e., pieux.—H. H. S. J.]

(43) 1869, *May* 4.—Sacred to the memory / of / **EMMA**, wife of / **Sur-
geon F. Day**, / who died at Akyab / of cholera / May 4th 1869. /

(44) 1870, Oct. 20.—Sacred / to / the memory of / KATE AGNES, the beloved Infant / of Douglas & Catherine / Wollaston. Died 20th October 1870, Age 1 yr., 8 mo., 27 days. / "For of such is the / Kingdom of Heaven." /

(45) 1871, Nov. 18.—Sacred / to the memory / of / ANGELINA, / the beloved / infant daughter of / Douglas & Catherine / Wollaston, / Born / 10th November, 1871 / Died / 18th November, 1871. / (P. Swaries, Sct., Calcutta)

(46) 1874, August 13.—Sacred to the memory / of / FRANCES CORDELIA, / the beloved daughter of / Douglas & Catherine / Wollaston, died 13th August 1874, / Aged 1 year, 6 months, 15 days. / "God's will be done." / (P. Swaries, Sct.)

(47) 1875, Febr. 18.—In / memory / of / WILLIAM HAYES, / who departed this life Feb. 18, 1875, / aged / 26 years. /

(48) 1876, April 17.—Sacred to the memory / of / JOSIAH STUBBS DURNFORD / Born at Madras, on the 3rd of October, 1820. / and died at Akyab on the 17th of April 1876, / Aged 55 years, 6 months & 14 days. /

This loving tribute to his memory / is the only earthly consolation / to his bereaved widow and large family / to whom he was indeed a husband and father. /

"Thy will, O Lord, be done." / (Brown & Co. Scts. Calcutta.) /

(49) 1846, August 18.—In memory of / MARY, / daughter of / G. D. Manaxes. / Born 27th June 1876, / died 18th August 1876. / (Thomas & Dowling, Sculptors, Calcutta.) /

[I suppose the name stands for Meenax or Manasses.—H. H. S. J.]

(50) 1877, March 25.—In memoriam / CAPTAIN HENRY CAPEN SMALL / Son of Wm. and Sarah B. Small / of Portland, Maine, U.S.A. / Died of cholera, March 25th 1877. Aged 51 years. /

For him who sleeps in foreign lands, / Dear stranger, drop a silent tear. /

(51) 1877, March 25.—In memoriam / LOUISE ADELAIDE SMALL / daughter of / Wm. and Sarah B. Small / of Portland, Maine, U.S.A. / Died of cholera March 25th 1877, / aged 34 years. / Far from home and those who loved her, / She sleeps the long, long sleep of death. /

[A brother and sister were carried off by cholera the same day.—H. H. S. J.]

(52) 1877, April 12.—Sacred to the memory of / (ETTIE) HENRIETTA SUSAN, / Née J. P. Meik, / the beloved wife of / Sindoores Joseph Fresanges, / born 3rd Sep. 1843. / Married 21st Nov. 1864. / Died 12th April 1877. / A good wife and mother. / Requiescat in pace. / Llewelyn & Co., Scts. Calcutta.

(53) 1877, April 13.—LIVINGSTONE BARCLAY / Born / at Wickham market Suffolk / 11 April 1835 / Died / at Akyab, British Burma / 13 April 1877. /

(54) 1877, April 14.—CHARLES JOHN BRANDFORD BROWN, / Age 6 years 7 months 24 days, / died April 14th 1877. / "I only yield thee what is Thine." / Thy will be done. / Calcutta / Brown & Co. Scts. /

(55) 1878, June 5.—In / memory of / MATILDA, / beloved wife / of / S. H. Tesbury, / Born 29th June 1845, / Died 5th June 1878. /

"In the world ye shall have / tribulation, but in me ye shall / have peace." / Dowling Sct. Calcutta. /

(56) 1877, July 23.—Sacred / to the memory of / ALFRED CUNNINGHAM DANDO, Lieut. R. N. R. / Marine Superintendent B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd., / who died of apoplexy / on board the Company's S. S. "Mahratta" / near this port, when on a voyage for the / benefit of his health on July 23rd 1877 / aged 53 years, 11 months, 10 days. / This monument is erected by the Commanders, Officers, / clerks, engineers and stewards.....some / friends in Calcutta as a token.....respect / and high esteem in..... / "The memory....." /

(57) 1877, Sept. 3.—In loving memory of / WILLIAM PORTER, late Master Attendant, Akyab, / who died 3rd Sep. 1877. Aged 58 years. /

"O Thou that hearest prayers, unto thee shall all flesh come." (Psm. 65. v. 2). / (Llewelyn & Co. Scts.) Calcutta. /

(58) 1878, Sept. 30.—Sacred to the memory of / CHARLES KING, / late Point Officer, Akyab, / who died on 30th September 1878. / Aged 34. / Erected by his friends and brother officers. /

(59) 1879, April 16.—ANNIE MARIE DONOVAN / wife of / Inspector J. Donovan, / Born Feby. 28th 1838. / Died April 16th 1879. / He giveth his beloved rest. /

(60) 1879, April 22.—Sacred / to the loved memory / of / MICHAEL SWEETNAM, M. D. / Late Civil Surgeon / of this Station, / Died April 22nd 1879, / aged 29 years. / "Not lost, but gone before." / Calcutta. / Dowling Sct. /

(61) 1879, June 27.—Sacred / to the memory of / JOHN SIMON, / who / departed this life / on the 27th June 1879, / Aged 33 years. /

"He met a sad death / in the district far from home and friends." /

(62) 1879, July 20.—Sacred to the memory of / JOSEPH WILLIAM POYNTON, / died July 20, 1879. / Aged 8 months and 11 days. / Deeply regretted by / his parents. /

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath / taken away." / "For of such is the kingdom of / heaven." /

(63) 1879, Oct. 23.—Sacred / to / the / memory / of / JULIA MATILDA COOKE / Born 26-6-1855 / Died 23-10-1879. /

(64) 1880, Nov. 24.—HELEN EDEN, / the wife of / Capt. Jas: W. Ballantine, / Supdt. of Light Houses, Arakan, / Died Nov. 24th 1880. / Her end was peace. / (Llewelyn & Co.) /

(65) 1880, Dec. 17.—ARTHUR / HELDEBRAND, / Born Decr. 12th 1880, / Died Decr. 17th 1880. / (*Llewelyn & Co.*) /

(66) 1881.—Sacred / to the loved memory / of / the infant son of / **Robert** and **Delphina Keys**, / aged 1 month and 9 days. /

This lovely bud so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower,
In paradise would bloom.

1881. / (*S. Dowling, Sculptor, Calcutta.*) /

(67) 1883, Jan. 5.—In / loving / memory of / AGNES GRAY, / Born 9th July 1881 / died 5th / Jan. 1883. /

(68) 1884, Aug. 30.—In loving memory of / ANNIE MARY, the dearly beloved wife of / **Benjamin Fox Duncan**, of Akyab. / Born 6th Oct. 1850. Died 30th Aug. 1884. /—"Not lost, but gone before." / Her children rise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, / and he praiseth her. / Prov. 31. 23. /

(69) 1885, Nov. 30.—In the memory of / my dear husband / WILLIAM IRVINE, / who died at Akyab / 30th November 1885, / aged 44 years. / "Thy will be done." /

(70) 1886, April 26.—In memory of / ELLEN CAROLINE COOLEY / wife of / **J. Paterson**, Engineer, / who died 26th April 1886 / Aged 28 years. /

(71) 1888, May 30.—In / affectionate remembrance / of / LILY EDITH WATSON, / who died at Maungdaw, / on 30th May 1888, / aged 5 years 2 months and 4 days. / "Suffer little children to come / unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." / (*Dowling, Sculptor, Calcutta.*) /

(72) 1889, March 17.—Sacred / to the beloved memory of / GEORGES HENRI RUCKERT, / Merchant, / and Consular Agent for France, / Italy, / Consul for Sweden and Norway, / Belgium and the Netherlands. / Born in Geneva 24th October 1842. / Died at Akyab on the 17th March 1889. / "The righteous shall be in / the Lord." / Psalm 64. v. 10. /

(73) 1889, June 11.—Sacred / to the memory of / my dearly beloved husband / THOMAS LITTLE, who died of fever / at Cherogeah / on the 11th June 1889, aged 38 years and 9 months. /—"The Lord gave and the Lord hath / taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord." /

(74) 1889, July 18.—Sacred / to the memory / of / ARTHUR BENEDICT / the dearly beloved child of / **Douglas and Kate Wollaston**, / Born 16th February 1885, / Died 18th July 1889. / Aetat. 4 years 5 months. / "He shall gather the lambs / in His arms and carry them in his bosom." /

(75) 1893, Oct. 13.—In / loving / memory of / D. W. WOLLASTON / Born 21st August 1834 / Died 13th / October 1893. / A good husband, loving / father and kind friend. / R. I. P. /

(76) 1904, Nov. 7.—Sacred / to / the / memory / of / JANE CAROLINE DURNFORD / born / 5-6-1826 / died / 7-11-1904. /

(77) 1906, July 30—In / loving memory / of / KATE WOLLASTON, Relict of **D. W. Wollaston**. Born / 29-9-1842, Died / 30-7-1906, / A devoted / and loving mother / R. I. P. / (Calcutta). / *Brown & Co. Scs.* /

Undated tombs.

(78) In dear loving / memory / of / SUMROORANUM / the beloved / wife of / **Dr. S. David** / born 9th May, 1864 / married 3rd Oct. 1877. / She is not dead, / but sleepeth. /

(79) To the memory of / Mrs. ISABELLA FERRAULT / the beloved wife of / **D. B. Ferrault**, Esq.re / Head Assistant, / Judge's Court, Chittagong; / aged 45 yrs. & 10 months. / Deeply regretted by a large / circle of relatives and friends. / To bemoan thy irreparable loss. / Mother, thou art gone to rest. / Thy sins are forgiven. / "Dust thou art, and unto dust / shalt thou return." /

(80) In / loving memory / of / Mrs. ELLEN ADA / ELEAZAR, / aged 22 years, 6 months, / 9 days. /

"Nor gone from memory, nor from love,
But gone to my Father's home above."

"Thy will be done." / (*Brown & Co. Scs.*) /

(81) WINNIFRED / BERYL / ELEAZAR. / Aged 1 year / 4 months. / "Suffer little / children / to come / unto me." /

Alphabetical List of all the names mentioned in the above Inscriptions.

	Date of birth.	Date of death.	Age.	Serial No.
			V. M. D.	
Achard, Charles Edwin	21-10-1866	3-1-1866	.....	37
Allen, Patrick, <i>Capt.</i>	....	25-10-1853	33 9 0	17
Alston, William, <i>Capt.</i> , 68th R. N. I.	....	27-1-1844	19 4 0	9
Andrews, William, <i>Commander of N. C. B. "Brougham"</i>	.....	15-3-1829	34 0 0	1
Auschitzky, Paul Pierre Henri, <i>Consul for France and Belgium</i>	20-10-1834	5-4-1869	.....	42
Auschitzky (P), Robert, Girard, Marc, Henri, Nadia, Max.	.....	.....	.....	42
Ballantine, Helen Eden, <i>Mrs.</i>	.....	24-11-1880	.....	64
Ballantine, James W., <i>Capt.</i>	.....	.....	.....	64
Barclay, Livingstone, (<i>of Wickham market, Suffolk</i>)	11-4-1835	13-4-1877	.....	53
Barnard, Eliza, <i>Mrs.</i>	.....	13-9-1830	20 7 0	2
Barnard, Harriet Louisa, <i>infant</i>	.....	28-8-1830	.....	2
Barnard, W. S., <i>Mr.</i>	.....	.....	.....	2
Bose, Max Hermann, (<i>of Bremen</i>)...	16-8-1821	19-5-1854	.....	18
Brooke, Ann, <i>Mrs.</i>	.....	.....	.....	19
Brooke, John, <i>Mr.</i>	.....	.....	.....	19
Brooke, John George	.....	27-7-1855	17 4 0	19
Brown, infant son of C. J. Brown	6-1-1865	15-1-1865	.....	5
Brown, infant daughter of ditto	12-9-1858	12-9-1858	.....	5
Brown, Amelia Jane, <i>Mrs.</i>	7-12-1805	4-4-1836	30 3 28	5
Brown, C. J., <i>Mr.</i>	.....	.....	.....	5
Brown, Charles John Brandford	.....	14-4-1877	6 7 24	5
Brown, Eleanor Amelia	25-5-1835	23-3-1857	.....	5

	Date of birth.	Date of death.	Age.	Serial No.
			Y. M. D.	
Brown, Ellen Amelia ...	4-8-1863	1-7-1864	.....	5
Brown, George Frederick ...	24-9-1861	25-3-1862	.....	5
Brown, Sarah, <i>Mrs.</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	5
Brown, William Charles ...	15-6-1852	11-7-1855	.....	5
Carr, George, <i>Dr.</i> ...	.....	15-3-1829	28 0 0	4
Claributt, Edwin William, <i>Surgeon</i> ...	.....	6-3-1841	30 9 0	7
Colebrooke Sutherland, A. G., <i>Brevet Major</i> ...	17-2-1820	17-10-1857	.....	24
Comstock, Grovers, <i>Rev.</i> ...	.....	25-4-1844	35 0 0	10
Cooke, Julia Matilda ...	26-6-1855	23-10-1879	.....	63
Cooley (<i>see Paterson</i>) ...	.....	.....	.....	...
Dando, Alfred Cunningham, <i>Lieut., R. N. R.</i> ...	.....	23-6-1877	53 11 10	56
David, Sumrooranum, <i>Mrs. S.</i> ...	9-5-1864	3-10-1877	.....	78
David, S., <i>Dr.</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	78
Day, Emma, <i>Mrs.</i> ...	.....	4-5-1869	.....	43
Day, F., <i>Surgeon</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	43
Donovan, Annie Marie, <i>Mrs.</i> ...	28-2-1838	16-4-1879	.....	59
Donovan, J., <i>Inspector</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	59
Duncan, Annie Mary, <i>Mrs.</i> ...	6-10-1850	30-8-1884	.....	68
Duncan, Benjamin Fox, <i>Mr.</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	68
Durnford, Jane Caroline ...	5-6-1826	7-11-1904	.....	76
Durnford, Josiah Stubbs ...	3-10-1820	17-4-1876	55 6 14	48, 22
Durnford, " " <i>Mrs.</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	48, 22
Dunford, Laura Priscilla ...	.....	18-11-1856	5 11 3	22
Eleazar, Ellen Ada, <i>Mrs.</i> ...	.....	7	22 6 9	80
Eleazar, Winifred Beryl ...	.....	7	1 4 0	81

INSCRIPTIONS ON CHRISTIAN TOMBS, AKYAB, ARAKAN. 69

	Date of birth.	Date of death.	Age.			Serial No.
			Y.	M.	D.	
Ferrault, Isabella, <i>Mrs.</i>	?	45	10	0	79
Ferrault, D. B., <i>Mr., Head Assistant, Judge's Court, Akyab</i>	79
Field, James, <i>Mr.</i>	27-8-1864	36	0	0	34
Field, James, <i>Mrs.</i>	34
Fressanges, Henrietta Susan, <i>Mrs.</i> (née J. P. Meik) ...	3-9-1843	12-4-1877	.....	.....	.....	52
Fressanges, Sindoorie Joseph, <i>Mr.</i>	52
Gibson, Mary Anne, <i>Mrs.</i>	11-4-1861	33	0	0	30
Gibson, <i>Capt., of "Alarm of Belfast"</i>	30
Gray, Agnes ...	9-7-1881	5-1-1883	.....	.....	.....	67
Hargraves, James, <i>Ship's Master</i>	17-2-1852	.....	.....	.....	13
Harpur, Samuel Thomas, <i>Bengal C. S.</i>	19-6-1831	23	0	0	3
Harvey, Robert, <i>Merchant</i> ...	4-10-1830(?)	2-8-1836(?)	.....	.....	.....	6
Hayes, William	18-2-1875	26	0	0	47
Heldebrand, Arthur ...	12-12-1880	17-12-1880	.....	.....	.....	65
Hodgeson, (<i>see Noris</i>)
Hughesdon, Joseph, <i>Collector of Customs</i>	5-1-1859	43	0	0	43
Irvine, William, <i>Mr.</i>	30-11-1885	44	0	0	69
Irvine, William, <i>Mrs.</i>	69
Keys, infant son	1881	0	1	9	66
Keys, Delphina, <i>Mrs.</i>	66
Keys, Robert, <i>Mr.</i>	66
Kilby, George, <i>Mr.</i>	13-4-1847	.....	.....	.....	11
King, Charles, <i>Port Officer, Akyab</i>	30-9-1878	34	0	0	58
Knapp, Eunice Keyes, <i>Mrs.</i>	24-5-1852	.....	.....	.....	16

	Date of birth.	Date of death.	Age.	Serial No.
			V. M. D.	
Knapp, Harvey E., <i>Rev.</i> ...	...	...	...	16
Lackersteen, William Richard, <i>Chevalier</i> ...	30-3-1813	22-2-1861	...	29
Lackersteen, William Richard, <i>Mrs.</i> ...	...	...	...	29
Lees, Alison Dempster, <i>Miss</i> ...	...	25-5-1865	...	35
Lees, L. S., <i>Civil Surgeon</i> ...	...	...	...	35
Little, Anna Mary ...	...	29-4-1867	29 11 0	38
Little, Thomas, <i>Mr.</i> ...	...	11-6-1889	38 9 0	73
Little, Thomas, <i>Mrs.</i> ...	...	...	...	73
Macleod, Donald, <i>Capt., 12th Regt., B. N. I.</i> ...	...	3-8-1858	...	26
Macleod, D., <i>Major-General, Madras Cavalry</i> ...	...	...	...	26
McMillan, Alexander Lepier, <i>Merchant (Glasgow)</i> ...	22-8-1822	22-8-1863	41 0 0	32
Manaxes, Mary ...	27-6-1876	18-8-1876	...	49
Manaxes, G. D., <i>Mr.(?)</i> ...	...	...	...	49
Martin, Robert, <i>Lieut.</i> ...	...	1-7-1842	...	8
Meik, Henrietta Susan Fressanges, <i>née J. P.</i> ...	3-9-1843	12-4-1877	...	52
Moore, C. C., <i>Mr.</i> ...	...	...	...	12
Moore, L. C., <i>Mrs.</i> ...	...	...	...	12
Moore, Pitt H. ...	...	1-11-1849	0 5 28	12
Norris, Ellen Hodgeson, <i>Mrs.</i> ...	...	...	...	23
Norris, Frank Herbert ...	...	15-5-1864	0 6 24	33
Norris, Hugh, <i>Mr.</i> ...	...	...	...	23
Paterson, Ellen Caroline Cooley, <i>Mrs.</i> ...	...	26-4-1886	28 0 0	70
Paterson, J., <i>Mr., Engineer</i> ...	...	...	...	70

	Date of birth.	Date of death.	Age.	Serial No.
Pereira Daniel	27-3-1818	29-1-1860	V. M. D.	28
Porter, William, <i>Master Attendant, Akyab</i>	.....	3-9-1877	58 0 0	57
Poynton, Joseph William	.....	20-7-1879	0 8 11	62
Rogers, Gordon, <i>Lieut.</i>	.....	.....	.....	23
Rogers, Gordon, <i>Mrs.</i>	.....	.....	.....	23
Rogers, Kate Emblyn	.....	18-12-1856	0 4 16	23
Rohss, Julius, <i>Master of a Swedish barque</i>	.....	15-3-1862	30 0 0	31
Ruckert, George Henri, <i>Merchant, Consular Agent</i>	24-10-1842	17-3-1889	.....	74
Satterlee Alfred B., <i>Rev.</i>	.....	30-6-1856	33 0 0	21
Saviemy, Alfred, <i>Head-Master, Akyab</i>	.....	18-2-1852	25 0 0	14
Simon, John	.....	27-6-1879	33 0 0	61
Small, Henry Capen, <i>Capt.</i>	.....	25-3-1877	51 0 0	50
Small, Louise Adelaide	.....	25-3-1877	34 0 0	51
Small, William, <i>Mr., (Portland, Maine U. S. A.)</i>	.....	.....	.....	50, 51
Small, Sarah B., <i>Mrs., (Portland, Maine, U. S. A.)</i>	.....	.....	.....	50, 51
Spitsburn, Julia Matilda, <i>Mrs.</i>	.....	30-6-1868	35 9 0	40, 41
Spitsburn, <i>Major</i>	.....	.....	.....	40, 41
Spitsburn, Mary Matilda	.....	23-9-1868	0 3 20	41
Sutherland, A. G. Colebrooke, <i>Brevet Major</i>	17-2-1820	17-10-1857	.....	24
Sweetnam, Michael, <i>Civil Surgeon</i>	.....	22-4-1879	29 0 0	60
Tabarias, William Felicitas	28-7-1865	23-9-1865	.....	36
Tesbury, Matilda, <i>Mrs.</i>	29-6-1845	5-6-1878	.....	55
Tesbury, S. H., <i>Mr.</i>	.....	.....	.....	55

	Date of birth.	Date of death.	Age.	Serial No.
			V. M. D.	
Vax, Caroline, <i>Mrs.</i> ...	.....	10-5-1852	21 0 0	15
Vax, John, <i>Mr.</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	15
Waite, Charles, <i>Merchant (Bremen)</i> ...	10-3-1829	26-2-1856	.....	20
Watson, Lily Edith ...	.....	30-5-1888	5 2 4	71
William, George, <i>Mr., Engineer of the 'Proserpine'</i> ...	.....	6-6-1858	38 2 0	25
William, George, <i>Mrs.</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	25
Wollaston, Angelina ...	10-11-1871	18-11-1871	.....	45
Wollaston, Arthur Benedict ...	16-2-1885	18-7-1889	4 5 0	74
Wollaston, Catherine, <i>Mrs.</i> ...	29-9-1842	30-7-1906	.....	77, 39, 44, 45, 46, 74, 75
Wollaston, D[ouglas] W[illiam], <i>Mr.</i>	21-8-1834	13-10-1893	.....	75, 39, 44, 45, 46, 74, 75
Wollaston, Frances Cordelia ...	.....	13-8-1874	1 6 15	46
Wollaston, Kate Agnes ...	.....	20-10-1870	1 8 27	44
Wollaston, Mary Catherine Rosalie ...	.....	2-6-1868	0 10 20	39

Memoir on Education of Indians.

COMPILED BY MR. THOMAS FISHER,
SEARCHER OF RECORDS AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, IN 1827-1832.(1)

APPENDIX I.

Papers respecting Education of Natives.

MEMOIR, dated February 7, 1827, 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: And, A SUPPLEMENT to the foregoing Memoir, dated February 23, 1832, containing a Narrative of the further proceedings of the Local Governments in *India* relative to NATIVE SCHOOLS in that country, to the date of the latest records received from *India*.

MEMOIR compiled from the Records of the *India Governments* at the *East-India House*, in pursuance of a Minute of the Committee of Correspondence of the 7th February 1826, "showing the extent to which aid has been afforded by the local Governments in *India*, towards the establishment of native schools in that country."

From a very early period of time, the charge of instructing the natives of *India* devolved principally on the Company's Chaplains. To excite them to the diligent performance of this branch of their duty, the local Governments (acting under the orders of the Court of Directors, and under the authority of the Company's Charter), occasionally granted to them gratuities for special services rendered in the performance of this duty.

Schools or colleges for the promotion of learning among the natives of *India* have also been established by the local Governments, the expense of upholding which is constituted an annual charge upon the revenues of the country. The Governments have likewise granted from the public revenues, pecuniary aid to several similar institutions which have been established by individuals or by voluntary associations of the Company's servants, and others, living under the protection of the British Government in *India*.

(1) Reprinted verbatim from Appendix I of the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East India Company on the Renewal of the Charter, 1831-32, *Public*, pages 194 to 343—Ed. B. P. & P.

The extent to which these aids have been afforded, will be found stated in the following brief narrative of the origin and history of the several institutions, but which does not include those in immediate connection with the Government of the country, such as,

First.—Those colleges and establishments at the several presidencies which have been formed for the purpose of providing the means of education, in the native languages for the Company's civil servants exclusively; upon which establishments considerable numbers of learned natives are retained, in the capacities of Moulavees, Moonshees, Pundits and Professors of the art of writing in the native character, and receive fixed salaries for the performance of their respective duties.

Secondly.—The regimental schools, which are in part supported by stoppages out of the pay of the troops, both Europeans and Natives.

Thirdly.—Those parts of the Company's medical establishments at the several presidencies which are maintained for the purpose of instructing native doctors in the science of medicine, with a particular view to the more efficient discharge of their duties as vaccinators.

BENGAL.

The Calcutta Madrisa, or Mahomedan College, was founded at the request of several Mahomedans of distinction, in the year 1781, by the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, esquire, who provided a building for it at his own expense, amounting to Rs. 57,745, but which was afterwards charged to the Company. The Bengal government also, at the recommendation of Mr. Hastings, assigned lands of the estimated value of Rs. 29,000 per annum, for the support of the institution. (1)

The original intention of the founder appears to have been, to promote the study of the Arabic and Persian languages, and of the Mahomedan law, with a view, more especially, to the production of well qualified officers for the courts of justice.

In 1785 the lands which had been granted for its support were regularly assigned by sunnud, to be held during the pleasure of Government to Mahomed Moiz-oo-deen, who had been appointed superior or guardian of the institution and to his successors. In this officer was vested the immediate management of all the affairs of the Madrisa and administration of its revenues. He was directed to deliver in to the Committee of Revenue monthly

(1) Letter from Bengal, 30th April 1781, Consultations, 18th April 1781.—Letter from, 15th July 1782. Consultations, 3rd June 1782.

statements of the number of students actually maintained on the establishment, with their names and salaries. A member of the Committee of Revenue was authorized and enjoined, once in every three months or oftener, to visit the Madrissa, in order to see that the building was kept in proper repair, and that in all other respects the efficiency of the institution was maintained. The naib nazim or principal officer of the native courts of law, was also instructed that whenever vacancies should arise in the Foujdary courts, they should be filled from the students of the Madrissa upon the production of certificates from the superior that the individuals nominated by him were duly qualified for their respective appointments. (1)

In 1788, complaints having been made to the Government of great misconduct and mismanagement on the part of the *superior*, that office was established, (2) and the temporary administration of the funds of the institution, together with its general reformation, were undertaken by the Governor-General, Sir John Shore, who it appears confided the interior management to Moulavie Mujud-oo-deen the head preceptor.

In 1791, the institution was again discovered to be in a state of disorder, and some of the students to be persons of most depraved characters, which being attributed to neglect of duty on the part of Mujud-oo-deen, he was removed from his situation and Moulavie Mahomed Israel appointed in his stead.

It was then resolved, that the future government of the institution should be in the hands of a Committee of Superintendence, consisting of the acting president of the Board of Revenue, the Persian translator to Government and the preparer of reports, who were directed to meet at the Madrissa once in every two months, or oftener if required; to see that the several persons there performed their duties, and to control all the expenses of the establishment; also to frame regulations subject to the confirmation of Government.

Under the regulations framed by this committee (and which were confirmed by the Court of Directors, who desired to be furnished with an annual report of the state of the institution,) the immediate government of the Madrissa was vested in the head preceptor, who was to receive his appointment immediately from Government. The assistant preceptors were to be nominated by the committee at the recommendation of the head preceptor. Inferior servants to be appointed and removed by the head preceptor, at his discretion. The students to be divided into classes and to rise according to merit from the lower to the higher classes.

(1) Revenue Consultations, 21st January, 19th August, 1785, 23rd January, 1788.—Revenue from, 10th August 1791.—Consultations, 18th March 1791.—Letter to, 25th February 1793.—Consultations, 11th February 1791, 13th January 1792.—Revenue from, 10th March 1792.—Revenue to, 25th June 1793.

(2) A mistake in the original for abolished.

The following sciences to be taught:—

Natural Philosophy.	Arithmetic.
Theology.	Logic.
Law.	Rhetoric.
Astronomy.	Oratory.
Geometry.	Grammar.

Further studies to be prescribed by the head preceptor, who was to examine the lower class every Thursday, and to regulate their promotion. No student to remain in college more than seven years. Honorary rewards to be given annually, on the recommendation of the head preceptor, for the best dissertation upon prescribed theses. The head preceptor empowered to punish negligent or contumacious students by degradation or expulsion. The head preceptor to certify proficient in the law classes for promotion in the public service; also to recommend students for admission. Not more than two months' vacation allowed to the students in one year. Every Friday to be set apart for purifications and religious worship. The salaries of the preceptors and officers to be.

	Rs. per month.			
Head Preceptor	400
First Assistant	100
Second ditto	80
Third ditto	60
Fourth ditto	30

Each student in the five classes to receive an allowance of Rs. 15, 10, 8, 7, or 6, per month, according to his class. The number of students to be regulated by the committee, and all surplus funds to be employed in the purchase of books.

The office of head preceptor passed from Mahomed Israel to Mohee-ooddeen, and upon his decease the duties of it were, for a time, performed by Aumeen Oollah, so much to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council, that in August 1806, the Government conferred upon him a gratuity of Rs. 5,000, with a khelaut of investiture into that office, which it was determined should be thenceforward filled by regular succession among the preceptors.

In March 1812, the committee submitted to Government a letter from Doctor M. Lumsden, representing the institution as being then in a state of considerable inefficiency, and proposing the appointment of a European superintendent, "to see that the teachers do their duty, and to ascertain the general progress of the students." This suggestion the Governor-General in Council did not judge it expedient to adopt, but appointed Dr. Lumsden and Lieutenant A. Galloway members of the committee, with instructions to

suggest such further reforms as might appear to them advisable : but nothing material appears to have been suggested in consequence of these instructions. (1)

In 1818, the Committee found themselves again under the necessity of drawing the attention of Government to the still inefficient state of the Madrisa, and of recommending, as a measure of indispensable necessity, the appointment of a European secretary to reside there, for the purpose of controlling and regulating its affairs and interests which were stated to suffer materially under the sole authority of the head teacher, under whose exclusive management they had in fact continued from the time of Sir John Shore. The residence of a European secretary, to whom all parties might find easy access, and, through him, upon all proper occasions, to the Committee of Superintendence, was considered as the most likely means of introducing order and efficiency into the establishment. (2)

The Government acceded to the proposition, but directed the Committee to devise such economical arrangements in the establishment as should provide a suitable salary for the secretary, without throwing any additional burthen on the funds of the Company, and at the same time to suggest such other reforms in the general management of the institution as might occur to them.

This the Committee did, in July 1819, in a voluminous report, in which they exhibited a retrospective view of the resources and expenditure of the institution, the latter amounting, from the year 1794 to the year 1818, a period of twenty-five years, to the sum of 4,94,197 rupees. They also recommended Moulavie Mohummud Saar to the office of head preceptor, which was accordingly conferred upon him, with a salary of 300 rupees per month ; and the office of European secretary was conferred upon Captain F. Irvine with the same amount of salary. (3)

The Government at the same time resolved to fix the revenues of the Madrisa at 30,000 rupees per annum, which sum is now guaranteed to it out of the public treasury, instead of the institution depending upon the uncertain produce of the lands which were originally granted to it as an endowment. (4)

In February 1820, the state of Captain Irvine's health compelled him, after having obtained leave of absence for ten months, to proceed to sea ;

(1) Revenue Consultations, 28th August 1805, 9th October, 11th December 1807, 1st June 1810, 16th March 1812.—Revenue from, 7 October 1815, 29th ditto. 1817.

(2) Revenue Consultations, 9 October 1818.—Revenue from, 17 July, 1818.

(3) Revenue Consultation, 23rd July 1819.

(4) Revenue from, 30th July 1819, 16th March 1821.

and during his absence, Lieutenant Bryce was appointed to act for him, for which he was allowed to draw half the salary attached to the office of secretary.

In July following a report was made by the Committee of Superintendence, which described the institution as having, from its foundation, laboured under a remarkable poverty of books; its stock consisting of only twelve volumes, of which number, not four were of standard celebrity or general utility; and the committee intimated their intention of appropriating the whole savings of the year, amounting to Rs. 6,818-3-7 to the formation of a respectable library of Arabic and Persian works; to which the Government acceded.

In October following, the undermentioned supplementary Regulations were sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council: Lectures to be given on every day of the week, except Friday: hours of Lectures to be from eight in the morning till two in the afternoon. The several classes of students to be distributed among the preceptors in the several departments. Quarterly reports of the progress of the several classes to be made to the Governor-General through the Secretary. Halfyearly examinations to take place, both of students and of candidates for admission, and to be held publicly. Various prizes of from 12 to 100 rupees each to be awarded to students, at the principal examination in January. Smaller prizes and honorary dresses to be awarded for general good conduct. The most distinguished scholars, not on the foundation, equally with those who might be on it, to succeed to vacancies in the public service, according to merit, and to have equal prizes awarded to them. Leave of absence, in all cases, restricted to two months in the year. Mode of admission to be by application in writing. No person to continue in the Madrisa beyond the age of twenty-eight years.⁽¹⁾

In January 1822, the Madrisa Committee submitted to the Government, a report of the first annual examination which had been held in the Town-hall on the 15th of August 1821, in pursuance of, and in conformity with the Regulations. From this report it appeared that upwards of 200 scholars, exclusive of out-scholars, were examined on that day, in the various branches of science taught at the institution; and the result is stated to have been particularly satisfactory to the committee, and to all who witnessed the exhibition. The happiest effects, it was added, appeared to result from it in dissipating the ancient prejudices of the institution against examinations, and, together with those prejudices, much of the lethargy and indolence which had so long tended to depress it, and to degrade its character. In these sentiments

(1) Revenue Consultations, 25th February, 21st July, 27th October, 1820.

the Governor-general in Council fully concurred, and expressed his entire approval of the whole proceeding.⁽¹⁾

Upon the resignation of Lieutenant Bryce, in March 1822, Dr. M. Lumsden was appointed officiating secretary.

In August 1822, the committee reported the result of the second examination which had been held in the Town-hall in May preceding, and which was considered favourable. It was however represented that the prejudices of the preceptors opposed considerable obstacles in the way of reform, and the Government was requested to sanction the employment of a native assistant under the secretary, with a view to the counteraction of those prejudices. His Lordship in Council, in reply, approved of the proceedings of the committee, and intimated his resolution to uphold their authority, even in the event of its becoming necessary for that purpose to remove the head Moulavie; while on the other hand, it was suggested that much caution and deliberation might be necessary, in the introduction of such an improved system of study, as was contemplated by them.

In consequence of the unhealthiness of the situation, in which the building then occupied by the Madrissa stood, and of its affording to the students great facilities and temptations to dissipation, immorality and idleness, the Government resolved, in June 1823, to construct a new college in a more suitable situation in a part of Calcutta, formerly denominated, "Kalinga" and now called "Hastings Place"; and in a neighbourhood chiefly inhabited by Mahomedans. For this purpose, the Government appropriated the sum of Rs. 1,40,537, for the purchase of ground, and the erection of the edifice, of which the foundation stone was laid on the 15th July, 1824. When finished, the building will not only accommodate all the students on the foundation, but provide for a school of Mussulman children which has been recently formed in Calcutta.

In January and February 1823, another periodical examination of the students of the Madrissa took place in the Town-hall, the report of which was considered as containing evidence of much positive improvement, and justifying an assured confidence in the advancement of the institution in reputation and usefulness; and is stated to have been perused by the Governor-General in Council, with "no ordinary satisfaction."

Captain Irvine not having been able to resume his situation as secretary to the Madrissa committee, Dr. M. Lumsden was fully appointed to that office, with an augmented salary of 500 rupees per month.

(1) Revenue Consultations, 25th January, 11th March, 10th April, 8th August, 8th November 1822.—*Ditto*, 3rd and 31 July, 1823.

An Abstract Statement of Pecuniary Aid granted by the *Bengal Government* to the *Calcutta Madrisa*, from its first institution to the end of the year 1824, so far as the same can be ascertained.

	Rs.
Cost of the original building in 1781	75,745
Revenue of lands granted to the Institution as an endowment of the estimated value of 29,000 rupees per annum, from A. D. 1782 to 1793, twelve years	3,48,000
Actual expenditure from A. D. 1794 to 1818, 25 years as per account exhibited in July 1819	4,94,197
Charges on Account of the Madrisa as fixed by Government. (1)	
A. D. 1819	30,000
1820	30,000
1821	30,000
1822	30,000
1823	30,000
1824	30,000
Sum appropriated in July 1823, for the purchase of ground and erection of a new Madrisa	1,40,537
Total Rupees	12,20,479

THE BENARES HINDOO SANSKRIT COLLEGE

This institution was projected by Jonathan Duncan, Esq., the resident at Benares in 1791, as a means of employing, beneficially for the country, some part of a surplus which the public revenues yielded over their estimated amount. The expense for the first year was limited to Rs 14,000. In the following year it was augmented to Rs 20,000; at which amount it has been continued down to the present time. (2)

The object of this institution was the preservation and cultivation of the laws, literature and religion of the Hindoos (and more particularly of their laws) in their sacred city; a measure which it was conceived would be equally advantageous to the natives, and honourable to the British Government among them.

The establishment originally consisted of a head pundit or rector; eight professors; nine students who enjoyed salaries; with book-keepers, writers, peons, etc. The Governor-General was constituted visitor, and the resident his deputy. Besides the scholars on the foundation, and a certain number

(1) It appears that the whole of this annual amount had not been drawn in January 1824, but the balance was ordered to be held at the disposal of the Committee, by a Minute dated the 17th of that month.

(2) Revenue from, 10th March, 1791.—Consultations, 11th February, 1791 Ditto, 13th January, 1792.

of poor children who were to receive instruction gratis, the institution was open to all persons who were willing to pay for instruction: the teachers and students to hold their places during the pleasure of the visitor. All the professors, except the professor of medicine, to be Brahmins. The Brahmins to have preference in succession to the office of rector, or to professorships. Four examinations in the year to be held before the resident. Each professor to compose annually for the use of his students a lecture on his respective science. Examinations into the most sacred branches of knowledge to be made by a committee of Brahmins. Courses of study to be prepared by the professors. The internal discipline to be in all respects conformable to the Dherma Shashtra, in the chapter on education.

The prescribed course of studies in this college to comprehend,

Theology, Ritual.
Medicine, including Botany, etc.
Music.
Mechanic Arts.
Grammar, Prosody and Sacred
Lexicography.
Mathematics.

Metaphysics.
Logic.
Law.
History.
Ethics.
Philosophy, and Poetry.

On the 6th of March 1811, Lord Minto recorded a Minute,⁽¹⁾ in which he adverted to the then prevalent, and as it appeared to him well founded, opinion that science and literature were in a progressive state of decay among the natives of India; that the number of learned men was diminished and the circle of learning, even among those who still devoted themselves to it, considerably contracted; that the abstract sciences were abandoned, polite literature neglected, and no branch of learning cultivated, but what was connected with the peculiar religious doctrines of the people. The disuse and actual loss of many valuable works appeared to his Lordship to have been the immediate consequence of this state of things; from which, unless some speedy remedy were devised, the revival of letters might shortly become hopeless.

As a means of preventing this anticipated evil, and with a view to the restoration of learning, and the more general diffusion of knowledge among the great body of the people, his Lordship proposed the reform of the college at Benares, of which it was considered as standing in great need, together with the establishment of two similar institutions in Tirhoot and Nuddea, places formerly celebrated as seats of Hindoo learning.

The principal cause of the want of efficiency which was found to prevail at Benares arose from the prejudices of Hindoos against the office of *professor*

(1) Revenue from, 14th December 1811.—Consultations, 6th March 1811.—Revenue to 28th October 1814.

considered as an *office*, or even as a *service*; in consequence of which the most learned pundits invariably refused the situation, even with the liberal salary attached to it.

The object of the institution had also been materially defeated, by the malversation of the former native rector, who was entrusted with authority over the rest; and by the feuds among the members of the college, which arose out of that malversation.

Owing to these and other causes, it appeared that there had been no attendance of teachers and pupils in any public hall or place of instruction at Benares, since the institution of the college; and scarcely any instruction given, even in the private houses of the professors.

The following resolutions were therefore adopted with a view to its future management:

The superintendence to be vested in the agent to the Governor-General, the magistrate of the city and the collector of the province as a Committee of Superintendence: pensions to be granted to distinguish teachers for delivering instructions to pupils at their own houses: teachers to be nominated by the committee subject to the approval of Government: a public library to be formed, under charge of a learned native with a small establishment of servants for the care of the manuscripts: all proper facilities to be afforded, as well to professors as to strangers, for the purpose of consulting and transcribing of books: annual public disputations to be held before the committee, at which prizes and literary honours are to be awarded.

In September 1815 the committee proposed to appoint a European superintendent, for which office Mr. Galanos was nominated.(1) They also recommended that, with a view to extend the benefits of the institution more generally throughout the provinces, the judges and magistrates of the several zillahs and cities should be authorized to recommend to the committee the admission of duly qualified pupils. With the former suggestion the Government judged it expedient to comply; the latter met with their entire concurrence.

In June 1818 the committee were called upon(2) to report on the state of the funds of the institution, and what changes the establishment had undergone since the year 1812. In February 1820, no answer to this reference having reached the presidency, the Governor-general in Council authorized Mr. H. Wilson, who was then at Benares, to join the committee for the purpose of facilitating the production of a full report upon the state of the college, its past operations, and the degree in which it appeared to

(1) Consultations, 6th September 1815.

(2) Consultations, 19th June 1818.

have answered the purposes of its institution. The committee was also desired to avail itself of the services of Lieutenant Fell, whose intimate acquaintance with the Sanskrit language qualified him to render material aid in the investigation. (1)

In March following, the committee reported the finances of the institution to be in a prosperous state, there being on the 31st December 1819, a balance in its favour of Rs. 97,343-15-6; but that upon an examination of the pupils, very little proficiency appeared to have been made by them; and that little was to be expected, under the want of system and superintendence which seemed to have prevailed in the institution.

Of the two objects contemplated by Mr. Duncan at the time of its establishment, the first, *vis.*, that of attaching the people to the British Government had, it was stated, been accomplished; but the other (and the chief) object, the provision of able expounders of the law to assist the administration of justice in the provincial courts, had not been accomplished, the college not having furnished on more than two occasions expounders of Hindoo law to the courts.

With a view, therefore, to remedy the defects in the system of the college, which had led to so serious a failure in its object, the committee proposed the appointment of a European superintendent, who should reside in it, and personally superintend its affairs; observing and enforcing the attendance of the pundits and students, and their general attention to their duties, and to act as secretary to the committee.

This suggestion was approved and adopted, and the offices of superintendent and secretary were conferred on Lieutenant Edward Fell. (2) The establishment also underwent some further but not very important modifications.

In January 1821, the committee reported the result of another general examination of the students, which had been held on the first of that month, at the house of the Governor-General's agent. At this examination, public disputations in grammar, logic, philosophy, metaphysics, and law, took place before all the European gentlemen of the station, both civil and military, and a numerous party of the most distinguished natives, residing at and near Benares. It was concluded by an address in Sanskrit delivered by the secretary, and by the committee awarding prizes to the most distinguished scholars. Upon a comparison of the result of this examination with that of the preceding year, the committee reported that they had observed a most material difference in favour of the general advancement of the students, and

(1) Consultations, 4th February, 25th April, 26th May, 16th June, 14th July, 18th August, 1820.

(2) Revenue Consultations, 16th February, 1821.

sugured the happiest effects from the excitement of a spirit of emulation among them.

In May, 1821, a balance of Rs. 59,000, being a part of the funds of this institution, was received into the Company's treasury, at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum. It was also reported to Government, that in consequence of a great increase in the number of the students, certain pupils had been selected from the classes to assist the several pundits in teaching, and that a small allowance of five rupees per month, had been made to each of the pupils so selected.(1)

In January, 1822, the result of another annual examination was reported by the Committee. This report was still more favourable than that of the year preceding: rewards to the amount of Rs. 1000 having been distributed among the most proficient scholars. The number of out-students had also been greatly enlarged, and the Rajah of Benares is represented to have felt so much satisfaction on the occasion, that he made the institution a present of Rs. 1,000. His example was followed by many of the higher classes of natives, making the total amount of benefactions, including the Rajah's, Rs. 4,378.(2)

The now prosperous state of this college being considered by the Government in a great degree attributable to the talents and exertions of Captain Fell, the secretary to the committee, that officer received an augmentation to his allowances of Rs. 300 per month which were thence forward fixed at the sum of per month, Rs. 450.

In July 1822 the Government, at the recommendation of the committee,(3) authorized the formation of a Purana class, for the exclusive study of the Puranas, with an additional monthly allowance of Rs. 30 to one of the pundits, for his services as preceptor to that class. This appointment was considered as completing the arrangements of the college, which was then represented as rapidly increasing in interest and importance.

The Bengal Revenue Consultations of the 29th March, 1823, contain the report of the fourth annual examination of the students in this college, which took place on the 1st January, 1823. The result is stated to have been, in the opinion of the Governor-general in Council, very satisfactory; the number of the students amounting to 271, of which number 203 were out-students. The donations of the Rajah of Benares, and other individuals, in aid of the institution, amounted this year to Rs. 2,601.

Amount of the pecuniary aid granted by the Bengal Government to the college of Benares, (including the assignments of revenue):—

(1) Revenue Consultations, 13th April, 4th May, 24th November, 1821.

(2) Revenue Consultations, 8th February, 3rd May, 1822.

(3) Revenue Consultations, 18th July 1822.

	Rupees.
For the year 1791	14,000
From 1st January, 1792 to 31st December, 1824, being 33 years, at 20,000 rupees per annum	6,60,000
Total Rupees	6,74,000

NOTE.—According to the books of establishments for the years 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824, the expenditure of this college has exceeded the annual allotment of 20,000 rupees; but under a minute of Council assigning one lack of Rupees annually for the purposes of education, to a general committee of public instruction at Calcutta, this excess is to be defrayed by that committee out of the fund at their disposal. It is deducted as an excess in the books of establishments.

THE OLD CALCUTTA CHARITY SCHOOL.

This ancient establishment is under the care of the select vestry. Its funds are believed to have originated in private subscriptions. They were considerably augmented "from the restitution money received for pulling down the English Church by the Moors, at the capture of Calcutta in 1756," and by a legacy left by Mr. Constantine. The old court-house was a part of the property of this school, and was transferred to the Government in consideration of a perpetual payment of Rs. 800 per mensem. The utility of the institution appears to have been very limited, being almost wholly confined to a few children descended from Europeans on both sides, till its union with the Calcutta Free School.

THE CALCUTTA FREE SCHOOL SOCIETY.

On the 21st day of December, 1789, a society was formed in Calcutta, for the purpose of providing the means of education for all children, orphans, and others, not objects of the care of the (Military) Orphan Society. The management of this new society was confided, under the patronage of the Governor-general, to twelve governors, viz. the chaplains, churchwardens, sidesmen and six other gentlemen resident in Calcutta, and chosen by the subscribers. These governors visit the school in rotation, and meet monthly. The funds were to be raised by a rateable contribution from the civil servants of the Company, and such other contributions as might be procurable: the superintending masters and teachers, male and female, to be elected by the governors: the plan of education to be that usually followed in free schools: the children to be recommended by the subscribers.

As the benefits of this School were designed to be extensively enjoyed, the Governor-general in Council, at the request of the governors, undertook to communicate the plan and objects of the society throughout the Bengal

provinces, and to the governors of Chinsurah and Chandernagore. It was also ordered that the Company's surgeons should attend the school, whenever it might be necessary, gratuitously; and that such medicines as might be required should be furnished, gratis, from the Company's dispensary. In further promotion of the objects of the institution the Government consented to allow the sum of Rs. 60 per mensem, for the purpose of employing moonsheers, capable of teaching the native languages to the children.

On the 14th of April, 1800, the funds of the old and new schools were consolidated, making one fund of Rs. 2,72,009-15-1.

In 1811 the Government applied to Madras for a teacher conversant with the Lancasterian plan of instruction, which it was then proposed to introduce into the united School: no person properly qualified for the service could be spared from Madras, but a supply of elementary books was obtained from that presidency.

In 1813 the benefits of the Institution were extended to an unlimited number of day scholars.(1)

PROPOSED HINDOO COLLEGES IN NADIA AND TIRHOOT.

The establishment of colleges at these places, to be conducted in conformity with the rules laid down for that at Benares, was proposed by Lord Minto, in March, 1811 and acceded to by the members of his Lordship's Council.(2) The scale of the establishments then contemplated was as follows:—

For Nuddea—				Rupees.
Two pundits, each at Rs. 100 per month, and ten at Rs. 60 per month	...	...	per annum	...
Library	...	...	do.	...
Prizes and honorary dresses	...	...	do.	...
Total per Annum				Rs. 12,876

Exclusive of the charges on account of a building for the purposes of the institution.

For Tirhoot—				Rupees.
Two pundits, each at Rs. 100 per month, and ten at Rs. 60 per month	...	...	per annum	...
Library	...	...	do.	...
Prizes and honorary dresses	...	...	do.	...
Total per Annum				Rs. 12,742

(1) Public from, 12th April, 6th November, 1790.—CONSULTATIONS, 20th January, 10th March, 1st October 1790.—PUBLIC to, 11th March, 4th August, 1791.—CONSULTATIONS, 14th July, 1797.—*Calcutta Gazette*, 1st and 8th August 1811.—CONSULTATIONS, 18th October 1811.—PUBLIC from, 9th May 1812.—CONSULTATIONS, 10th August, 16th October, 1811.

(2) Revenue Consultations, 6th March, 27th August, 18th June, 1811.

Also exclusive of charges on account of a building for the purposes of the institution.

The execution of this design in Nuddea was entrusted to a committee of superintendence, composed of the senior members of the Board of Revenue, with the magistrate and collector of the district, to whom suitable instructions were forthwith transmitted; but no notice having been taken of the Government's letter, from March 1811 to May 1815, the committee was officially called upon to state what had been done in furtherance of the object confided to them.⁽¹⁾ Their reply, which is dated the 9th July, 1816, briefly acquainted the Government with the state of learning in the district under their charge, and with some circumstances which, it was presumed, would interpose impediments in the way of any establishment which should embrace the objects contemplated. There were then in Nuddea, the committee stated,⁽²⁾ 46 schools, kept and supported by the most learned and respectable pundits of the place, who invariably taught at their own houses or in the toles attached to them, where the pupils were all lodged, partly at their own expense and partly at the expense of their preceptors. The total number of pupils who were at that time so circumstanced amounted to about 380; their ages averaging between 25 and 35 years. Few, it was observed, commenced their studies until they had attained the age of 21 years; but often pursued them for 15 years; when, having acquired a perfect knowledge of the Shaster and all its arcana, they returned to their native homes, and set up as pundits and teachers themselves. The Shaster was stated to be the only book read or taught in the schools at Nuddea, into which none but Brahmins were admitted. The committee, nevertheless, submitted the names of such pundits as were of highest reputation for learning, should the Government think fit to appoint them teachers, but particularly called the attention of the Governor-general in Council to the circumstances above-mentioned. In reply, the Committee were directed to report specially, first, Whether in their judgment the study of European and Hindoo science could be combined in Nuddea? Secondly, Whether it would be practicable to admit to the benefits of the same institution Hindoos of various castes? and, lastly, What modifications of the original plan it might be necessary to adopt for the attainment of these objects? To these enquiries, which were made with a view to ascertain the practicability of the contemplated measure, no answer appears to have been received in 1821, when the general subject of Hindoo tuition came under the consideration of Government, nor up to that date had any conclusive measures been adopted, or attempts made to carry

(1) Revenue Consultations, 3th May 1815.

(2) Civil Judicial Consultations, L. P., 29th November 1816.

into final operation the orders of Government relative to the foundation of this seminary.

The execution of the plan of forming a Hindoo College in Tirhoot, was also entrusted to a committee of superintendence, composed of the Senior Judge of the Provincial Court for the Division of Patna, and the Magistrate and Collector of that district, to whom the views and intentions of Government were communicated. In reply, those gentlemen suggested the necessity of a fourth member being added to the committee who should act as secretary and superintendent of the proposed establishment. To this suggestion the Government did not accede, on account of the additional expense which it would entail. Some further discussions between the committee and Government appear to have taken place upon this point, and respecting the most convenient site for the proposed building, whether at Bour or Moozuffarpore, and several plans and estimates for a library appear to have been received, but none of them adopted.⁽¹⁾ In this state the project remained till August 1821, when it was again brought under the consideration of Government as part of the general question of Hindoo tuition; and the design of founding colleges at Nuddea and Tirhoot was then finally abandoned, in favour of that of forming a similar institution upon a larger scale in Calcutta, to which place the whole of the papers and records respecting these projected colleges were brought.

From the years 1817-18 to the years 1822-23, the colleges of Nuddea and Tirhoot stand as charges in the Bengal book of establishments to the prescribed annual amount as follows:—

Nuddea per annum, Rs. 12,876; total, six years	... Rs. 77,256
Tirhoot ditto " 12,742; ditto	... " 76,452
<hr/>	
Total Rs. 1,53,708	

But on reference to the general books of the Bengal Presidency, no charges appear of payments actually made on this account.

THE CHINSURAH SCHOOLS

Were projected by Mr. Robert May, a Christian Missionary who, in July 1814, commenced the instruction of the natives in and about the settlement of Chinsurah, in a school conducted by him on the Lancasterian plan, and patronized by Mr. Gordon Forbes, the British Commissioner at Chinsurah.

⁽¹⁾ Revenue Consultation, 21st August 1821.

The Court of Directors had previously by letter, dated in June 1814, called the attention of the Local Governments to the provisions of the Act of Parliament 53 Geo. III, c. 155, s. 43, which assigns a sum of not less than one lakh of rupees annually, for the revival of literature, and the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India. In pursuance of the intentions of the legislature, as expressed in the clause above referred to, the Court ordered the several Governments to devise and adopt some plan for the better instruction of the natives of India in useful sciences. Some of the Company's judicial servants on the Bengal establishment, immediately suggested measures with a view to the accomplishment of the Court's wishes, and in particular Mr. Watson, the Fourth Judge of the Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta, called the attention of the Governor-General in Council to Mr. May's schools, which he conceived might serve as the basis of a plan for the more general instruction of the natives throughout the country; Mr. May's was, he observed, "an invaluable system," and "had been made subservient to general knowledge among the natives without interfering with their religious prejudices." "My curiosity and admiration," Mr. Watson adds, "were, I confess, never more excited than on the occasion of the visit I paid to the principal seminary at Chinsurah, under Mr. May, in which with its affiliated schools, no less than 800 children are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, in the language of the country."

Upon receipt of the above letter the Government called upon Mr. Forbes for more detailed information, particularly respecting the expense attending the system of tuition established by Mr. May. In reply, they were informed that at sixteen schools which had been established between July 1814 and June 1815, there was an average attendance of 951 scholars, and that the average monthly expense attending a circle of twenty schools would be about Rs. 330, exclusive of buildings and outfit: the Government therefore resolved to grant a monthly allowance of Rs. 600, for the purpose of establishing schools on the plan introduced by Mr. May: the schools to be managed by that gentleman, and such teachers as he should approve, under the superintendence of Mr. Forbes.

Towards the end of the year 1815, Mr. May's schools excited a rivalry among the natives, some of whom formed similar establishments, but without impeding the success of those conducted by Mr. May; which, Mr. Forbes observes, were denominated by the natives "the Company's schools, without the supposition appearing to influence their success." That, on the contrary, was so rapid, that between July and September 1815, Mr. May opened four new schools, and augmented the number of stated attendants in the whole circle of his schools from 951 to 1,296 scholars.

Under date the 5th October 1815, Mr. May reported at length the state of the schools and mode of their management, intimating his intention of forming a separate school for teachers, and at the same time suggesting the probability, that when the natives were fully convinced of the utility of the plan, some means might be adopted whereby every village might entirely, or at least partly, support its own school; the inhabitants of several places in the vicinity of Chinsurah having voluntarily solicited him to establish schools in their villages (1)

In January 1816, the number of schools had been augmented to twenty-four, but that of the scholars had decreased to 1,200, the reasons for which decrease (chiefly sickness) were temporary. Mr. May, in his quarterly report, particularly noticed that a considerable increase appeared in the number of Brahmin boys who attended the schools.

In March following the number of schools had been augmented to twenty-seven, and the general attendance to 1,588 scholars, giving an increase over the preceding quarter of 388. It had also been found necessary to remove the central school out of the fort to an edifice erected for it on a more convenient site; and Mr. May had succeeded in establishing his proposed school for teachers.

In June the number of schools had been augmented to thirty, and the general attendance to 2,000 scholars, which occasioned an increase in the expenditure for June of Rs. 154 beyond the limited amount. The total expenditure of the year had nevertheless been within that limit; but the Government approving equally the plan and object, and the conduct of the schools, resolved to augment the monthly grant for their support from 600 to 800 Rupees, which sum has continued to be credited to the Superintendent, down to the date of the latest advices from India.

In December 1816, the number of schools continuing at thirty, the attendance of scholars had increased to 2,025, and in June 1817, the number of schools had increased to thirty-three in which there were 226 head boys or teachers, together with scholars in general attendance to the number of 2,085. The proportion of Brahmin boys appears to have been about one-third. Mr. May had also felt it necessary to divide the labour of superintendence by establishing an auxiliary school at Bankipore, in the district of Nuddea, under the superintendence of Mr. Harle, one of the assistants on his establishment.

In August 1818, Mr. May was removed by death; leaving, as the fruit of his labours, thirty-six schools attended by above 3,000 natives, both

(1) Public to, 6th September 1813, 3rd June 1814—from, 7th October 1815.—Judicial *dito*, *dito*.—Criminal Judicial Consultations, 28th June, 1814, and August, 1814; 13th June, 28th June, 11th July, 27th September 1815.—Governor-General's Minutes, 2nd October, 1815.

Hindoos and Mahomedans, the future superintendence of which was confided to Mr. J. D. Pearson, assisted by Mr. Harle.(1)

Amount of aid afforded to the Chinsurah schools, by the Bengal Government:—

	Rs.
From 1st July 1815 to 30th June 1816 at Rs. 600 per month	7,200
From 1st July 1816 to 31st December 1824, being 8 years 6 months at Rs. 800 per month	76,800
Total Rs.	84,000

The Bengal Government has very recently resolved to charge the Company with the payment of fifty rupees per month, formerly paid to the Chinsurah School Society by the Dutch Government.(2)

THE HIDGELLE MADRISSA.

In November 1814, the Collector of Cuttack submitted to the Governor-General in Council several documents relative to a claim set up by Moolavee Abdool Khurreem to a pension or payment of one rupee per diem, which had been allowed by the former Government as a charitable allowance for the support of a Madrisa in the village of Burbah near Pattaspoor in the Mahratta pergunnahs of Hidgellee.

After a careful examination of the documents produced by Abdool Khurreem, the claim appearing to be valid the Government authorized the payment of the pension with arrears.

This allowance has since been paid annually, and is charged in the last book of establishments as a payment to Moulavee Golam Ell-Ebbah for the support of a Madrisa in perpetuity, Rs. 365; amount from 1st January 1815 to 31st December 1824, ten years, Rs. 3,650.(3)

THE BENARES CHARITY SCHOOL.

When the Governor-General visited the Upper Provinces in 1814, Joynarayan Ghossal, an inhabitant of Benares, presented a petition to His Lordship, with proposals for establishing a school in the neighbourhood of that city, and requesting that Government would receive in deposit the sum of Rs. 20,000, the legal interest of which, together with the revenue arising

(1) Judicial from, 2nd August 1816.—Consultations, 28th November 1815; 5th July, 6th Sept. 1816; 21st February, 5th August, 21st October 1817; 18th Sept. 1818; 20th August, 3rd Dec. 31st Dec. 1819; 24th March 1820.—Judicial to, 2nd February, 17th Nov. 1819. Ditto from, 1st May, 1st Dec. 1817; to, 27th June 1821; from, 1st Feb. 6th January, 1820; 4th July, 29th Oct. 1817; to, 13th Dec. 1820; from, 1st Dec. 1819; 30th November 1820.

(2) Judicial from, 19th December 1822.—Consultations, 4th May 1821.

(3) Revenue Consultations, 9th December 1814, 21st August 1823.—Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, 20th August 1808.

from certain lands, he wished to be appropriated to the expense of the institution. The design meeting with the approbation of Government, Joynarain Ghossal was acquainted therewith. Accordingly in July 1818, he founded his school, appointing to the management thereof, the Rev. D. Corrie, corresponding Member of the Calcutta Church Missionary Society, and a member of their committee, and at the same time constituting the members of that committee trustees. Owing to some litigation respecting the lands, with the revenue of which it was Joynarain Ghossal's original intention to endow the school, he delivered up to Mr. Corrie a house in Benares, to be used as a school house, and assigned a monthly revenue of 200 rupees for the support of the institution. (1)

Nearly 200 children, Hindoo and Mussulman, were soon collected for instruction, and great numbers continuing to apply for admission, a state of the school was submitted, through the agent at Benares, to the Governor-General in Council with an application for pecuniary aid from Government; this was immediately granted to the extent of Rs. 252. 12. per mensem, or per annum Rs. 3,033.

In this school, the English, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee languages are taught; a number of poor children are admitted into the house where they are subsisted and clothed; other poor children receive small allowances for subsistence out of the house. The children are admitted without regard to caste or country: no scholar is admitted under seven years of age, nor do any receive pecuniary support for more than seven years; but scholars are allowed to continue to attend the school till they are 20 years of age: such parents as can afford to pay for their children's education, contribute at their pleasure. The children are taught reading and writing grammatically, and arithmetic, together with the Government Regulations on the subjects of police, and ordinary affairs; after which they are instructed in general history, geography and astronomy: strict propriety of conduct is ordered to be maintained in the school, which is open to all visitors every Tuesday. A library and museum, in connection with the school, were proposed to be formed by voluntary contribution.

The amount of the Company's contribution towards the expenses of this school, from the first of March 1819 to the 31st December 1822, being 3 years and 10 months at Rs. 252-12 per month is

Rs. 11,626-4

From 1st January 1823 to the 31st December 1824, during which period it is charged in the books of establishments at the rate of only Rs. 250 per month ...

... 6,000-0

Total amount of the Government's Contribution to 31st December 1824 ...

Rs. 17,626-4

(1) Political Consultations, 6th March 1819.

In April 1825, Colly Sunker Ghossal, the son of Joynarrain Ghossal, augmented the funds of this school by a donation of Rs. 20,000, in consequence of which, the Bengal Government at the recommendation of the Committee of Public Instruction, and at his own request, conferred upon him the honorary titles of Rajah and Behaudaur, and directed him to be invested with an honorary dress, and other customary marks of distinction proper to the rank thus conferred upon him.

THE RAJPOOTANA OR AJMERE SCHOOLS.

In 1818, the Vizier presented to Marquis Hastings a sum of money devoted to charitable purposes, which, intending thereby a delicate compliment, he wished his Lordship to appropriate. Lord Hastings informed the Vizier that he should consider no application of his Excellency's bounty so true a charity as the devotion of it to supply moral inculcation to a people in absolute destitution of it. To this the Vizier warmly assented, and it was accordingly determined to employ it in the introduction of the Lancasterian system of education among the inhabitants of Rajputana. Mr. Jabez Carey, the son of Professor Carey, a gentleman well acquainted with the Hindoostanee language, and who had been successfully employed on a similar enterprise at Amboyna, was selected by the Governor-General in Council for this service; and immediately deputed to Ajmere, where he was placed in communication with, and under the authority of Sir David Ochterlony, the resident.

For the purpose of defraying his immediate expenses, the Government granted him the sum of Rs. 800:

And in two subsequent grants towards the establishment of the schools, the sum of Rs. 9859, which appears to have included the Vizier's oblation.

From the 1st of January 1822, the Governor General in Council, also granted, as a perpetual endowment for the schools established by Mr. Carey, the sum of Rs. 3600 per annum; which sum appears to have been paid as a separate grant for the two years 1822 and 1823; but in pursuance of an arrangement of July 1823, by which the General Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta was formed, these schools were placed under the control of that Committee, from the 1st January 1824, and were thence forward to be supported out of the fund entrusted to its management.

By a report received from Mr. Carey in 1822, it appears that he had succeeded in founding four schools, as follows:—

1	at Pokar,	containing 37 children,	all except one of the Brahmin caste.
1	at Ajmere	" 41 "	Hindoo and Mussulman.
1	at Bhinnay	" 10 "	ditto.
1	at Kekry	" 12 "	ditto.

Into these schools Mr. Carey had introduced the Christian Scriptures as school books: a measure which was considered objectionable, in institutions

so recently formed and which he was therefore directed to discontinue; but in lieu thereof, the Governor General in Council ordered him to be furnished with a supply of suitable books in the Persian and Hindustanee character from Serampore, and from the Calcutta School Book Society (1)

Amount of aid granted by the Company to the Rajpootana schools, inclusive of the Vizier's oblation;—

To Mr. Carey at the foundation of the school—				Rs.
First advance	...	...	...	800
Second and third advance	...	...	...	9,859
In the years 1822 and 1823 at Rs. 3,600 per annum...				7,200
Total				17,859

THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY. (2)

This institution had its origin in the year 1817, and was formed with a view to the promotion of the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives, by the diffusion among them of useful elementary knowledge. The plan of the society carefully excludes all means calculated to excite religious controversy; and its affairs are conducted by a committee composed of English gentlemen, Mahomedans and Hindoos, in about equal proportions.

In May 1821, the society, having at that time put into circulation 126,446 copies of various useful works, found its finances in so low a state as to render it necessary to seek assistance from the Government, which assistance was immediately granted to the extent of Rs. 7,000. An annual grant of Rs. 6,000, in aid of the institution, was also ordered, accompanied by the most unreserved expression of the Government's satisfaction with the plan and object of the society, and with the mode in which its affairs appeared to have been conducted.

Amount of aid afforded by the Bengal Government to the Funds of the Calcutta School Book Society —

				Rs.
Grant in 1821	...	...	...	7,000
Annual grant of Rs. 6,000, from the 1st of May 1821				
to 31st December 1824, three years and eight				
months	...	...	...	22,000
Total				29,000

(1) Political from, 15th January, 1812; Consultations, 7th November, 1818; 26th January, 26th February, 24th May, 14th June, and 5th July, 1822; Political from, 12th September, 1823.

(2) Public from, 2nd July, 1821. Consultations, 4th May, 1821. Public from, 31st July, 1823. Public to, 9th March, 1825. Consultations, 23rd April, 15th May, 1823. Judicial from, 19th December, 1822, 12th September, 1823.

THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL SOCIETY.

This society was formed in January 1819, for the purpose of establishing native schools, first in Calcutta and its vicinity, and then throughout the country, to the utmost extent of its resources. It also contemplated the improvement of the indigenous schools, by the introduction into them of the useful publications of the School Book Society, and by the preparation of teachers to whom might be intrusted the future management of the schools, of various descriptions, which were or might be established.

In 1823 the resources of this society proving to be not commensurate with its object, they applied to the Government for pecuniary aid, which was afforded to them, upon the same principles and to the same annual amount as had been granted to the School Book Society.

Amount of aid afforded by the Bengal Government to the funds of the Calcutta School Society:—

The sum of Rs. 6,000 per annum, from the 1st October

1823 to 31st December 1824 ... Rs. 7,500

THE CAWNPORE FREE SCHOOL

Was established about the year 1820, by an association of private gentlemen, chiefly for the purpose of affording to the warrant and non-commissioned officers of the several corps and departments at that station the means of obtaining superior instruction to that which the regimental schools afforded. The European and other lads who first attended it were taught the elementary parts of divinity, geography, history, and arithmetic, to which it was intended to add the higher branches of knowledge, such as trigonometry, mensuration, and the use of the globes, so soon as its funds would admit of the addition.

In February 1823, a very favourable report of the progress of the children who were then in the school was submitted to the Government by Major General Lewis Thomas, the commanding officer at Cawnpore. It was observed that the English, Hindoo, and Mahomedan lads, who were all educated together, mutually assisted each other in the acquisition of their several languages, and particularly in the correct pronunciation of them; that the native children flocked to the school in pursuit of the English language, with an ardour of mind truly gratifying; and particularly that several "sepoys from the corps of the station, as well as a number of Mahomedan and Hindoo grown-up lads of the most respectable families, had become class fellows with the English boys in reading the Bible, without discovering the slightest objection on the score of the prejudices in which they were born, and that among those who thus read the Bible, and appeared vehemently desirous of understanding what they read, there were some who had not only

acquired a wonderful facility in the rules of English cyphering and arithmetic, but were read in Arabic and in Euclid's Elements."

Major General Thomas at the same time informed the Government, that notwithstanding the then promising state of the school, it was restricted in its usefulness by want of funds, and liable to decline, and even to be altogether broken up, owing to its having no permanent endowment.

Under these circumstances, the Governor General in Council resolved to grant a permanent allowance for the support of this school of Rs. 400 per month, the school at that time containing 187 scholars, and five orphan children, who were wholly supported on the foundation.⁽¹⁾

Amount paid on account of the Company's grant of 400 Lucknow rupees, or Sicca rupees 382. 12 per month, from the 1st of February 1823 to the 31st December 1824,.....Rs. 8,420.

THE CALCUTTA HINDOO SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

On the 21st August 1821, the Governor General in Council having taken into consideration the state of the projected institutions for the advancement of Hindoo literature in Nuddea and Tirhoot, the failure of which appearing to admit of no doubt, it was considered that the Government was relieved from the pledge given in 1811, for the establishment of those institutions. A communication from Mr. H. H. Wilson, a member of the Benares Committee, was at the same time brought upon record, containing several reasons for abandoning the design of forming colleges in Nuddea and Tirhut, and suggesting instead thereof, the foundation at the Presidency of a similar institution to that at Benares, but upon a larger scale. The necessity for European superintendence, the facility with which it might be obtained in Calcutta, the accessibility of that city to all parts of India, together with several other reasons suggested by Mr. Wilson, determined the Governor General in Council to adopt the measure proposed by that gentleman, and establish in Calcutta a Hindoo college similar to that at Benares under a committee of superintendence composed of the following gentlemen, W. B. Martin, Esq., W. B. Bayley, Esq., J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq. and H. H. Wilson, Esq. For the support of this institution, the annual sum of Rs. 25,000 was allowed, and Lieutenant Price received the appointment of secretary, with a salary of Rs. 3,600 per annum.

It appears by recent communications from India, that the Government have resolved to augment the annual grant to Rs. 30,000 and that a further sum of Rs. 1,20,000 has also been allotted for the erection of a college, the first stone of which was laid on the 21st of February, 1821.

(1) Revenue Consultations 20th February, 17th April, 5th June, 1823. Revenue Letter from, 30th July 1823, p. 143 to 147. Do to, 24th October, 1827, p. 57.

The establishment consists of—

Fourteen pundits,

A librarian and servants.

One hundred scholars on the foundation, and a Secretary.

The sum of 1,200 rupees is reserved for distribution in prizes at the public examination, and a school for Hindoo children is connected with the college.

The amount of pecuniary aid afforded to this institution, from its establishment on the 21st of August, 1821 to 31st December 1824, as nearly as the same can be computed, is as follows:—

	Rs.
Annual allowance, 3 years, 4 months, 10 days ...	88,400
Granted for the building ...	1,20,000
Total ...	2,08,400

On the 3rd July 1823, Mr. J. H. Harrington, then a member of the Bengal Council, submitted to the Government a letter which had been addressed to him and the late Sir Henry Blossett by the secretary of the British India Society in London, advising the transmission to India, by permission of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, freight free, of an extensive philosophical apparatus, in order to its being placed at the disposal of the Calcutta Hindoo Sanscrit College, should the committee of that institution have the means of employing a competent lecturer. (1)

The apparatus was accompanied by a considerable number of books on scientific subjects designed for the use of the lecturer and others who might have occasion to refer to them, together with some books for the use of the Calcutta School Book Society.

The Governor-General in Council, on receipt of this communication, ordered the chests containing the apparatus and books above mentioned to pass at the Calcutta custom-house free of duty. They were accordingly delivered into the custody of Mr. James Thomason, of the Bengal civil service, until a professor or lecturer could be provided.

The apparatus consisted, among other articles of minor importance, of the following:—

A complete set of mechanical powers.	A complete set of magnetical apparatus.
A complete whirling table and apparatus.	Fergusson's pyrometer lamps, &c.

(1) Revenue Consultation, 21st August 1821. Public from, 31st July 1823. Consultation, 3rd, 17th, and 30th July, 1823.

- A nine-inch cylinder electrical machine with appendages; viz., insulated stool, thunder-house, three bells, magic picture, air pistol, spiral tube, copper plates and stand, head with hair, spider, swan and star, also a universal discharge, press and diamond jar, and a tin fire-house.
- A set of eight musical bells.
- A set of saw-mills.
- Models of water and forcing pumps.
- An air pipe.
- A gunpowder apparatus.
- A set of weights for copper bottle.
- A fountain in vacuo.
- A fork balance.
- Torricellian apparatus.
- A hydrostatic bellows, glass and brass tubes.
- A hydrostatic balance.
- A galvanic trough and plates, together with four improved galvanic batteries complete.
- A finished and complete tellurian, lunarium and planetarium.
- A brass hemisphere.
- An improved equatorial.
- A selenographic 12-inch globe.
- A set of optical silk string models in case.
- A large set of boxwood geometrical solids.
- A large size double barrellled air-pump and receiver.
- An improved table chemical furnace, together with a complete chemical apparatus for the same.
- An improved gasometer, tin and glass vessel.
- A set of stop-cock apparatus for experiments on glasses, bladders, &c.
- Woulf's glass distillatory apparatus.
- A mahogany chest with 56 phials containing chemical tests, &c.
- A spirit lamp and brass sliding ring stand.
- An inflammable air-lamp.
- A pneumatic cistern.
- A glass alembic with head and stopper.
- A mercurial trough.
- Evaporating dishes.
- An improved large phantasmagoria lanthorn with slides.
- A guinea and feather apparatus.
- A terrestrial 18-inch globe with appendages.
- A celestial 18-inch globe with appendages.
- Adam's lectures in 5 vols.
.. Essay on electricity.

- A glass prism, convex lens, and an opaque and transparent solar microscope. Brand's Manual of Chemistry.
- A $3\frac{1}{2}$ achrometer telescope, with tripod stand and appendages. Ure's Chemical Dictionary.
- A set of 21 astronomical sliders. Mackenzie's 1,000 chemical experiments; together with several other scientific works.

All the expenses attendant on the receipt, unpacking and packing, and on the careful custody of the above-mentioned philosophical instruments and books were, by order of the Bengal Government, charged to the East India Company; and a salary assigned for a professor or lecturer on experimental philosophy, as soon as a qualified person should be found to receive it (1)

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AT CALCUTTA.

On the 17th July 1823, the Governor-General in Council took into consideration a note or memorandum, on the subject of education and of the improvement of the morals of the natives of India, which had been prepared and submitted to them by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, their secretary in the territorial department, and which is recorded on the proceedings of that date. (2)

In pursuance of suggestions contained in the paper above-mentioned, the Bengal Government resolved to form a general Committee of Public Instruction at the Presidency, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of education in the territories under the Bengal Presidency, and of the public institutions designed for its promotion, and of "considering and from time to time submitting to Government the suggestion of such measures as it might appear expedient to adopt with a view to the better instruction of the people, to the introduction among them of useful knowledge, and to the improvement of their moral character."

This committee was composed of the following gentlemen: J. H. Harington, J. T. Larkins, W. B. Martin, W. B. Bayley, H. Shakespear, Holt Mackenzie, Henry Prinsep, A. Stirling, J. C. C. Sutherland, and H. Wilson, Esquires.

The annual sum of one lac of rupees, which, by the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, was appropriated to the purposes of education, was placed at their disposal.

(1) Public Consultations, 3rd July 1823, No. 3. Ditto, 30th July, 1823, Nos. 12 to 14.

(2) Revenue Consultations, 3rd July, 1823; 17th July, 21st August, 28th August, 1823; 17th January, 1824.

The schools at Chinsurah, Rajpootana, and Bhogulpore, were placed under the control of this committee, and the separate grants which had been made to those schools, amounting together to 16,800 rupees per annum, were discontinued from the 1st January 1824.

It was also determined that all correspondence relative to the subject of education, should be transferred from the territorial department to the office of the Persian secretary, and that the arrears for the years 1821-2 and 1822-3 of the annual sum of one lac of rupees, then placed at the disposal of the committee, over and above the sum which had been drawn on account of the schools above-mentioned, amounting to 1,66,400 rupees, should be paid to the committee to enable them to prosecute the object entrusted to them.

The total amount placed at the disposal of the general committee of public instruction in the years from

	Rs.
1821-22 to 1823-24 was	... 2,66,400
1824-25 .. .. .	... 1,06,000
1825-26 .. .. .	... 1,06,000
Total to the end of the year 1826	... 4,78,400

Under date the 27th January 1826, (1) the Governor-general in Council reported to the Court of Directors the institution of the Committee of Public Instruction, as above stated, together with their proceedings under the following heads :

Agra College.	Vidyala or Anglo-Indian College.
Delhi College.	and schools in different parts of
Benares College.	the country: of which report
Calcutta Madrissa.	the following is a brief ana-
Calcutta Sanscrit College.	lysis.—

AGRA COLLEGE.

It is stated that in the year 1822, the local agents in the Agra district reported the existence of certain lands held by the late Gangadher Pundit in Agra and Allygurh, yielding an annual rent of nearly 16,000 rupees, which constituted an endowment applicable to the maintenance of schools and seminaries of learning. The accumulated proceeds of these lands amounted to nearly 1,50,000 rupees, interest upon which being allowed, an annual income would be yielded by the endowment, of 20,000 rupees, forming a fund adequate to the support of a collegiate establishment on a scale

(1) See Persian Letter, 27th January, 1826.

creditable to the Government and beneficial to the people. The committee having been called upon for a digested plan for the outlay of these revenues, recommended that the institution to be endowed should be conducted on a more liberal footing than the existing Government seminaries, usually confined to studies connected with peculiar classes and religious persuasions, and that the Persian, Arabic, Sanscrit, and Hindoo languages should be taught, together with whatever was most useful in native literature, freed as much as possible from its lumber; but the committee did not recommend the immediate introduction of the English language and European science. Arithmetic, it was considered, would be necessary, and an acquaintance with the Hindoo and Mussulman law and the Regulations of the British Government.

The Governor-general in Council sanctioned the institution of a college at Agra, in conformity with these suggestions, and under the superintendence of a local committee,⁽¹⁾ which has accordingly been carried into partial effect, involving an expenditure per annum of Rupees 15,240 exclusive of house-rent; but no examination of students has yet taken place.

DELHI COLLEGE.

In reply to queries which had been issued by the general committee to the several local agents, a full and interesting report of the state of education among the population of Delhi was submitted by Mr. J. H. Taylor, who had been appointed secretary to the sub-committee. By this report, it appears that public education in this district is in great want of encouragement; that the ancient endowments are in a state of ruin and neglect; that the circumstances even of the respectable portion of the community do not admit of their incurring the expense of educating their children; and, on the other hand, that many old colleges exist which might be rendered available for that purpose, and several individuals who might be found fully capable of affording instruction. Under such circumstances, it has been determined at the suggestion of the general committee, to establish a college at Delhi, and to appropriate to it the following monthly sums:

	Rs.
From the Education Fund	600
Amount of an existing Fund at Delhi	250
	<hr/>
Rupees per month	850

Also a grant of Rs. 7,115 from the Town Duty Fund, towards the repair of the Madrissa of Ghazee-ood-deen Khan, an edifice of great beauty and celebrity. Mr. Taylor was appointed Superintendent of this Institution, with a salary of per month

Rs. 150

(1) G. Saunders, Esq., J. Fraser, Esq., C. Macswain, Esq., H. S. Oldfield, Esq.

And towards the support of preceptors and scholars the
sum allotted was 700

Making the total Rs. 850

DELHI : THE SCHOOLS OF MR. FRASER.

This gentleman reported to the chief secretary to Government in September 1823, that considering the ignorance and immorality of the mass of the people, and actuated by a desire to improve their moral and intellectual condition, he had at different periods since the year 1814, instituted schools for the instruction of about 80 boys, children of the zemindars, or peasantry, in reading and writing the Persian language, at an expense to himself of about Rs. 200 per mensem. This institution he proposed to place under the patronage of the Government, and recommended that it should be extended so as to afford instruction in the English, Persian and Hindoo languages to 400 boys, the children of zemindars, at an expense of Rs. 8,400 per annum.

The general committee to whom this proposition was referred, considered the charge large in comparison with the extent of benefit to result from it, and with the village schools in Chinsurah, and objected, on general principles, to the Government charging the school fund with this expenditure, remarking that that fund was not equal to any extended patronage of village schools, and that as the peasantry of few other countries would bear a comparison as to their state of education with those of many parts of British India, the limited funds under the Committee's management ought in preference to be employed in giving a liberal education to the higher classes of the community. The Government concurring in this opinion, Mr. Fraser was informed accordingly.

Aid towards the Education of the Inhabitants of the reserved and protected Hill Territory.

Mr. Gerard, in a report of the state of these natives in regard to education, and on the means of improving them, suggested the establishment of schools; but the general committee reported, in answer to the suggestion, that their fund would be absorbed by attempting to carry education into such a mass of ignorance as exists in the hills, where both teachers and books must be wholly provided. It was therefore resolved to limit the aid to be afforded to them to a supply of books.

BENARES COLLEGE.

The report of the annual examination holden in December 1824, is stated by the Governor-general in Council to have been less explicit than

could have been wished, and that the attendance of the local committee, at the disputation and distribution of prizes, had been prevented by unexplained circumstances. The college had lost the services of its secretary, Captain Fell, a profound Sanscrit scholar, who died early in 1824. At this examination there were on the foundation,

Scholars	...	...	...	61
and Out students	...	...	...	175

CALCUTTA MADRISSA.

The committee reported the estimated cost of the new building, as follows:

			Rs.
Body of the building	...	...	66,520
The two wings	...	...	24,317
The ground	...	...	48,000
		Rs.	1,38,837
Deduct value of the buildings and ground of the old Madrisa, about	...	...	25,000
		Net cost Sa. Rs.	1,13,837
Additional ground and iron-railing	...	...	17,475
		Total Rs.	1,31,312

With a view to the diffusion of European science, the committee have also employed an European at an expense of 100 rupees per month, in translating English works into Persian and Arabic.

The committee also refer to the annual reports of the examinations of the students of the Madrisa for 1824 and 1825, as exhibiting most unexceptionable proofs of the efficient and respectable state of the institution; the spirit of emulation and study which prevails among the scholars, and their progress in the acquisition of useful knowledge.

In January 1825, it is stated an examination was holden for the first time in arithmetic, algebra, and geometrical mensuration, as taught in the work called *Kholapet-ool-Hissab*, much to the satisfaction of the Rev. Mr. Mill, who undertook to conduct it, and offered some suggestions with a view to promote this branch of study in the college.

The result of the examinations in the departments of law, logic, rhetoric and general literature were not less satisfactory. The merits and services of Dr. Lumsden, the secretary to the Madrisa committee, to whose exertions to promote its prosperity, its highly flourishing condition was considered to be ascribable, are pointed out to the attention of the Government and

great regret expressed by the committee at his retirement, in consequence of ill health. Captain Ruddell, secretary to the College Council, has been appointed his successor, with a salary of 300 rupees per month.

CALCUTTA SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The erection of this college has cost Sa. Rs. 119,461, to which the expense of out-offices and iron-railing, are to be added, 25,697, making a total of Sa. Rs. 1,45,158. It was opened on the 1st January 1824, with an establishment of seven pundits, and 50 pupils, a librarian, writer and servants; during the course of that year it was extended to 100 pupils, and it has been resolved to establish a professorship of experimental philosophy, to embrace lectures on mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, optics, electricity, astronomy, and chemistry.

The first annual examination took place in January 1825; the result is stated to have been highly satisfactory, and, as a proof of its growing reputation, very soon after the examination, nearly 100 applications were received for admission to the grammar-classes, as out-students not receiving any allowances.

VIDYALA OR ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE.

"This highly interesting and promising institution," it is stated, owes its origin to the intelligence and public spirit of some of the opulent native gentlemen of Calcutta, who associated together in 1816, and subscribed a capital sum of Rs. 1,13,179, to found a seminary for the instruction of the sons of Hindoos in the European and Asiatic languages and sciences. It was placed under the superintendence of the General Committee, as the condition of pecuniary aid, to the amount of 300 rupees per month, for house-rent, afforded to it out of the education fund; and which the insufficiency of its own funds had rendered necessary. Mr. Ross (the foreman of the Calcutta Mint) was also appointed lecturer on natural and experimental philosophy. The report of the annual examination for 1824-5, conducted by Mr. Wilson, is referred to as containing much interesting information respecting the present state of this institution, its growing popularity and decided superiority, on its present footing, over any other affording tuition to the natives in the English language; with several important propositions for its improvement. In addition to the pecuniary aid of 300 rupees per month, already mentioned, it is proposed to procure a select library of books from England, and some additional philosophical apparatus. The report of 1825, also received, gives a still more favourable view of the general character of this institution, the benefits of which the most respectable classes of the native community of Calcutta have evinced a disposition to secure to their children, by sending them to pay for their education. This is ascribed partly to the low rate of

charge at which the education is afforded, but the committee add, much may also be attributed "to the diffusion of liberal ideas, and to the confidence felt by the parents of the pupils in the present system of management." The number of scholars, all males, is stated at 200, and so long, the committee add, as such a number, all respectably connected, "can be trained, in useful knowledge and the English language, a great improvement may be confidently anticipated in the intellectual character of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta." In order to secure the continued attendance of the more promising pupils, and to enable them to complete their course of study, a limited number of scholarships has been endowed by the Government.

ENGLISH COLLEGE.

In reporting on the Anglo-Indian College, the committee pointed out most impressively the want of adequate instructions in the higher branches, the present preceptors not being equal to conduct young men far beyond elementary knowledge, and after commenting on the defectiveness of the means for raising the standard of native instruction, and imparting a knowledge of European science and literature, and the difficulty of attempting to do so by translations into the native languages, they proposed, and the Government sanctioned, the establishment of a distinct *English College*, for the admission of a certain number of the more advanced pupils from the Hindoo and Mahomedan colleges, for gratuitous instruction in literature and science, by means of the English language; for which purpose the Education Fund could afford an income of Rs. 24,000 per annum. The Bengal Government solicit the Court's sanction to this college, and request that two preceptors, one for mathematics, and the other for general literature and composition, may be selected and dispatched as soon as possible. The salary proposed to be assigned to each, is Rs. 400 per month, exclusive of certain contingent advantages; but the Government remark that a great boon would be conferred on the cause, if the Court of Directors were to appoint the two professors on liberal salaries free of charge on the education fund.

On the various minor institutions for education, supported either from the fund or separately by Government, such as those at *Chinsurah*, *Cawnpore*, *Bhaugulpore*, *Mynpuri*, and in *Rajpootanah*, no further information is afforded by the committee.

THE PRESS.

The establishment of a press, proposed by the committee as a means of extending knowledge in India by the general introduction of printed books, to be sold at a price insuring only a moderate profit, and involving an outlay of Rs. 13,000; with an establishment of Rs. 715 per month, has been authorized.

Certificates of qualification, with small allowances for limited periods, are also authorized to those students who are capable of being admitted to employments in the courts and public offices.

Contributions towards the education fund have been received from Rajahs Kalisanker Ghosal, Hurinath Race, and Budanath Race, to the amount of Rs. 92,000; which sum has been invested in Government securities, and the interest is to be appropriated in endowing scholarships. The donors, who were otherwise deserving of notice, have been distinguished by titles and honorary marks of distinction.

The Bengal Government, in concluding their letter to the Court advising these proceedings, solicit countenance and encouragement; their declared object being to accomplish the wish of the home authorities, by encouraging the study of useful learning, and by diffusing sound practical knowledge among the native subjects of Britain in India, to the gradual exclusion of whatever is frivolous, unprofitable, and positively mischievous, in science and literature.

THE BHAUGULPORE SCHOOL

Was established in May 1823, at the suggestion of Captain A. Montgomerie, commander of the Hill Rangers, and placed under the superintendence of Captain John Graham, the adjutant of that corps; the Magistrate of the district being appointed visitor on behalf of the Governor-General in Council, who constituted themselves its patrons.

The object of this institution was to afford instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic to the recruits and children of the corps. The Government granted the sum of Rs. 1,500 for the erection of a school-house, endowed the school with a monthly allowance of Rs. 200, and assigned a salary of Rs. 100 per month to the superintendent.

In 1824, the Bishop of Calcutta being in the neighbourhood of this school, visited it, and expressed surprise and delight at the progress of the children in reading and writing the Nagree character, and in cyphering, as well as his general approbation of the plan of instruction which had been adopted and pursued. A present of Rs. 100 was upon that occasion made by the Magistrate to the schoolmaster, Mr. Carter. This sum the Government has since allowed to be charged to the Company, together with 15 rupees per month for bungalow hire till the school-room should be erected, and has augmented the salary of the superintendent, from the 1st September 1824, Rs. 100 per month, making the total salary of that officer, Rs. 200 per month, or per annum Rs. 2,400.(1)

(1) Public from, 30th September 1824. Public Consultations, 2nd September 1824; do., 1st May 1823; 5th June, 12th September, 17th October, 1822. Public to, 8th March, 1826.

The estimated amounts of the several disbursements which have been authorized on account of the Bhaugulpore School are as follows:—

	Rs.
For erecting the school-room	1,500
Monthly allowance, from the 1st of June 1823 to the 31st December 1824, at Rs. 100 per month, 19 months	3,800
Salary to the superintendent for the same period, Rs. 100 per month	1,900
Donation to the schoolmaster in 1824	100
Bungalow hire, about	60
Additional salary to the superintendent, from 1st September to 31st December 1824	400
Total estimated Amount	7,760

MOORSLEDABAD COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

In August 1824, Mr. Loch, agent to the Governor-General at Moorsshedabad, suggested a plan for the foundation of a Mahomedan school and college for the education of the children and youths of the members of the Nizamut family, which he conceived might lead to the introduction of a more extensive plan of education among the natives of his highness the Nizam's territories: the institution to be nominally under the superintendence of his highness, but actually superintended by some English gentlemen resident at Moorsshedabad: an edifice, consisting of two suits of rooms, one for youth, the other for boys, to be constructed at an expense of Rs. 60,000; the Moulavees and students to have salaries as at Calcutta and Benares; the institution to be conducted upon a similar plan to that at Calcutta; its object to be promoted by periodical examinations and rewards; the study of the English language to be particularly encouraged; and the college to be furnished with useful books by the society at Calcutta:

	Rs.
The annual expense of the college establishment for ten youths to be	8,796
Of the school for 20 boys	7,740
Total, per annum	16,536

Apartments in each department of the school to be prepared for the accommodation of 40 scholars.

On the 1st of July 1825, the Governor-General in Council gave his sanction to this establishment, and authorized the immediate execution of the measure.(1)

CALCUTTA MISSION COLLEGE AND OTHER SCHOOLS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

For several of these institutions the Governor-General in Council has, upon application made by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, or by the diocesan committee, granted the land upon which the respective edifices have been erected.(2)

FORT ST. GEORGE.

TANJORE SCHOOLS.

From a very early period it appears that the Protestant mission conducted successively by Messrs. Zeigenbald, Gericke, Kiernander and Swartz, under the patronage of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, had schools at their several stations of Madras, Cuddalore, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, in which they instructed the natives, and in aid of which they obtained occasional grants from the local governments, and permission from the Court of Directors to receive from the society in England various supplies, free of freight.

In 1787, the Court of Directors authorised a permanent annual grant towards the support of three schools which had been established with the sanction of the respective Rajahs at Tanjore, Ramenedaporum and Shevavunga, of 250 pagodas each. These schools were under the direction of Mr. Swartz. The Court further directed, that a similar allowance should be granted to any other schools which might be opened for the same purpose.

According to the latest books of establishment, the charge on this account was "for two Protestant Schools at Tanjore and Combaconum, Rs. 4,200 per annum"; together with a pension or allowance to Mr. Kolhoop, a retired teacher, of Rs. 420, making a total of Rs. 4,620 per annum.

In 1824, the widow Swartz enjoyed a pension from the British Government of two pagodas per month, at Negapatnam; and an unmarried female of the same name a monthly allowance of one fanam.(3)

(1) Public Consultations, 1st July 1825, nos. 32, part of 39, 40, and part of 41.

(2) Ecclesiastical from, 6th January 1820. Consultations, 29th October 1819, nos. 1, 2; 31st December, 1819, nos. 7 to 9.

(3) Public to, 16th February 1787, para. 1, 2; from, 9th October 1793, para. 44; to, 10th July 1795, para. 29.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AT THE MOUNT.

In January 1812, a Sunday school was established at St. Thomas's Mount, at the suggestion and under the direction of the military chaplain at that cantonment, and by the voluntary contributions of several Europeans at the Presidency. The object of this school was to afford elementary instruction on the Lancasterian plan to the half-caste and native children of the military and others resident there. The object as well as the plan of tuition being highly approved by the Government, an endowment of 300 pagodas per annum was granted from the 1st January 1812.⁽¹⁾

THE EXPERIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT OF MR. ROSS,
COLLECTOR OF CUDDAPAH.

In 1814, the attention of the Board of Revenue was called to the numerous instances which had occurred among the native servants of Government of extensive embezzlement and fraudulent combination, and an enquiry was instituted respecting the causes of the prevalence of those crimes and the means of counteracting them. A draft Regulation for the punishment of offenders was prepared and circulated to the several collectors for their report thereon, accompanied by directions that they would offer any suggestions which might occur to them, as to the means best calculated to excite the natives to a faithful discharge of their public duties by the hope of reward rather than by the dread of punishment.

Mr. Ross, the collector of Cuddapah, in the report submitted by him on the above occasion, suggested that great advantages would result from giving education to the natives of India, and offered to the consideration of Government a plan for providing proper education and moral instruction for young men, particularly Brahmins, from the age of twelve or thirteen to that of eighteen or twenty, and by establishing an institution for education in every district,

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Revenue Board, the subject was referred to the College Board for their consideration and report. The Government, however, entertaining great doubt whether the proposed measure would be found of sufficient efficacy to answer the end proposed, and observing that it admitted of a limited experiment, authorized such an experiment to be made in Cuddapah, under the superintendence of Mr. Ross, whose superintendence they observed afforded the best prospect of success. Mr. Ross was at the same time cautioned against incurring any considerable expense or giving any pledge in the confidence of success, which, in the event of failure, might be found to be inconvenient. He died not long

(1) Military from, 17th Oct. 1812, para. 249. Military Cons. 1st Sept. 1812, nos. 20 to 33; 6th Oct. 1812, nos. 40 to 41. Military to, 6th Sept. 1813, paras. 7 and 8; 3rd July, 1814, paras. 10 to 25.

afterwards, and no report of his further proceedings with respect to this object has been traced upon the records.

FREE SCHOOLS AT PALAMCOTTAH AND TINNEVELLY.

In 1819, the Rev. Mr. Hough, chaplain at Palamcottah, solicited from the Government pecuniary aid to the extent of 25 pagodas per month for the support of two schools, the one at Palamcottah, the other at Tinnevelly, which he had opened in the preceding years 1817 and 1818, under the auspices of the Madras corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society for the instruction of native youth in reading, writing, arithmetic and the elements of English grammar. These schools were under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Hough; they were attended by natives of all castes; the books used in them were the New Testament, Seltare's History of the Bible, the Psalter, with Lindley Murray's Grammar, and the usual English spelling-books; and it was observed that the introduction of the Christian Scriptures excited no alarm in the minds of the natives. The Madras Government conceiving, however, that they were not interested in the support of schools of such a nature, declined compliance with the application.

Upon receipt of advices from Madras communicating the above facts, the Court observed that with the strong evidence before them of the utility of these schools, of their acceptableness to the natives, and of their able and judicious superintendence by the chaplain of Palamcottah, they could not but regret that they were not supported, and desired to be informed of the grounds on which the Madras government came to the determination not to support them. In reply, those grounds were alleged to be, the private character of the schools, the uncertain continuance of the Rev. Mr. Hough's superintendence, and the probable inconvenience of the precedent; but the Government promised to bear in mind the Court's wishes respecting these schools, when the general subject was gone into upon receipt of the Board of Revenue's then expected report; with which explanation the Court was satisfied.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AT THE PRESIDENCY.

On the Revenue proceedings of the 2nd July 1822, Sir Thomas Munro recorded a minute, recommending as an object of interest and importance that the best information should be obtained of the actual state of education in its various branches among the native inhabitants of the provinces under the Madras Government.(1)

(1) Revenue from, 14th January 1823, para. 40; to, 18 May 1825, para. 20; from, 30 June 1826, paras. 2 to 6. Revenue Consultations, 2 July 1824, nos. 1 and 2; do. 21st January 1825, no. 12. Board of Revenue, 25 July 1822; 6 November, 1 May, 2 October, 13 January, 14 July.

A circular letter was accordingly addressed to the several collectors, accompanied by a blank form, according to which they were required to furnish, for the information of Government, lists of schools within their several collectorates, specifying the numbers of scholars, Veda scholars, Soodra scholars, and scholars of all other castes, both male and female, in the several schools; also of Mussulman scholars; and a return of the population of the several districts respectively. The collectors were further required to state the names of the books generally read at the schools, the time which scholars usually continue at the schools, the monthly or yearly charge to the scholars, and whether any of the schools are endowed by the public; and if so, the nature and amount of the fund. Sir Thomas Munro also observed in his minute, that "when there are colleges and other institutions for teaching theology, law, astronomy, etc. an account should be given of them. These sciences," he remarks "are usually taught privately, without fee or reward, by individuals to a few scholars or *disciples*, but there are also some instances in which the native governments have granted allowances in money and land for the maintenance of the teachers."

"In some districts," he adds, "reading and writing are confined almost entirely to Brahmins and the mercantile class; in some they extend to other classes, and are pretty general among the potails of villages and principal ryots. To the women of Brahmins and of Hindoos in general they are unknown, because the knowledge of them is prohibited, and regarded as unbecoming of the modesty of the sex, and fit only for public dancers. But among the women of Rujbundah and some other tribes of Hindoos, who seem to have no prejudice of this kind, they are generally taught. The prohibition against women learning to read is probably, from various causes, much less attended to in some districts than in others; and as it is possible that in every district a few females may be found in the reading schools, a column has been entered for them in the form proposed to be sent to the collector. The mixed and impure castes seldom learn to read; but as a few of them do, columns are left for them in the form."

"It is not my intention," Sir Thomas adds, "to recommend any interference whatever in the native schools. Everything of this kind ought to be carefully avoided, and the people should be left to manage their schools in their own way."

All that we ought to do is to facilitate the operations of these schools, by restoring any funds that may have been diverted from them, and perhaps

30 June, 25 August, 1823; 17 February, 1825; 7 April, 10 March, 1825. Board of Revenue, 3 and 7 July, 14 and 28 August, 13 February, 1823; 5 September, 28 October, 4 November, 14 Nov., 2 December, 1822; 17 February, 14 do., 1825. Revenue Consultations, 30 September, no. 1; 10 March 1826, nos. 1 to 5; 26 May, 1826, nos. 22 to 26.

granting additional ones, where it may appear advisable. But on this point we shall be better able to judge when we receive the information now proposed to be called for."

The Court of Directors gave great credit to Sir Thomas Munro, for having originated this inquiry, reserving their sentiments on the subject at large till the collectors' reports should have been received. The Court nevertheless remarked, that the most defective part of the information which would probably be elicited by this inquiry, would be that which relates to the quality of the instruction which the existing education affords. But of this the Court add, "we shall be able to form a more correct opinion, when we see what the reports contain. It was proper to caution the collectors against exciting any fears in the people that their freedom of choice in matters of education would be interfered with. But it would be equally wrong to do anything to fortify them in the absurd opinion, that their own rude institutions of education are so perfect as not to admit of improvement."

In June 1826, the Madras Government forwarded to the Court of Directors the several returns which they had received through the Board of Revenue, from the collectors, accompanied by an abstract of those returns prepared by the Board; of which the following is the summary.

SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE REPORTS OF THE COLLECTORS.

The schools now existing in the country are for the most part supported by the payments of the people who send their children to them for instruction, the rate of payment for each scholar varying in different districts, and according to the different circumstances of the parents of the pupils, from one anna to four-rupees per mensem: the ordinary rate among the poorer classes appearing to be generally about four annas, and seldom to exceed half a rupee.

There are endowments for the support of schools only in the following districts:

Rajahmundry.—There are in this district 69 teachers of the sciences, who possess endowments in land, and 13 who enjoy allowances in money granted by former zemindars.

Nellore.—In this district certain individuals, Brahmins and Mussulman, are in possession of allowances in land and money granted by the Carnatic Government for teaching the Vedas, etc. and Arabic and Persian respectively, to the amount of Rs. 1,467 per annum.

Arcot, Northern Division.—There are in this district 28 colleges, supported by maniums and marahs, granted by former Governments, yielding Rs. 516 per annum, and six Persian schools maintained at the public expense, at an annual charge of Rs. 1,361.

Salem.—There are Enam lands in this district estimated to yield Rs. per annum 1,109, which are appropriated to the support of 20 teachers of theology, etc. and one Mussulman school, which has land for its support yielding annually Rs. 20.

Tanjore.—There are in this district 44 schools and 77 colleges, which are supported by his highness the Raja. There is no school or college endowed particularly by the sircar; but the free schools maintained by the mission established in Tanjore, are stated by the Collector to possess a *surrmaunium*, the annual value of which is estimated at Rs. 1,100.

Trichinopoly.—There are in this district seven schools, which possess endowments in land to the extent of 46 cawnies granted by former Governments.

Malabar.—There is in this district one college supported by the Zamorin Rajah, which has also some lands attached to it.

The Collectors of the undermentioned districts made returns to the following effect:

Salem and Coimbatore.—It is admitted by the collectors of these districts that public endowments for the advancement of learning have been diverted from their original purpose or resumed. In the former district the value of land so diverted is estimated at Rs. 384; in the latter at 2,208.

The following STATEMENTS give the result of the POPULATION of COLLECTORATES under MADRAS.

DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total of the population as per Statements submitted to Government on the 3rd Feb., 8th May, and 4th Dec. 1823	—
Ganjam	196,170	179,111	375,281	332,013	Schools ... 253 Colleges ... None Schools ... 914
Visagapatam	482,852	458,152	941,004	772,570	Colleges ... None Schools ... 291 Colleges ... 279 Schools ... 484
Rajahmundry	393,512	344,706	738,308	738,208	Colleges ... 279 Schools ... 484 Colleges ... 49 Schools ... 574
Masulipatam	289,166	240,683	529,849	529,849	Colleges ... 49 Schools ... 574 Colleges ... None Schools ... 804
Guntoor	223,859	210,295	434,154	454,754	Colleges ... None Schools ... 804 Colleges ... None Schools ... 533
Nellore	432,540	406,927	839,467	439,467	Colleges ... None Schools ... 533 Colleges ... None
Bellary	289,673	238,184	527,857	527,857	Colleges ... None

DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total of the population as per Statement submitted to Government on the 3rd Feb., 8th May and 4th Dec. 1873.	—
Cuddapah ...	578,461	515,099	1,094,460	1,094,460	{ Schools ... 494 Colleges ... None
Chingleput ...	190,243	172,886	363,129	363,129	{ Schools ... 508 Sanskrit ... 51
Arcoot, N. Division...	298,539	278,481	577,020	592,292	{ Schools ... 630 Colleges ... 69
Arcoot, S. do. ...	217,074	202,556	420,530	455,020	{ Schools ... 875 Colleges ... None
Salem ...	542,500	533,485	1,075,985	1,075,985	{ Schools ... 386 Colleges ... None
Tanjore ...	195,522	187,145	382,667	901,353	{ Schools ... 884 Colleges ... 109
Trichinopoly ...	247,569	233,723	481,292	481,292	{ Schools ... 790 Colleges ... 9
Madura ...	401,515	386,681	788,196	788,196	{ Schools ... 884 Colleges ... None
Tinnevely ...	283,719	281,238	564,957	564,957	{ Schools ... 607 Colleges ... None
Coimbatore ...	316,931	321,268	638,199	638,199	{ Schools ... 673 Colleges ... 173
Canara ...	No Statement of the Population or number of Schools (†)				
Malabar ...	458,368	449,297	907,575	907,575	{ Schools ... 759 Colleges ... 8
Seringapatam ...	14,851	16,761	31,612	31,612	{ Schools ... 41 Colleges ... None
Madras ...	228,636	233,415	462,051	462,051	{ Schools ... 305 Charity ditto ... 17 Children who receive private tuition at their own houses. }
Total population...	6,502,600	6,091,593	12,594,193	12,850,911	Total Schools 12,498 Total Scholars.

(†) A Statement of the Population was afterwards submitted, which will be found in the Return, entitled Extent and Population of British India.

Bellary.—The collector of this district, submits, that although none of the institutions for education at present existing in it derive support from the State, "there is no doubt that in former times, especially under the Hindoo Governments, very large grants, both in money and in land, were issued for the support of learning;" and he further states his opinion that many of the Yeomahs and Shotriums which are now held by Brahmins in the district, may be traced to this source. Of the correctness of this suggestion, the Revenue Board appears to entertain considerable doubts.

Canara.—The late principal collector of this district stated generally, that there are no colleges in Canara for the cultivation of abstract science, neither are there any fixed schools and masters to teach them. There is no instance known of any institution of the above description having ever received support in any shape from the former Government. In Canara, education is conducted so much in private, that any statement of the number of private schools, and of the scholars attending them, would be of little or no use, but on the contrary, rather fallacious, in forming an estimate of the proportion of the population receiving instruction.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE COLLECTORS.

Extent to which Means of Instruction are enjoyed in the several Collectories under Madras.

HINDOO SCHOLARS.			MUSSULMAN SCHOLARS.			TOTAL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
2,938	12	2,950	27	None	27	2,965	12	2,977
9,315	303	9,618	97	None	97	9,412	303	9,715
2,569	37	2,606	52	None	52	2,621	37	2,658
1,454	.....	1,454	None	.....	.....	1,454	.....	1,454
4,775	31	4,806	275	2	277	5,050	33	5,083
199	.....	199	.....	.....	.....	199	None	199
7,365	99	7,464	357	3	360	7,622	102	7,724
6,946	55	7,001	617	3	620	7,563	58	7,621
6,338	60	6,398	243	None	243	6,581	60	6,641
5,551	107	5,658	341	1	342	5,892	108	5,999
6,943	116	7,059	186	None	186	7,127	116	7,243
7,146	41	7,187	552	11	563	7,692	52	7,744
10,167	104	10,271	252	None	252	10,419	104	10,523
4,160	31	4,191	432	27	459	4,592	58	4,650
16,495	154	16,649	933	None	933	17,428	154	17,582
769	None	769	None	.....	.....	769	None	769
9,501	84	9,585	690	56	746	10,191	140	10,331
131	None	131	None	None	.....	131	.....	131
12,592	105	12,697	1,147	None	1,147	13,676	105	13,781
8,462	115	8,577	796	2	798	9,258	119	9,377
7,812	82	7,894	312	None	312	8,124	82	8,206
724	None	724	None	.....	.....	724	.....	724
8,767	1,068	9,835	3,196	1,122	4,318	11,663	2,190	13,853
75	None	75	None	.....	.....	75	None	75
527	14	541	86	None	86	613	14	627
4,866	127	5,093	143	None	143	5,109	127	5,236
404	49	453	10	.....	10	414	49	463
24,756	517	25,273	1,690	None	1,690	26,446	517	26,963
171,776	3,313	175,089	12,314	1,227	13,541	184,110	4,540	188,650

From the foregoing statement, the Board of Revenue observed, it appears that the total number of persons who are receiving education in these provinces, is 188,650 out of a population of 12,850,941, or 1 in 67.

These reports (with the exception of that of the collector of Bellary) furnish no answer to the inquiry respecting the books generally read at the schools, except that the Shasters and Vedas are read, and that the sciences of theology, astronomy, logic and law, are taught but chiefly privately.

Mr. Campbell, the Collector of Bellary, gives the titles of several books which are read at the schools, and enters very largely into a detail of the mode of instruction pursued in them, and of the several languages taught there.

On the revenue proceedings of the 10th March 1826, Sir Thomas Munro recorded a minute containing his observations on the information communicated by the collectors in their reports to the Revenue Board. "From these reports," he remarks, "it appears that the number of schools, and of what are called colleges in the territories under the presidency, amount to 12,498, and the population to 12,850,941, so that there is one school to every 1,000 of the population; but as only a few females are taught in schools, we may reckon one school to every 500 of the population."

The observation of the Board of Revenue, that the proportion of the population receiving education did not exceed 1 in 67, Sir Thomas Munro remarks, is correct only as it regards the whole population, but not as regards the male part of it, of which the proportion is much greater.

The male population he estimates at 6,425,000. The proportion of this number, "between the ages of five and ten years, which is the period which boys in general remain at school," he takes at one-ninth or 713,000. This he takes to be the number of boys that would be at school, if all the males above ten years of age were educated; but the number actually attending the schools appearing to be not more than 184,110, it follows that not quite one in four of the male population enjoy the benefit of a school education, and that the female population is almost wholly destitute of it. But taking into this account the probable numbers taught at home, (which the collector's returns do not state, excepting that in Madras the private scholars amount to 26,963, or above five times more than those taught in the schools), Sir Thomas Munro considers it probable that the number of the male population who now receive education is nearer to one-third than one-fourth. The practice of private tuition, he observes, varies considerably. It is not unfrequent in any part of the country, but the proportion is very different in different classes. In some it is nearly the whole, in others it is hardly one-tenth.

He further observes, that low as the state of education in India is admitted to be, compared with that of our own country, it is even now, he thinks, higher than it was in most European countries at no very distant

period. "It has no doubt" he adds, "been better in earlier times, but for the last century it does not appear to have undergone any other change than what arose from the number of schools diminishing in one place and increasing in another, in consequence of the shifting of the population, from war and other causes."

The ignorance of professed teachers and poverty of parents, are considered as the causes which now combine to keep education in a low state.

Owing to the comparatively great number of professed teachers, the number of scholars attached to each is small, and the monthly rate paid by each scholar does not exceed from four to six or eight annas. So that teachers do not earn more than six or seven rupees monthly, which is not considered an allowance sufficient to induce men properly qualified to follow the profession.

To remedy these defects, he suggests the endowment of schools through the country by the Government. As a preliminary measure, he proposes a school for educating teachers at Madras, on the plan suggested by the Madras School-book Society, towards which he recommends that the Government should allow 700 rupees per month; also, that two principal schools should be established in each collectorate, one for Hindoos and the other for Mahomedans, and that hereafter, as teachers can be found, the Hindoo schools should be augmented so as to give one to each tehsildary, which would be about fifteen to each collectorate. The Mahomedan population not amounting to above one-twentieth of the Hindoo, it is considered sufficient to establish one Mahomedan school in each collectorate except Arcot and a few other collectorates, where the proportion of the Mahomedan population is greater.

The following is the estimate of the total expense attending the execution of this project:—

	Rs.
Madras School-book Society, per month ...	700
Collectorate schools, Mahomedan, 20, at 15 rupees ...	300
Ditto, Hindoo, 20, ditto ...	300
Tehsildary schools, 300, at 9 rupees ...	2,700
	<hr/>
Per month ...	4,000
	<hr/>

Although, it is observed, the salary of nine rupees monthly from Government to each teacher may appear small, yet when it is considered that the teachers will get as much again from their scholars, their situation will probably be better than that of parish schoolmasters in Scotland. In order to the execution of this plan, the Court's sanction is solicited for a disbursement

of not less than half a lac of rupees, exclusive of any public endowments, which may be found available.

"Whatever expense" Sir Thomas Munro adds, "Government may incur in the education of the people, will be amply repaid by the improvement of the country; for the general diffusion of knowledge is inseparably followed by more orderly habits, by increasing industry, by a taste for the comforts of life, by exertion to acquire them, and by the growing prosperity of the people."

The minute of Sir Thomas Munro concludes by recommending the appointment of a *Committee of Public Instruction*, and by an expression of the most entire confidence in the final success of the measure, although he concurs in the opinion that that success must be progressive and will be slow.

With a very slight modification, the Council have concurred in their President's suggestions, which are accordingly recommended for adoption by the Court of Directors, and the following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee of Public Instruction at Madras: H. S. Græme, junior, W. Oliver, John Stokes and A. D. Campbell, esquires.

These gentlemen have been informed that the object of their appointment is the general improvement of the education of the people in the territories subject to Fort St. George. They have been directed to acquaint themselves fully with its actual state, and to consider and report to Government from time to time the results of their inquiries and deliberations respecting the best means of improving it. They have also been informed, that it was intended to commit to them the duty of directing and superintending the conduct of such measures as it might be deemed proper to adopt with reference to that great object. Detailed instructions have also been given to them, founded on the suggestions contained in the minute by Sir Thomas Munro, and nearly in the terms of that minute. Mr. George Hyne was appointed their secretary, and a disbursement of Rs. 45,000 per annum authorized, inclusive of Rs. 6,000 per annum, and exclusive of a donation of Rs. 3,000 in aid of the funds of the Madras School-book Society, whose benevolent labours are warmly eulogised, and a confident persuasion expressed that they will, by furnishing good school-books, materially contribute to the attainment of the end for which the committee has been instituted.

This committee has forwarded one report to Government, under date the 16th May 1826, (entered on the proceedings of the 26th of that month), stating that its members have assembled and made the several preliminary arrangements necessary for the performance of public business; also that they had applied to the College Council for teachers of the following languages, which they have obtained at the following rates of addition to their present pay, should the Government approve of it;—

				Rs.
Sanscrit	...	per month	...	70
Arabic and Persian	...	...	...	70
Teelooogoo	...	...	...	15
Tamul	...	...	...	15
Canarese	...	...	...	15
Total				185

They have also proposed that these teachers shall instruct—

				Rs.
20 Hindoos, at 15 rupees	...	...	...	300
20 Mahomedans, at 15 rupees	...	...	...	300
Making a total expenditure of per month				785
Exclusive of an English teacher				300
Total				Rs. 1,085

The report of the committee further states the death of Mr. Hyne, their secretary, to succeed whom the Government appointed Captain Henry Harkness, and that the committee had advertised for an English master.

The Government approved this report, and sanctioned the disbursement specified in it.

MADRAS SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY.

Towards the objects of this society (the constitution of which is similar to that at Calcutta), Sir Thomas Munro, in his minute, recorded on the Revenue Consultations of the 10th March 1826, proposed that the Government should allow 700 rupees per month, as follows:

				Rs.
For interest of money employed in building, and for				
the salaries of teachers	...	...	...	500
The expenses of the press	...	...	...	200
Rs. ...				700

It was, however, subsequently determined to allow this society a gratuity of 3,000 rupees, and an annual sum of 6,000 rupees.

BOMBAY.

At this Presidency,* as at those of Bengal and Fort St. George, the maintenance of charity schools for general education appears to have been a part of the duty of the Company's chaplains, for which they occasionally

* Letter to, 4th March 1752, paras. 101 to 103; 31st March 1756, paras. 131, 132.

received special allowances or gratuities. In March 1752, two additional chaplains were appointed for Telfichery and Anjengo, "that the rising generation might be instructed in the Protestant religion." The Court also recommended to the Bombay Government "the setting up and establishing charity schools, wherein the children of soldiers, mariners, topasses, and others, might be educated as well at the subordinates as at Bombay," and promised the Company's assistance in the execution of any plan which might be found practicable. By a subsequent order,* bastards and the children of slaves on one side were to be admitted to the schools, if the children would mix with them.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL AND MRS. BOYD'S CHARITY.†

In the year 1767, Mrs. Eleanor Boyd bequeathed about 6,000 rupees for the endowment of a charity school in the town of Bombay, which had been supported by voluntary subscription from the year 1718. Some legal obstacles to the appropriation of this legacy having arisen out of a prevalent opinion that when Mrs. Boyd made her will she was not in fact a widow, but had a husband living in England, the money has been allowed to accumulate at interest in the Company's treasury, where it stands as a credit to Eleanor Boyd, in the books of the court of the recorder; the question as to its appropriation remaining in that court undecided so late as the year 1824. The amount of legacy and interest was at that time Rs. 18,831. 1. 23.

In 1771, the Court of Directors ordered the sum of Rs. 1,000 to be presented to the Rev. Mr. Howell, one of the Company's chaplains, for the additional trouble he had had in superintending the charity school.

At the request of the managers of the school, the Court of Directors, in 1807, granted the sum of Rs. 2,712, as an augmentation of an aggregate sum of Rs. 37,288, being the amount of the funds of the school then in deposit; by which a total sum was formed of Rs. 40,000 which latter sum the Court, in 1810, allowed to be held in their treasury at an annual interest of 8 per cent. (being the rate of interest which money then bore), and authorized the Bombay Government to pay the same to the managers of the school. The principal and interest, however, appear to have been allowed by the managers

* Letter to, 21st April 1771, paras. 52 and 53.

† Public to, 2nd May 1806; Consultations 26th December 1807, 12th February 1808; 3th November 1807; Public to, 27th June 1810, paras. 19 to 21; Letter to, 21st April 1771; Letter from, 20th February 1808; 27th June 1810; Consultations, 9th June, 22nd July 1811; Public to, 9th March 1815; Consultations, 25th March, 11th April, 31st May, 1815; Public from, 19th July 1815; Consultations, 15th February, 5th July, 1815; from, 21st August 1815; 24th February 1816; 20th December 1817; Consultations, 24th April, no. 15; 22nd May, 26th June, 17th July, 22nd October 1816. Consultations No. 3, 17th December 1817; 5th March, 25th June 1818; to, 27th August 1817; 18th May 1819; from, 3rd August to 29th September 1818; Revenue to, 14th July 1819.

to accumulate in the Company's treasury, from May 1812, till April 1824. It then became a question after what rate interest upon this deposit should be computed, and whether compound interest should be allowed. Upon the latter supposition, the managers had, on the 30th of April 1824, a demand on the Company's Treasury of Rs. 81,149, exclusive of Mrs. Boyd's legacy; but the Bombay Government resolved to allow only simple interest at the current rates, which reduced the claim to Rs. 46,115, subject to a reference to the Court of Directors.

The amount of the annual charge made upon the funds of the Company for the support of this school, exclusive of interest of money, land, and medical aid, appears to have been about Rs. 3,600; but the total amount of aid afforded to it during the period of the school's existence has not been ascertained.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

On the 20th January, 1815, a voluntary assembly of the inhabitants of Bombay took place in the vestry room, at which a society was formed under the above designation. The plan of tuition adopted by this society was, that which has been ascribed to Doctor Bell, and under its auspices the several schools have been established, which are stated in the subjoined List. The Governor of Bombay was chosen perpetual president of the society. The donations of the inhabitants, within the first and second years, were considerable; being sufficient to create a fund of Rs. 20,000, after allowing of an expenditure to that amount. The Court of Directors, also, at the request of the Government, authorized a monthly donation of Rs. 500; which sum the society continue to receive from the Company's treasury.

LIST OF SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED BY THE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

(From the Society's Report of 1821-22.)

When instituted.	Schools.	Scholars.
A. D. 1815	Central School at Bombay	{ Boarders ... 148
		{ Half do. ... 6
		{ Day scholars ... 26
		180

When instituted.	Schools.	Scholars.
1818, 1819	Four native schools at Bombay ...	217
1817	School at Surat ...	{ Christians ... 11
		{ Natives ... 14
	School at Tannah ...	{ Christians ... 18
		{ Natives ... 11
	School at Broach ...	{ Christians ... 10
		{ Natives ... 20
		481
	Exclusive of the Regimental schools which are also under the management of the School Society, and contain Pupils ...	542
		1,023

The Education Society has received from the Bombay Government grants of ground for the sites of its several schools.

By the printed report of 1825, recently transmitted to the Court of Directors, it appears that the number of scholars in the several schools, including the regimental schools, had decreased rather more than 100. It also appears that the Bombay Government make a separate allowance to the society of about Rs. 5,000 per annum for *legitimate children*; but it is presumed that by this description the children of European parents are chiefly intended.

By the report of 1826, which has also been received, it appears that on the 1st of January there had been admitted into the central schools since the year 1815—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Boarders ...	367	228	595
Apprenticed and otherwise removed ...	257	148	405
Remaining on 1st January 1826 ...	110	80	190

	Christians.	Natives.	Total.
That there had also been day-scholars admitted	268	472	740
Left School	227	368	595
Remaining on 1st January 1826	41	104	145
Total remaining in Central Schools on the 1st day of January 1826			
In Surat School	{ Christians 3 Natives 48 }		51
In Tannah School ... ..	...	...	15
In the Regimental Schools ... ..	...	...	183
Total Scholars			584

It also appears, that towards the support of this establishment, the Company subscribed in the year 1826 ...Rs. 5,280
 And an allowance to legitimate children of ... „ 6,095
 Making a total of ... „ 11,375

BOMBAY NATIVE SCHOOL-BOOK AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

This institution was formed at Bombay in the year 1823, for the purpose of promoting education among the natives, by the establishment of schools, and by patronizing and encouraging the compilation of elementary books in the native languages, as well as by purchasing and disseminating such as might be judged worthy of the countenance of the society. It is one of the fundamental principles of the society, embodied in its regulations, to adhere to the principles and rules on which education is conducted by the natives themselves; and in consonance with those principles, the society adopted the Lancasterian plan of instruction, and particularly the great principle of that plan, tuition by the scholars themselves; but so modified as to avoid the evils attendant on the same, when brought into operation in schools conducted wholly by natives.

In October 1823, the society applied to the Governor in Council for pecuniary aid in furtherance of their plans, and obtained the following grants:

To enable them to pay the rent of the room in which they meet, and have a depository of books, per month	Rs. 80
--	-----------

A sum which had previously been placed at the disposal of the Persian secretary for the encouragement of native works	Rs.	210
For the support of Mahratta and Guzerattee schools	150	
For English schools	200	
Salary for the native secretary	100	
Mahratta and Guzerattee superintendents	320	
Per Month	1,060	
Or, per annum	12,720	

The Bombay Government have also supplied the society gratuitously with a lithographic press, and have recommended the publication of several useful works, particularly elementary books in geometry and in ethics, so written as to discountenance the marriage of infants, expensive feasts, and other erroneous practices of the Hindoos.

In 1824, it was proposed to unite this society with the School Society of the Southern Concan, but the project was subsequently abandoned.

By the report of the society's proceedings in the year 1824-5, it appears that a very liberal contribution of Rs. 3,550 has been made by 24 native gentlemen, towards erecting buildings for the use of the society.

This report also contains a list of elementary works printed and published by the society, comprehending grammars, dictionaries, and spelling books of the Mahrattae, Goojrattee, and Hindoostannee languages, with some elementary books of Arithmetic, Geometry and Geography, and a few books of fables and tales.

Dr. John Taylor having bequeathed to the Company his valuable Sanscrit, Mahratta, and Guzerattee library, it was presented to the Native School-book and School Society, in the name of the Company, as the foundation of a native library.

By the society's report of 1825-26, submitted to the Government in March 1826, it appears that 25 Mahrattas and 16 Goojrattees had been admitted as schoolmasters since the date of their preceding report. (1)

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIVE SCHOOL-BOOK AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Early in 1824, a special committee of the Bombay Native School-book and School Society was appointed to examine the system of education prevailing among the natives, and to suggest the improvements necessary to be applied to it. (2)

(1) Education Consultations, 8th March, 1826.

(2) Public Consultations, 10th March, 1824, nos. 670, 902.

Their report is recorded on the public proceedings of the 10th March, 1824, prefaced by a minute of the Governor, and accompanied by several other documents and minutes of the Council. It commences by enumerating the evils which have distinguished the Indian system of education, and concludes by suggesting remedies.

The first and principal evil mentioned is the deplorable deficiency of books of instruction, of which it is stated there are actually none in the vernacular dialects of the two provinces.

The second, the want of an easy and efficacious method of imparting instruction.

The third, the want of properly qualified persons.

The fourth, the want of funds.

The remedy to the *first* of these evils, the committee conceive, can only be found in the exertions of European gentlemen acquainted with the languages, and capable of pointing out to such intelligent natives as may lend their assistance, the proper mode of reducing these languages to fixed rules and principles, and of employing them in the translation of such works from English as may be approved of by the Directors. They therefore recommend a series of publications adapted to the object of imparting elementary knowledge, to which the labours of the Education Society will, it is expected, materially contribute. The class of publications referred to is wholly elementary, embracing language, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, philosophy, history and ethics. The scale of remuneration to the translators to be governed wholly by the merit of the production. And it is recommended that lithographic presses should be employed, as most economical, and peculiarly adapted to a free open writing hand.

To remedy the *second* evil mentioned, it is suggested, after a comparison of the Malabar system of tuition with the more extended and improved plans of Lancaster and Bell, that the latter should be adopted as possessing the greatest advantages. The committee recommend that the study of English should be provided for and permitted, as a reward to those who may have successfully attended to the study of the Mahratta and Guzerattee languages. To remedy the *third* evil, it is proposed to assemble at Bombay, and initiate into the system of education which it is designed to promote, a certain number of young men who are afterwards to be stationed as head masters and superintendents on salary as follows :

Rs.

Two at Bombay and Salsette, one for Guzerattee, and	
one for Mahratta, and to exercise superintendence	
over the native department of tuition generally, salary	
100 rupees each per month	200

	Rs.
Two others in the Deccan for the Mahratta language, one at Poona, the other at Dhoolia, 60 rupees each	120
Two in Guzerat for Guzeratte, one at Surat, the other at Ahmedabad, 60 rupees each	120
English Teachers to be rewarded according to merit—	
The whole establishment to be under the European secretary of the society, to whose native secretary it is proposed to allow a salary of rupees per month	100
To which adding for English schools: At Bombay	100
In the Deccan	60
In Guzeratt	60
The Total Monthly Expenditure will be	760

As the only available remedy for the *fourth* evil, the want of funds, the committee make their appeal to the liberality of Government; after showing by the annual statement of the School-book Society's funds, their own inability to meet the additional charge.

In a minute recorded by Mr. Warden on the foregoing paper, that gentleman suggested the necessity of great caution in rendering assistance to the natives, in procuring education, lest they should be led to depend too much on Government for the education of their children. He suggested that a preference should be held out in the appointments to official situations, to those who might qualify themselves in particular attainments, making it a rule that no person, of whatever rank, should be employed without being able to read and write. Mr. Warden also suggested that advantages might be attained from *indirectly* encouraging the missionary societies, who have hitherto promoted education with success. "I entirely concur," he observes, "with the Governor in the expediency of abstaining from all attempts at religious improvement; yet so long as the natives do not complain of the interference of the missionaries with their prejudices, and so long as they prosecute their labours with the caution and judgment they have hitherto manifested, their exertions cannot fail of being profitable. Even if they combine religious with moral instruction, no danger will arise out of their agency. The beneficial result may not be immediately conspicuous, yet it must ultimately appear, even if limited to the education of the lower classes of the natives. If education should not produce a rapid change in their opinions on the fallacy of their own religion, it will at least render them more honest and industrious subjects."

Mr. Warden did not fully concur with the president in the propriety of adopting some of the measures suggested by the especial committee. The *press*, he thought, might be more usefully employed in aid of the great object contemplated, were its services rendered less directly under the control of Government, and encouragement merely given to such of its spontaneous productions as might be calculated for extensive usefulness. After considerable discussion among the members of the Council, whose minutes are recorded on the proceedings of the 10th March 1824, it was resolved to defer the decision of the Governor in Council for the present, on the question of aiding the Native School-book and School Society, in the manner and to the extent stated in the report of the special committee of that society; but to apply to England for lithographic presses for the use of the society; to allow a monthly rent of 80 rupees for a receptacle or depository for the publications of the society and place of meeting for its committee; and to afford the other aids mentioned in the report of the society already quoted.

It was also determined to call upon the several collectors to report to Government—

The number of village schools in their zillahs respectively?

What proportion that number bears to the number of villages?

What allowances are granted to school masters, and from what source?

Whether similar provisions could be made for schoolmasters in villages now without schools?

Whether, if small salaries for teachers were allowed to be deducted from the revenues of villages, where they are required, and to be inserted among the village expenses, effectual means could be employed to secure the appropriation of them, and the efficiency of the schools, and what allowances would be sufficient?

Whether such charges might not be made upon lands granted from time to time, as *sircar*, *wurchasuns*, *enams*, etc.?

Whether there are any religious allowances, which although it might be impolitic to resume them, might by proper management be diverted to this purpose?

Whether a payment of money for this purpose might not be accepted in lieu of the religious or other services, for the performance of which lands are often held?—And,

Whether any inconvenience would arise from a rule, that after a certain number of years, no person should be entertained as a public servant, unless able to read and write?

Also to report generally such observations as they might find occasion to offer on the subject.

Reports on the State of Education in the Territories subject to the Presidency of *Bombay*.

In January 1825, the Governor and Council recorded such Reports as had then been transmitted to them by the revenue and judicial officers in the following districts : (1)

Ahmedabad.	Surat.
Southern Concan.	Broach.
Kaira	Khandesh.
Northern Concan.	

Some of these reports are voluminous, and contain minutely detailed statements of the institutions in existence for the promotion of education among the natives. Others are less satisfactory, and they do not all fully meet the points of inquiry which had been proposed by the Government.

The following is a brief analysis of them.

[See Table on pages 130—37.]

The returns, of which the foregoing brief abstract gives the most material statements, are accompanied by a report from Mr. Secretary Farish, containing some observations on the principal points which they elicit.

On the mode and amount of compensation, the secretary objects to the suggestions of Lieutenant Jervis as extravagant, and submits the expediency of adopting in preference the modes already in use among the natives, including the daily present of grain, and of gradually transferring the duty of remunerating the schoolmasters, to the public officers of the Company. "The most customary mode" he observes, of "paying for schooling by a daily present of grain, and, on advancing to different branches of instruction or leaving the school, of money, is one which possesses some very important recommendations, as engaging the interests of the master in the daily attendance of his scholars and their speedy advancement, particularly if checked by examinations into the proficiency of the boys, which the collectors, their assistants or the camavisdars might (as would seem from the reports) attend to."

Most of the collectors, Mr. Farish remarks, in their answers to the 9th query, apprehend no objection, inasmuch as the rule is already essentially in operation with reference to all but peons, and the multiplication of free schools would make the enforcement of it very practicable with respect to that class of natives.

The chief obstacle in the way of improving the education of the people, as appears by the reports of some of the collectors and magistrates, is stated to be the difficulty of obtaining qualified school masters. "It seems" says

(1) General Consultations, 19th January 1825, No. 27; 16th January, 1825, Nos. 21 to 105.

Education Consultations, 14th December, 1815, Nos. 1 to 8; 31st December, 1815, Nos. 6 and 7.

Mr. Farish, "one of the greatest objections to establishing numerous new schools at once, that the persons who would be employed, might be expected (from the experience we have already acquired) to oppose or to neglect the introduction of any improvements either in the matter or the manner of instruction, without a much more vigilant European superintendence than could possibly be afforded. A great delay in the establishing of schools at the presidency has arisen from the necessity of educating the school masters in the first instance, and a number of youths are with that view under instruction. If, therefore, it be resolved, that Government should assist in establishing schools where they are not, the first step for rendering them really useful would be, to collect youths for the purpose of instructing them according to a proper system, and in proper books and branches of knowledge, and after they have attained sufficient to qualify them for the duty at a school which can be ably superintended, to appoint them to the schools for which they have been selected.

"With such masters the improved system will be carried on, by the influence of the same motive which with other masters would oppose improvement, they would teach in the manner in which they had been taught, in the only way which they understood.

"The extension of education by this means might not be so great in the first three years, as it would be by establishing at once schools with such masters as are now to be met with, but after that it would extend as speedily and much more efficiently. It will not, however, be without difficulty, for it will probably meet with opposition from the present teachers."

Mr. Farish also decidedly recommends the use of the society's books, and of lithography in the conduct of the schools, and submits that the aid of Government will be the only pecuniary resource to be relied upon for their support. He adverts to a plan submitted by Major Robertson for keeping in the hands of the collector the patronage of the schools, which he thinks might be rendered, if it were not too unpopular, a most important means of improving education; the plan having been adopted and followed with success by Lieutenant Jervis in the Southern Concan.

The reports above noticed were accompanied by two separate plans for native schools. The first, that proposed by Major Robertson, and the second by Mr. Williamson, which contain the following suggestions.

1ST. MAJOR ROBERTSON'S PLAN.

The school masters to receive pay from Government, at per head, and for a limited period only for each scholar; but the scholars to remain till their education is complete.

AN ABSTRACT of the Returns from the Magistrates and Collectors of the several
Districts recorded on the Public Proceedings

DISTRICTS.	1		2		3
	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS		NUMBER OF VILLAGES		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Villages that have schools.	Total villages.	
Ahmedabad ... A. Craford, Collector.	City ... 21 Villages ... 63 — 84 — 17 other castes In Goga Total ... 2,651	Nayer Brahmins 2 Ditto 408 Wannees 1,080 Kombees 524 480 157 2,651	Three per cent. 49 928		The manner of remunerating teachers is exceedingly various, each village having a mode peculiar to itself. The more general practice is, for each boy to present daily about a handful of flour. A sum of from one to five rupees is also usually paid on his leaving school. The parents also pay about one rupee and a-half on the boy being perfect in the first 15 lessons. A similar sum on his acquiring a perfect knowledge of the alphabet, and another similar sum when he is able to write, to cast up accounts and to draw out bills of exchange. The office of schoolmaster is generally hereditary.
<p>A more detailed report of the 21 schools in the city of Ahmedabad, furnished by Mr. W. A. Jones, the Magistrate, is entered on the proceedings of the 31st of December, not materially differing from that of Mr. Craford except that the office of schoolmaster is represented as not strictly hereditary.</p>					

A more detailed report of the 21 schools in the city of Ahmedabad, furnished by Mr. W. A. Jones, the Magistrate, is entered on the proceedings of the 31st of December, not materially differing from that of Mr. Craford except that the office of schoolmaster is represented as not strictly hereditary.

districts subject to the Government of *Bombay*, of the STATE OF EDUCATION in those of 26th January 1825, Nos. 21 to 44.

4	5	6	7	8	9
Whether similar provision for school-masters 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 Person should be entertained as a Public Servant, unless capable of Reading and Writing.
<p>Might be established by the Government.</p> <p>In pergunnahs:</p> <p>Schools</p> <p>Dhundooka ... 17</p> <p>Danpoor ... 3</p> <p>Dholka ... 47</p> <p>Dhuskroo ... 26</p> <p>93</p> <p>Probable number of scholars:</p> <p>Dhundooka } 455</p> <p>Danpoor ... }</p> <p>Dholka ... 453</p> <p>Dhuskroo ... 230</p> <p>1,138</p> <p>Estimated emolument of school-masters:</p> <p>Rs.</p> <p>Dhundooka } 1,050</p> <p>Danpoor ... }</p> <p>Dholka ... 886</p> <p>Dhuskroo ... 575</p>	<p>Yes; monthly allowances of about five or eight Rs. from the jumma of the village.</p>	<p>Yes; by grants of from 10 to 20 begahs of ground, according to the size of the village.</p>	<p>No answer</p>	<p>No answer</p>	<p>Such a rule would be attended with difficulties for some years to come. It would be more practicable to restrict it to promotions.</p>

DISTRICTS.	1		2		3
	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES.		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Villages that have schools.	Total villages.	
					Scale of allowances to school-masters, and from what source derived.
Southern Con- can. V. Hale, Judge, and Lieut. J. B. Jervis, who is employed on statistical survey.	86 (58 in private dwellings, & 28 in temples)	1,500 of all castes including 567 Brahmins and no girls.	65	2,240½ containing a population under 12 years of age, 9 of boys 1,28,883, girls 77,682.	Pecuniary payments, amounting to about four rupees a month upon an average (a salary which is stated to be perfectly inade- quate for efficient instruction); it is also customary in Hindoo schools, for each child to give two mutwars of rice per month, and the shewoo pice, or two pice, to the teachers on every great Hindoo holiday; but this custom is not invariably observed.
Kaira district Thomas Wil- liamson, Act- ing Collector and Magis- trate.	139 badly conduc- ted.	Seldom more than 100 boys in each school in general much less.	.....	579	The boys daily when they quit the school in the evening, pre- sent a handful of grain seldom exceeding a quarter of a seer; and when they finally leave the school make the master a pre- sent of two or three rupees. Boys of respectable families also give half a rupee on first enter- ing the school and on days of ceremonies send him a meal of grain, ghee. They also some- times beg for him from respect- able visitors. Total of income between 40 and 100 rupees.
Kaira Sudder Station. J. D. DeVit- re, Criminal Judge.	2 The education does not ex- tend beyond the rudiments of reading & writing and arithmetic.	230 Average num- ber of all classes.	.....	.....	The office confined to Brahmins though not hereditary. They receive generally seven seers of grain monthly from the parent of each boy, and five rupees in cash when he is withdrawn from school.
Northern Con- can. Evan H. Ballie, Criminal Judge.	9 Govt. ... 1 Charitable ... 2 Hindoo ... 3 Mahom. ... 3	390 120 90 100 80	.....	.....	Fixed pay from Govt. per Rs. month ... 60 Ditto from American Missionary Society ... 25 Various allowances from parents between per month Rs. 40 & 33.

4	5	6	7	8	9
Whether similar provision for school-masters 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 allowance might be so appropriated.	Whether a payment is made 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 Person should be entertained as a Public Servant, unless capable of Reading and Writing.
No increase considered necessary by Mr. Hale.	Lieut. J. B. Jervis suggests a scale of remuneration from the public treasury (for which see seq.) total amount per annum Rs 24,360	No answer ...	No answer	Nothing available.	None anticipated except with regard to peons.
None ...	Such an arrangement considered to be necessary to the respectability of the schoolmaster and a plan submitted. (See seq.)	There are some villages given in enam to certain families, the produce of which is now distributed to pilgrims, and might be employed in upholding schools.	Answered in the last reply.	The nature of the tenures in Kaira is believed will not admit of such a commutation.	The measure would be novel, but with the limitations above suggested might be advantageous.
No ...	Yes, a monthly stipend of 15 rupees to the headmasters and an allowance of three rupees each to a certain number of assistants would be ample.	No answer ...	No answer	No answer ...	No inconvenience apprehended except in the case of peons which situation it might be difficult to fill under operation of such a rule.
Expresses doubts on this point owing to the apathy of parents, but conceives Government might with advantage endow one or two schools for the lower orders, under the superintendence of the law officers and pundits of the courts.	Submits that a payment per head would be preferable to fixed pay, and that it should not be large; the greatest difficulty in the way of native education arises out of the mal-appropriation of the funds allotted for its support.	No answer ...	No answer	No answer ...	Mr. Baillie is unprepared to say whether it is advisable to lay down such a rule, and thinks, that except the peons, every department is able to read and write.

DISTRICTS.	1		2		3
	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES.		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Villages that have schools.	Total villages.	
Surat Zillah ... (exclusive of alienated vil- lages). W. J. Lumden, Collector.	139	Average about 3,000.	21 schools to each 100 vil- lages.	655	Scale of allowances to school- masters, and from what source derived. Total emolument : Flour ... Rs. 915 1 61 Cash ... 4,122 19 to 5,052 2 19 Service lands ... 135 3 0 <hr/> Total Rs. 5,163 2 80 to 6,103 2 80 <hr/>
Surat town ...	Hindoo ... 42	2,222	.....	.....	Each master receives about 60 rupees per annum for 50 boys in grain and money.
	Pundits ... 18	66			
	Mahom. ... 20	471			
	Moolas ... 50	287			
Broach Zillah, R. Boyd, Act- ing Collector.	In Cusbas 13 Villages... 85	Not stated	...	Cusbas or Townships 5 Villages 391	In the townships they receive their recompense chiefly from the parents. There are, in some cases, fixed allowances of from 30 to 70 rupees. In others a daily present of one quarter of a seer of grain, and payments in money upon the scholar's attaining to a certain state of proficiency. In the villages the mode of remuneration is usually similar to that adopted in the townships; but the fixed annual allowances are as low as 20 rupees, and scarcely ever exceed 50 rupees.
Broach town... John Kentish, Judge.	16	373	.....	.....	The schoolmasters allowances are derived from the parents of the children and consist of a small quantity of grain daily present- ed by the pupil. A few pice in the course of the month, half-a-

4	5	6	7	8	9
Whether similar provision for school-masters 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 Person should be entertained as a Public Servant, unless capable of Reading and Writing.
He recommends opening 172 new schools for about 6,000 scholars at an expense to the circar, of Rs. About ... 5,800 Other allowances ... 3,500 — Total charge 9,300 — To be defrayed eventually by the Government.	Such salaries might be so charged, but doubts are expressed in that case respecting the practicability of ensuring the efficiency of the schools. A payment per head according to proficiency considered to be preferable.	No assistance can be expected from this source.	There are religious endowments the funds of which could be diverted to the aid of education.	Not any lands held for services which might be so commuted.	No inconvenience apprehended, except in the case of peons to which office it might, in the event of such a rule being adopted, be necessary to appoint otherwise improper persons.
Not without the aid of Government.	Yes; under European superintendence, and with periodical examinations.	.....	.....	.....	No difficulty if the rule be not applied to peons.
It certainly could, but it should be done progressively, and the scale of remuneration not fixed too high, as it would be difficult to ensure its application to the object contemplated.	Yes	Vernam and enams ought not to be taxed, because their tenure is essentially at variance with taxation.	Such an appropriation would be objectionable.	No answer	Cannot state the probable result of such a measure.
The number of schools can only be increased by Government.	Yes, of from 10 to 12 rupees; such salaries will ensure the services of respectable teachers; periodical	.....	.....	.....	None apprehended, provided a sufficient time is allowed, and that the schools are placed on an efficient footing.

DISTRICTS.	1		2		3
	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES.		Scale of allowances to schoolmasters, and from what source derived.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Villages that have schools.	Total villages.	
Kendalish Archibald Robertson, Collector.	Hindoo Elementary 95 Superior... 75 — 170 Mahomi. 19 — Total... 189 —	2,022 (being in the proportion of 1 to 18, the number of male inhabitants, being 36,881).	68	2,738	<p>rupee or a rupee at the different stages of advancement. The income of a schoolmaster never averages more than from 3 to 5 rupees monthly, and is precarious.</p> <p>The schoolmasters' allowances are all derived from the scholars, and supposed to average not more than 36 rupees per annum for each school.</p>

4	5	6	7	8	9
Whether similar provision for school-masters 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 is 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 Person should be entertained as a Public Servant, unless capable of Reading and Writing.
No	<p>examinations will be necessary to secure the efficiency of the teachers.</p> <p>In answer to this query Mr. Robertson suggests 127 schools at 24 rupees per month 3,810 225 at 3 8,100</p> <p>—</p> <p>11,910</p> <p>Rewards .. 500</p> <p>—</p> <p>12,400</p> <p>—</p> <p>With examinations and other arrangements, which he conceives calculated to ensure the efficient application of sums so appropriated.</p>	It is believed that there are no enams or other lands on which such charges could be made, but no satisfactory answer can at present be given to this question.	It is believed that there are not many such allowances, but further information will be submitted hereafter.	No such commutation could be made for reasons assigned.	This rule would be beneficial, except with respect to peons.

The school master's claims for allowances not to be fully liquidated but upon production of a certificate of the scholar's proficiency.

The examinations to be conducted and certificates signed by the mahmutdars of the villages and such other persons as the collector may appoint.

That there shall also be examinations before the Panchayets twice a year, at certain central and convenient stations.

That instances of extraordinary proficiency shall be reported to the collector, who shall cause a further examination to take place, and bestow upon meritorious scholars another certificate of merit, and a "suitable token of approbation."

The collectors and their assistants to visit the school at their discretion without previous notice, and bestow small rewards for extraordinary diligence.

The certificates of merit obtained at school shall entitle to employment in the public service, in preference to any individuals who have not such certificates.

Monthly returns of the scholars and their comparative proficiency to be made to Government, and checked every half-year by the mahmutdars and sheristadars of the villages.

Certain specified classes of persons capable of paying for the education of their children, not to be allowed to receive it at the Government's expense.

The office of school-master to be no longer in any case considered hereditary; but the individuals who fill it to be liable to dismissal by the collector for misconduct; and in cases, where the office has been hereditary, the successor to be appointed to be the nearest qualified relative of the person dismissed, who may be willing to undertake the duty.

The ordinary term of schooling to be four years, or till the scholar has attained the age of 12 years; but in cases where the scholars do not go to school till they have attained the age of ten years or more, then only three years' schooling to be allowed them at the public expense.

2ND. MR. WILLIAMSON'S PLAN.

Schools to be established in each village, where the number of houses exceeds 400.

Where the villages are smaller, one school to be allowed to two or three, according to local circumstances.

A master to be appointed to each school, and to receive a fixed pay from Government, besides the allowances he may receive from the boys.

Remuneration to school-masters to be—

First class	...	...	...	12 rupees per month.
Second	...	...	...	8 " "
Third	...	...	...	7 " "

Masters of the first class to be appointed to cusbas, towns or villages of 600 houses.

Masters of the second class to villages, or circles of villages, of from 250 to 600 houses.

Masters of the third class to districts of less than 250 houses.

The pay of schoolmasters to be a charge on the revenues of the villages.

Masters to be appointed by the zillah magistrates after examination as to the extent of their qualifications by a committee of respectable natives, the shastree of the court presiding.

To be appointed by sunnud.

The schools to be held in broad sheds, erected for the purpose.

Annual examinations to be had, to be conducted before the magistrate in the most public manner.

Prizes of turbans to be given by the magistrate as frequently as practicable.

In schools containing 100 boys or more, five turbans, value 9, 8, 7, 6 and 5 rupees each: in schools of from 50 to 100 boys, three turbans, value 7, 6, and 5 rupees; and in schools of less than 50 scholars, two turbans, of 5 and 4 rupees value each.

Lieutenant J. B. Jervis's proposal for an increased establishment of schools in the Southern Concan, also suggests the following scale of expenditure:—

	Teachers.	Language.	Number of Children.	Monthly Salary.	TOTAL.
Rutnagherry...	3	Mahratta	300	30	90
" ...	1	Persian & Arabic	60	50	50
" ...	2	English	50	$\left. \begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 40 \\ 60 \end{array} \right\}$	100
" ...	2	"	100	$\left. \begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 40 \end{array} \right\}$	100
Eight Chief Towns in the Talooks, each—	2	Mahratta	200	20	40
	1	Hindustannee	60	20	20
Each Cusba of Mehals, and for very populous Towns.	2	Mahratta	200	15	30

Total for the Schools in the Zillah, 8 Talukas and 67 Mehals per annum, for the instruction of 16,000 children, exclusive of books, school-houses and premiums, Rs. 34,360.

By these reports of the collectors and magistrates, it is stated, in the communication to the Court of Directors, that former impressions as to the actual state of science among the natives of India are confirmed, "that education is in a low state throughout the country; that the instruction imparted in schools extends, with very limited exceptions, only to such an elementary acquaintance with writing and arithmetic as is absolutely necessary for the business of a shopkeeper or tullatee; that but a small proportion of the people acquire even this knowledge; and that the aid of Government, in providing or assisting in the remuneration of school-masters, is essential to any advancement of learning, if not to the preservation of the very inefficient and defective means of instruction now existing."

On these several papers, the president and members of council recorded minutes, generally concurring in the observations and suggestions of Mr. Farish, and particularly in the necessity of giving the earliest attention and encouragement to the education of school-masters, which it was proposed and resolved to do,* even pending a reference to the Court of Directors; also, by affording every encouragement to the plans already in progress under the Education Society.

The minute of Mr. Goodwin contains the following observations on the general question respecting the expediency of Government's adopting some plan for improving the education of the natives, although he declares his own notions as to the best mode of prosecuting that object to be by no means settled. "Although," he says, "there are many village schools in existence in the territories attached to this presidency, the instruction received through this channel is almost exclusively confined to the mere elementary parts of education, which go into the business of a shopkeeper or tullatee; the moral and religious improvement of the scholars forming, in fact, no part of the system in operation; it is therefore obvious, that if measures be not taken to push education beyond this scale, the rising generation can scarcely be expected to advance in civilization. I ought, perhaps, to say, that they must retrograde, and appear less estimable to Europeans than they have hitherto done, since it cannot be denied, that our rule has relaxed many of those restraints which the policy of native states imposed upon the conduct of their subjects. Among the rest, the use of spirituous liquors, under the Mahratta government, was, I believe, so guarded, that an intoxicated person was rarely to be seen in any of their towns, and whenever seen severely mulcted. I fear the vice of drunkenness is now

* Resolution.

much more common, and looked upon with much less abhorrence than formerly. The question, then, seems to be, by what means we are likely to wean them from such degrading propensities, and to recall them to the practice of those moral virtues which their own institutions exacted. Other allurements may be suggested, but education is surely the safest, and at the same time the most general. It will go into the cabin of every villager, and while it conducts him to attainments which, without general instruction, we can hardly expect to see introduced among the lower orders, as objects of study, it must infuse into their minds ideas that will gradually subdue their superstitions and prejudices, and contribute to their elevation in the scale of civilization."

The objects in connection with this subject to which the Court's attention is now particularly directed, as needing their countenance and pecuniary support, are the following, of which the three first are connected with the diffusion of education in its early stages among all ranks of the people.

First.—The improvement of schools, and increase of their number by educating school-masters, and gradually establishing new schools. The Native School-book and School Society has been authorized to proceed in the education of school-masters, and to report to Government from time to time such as were found qualified.

Second.—The publication of school-books. The society has also been authorized to proceed with this work on a limited scale; all estimates exceeding 5,000 rupees to be submitted to Government previously to the expense being incurred.

Third.—The encouragement of schools and education among the lower orders, by the establishment of examinations, certificates and prizes, both to scholars and masters.

The other objects recommended to the attention of the court are connected with the encouragement of the higher branches of knowledge, viz.—

Fourth.—Schools * for European science.

Fifth.—Printing translations, and advertising rewards for the best. This object being considered one of superior importance, the Education Society has also been authorized to proceed in the accomplishment of it, by offering rewards of from 100 to 400 rupees for school-books, and from 4,000 to 5,000 rupees for superior productions.

Sixth.—"English schools for teaching science."

Seventh.—Rewards to natives for good original essays on subjects of natural or moral science in any of the spoken languages of India. The Native School Society has likewise been allowed to offer such rewards; to regulate the subject, and to fix the scale of merit by which the rewards are to be adjudged. Mr. Elphinstone proposes that this reward be liberally granted "to any native who should produce an essay containing any thing

* It is presumed that native schools are intended.

like an improvement in science, from whatever source derived, or a good essay on any subject of natural or moral science in one of the spoken languages of India."

The separate proceedings relative to education, of the 14th December 1825, contain the reports of the collectors in the Deccan, on the state of education among the natives there, transmitted by the commissioner. The following is a brief summary of the contents of these reports: (1)

A BRIEF SUMMARY of the CONTENTS of the REPORTS on the state
Ahmednuggur, and by the Political Agent in *Darwar* to the
recorded on the Proceedings

DISTRICTS.	Number of villages.	Population.	SCHOOLS.				
			Mahratta.	Persian, Arabic, Canarese, Jelang and Guzerattee.	For the Vedas, and Shasters and Sciences.	English.	Total.
Poona City	.....	.....	53	5	164	...	222
Do. District, H. D. Robertson, Collector.	880	Not stated	110	4	34	1	149
Ahmednuggur, Henry Pottinger, Collector.	About 5,035 or 35 to 1 school.	Ditto	114	12	35	...	161

(1) Education Consultations, 14th Dec. 1825; nos. 1 to 8; Ditto, 31st. Dec., no. 6.

of EDUCATION in the DECCAN, transmitted by the Collectors of *Poona* and Commissioner at *Poona*, and by him forwarded to the Government, and of the 14th December 1825.

TEACHERS.			SCHOLARS.			REMARKS.
Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Total.	Hindoo.	Chinese & Persian.	Total.	
Not stated	Children commence the study of the Vedas at eight years of age. If of moderate abilities they would require 12 years study, or if of poor abilities perhaps 22 years. The best teacher receives per month 60 rupees; the second best, 50; the third, 40 rupees. One master can teach ten children at once when they are a little way advanced. Teachers of astronomy, physics or anatomy receive after the rates of Rs. 100, 75 or 50 each per month, according to their abilities. The teachers of the Shasters are paid after the same rate, and the scholars require the same time to attain proficiency; viz., from 12 to 22 years.
Ditto	Average 15 scholars to a school; estimated total of scholars 2,445, who learn the spoken languages of the country. Estimated amount of male youths of the district, from 5 to 15 years of age, 60,000			Schoolmasters who teach the Mahratta and other languages, paid by the parents at the rate at six, five, four and three rupees per annum for each scholar. There is no public endowment or contribution by Government towards education. Several wealthy natives employ tutors in their own houses to teach their children Sanscrit and the sciences; and occasionally, from motives of religious charity, permit the children of their poor neighbours or friends to partake of these advantages. Others club their means to employ teachers for their children, excluding from the benefit all but subscribers. Eminent Shasters hold their schools in their own houses; others where they can. There is in general great need of improvement in the system.
Ditto	There is no endowment by Government. The Vedas, etc., are taught gratis. The schoolmasters earn a limited and precarious livelihood of about (on an average) three rupees each per

DISTRICTS.	Number of villages.	Population.	SCHOOLS.				
			Mahratta.	Persian, Arabic, Canarese, Jangia and Guzeratee.	For the Vedas, Shastra and Sciences.	English.	Total.
Darwar, J. H. Baber, Political Agent.	1,441	Not stated	79	66	5	...	150

TEACHERS.			SCHOLARS.			REMARKS.
Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Total.	Hindoo.	Cannese & Persian.	Total.	
...	...	151	1,313	1,035	2,351	<p>month. The collector proposes to establish 240 additional schools, including two for medicine, and one English school. He also suggests the expediency of augmenting the total number of schools to 400, excluding those subject to Shollapoor, and that they should be placed under the superintendence of the collector and his assistants, as visitors on circuit.</p> <p>Of these scholars there are in the Brahmin caste, 649; of aingunt, 1,164, and of all the other castes, an inconsiderable number of each. 871 learn only reading, writing and simple arithmetic; 1,390 learn to write on sand or on boards besmeared with earth called dowlacharam; and 107 to read the Jayamony video Mill and Korema, and Persian books. The average monthly pay of teachers is Rs. 4.1.62; the average pay from each pupil 13½ rees. The talook servants propose 92 additional schools, at which they expect at least 1,700 scholars will attend. The average monthly pay proposed for each teacher is calculated at Rs. 7.0.32½; the average contribution of each scholar, Rs. 1.0.53½.</p>

In pursuance of the determination to which the Government of Bombay has come to adopt, pending a reference to the Court of Directors, certain measures for the promotion of education among the natives, the following specific measures have been agreed upon.

To grant to the Native School and School-book Society a bill on Calcutta for a supply of Balbodh types, and to forward an indent for other printing materials to the Court of Directors. Mr. Warden dissented from this resolution, and recorded a minute, in which he proposed to limit the aid afforded by Government to this society to a fixed monthly grant, leaving the society to look for further aid to other sources. (1)

The Bengal Government, in November 1825, forwarded to Bombay, for the use of the society, a quantity of medical books, which had been printed at Calcutta in the languages of the Bombay side of India. (2)

In December 1825, the Bombay Government ordered the society to comply with an application received, through the commissioner in the Deccan, from the collector in the Karnatic, for a supply of Mahratta books. (3)

The society has also obtained permission to receive the proceeds of the sale of their books through the several collectors; and the difference between the amount granted to them monthly and that which they had drawn, has been paid to them, for the purpose of enabling them to defray the expense of new buildings which they had erected. (4)

In January 1826, Major Robertson, the collector of Kandeish, submitted, through the commissioner in the Deccan, a proposal to grant a salary of fifteen rupees per month to the puntajee of Peempalnore, who had long conducted a Mahratta school according to the native system. It was also proposed that Government should purchase a house for him, and grant land to provide for its expenses; both proposals were acceded to. Upon the puntajee being called upon to assign reasons for requiring a salary for the performance of duties which he had long professedly performed without one, he gave an answer to the following effect, that he was formerly independent, trusting to the receipt from his pupils of whatever their respective means might enable them to afford; but the present system rendered him dependent, by subjecting him to a periodical scrutiny, to be conducted by the mahmutdar, and by binding him to complete the education of a pupil in the space of three years; and that the prospect of obtaining a compensation larger in a small degree than he formerly received was not, in his estimation, even sufficient to counterbalance these evils. He preferred obtaining a

(1) Education Consultations 12th Oct. 1825, nos. 9 to 16.

(2) Ditto, 30th Nov. 1825, nos. 2 and 3.

(3) Ditto, 7th Dec., 1825, nos. 1 and 2.

(4) Ditto, 5th Oct., 1825, nos. 1 to 4; Ditto, 1825, nos. 1 and 2.

small and a certain remuneration with ease to himself, to a larger one gained with greater difficulty. (1)

THE ENGINEER INSTITUTION AT BOMBAY

Which is maintained wholly at the expense of the Government, and superintended by Captain Jervis, is filled chiefly by native youths: the proportions being on the 13th September 1824, the date of the engineer's last report, about 36 natives to 14 lads of European descent, or of colour. Of the natives several are sons of wealthy inhabitants, and have been allowed to enter the institution, not with a view to public service, but solely that they may acquire the sciences and arts which are taught therein. These are the elementary principles of arithmetic in its higher branches, geometry, trigonometry, and the arts of drawing and surveying. The chief engineer represents the natives, both Mahratta and Guzerattee, as studying in the same classes with Europeans, and with equal success, and describes their progress as having been rapid and their attainments considerable. The Bombay government, in addition to the other expenses of the institution, have sanctioned prizes in books and medals, to the total annual value of 180 rupees. (2)

THE NATIVE SCHOOL SOCIETY OF THE SOUTHERN CONCAN.

This society was formed on the 15th June 1823, by the exertions of Lieut. J. B. Jervis, for the establishment of native schools in the Southern Concan. It commenced its operations with a fund amounting, in annual subscriptions and donations, to 1,600 rupees, including some liberal contributions made by natives of distinction. With this sum three schools were established at Rutnagherry, Nandewra, and Chiploon, for instruction in the Mahratta language. Elementary books have been supplied from the Presidency, and small rewards given to the most forward and attentive children. In addition to the native schools, one school has been established at Rutnagherry for instruction in the English language. (3)

The Governor in Council of Bombay, upon representations being made to them of the object and success of this institution, resolved in June 1824 to aid the society by a grant of books, a donation of 1,000 rupees, and an annual subscription of 500 rupees.

The second report of this society was submitted to the Bombay Government in October 1824, and exhibits the following view of the then state of the schools:

(1) Education Consultations 8th Feb. 1826, nos. 1 and 2.

(2) Public from, 1st Nov. 1824. Consultations 29th Sep. 1824.

(3) Public from, 11th Aug. 1824. Consultations 16th June; 6th Oct.; 27th Oct. 1824.

	Teachers.	Children admitted.	Deceased, left, etc.	Children now in school.	Total Expense.
					Rs. As. rs.
Rutnagherry, 1 Mahratta School	2	177	31	146	778 3 20
Ditto 1 English ...	2	34	18	16	576 2 23
Nanderee 1 Mahratta ...	1	46	2	44	177 2 50
Chiploon 1 ditto ...	1	33	1	32	174 2 63
Total ...	6	290	52	238 of which 120 are Brahmins.	1,709 2 56

The actual expense of the English School is Rs. 1096-3-5, but nearly the half of this sum, or Rs. 520-1-27, is repaid by the scholars. The average annual expense of each child's education in the Mahratta schools is 3 rupees; in the English school it is 25 rupees.

Material assistance in the establishment and management of these schools appears to have been derived from two public spirited natives, Mahomed Ibrahim Pacha and Wittoba Ragoonth Caunt, whose services were acknowledged by the Governor in Council.

CAPTAIN SUTHERLAND'S PLAN FOR THE EDUCATION OF NATIVES WITH A VIEW TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

By a letter dated 14th March 1825, Captain Sutherland, of the 3d Light Cavalry, submitted a plan for the education of native youths in such branches as would qualify them to serve the Company in the revenue line, in which department of the service the greatest want of efficient agents was experienced. This plan was referred by the Government to Mr. Chaplin, the commissioner in the Deccan, who recommended its adoption, and framed a proclamation inviting candidates to come forward as pupils. Some discussions appear to have taken place in Council respecting the propriety of immediately adopting this plan, which ended in a determination forthwith to carry it into execution. Mr. Chaplin was accordingly authorized to send pupils to the presidency, whither he immediately despatched 24 Brahmin

boys, who were placed under the care of Captain Jervis, and the following sums assigned by the Government for the support of the institution: (1)

For a superintendent, per month,	...	Rs. 200
5 boys at 8 rupees, each, ...	...	200
		<hr/>
Rupees, per month	...	400; Or, per Annum
		4,800 (2)

INSTITUTIONS IN THE DECCAN FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LEARNING.—THE DHUKSNA.

The Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, in his Report on the territories conquered from the Peishwa, submitted to the Governor in Council in 1819, stated, that in the Peishwa's time, an annual distribution of charity, called the Dhuksna, took place, which cost five lacs of rupees; that "the original plan was to give prizes to learned Brahmins, but that as a handsome sum was given to every claimant, however ignorant, to pay his expenses, the institution degenerated into a mere giving off alms." The practice was therefore abolished, the sum of five lacs of rupees being considered "too enormous to waste;" but the abolition appearing to be extremely unpopular, Mr. Elphinstone obtained the sanction of the Bengal Government to the appropriation of a sum not exceeding two lacs of rupees to this object, and reestablished that which appeared to have been the original Dhuksna, amounting to Rs. 50,000, and proposed that it should be still kept up, but that "most of the prizes, instead of being conferred on proficient in Hindoo divinity, should be allotted to those who were most skilled in the more useful branches of learning, law, mathematics, etc., and that a certain number of professors might be appointed to teach those sciences." The arrangement and appropriation of the Dhuksna was committed to Mr. Chaplin, the commissioner in the Deccan. (3)

In August 1825, Mr. Chaplin forwarded to the Presidency, copy of a letter from the collector of Ahmednuggur, requesting that a teacher might be furnished for that place. In reply he was authorized to send a young native to the Presidency, to be instructed in the popular modes of tuition at the Company's expense. (4)

THE HINDOO COLLEGE AT POONA

Was projected by Mr. Chaplin, the commissioner in the Deccan, and established by authority of the Bombay Government on the 7th October 1821, at

(1) Public Cons. 20th April 1825, nos. 16—26; 13th July 1825; 27th July 1825; 14th September 1825.

(2) Edu. Cons. 31st December 1825, nos. 9—35.

(3) Pol. Cons. 23rd February 1820.

(4) Edu. Cons. 17th August 1825, nos. 2—3.

an annual charge to the Company of about Rs. 15,250, which has since been confirmed by the Court of Directors.⁽¹⁾

The college was designed to contain 100 students, divided into 10 classes; three of divinity, one of medicine, one of metaphysics, one of mathematics and astronomy, one of law, one of logic, one of belles lettres and rhetoric, and one of grammar.

The Establishment, in 1824, consisted of—

	Rupees.
One principal, at a salary of, per annum...	1,200
Five professors of the Shastres, at 720 rupees each ...	3,600
Three ditto of the Wyedicks, 500 rupees each ...	1,500
Ten assistants to ditto, at 240 rupees each ...	2,400
Eighty-six scholars at 5 rupees each per mensem ...	5,160
Establishment and contingencies ...	1,390
Total expense ...	15,250

Dr. John Taylor having, as before stated, bequeathed his curious collection of Sanscrit manuscripts to the East India Company, copies of several of them were ordered to be made at the Company's expense for the library at Poona.

At the instance of Mr. Warden, a reference was made to this college in 1825, desiring to know whether they were willing to have a branch for English education added to the institution, and holding out the prospect of being supplied with a library of the most useful works, elementary and practical, in all departments of literature, arts and sciences. The proposal was acceded to with readiness, and four students volunteered to repair to Bombay, to acquire the necessary education as candidates for the office of master and assistant. Salaries have been sanctioned for the persons holding these situations—

To the former, rupees per mensem ...	50
To the latter ...	20

Application has also been made to the Court of Directors to furnish from this country a considerable number of publications, specified in a list inclosed in the packet, as the foundation of an English library.⁽²⁾

EDUCATION IN THE NORTHERN CONCAN.

In December 1823, Mr. Marriott, the collector of the district, suggested the expediency of establishing in it 15 Mahratta schools, and one for English, at the public expense. The president, Mr. Elphinstone, was favourable to an

(1) Pub. Cons. 20th December 1820; do. 15th August 1821; do. 10th March 1824; do. 24th October 1821.

(2) Edu. Com. 27th July 1825, nos. 4—6; 15th February 1826, nos. 3—4; 22nd February 1826, nos. 1 & 2; 12th October 1826, no. 16; 31st December nos. 3—5; Letter from 15th March 1826, nos. 18—20; Edu. Cons. 1st March 1826, nos. 1—3; 29th March 1826, no. 4.

immediate compliance with the suggestion, but the other members of the Council not acquiescing, it was deferred till the result of the general inquiry into education should be known.(1)

In May 1825, a petition was received from the Brahmins and ryots of the village of Mozali Puluspey, in this district, setting forth, that their children were desirous of learning the Mahratta language, but were unfortunately too poor to keep a school-master, and praying the assistance of Government. This petition was referred for report to the collector, who represented the parties as very desirous of the favour of Government. It was accordingly ordered that a youth from the village should be forthwith sent to the Presidency to receive instructions as a school-master.(2)

THE BHOW'S COLLEGE AT SURAT.

An offer has been made to the Bhow, through the judge at Surat, to add a branch for English education to this institution, but the Bhow's answer has not yet been received.(3)

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

THE FREE SCHOOL IN GEORGE TOWN.

In November 1815, at the suggestion of the Rev. R. S. Hutchins, chaplain of the settlement, a committee was formed, consisting of seven gentlemen, who were entrusted with the establishment of a school for the instruction of native children in the most useful rudiments of education; the school to be conducted by a superintendent, and such teachers as should be requisite; to be open for the reception of all children, without preference, except to the most poor and friendless; parents who might be able to pay to be allowed to do so; children resident near the school to be day-scholars; those who might come from a distance to be boarded, and if possible clothed; all the children to be educated in reading and writing English, and in the common rules of arithmetic, and at a proper age, in useful mechanical employments; great care to be taken to avoid offending the religious prejudices of any parties; the Malayas, Chinese, and Hindoostanees to be instructed in their own languages by appointed teachers; the school to be open to children of all ages between 4 and 14 years.(4)

(1) Pub. Cons. 10th March 1824, nos. 901, 854.

(2) Edu. Cons. 8th June 1825, no. 1; 27th July 1825, nos. 2 & 3.

(3) Genl. Cons. 20th October 1824, nos. 5894. From, 15th March 1826, para. 21; Genl. Cons. 12th October 1825, no. 16.

(4) Letter from, 13th Dec. 1815; to, 3rd July 1817; from, 8th July 1816; Cons. 6th Jan., 13th Jan., 12th Oct., 3rd Aug. 1816; 29th March, 7th June, 24th July, 11th Sept., 30th Oct. 1817; Letter to, 14th Oct. 1818; from, 1st July, 22nd Nov. 1817; 24th Aug. 1820; 7th July 1819; Cons. 25th Jan., 16th Feb., 18th June 1819; 5th Oct. 1820; 25th Jan. 1821; From, 15th Nov. 1822; Cons. 31st May 1821; 3rd Oct., 28th Nov., 17th April 1822; 15th May 1823; 4 Mar., 29 Apr., 4 Nov., 2 Dec., 1824; and June 1825; From, 31st July, 2nd Dec. 1812; to, 23rd Jan. 1822; Letter to, 23rd April 1823; 2nd Dec. 1824; Cons. 25th Jan., 8th June 1816; to 12th May, 4th Aug. 1824.

The above plan was carried into effect with the approbation and under the patronage of the Government, who contributed, on the part of the East India Company, towards its establishment, 1,500 dollars; to which was added an annual grant of 200 dollars, afterwards reduced to 100 dollars in pursuance of orders from the Court of Directors.

The Government of Prince of Wales' Island also granted a piece of ground called Church-square, for the erection of two school-houses, one for boys and the other for girls, which grant was confirmed by the Court of Directors. This ground being afterwards required for the church, another site near to Church-square has been chosen, upon which the building has since been erected.

In July 1824, this school was reported to the Court of Directors to be in a prosperous state, having in it at that time 104 boys of different ages, and having sent forth several promising youths, six of whom had been placed by regular indenture in the public service.

As a further accommodation to the managers of this free-school, the Prince of Wales' Island Government, in November 1819, consented to receive 12,000 dollars of its funds into the Company's treasury, allowing interest thereupon at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Total interest per annum, 720 dollars.

THE THREE MISSIONARY SCHOOLS FOR MALAYAS AND CHINESE.

In January 1819, the Rev. Mr. H. Medhurst, a missionary under the patronage of the London Missionary Society, submitted to Government the plan of a charity school, for the instruction of Chinese youth in the Chinese language, by making them acquainted with the ancient classical writings of the Chinese, and connecting therewith the study of the Christian catechism. The Government approving the suggestion, granted a monthly allowance of 20 dollars for the furtherance of the object; to which was added a further grant of 10 dollars per month for a Malay school, making a total sum of 30 dollars, granted for two Chinese schools and one Malay school. In 1821, a piece of ground for the erection of a school-house was also granted to the Missionary Society.

NOTE.—In May 1823, the sum of 400 dollars towards the erection of a missionary chapel in George Town was also granted by the Government.

THE BRANCH SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

In July 1819, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta being at Prince of Wales' Island, a society was established there under his Lordship's patronage, as a branch of the society in London for promoting Christian Knowledge, to

which the Government on behalf of the East India Company granted as a donation the sum of 200 Spanish dollars.

THE FOUR MALAYA SCHOOLS AT POINT WELLESLEY.

In April 1823, Mr. Ay. D. Maingy, the superintendent of Point Wellesley represented to the Governor in Council, that the district under his care was exceedingly populous, every village literally swarming with children of both sexes and all ages; that the Malays acknowledged the benefit of education, although too poor and destitute to provide it for their children; and, as they possessed no prejudices to oppose their receiving the blessing from other hands, he recommended the establishment of three or four free schools, on the most simple and practicable plan, where the male children might be taught writing, reading and arithmetic, and the females sewing, spinning and weaving.

The Government concurring in the above suggestion, granted the sum of 32 dollars per month, being an allowance of 8 dollars each for four schools, to be established at the several stations of Prye, Teluk Aier, Tawur Panaga and Juroo.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

In November 1824, the superintendent of a Roman Catholic mission in George Town, applied to the Government for assistance towards repairing the church and educating the youth of that denomination. Under all the circumstances of the case, and particularly adverting to the number and poverty of the inhabitants of that persuasion, the Government resolved to grant for the repair of the church the sum of 100 dollars, and for the support of three schools the monthly sum of 30 dollars.

THE CHINESE COLLEGE AT MALACCA.

In 1816, the Prince of Wales' Island Government also sanctioned the grant of a piece of ground at Malacca, to Dr. Milne, on behalf of the London Missionary Society, for the erection of a mission college at that place. The college has since been erected.

THE SINGAPORE INSTITUTION.

Early in 1823, Sir T. S. Raffles projected an institution at Singapore, 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. With the college it was proposed to unite and incorporate that previously formed by Doctors Milne and Morrison at Malacca; but this part of the design it is believed has been since relinquished. (1)

In aid of the Singapore institution the sum of 15,000 dollars was raised by subscription, towards which Sir T. S. Raffles gave, in the name of the

(1) Public from, 3rd Dec. 1823, to, 11th May 1825. Cons. 25th Sept. 1823, 6th Nov. 12th Feb. 1824; 15th March; 17th March.

Company, a donation equal to his own personal subscription, but the amount of the latter is not stated.

He also appropriated for the use of the institution and schools an advantageous allotment of ground near the town, and endowed each of the departments with an assignment of 500 acres of uncleared ground on the usual terms.

Previously to his quitting Singapore, Sir T. S. Raffles laid the first stone of the college, and finally assigned for the support of the institution a monthly allowance of 300 dollars, which, together with the grants of land, has been subsequently approved and confirmed by the Court of Directors.

The following Statement exhibits the estimated amount of the Sums annually chargeable on the Revenues of *India* for the support of Native Schools, as the same appear upon the Books of Establishments, and by the proceedings of the respective Governments last received from *India*.

BENGAL.

	Rupees.
Calcutta Madrissa, per annum	30,000
" Hindoo Sanscrit College (in which those of Nuddea and Tirhoot have merged)...	25,000
" School Book Society	6,000
" School Society	6,000
" at the disposal of the Committee of Public Instruction (inclusive of the Chinsurah, Rajpootana and Bhaugulpore Schools, and of the salary to their Secretary, Rs. 6,000)	1,06,000
" old charity school, as rent for the court-house, per month, Rs. 800	9,600
" Free School	720
Benares Sanscrit College	20,000
" Charity School	3,000
Cawnpore Free School	4,800
Hidgellie Madrissa	365
Moorshedabad College and School	16,537
Total	2,28,022

FORT ST. GEORGE.

	Rupees.
Tanjore Schools, per annum	4,620
Sunday Schools, at the Mount	1,200

Committee of Public Instruction for the Madras	Rupees.
School Book Society and the Collectorate and	
Tehsildary Schools	48,000
Total ...	53,820

BOMBAY.

	Rupees.
Bombay School	3,600
Society for promoting the education of the poor	
within the Government of Bombay ...	11,385
Bombay Native School Book and School Society...	12,720
Native School Society, Southern Concan ...	500
For the education of natives on Captain Souther-	
land's plan	4,800
Dhukna, in the Deccan	50,000
College at Poona	15,250
The Engineer Institution at Bombay ...	180
For an English class	960
Total Rs. ...	99,395

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

	Dollars.
Free School in George Town	1,200
Three Missionary Schools for Malayas and Chinese	360
Four Schools at Point Wellesley	384
Three Roman Catholic Schools	360
Singapore Institution	3,600
Total Dollars ...	5,904

MOLUCCA ISLANDS.

In 1811, Mr. W. B. Martin, the resident at Amboyna, restored the allowances which had been enjoyed by 58 Christian school masters in the Negrees, amounting annually to 2,143 six dollars.⁽¹⁾

In November 1813, the Governor-general in Council afforded to the Serampore missionaries the means of embarking any of their members for Amboyna for the purpose of undertaking the superintendence of the public schools at that settlement; in consequence of which, Mr. Jabez Carey

(1) Colonial from Bengal, 8th Jan. 1814. Cons. 28th March 1812, 21st August, 1813; 6th Nov. 1813.

embarked for Amboyna, and established upwards of 40 schools in the Moluccas on the Lancasterian plan.

The Bengal Government have also granted the sum of Rs. 10,000 to assist in publishing a version of the Holy Scriptures in the Malay language.

East India House,
February 7th, 1827.

(Signed) Thomas Fisher,
Searcher of the Records.

[The Supplement will be published in full in the next Volume].

Correspondence of Richard Edwards—II.

(Continued).

LETTER CI.

Henry Carpenter to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3782.)

Pattana, April the 29 [1673]

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected Friend

My last to you was from Rojamaull, (1) bearing date February the [], but doubt it came not to your reception. By reason I have not y[et] bene so happy as to receive a bill of health under your hand causes this Second address, whereby I might tender my ac[know]ledgments to your goodness for the favours I received at your [hand] when with you. I am now a Little enabled, and can in some measure retaliate your last kindness, if you Shall please to com[mand my] Service in the procurery any thing our Residen[ce affords]. I hope I shall in time be better capacitated to serve you [and in a] condition of requiteing your never to be forgotten fav[ours]. Have noe more to trouble you with at present, but to Lett you [know] how ambitious am of Subscribing my Self

Sir Your Reall friend and Ser[vant]

HENRY CARPENTER

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbuzar

LETTER CII.

Samuel Henry to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3783.)

[Samuel Hervy (or Harvey), whose parentage has not been ascertained, was elected factor on the 25th October 1670 at a salary of £25 per annum, his securities being Richard Royley and Mrs Susanna Geere, widow. He reached Madras on the 15th August 1671 and was sent on to Bengal. The Fort St. George

(1) See letter XCI, dated Rājmahal, 26 February 1673.

Council, who styled him "an ingenious person," desired that he should be employed at Dacca under John Smith. In 1673 Hervy ranked 14th in "the Bay," preceding Richard Edwards, and in 1676 he was Fourth or "Charges Generall Keeper" at Hught, his superiors being Walter Clavell, Edward Reade and Edmund Bugden. In the same year he was sent back to Dacca to settle the "De Soito Business," for a full account of which, see *Diaries of Streynsham Master*, ed. Temple, I. 175-185. Hervy was successful in placating the native authorities and in compounding the claims brought against the Company. In consequence, he was appointed Chief at Dacca by Streynsham Master, who was at that time making a tour of inspection in Bengal by order of the Court of Committees.

An "Accompt of the Manner of Providing Cloth at Dacca," drawn up by Hervy at Masters' direction, met with approval, and it seemed likely that he would eventually succeed to the management of affairs in "the Bay." But he had made enemies by his intemperate language, and reports of his "Atheisticall Expressions" had been sent home. Therefore, in their letter of the 18th December 1676, the Court desired that he should be "called to account" for the same. In consequence, he was summoned to Hught, where he arrived on the 17th December 1677. John Smith and Edmund Bugden were the principal witnesses against him, and they deposed that they had heard him deny the existence of either God or "Divell." After a lengthy examination, in which Hervy refuted the charges brought against him, he was acquitted.

About this time Hervy married Mary, the daughter and only child of Edward Reade. In April 1679 she died of smallpox at Dacca, leaving an infant son, who was brought from Dacca to his grand-father at Hught "very sick."

In August 1680 Hervy fell under the displeasure of the Council at Fort St. George, who suspended him until a satisfactory explanation of his conduct was forthcoming. The Court, however, in their letter of the 5th January 1681, referred to him as "a diligent faithfull and gratefull Servant" who, if displaced, was to be restored Chief at Dacca. Hervy therefore remained at his post, but he had made enemies of Matthias Vincent, Chief in Bengal, and his supporters, on whose information the Court (by their letter of the 18th November 1681) dismissed him from their service. Three months later they revoked their decision and appointed Hervy Fourth of Council in Bengal and Chief of Mál-da Factory. Further, in their letter of the 21st September 1682, they wrote that they were of opinion he had been accused "through enmity" and that they were willing to think the best of him, because he was "never guilty of that treacherous and unpardonable sin of compliance with Interlopers."

At Mál-da, where he repaired in September 1682, Hervy came into collision with Agent William Hedges, who wrote to the Court (in March 1683) urging his dismissal. A year later, on the 13th March 1684, Hervy died at Dacca. His son Edward had already been taken to England by his maternal grandparents. His two natural children by a Portuguese half-caste seem to have remained at Dacca till 1687, when they were sent to Fort St. George, "but noe care taken for any

thing of maintenance of them." In 1688 they were to have sailed to England under the charge of John Pownsett, Hervy's successor at Dacca, but it is not clear whether they ever left India.

Edward Reade, as administrator of Hervy's effects in trust for his grandson, claimed Rs. 72,000, but the settlement of the deceased's "gaming debts" apparently considerably reduced that sum. See *Factory Records, Fort St. George*, vols. 1, 16, 20, 28, 30; *Hugh*, vols. 1, 4; *Kasimbazar*, vol. 1; *Dacca*, vol. 1; *Miscellaneous*, vol. 3a; *Court Minutes*, vol. 27; *Letter Books*, vols. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; *O.C.*, Nos. 3575, 3765, 3783, 4704, 4767; Yule, *Hedges' Diary*, II. 195, 301 (where date of death is given in error as 1683); *Diaries of Streynsham Master*, ed. Temple, *passim*; *P.C.C. Admon.*]

Decca, Aprill 29th 167[3]

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected friend

I have yours of the 20th last (1) and doe heartily thanke you for my wax clot[h], which pray take the first conveniency of sendi[ng] to me. If you would doe mee the kindnesse t[o re]commend 1, 2 or 3 good Servants to me, y[ou] would oblige me much (I am destitute of [all] but one). They might among them bring it [to] me, but lett them be worth sending and tax [? what] I am in there [sic].

Your steele seale is cutting, but your [stone] they tell me is too little to conteyne your Name. I have not sent it backe for I intend to try [ano]ther tyme.

I gott 2 bowes made, each one [torn] but when I saw them I could not like the[m], for one end was hollow, the horn being turn'd back and unlike the other end, as all of that sort are; (2) but I have bespoke 2 other of p-ic'd [torn] much handsomer, stronger, and more lasting.

Mr Smith departs hence within 3 or 4 day[s] (3) and takes Cassumbazar in his way, by whome will write [you w]hat goods of yours he delive[red] to me, I thinke the most Part of them, for tho[ugh] the Chanc[k] (4) torn & all sold] it was most Part [torn] since I came with a great parcell of Mr C[Plavell] for non payment.

I am Sir Yours truly
SA. HERVY

Mr Ellwes presents his respects to you

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbazar

(1) Not extant.

(2) This incomplete description appears to apply to the composite bow of N. India.

(3) John Smith had been recalled from Dacca in January, but had delayed his departure. See the notice of him preceding Letter I.

(4) Sankh, conch-shell.

LETTER CIII.

Edmund Bugden to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3785.)

Hugly, the 6th May 1673

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected friend

Yours of the 19th past month Have received the 24th do., but till now have not had opportunity to write to you. I have fro' Mr. Peacock (1) received no more then 35 ru. and the 58½ ru. fro' William Chuseman, (2) which you may please to receive of Mr Vincent. What news here, referr you to our Dutch friends that is [sic] here, whome, with mee, the Directore (3) plauges, but I shall have a care of him, so at present take my leave and remain

Your assured freind and Servant

EDMD. BUGDEN

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambazar.

LETTER CIV.

Samuel Hervey to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3791.)

Decca, May 19th 1673

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected friend,

I have received of Mr Smith for your Account

Swords 92

Scarlett (4) 11 ya.

Searge 22 ya. some what damag'd

Pictures 33. some rotten and torne

Amber } 23

Knives }

Chanke (5) 4553

all which I will dispose of the soonest and best I can, as you desired.

(1) For a notice of George Peacock see Letter LXXIV.

(2) William Chuseman was the son of Francis Chuseman "Captain of the Fort" during the governorship of Sir Edward Winter and one of Sir Edward's supporters in his opposition to George Foxcroft, his successor as Governor of Fort St. George. Captain Chuseman was recalled to England with other "delinquents" in 1668. In Nov. 1669 he petitioned the Court on behalf of his son William, who "hath served the Company at the Fort as a Scrivan these 4 years, and hath not received as yet any part of his wages." In consequence, the Council at Fort St. George was instructed to give William Chuseman "such employment as they shall judge him deserving and capable of." He seems to have been sent to Bengal, for his name appears last in order in a list of the Company's servants in "the Bay" in 1672/3. After that date I have found no other reference to him beyond the mention in the above letter. See *Court Minutes*, vol. 26, p. 298; O.C. No. 3675.

(3) Francois de Haese, Chief of the Dutch factory at Hugli who died there on the 16th October 1676. See *Diaries of Streynsham Master*, vol. Temple, I. 427.

(4) English broad cloth.

(5) See Letter CII.

I have sent you inclosed your seales; they prove a by mistake, the fellow first cutting the brasse one instead of the steele, but the matter is small; that on the stone is now doing.

If the 2 bowes are ready, I will send them by Mr Smith who departs hence thinke to morrow. He has left with me musters (1) of his silke, and when he comes downe to you I have desired him to show some of it to you. Pray consider of that Affaire and advise me all you can thereon as to the Winding &c.

Pray send me by the next 2 strings for baggs for my Slippers and pawndan, (2) such as Mr Vickers were, but red; and if you meet with any thing Exellent for a Coat or breeches, pray buy it for me. Things are Exessive deare here. Noe more at present from

Your assured friend to serve you

SA. HERVY

I think Mr Vincent is angry; send me word.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbazar.

LETTER CV.

Edmund Bugden to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3792.)

Hugly, 29th May 1673.

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected friend,

Yours of the 19th currant received by my brother John (3) the 24th ditto, and heartily thanke you in particular for his and the other Englishmens kinde entertainment. By him received a paire of plaine Slippers, and formerly two paire of wrought do., which at answering yours of the 19th ulto. omitted, for which beg your excuse, my Coconut then workeing more then ordinary by this Directore and Governours meanes. (4) I wish the firsts stay was no longer then the last's, who now would be faine freinds with mee; but I shall not do it without on a good account.

At present have not else to write, but my and Wifes kinde respects to you, remaine

Your assured friend and servant

EDMD. BUGDEN

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambazar.

(1) Samples.

(2) Pāndan, a box for holding betel and its apparatus.

(3) See Letter LXXXVIII.

(4) The writer apparently means that the presence of the Chief of the Dutch Factory and of Malik Kāsim, the Muhammadan Governor of Hugli materially increased his work and was a strain on his mental powers. The use of the term 'coco-nut' for 'head' at this date is especially interesting, as the earliest example of the word in that sense in the *Oxford English Dict.* is 1873 and of the word 'nut' in the same sense, 1858.

LETTER CVI.

Walter Clavell to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3796.)

[Walter Clavell, the second son of Roger and Elizabeth Clavell of Winfrith, Dorset, was a member of an old country family owning estates in Purbeck Island and its neighbourhood. He was elected factor in January 1667, his securities being Roger Clavell of Lincoln's Inn (probably his elder brother) and Sir Matthew Holworthy whose "kinswoman" Prudence Lance he subsequently married. As he had the character "of an able and well deserving person," Clavell was appointed a member of a commission empowered to investigate the conduct of Sir Edward Winter at Fort St. George. The appointment carried the right to a seat on the Council and a salary of £70 per annum for five years. The commissioners were directed to reinstate George Foxcraft who had been deposed and imprisoned by his predecessor, Sir Edward Winter, and the latter was to be required to deliver up Fort St. George to the Court's agents under pain of being treated as a rebel and a traitor.

The departure of the *Charles*, the ship in which Clavell was to sail to Madras, was delayed until April, and it was then too late for her to proceed to the Coromandel Coast that season. She was accordingly sent to Surat, and Clavell was ordered to land at Goa and make his way overland to Fort St. George. The voyage was unusually long and it was not until May 1668 that the vessel put in at Goa. Here Clavell was again delayed by "long and dangerous sickness." On his recovery he journeyed *via* Golconda to Masulipatam, and when at last he reached Fort St. George in the *Loyall merchant* in January 1669, his mission was already accomplished. He therefore petitioned and obtained the consent of George Foxcraft, the reinstated Agent, to go to "the Bay," where he arrived a few months later and was appointed Second of Council. Shortly after, Shem Bridges, the Chief of affairs in Bengal, left for England, and Clavell became acting Agent. His position was confirmed by the Court in their letter of the 13th December 1672, and his salary increased to £100 per annum.

In June 1672 Clavell was instrumental in obtaining a *parwana* "or writing for a free Trade granted to the Honble. East India Company" by Shāista Khān, Nawāb of Bengal, who also wrote him a personal letter and sent it to him "with a Vest," i. e., a *sarapa* or dress of honour. (For a copy of both these documents, see *Indian Antiquary*, XXXIV. 288-289. The *parwana*, however, did not effect what was expected of it, for in January 1674 Clavell wrote to the Council a Surat complaining bitterly of the "grievances" suffered by the English at the hands of the Diwān, Ibrahim Khān, in the Sōbāh of Patna, "hee being bookish . . . his officers have taken advantage of their masters Supineness and have almost ruined Pattana."

Between 1672 and 1676 there was much dissension among the factors in Bengal, chiefly caused by Joseph Hall and his supporters who brought serious charges against Messrs. Clavell, Vincent and Reade. It was, perhaps, in conse-

quence of these dissensions that Clavell announced his intention of returning "homeward" in 1675, but the "vast losses" he incurred in a trading venture to Persia seem to have caused an alteration in his plans. In February 1676 Major William Puckle, who was sent to India to enquire into grievances in the Company's factories in Madras and Bengal, was directed to find out if the charges against Clavell "for overrating the Companys Goods 40 Per Cent, great private trading &c., and keeping the Generall Books himself contrary to the Companys Order" were justified. Clavell met Puckle at Madras and accompanied him to Bengal, but there is no record of any action taken with regard to these accusations, and in another instance, that of a complaint by Valentine Nurse against the Bengal Agent, Puckle decided in Clavell's favour. In October 1676, when Streynsham Master arrived in Bengal on a tour of inspection, various enquiries were conducted, among them the charges of Hall against Clavell, when "The Councell . . . did find nothing of importance to the Honourable Companys damage, or of unfaithfulness" in him.

It was at this time that Walter Clavell, by Master's direction, drew up two papers, "an account and relation of the trade and affairs of Hugly" and "an account the commerce of Ballasore." These are valuable documents showing how the Company's trade was carried on in Bengal during the latter part of the 17th century.

Early in 1677 Clavell was instructed by the Council at Fort St. George to endeavour to obtain "an effectual Phirmaund" (*farmān* or Royal Grant) from the Mughal to ensure freedom of trade to the English. There is no evidence to show whether he endeavoured to carry out these orders, but as he was stated to be averse to leaving Balasor, it is unlikely that he took any step to achieve the desired result.

On the 4th August 1677 he died at Balasor, after a very short illness, of a "Violent feavour," an epidemic that carried off a large number of the Company's servants at that place.

Clavell was twice married. His first wife was Prudence Lance to whom he was affianced before he left England. She followed him to India, arriving at Balasor in July 1670 and being married almost immediately, as narrated in Letters XXXVII and XLVIII. Prudence Clavell died at Balasor in 1673, leaving one son William, who died in Bengal in 1680. Shortly afterwards Clavell married Martha Woodruff who had accompanied his first wife from England as the prospective bride of Matthias Vincent (See Letter XXXVII). Martha Clavell and her "little infant" also fell victims to the epidemic, the former's death, which occurred twenty-four hours after that of her husband, being attributed to "fever caused by excess of grief" at her loss. She left two sons, Edward and Walter. By her will they were entrusted to the care of her sister Elizabeth Littleton until they could be sent to England. See *O. C. Nos. 3934, 4045, 4206*; *Factory Records, Fort St. George* vols. 18, 28; *Diaries of Streynsham Master*, ed. Temple, *Passim*; *Some Anglo-Indian Worthies of the 17th Century* by L. M. Anstey, *Indian-Antiquary*, XXXIV, 286-292.

In Ballasore, June the 3rd 1673.

Mr Richard Edwards
Esteemed Friend

I have received yours of the 3rd May (1) with two paire of Slippers doe exceed the measure of my foot a little. However, rather then faile, they will fit my foot most rarely. Therefore pray goe on with the Investment, and when you have shod mee so long till you find I am overbootes [sic], charge mee with a good bill and I shall pay it at sight. If, as you say, you have met with a shoemaker that keepes his word, you are a happy man. You were best make much of him; you will barely find his fellow in all this Countrey. If you can, you have better skill at finding then the rest [of] your neighbours. Wee have no newes. My hearty respects tendred to you. I Rest

Your Assured friend,
WALTER CLAVELL.

Pray send mee a bottle of Ink.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassumbuzar.

LETTER CVII.

Samuel Herry to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3798.)

Decca, June 9th 1673.

Mr Richard Edwards
Respected freind,

I wrott you the 29th past, and this I send by Mr Smith, to whom I have given a receipt for all the things my last mentiond (2) which, when you have accounted with Mr Smith, pray returne me againe, being it is not safe for me to lett receipts lye out, nor necessary for you, when all my letters and bookes will owne what effects I have of yours.

I find noe present markt for any shew of Swords. Wee know not to sell above one or two at a tyme, though at the poorest price imaginable; there are soe many here. Your Scarlett and searge will neither yeild ready money, and those that care to buy at tyme (3) I care not to trust. As for the Chanke, there will not be offerd more then 11 rs. Per 100 till the Chanke men, who are under a joynt obligation of buying together, have wrought out what they have by them. But assure yourseffe you shall allways have as fayre play from me as I wish or expect from any man living. Pray thinke of the Silke Affaire (4) and be speedy and secret in it.

(1) Not entered.

(2) See Letter CIV.

(3) On long credit.

(4) See Letter CIV.

Wee have had noe news from Ballasore in a longe tyme, and from Hugly their last sayes they have had none thence in 40 dayes. The Dutch make Copper and Tutenague (1) beare base prizes. The former they have sould at at halfe tyme (2) for 42 rs.; the latter they offer for 40 rs.; pepper only would signifye somewhat if procureable, worth here 24 rs. and rising. At present noe more from

Your Assured loving freind to serve you
SA. HERVY

If you care to spare your Crosse bow, fix it and put A reasonable price on it and send it me with moulds (3).

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant in Cassumbazar.

LETTER CVIII.

(O.C. 3799.)

L. Canrius to Richard Edwards.*

A: Sr. Eduarts
Sr. et Amigo

este letter não pour autre Couise de pedir a V: Me: d' me fazer este Merce pour tomade A: Saivagade de V: Me: este marade com pooe de mes papell a tempo que Vo: meame ade pedir Autravir. Si aqui sta alún Servise de V: Me: Podq mandaer Comme aloú Obrigade et ade fiquir, com mes Racoados a todes Srs.

Vosme: Sou' Servidor et Amigo
L. CANRIUS

feterie d' Hollandius

21 e: June 1673

[Endorsed] Ao: Signor Sr: Ritschaert Eduarts
Marchant aõe feterie de Signrs. Engrese

(1) Spelter. See Letter C.

(2) Half the usual period of credit.

(3) For 'moulinet', a portable apparatus for winding up cross bows.

* I have found no other trace of the writer of this letter, who appears to have been a factor in the service of the Dutch East India Company attempting to write in Portuguese, a language he did not properly understand. The purport of the letter seems to be as follows:—

This letter has no other object than to beg of Your Worship to do me the favour of procuring a safe conduct this season for my papers at the same time as Your Worship dispatches your own. If there is any service that I can render Your Worship, you have only to command me in return for the obligation. My greetings to all the gentlemen. Your humble servant and friend, L. CANRIUS Dutch Factory. 21st June 1673.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards, Merchant at the English Factory.

LETTER CIX.

Edmund Bugden to Richard Edwards.

(O. C. 3801.)

Hugly 16th June 1673

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected friend

Just now received yours of the 13th current (1), in answer to which I shalbe in breife, being at the Garden, (2) setting of trees. I heartily thanke you for the slippers you have provided for mee, and desire you to supply mee with 4 pairs Slippers more, and then I'me sure I shalbe more your Debtor. Mr Peacock tells mee Per next Conveyance hee'll answer your letter. Hees still the same. Ime sorry Mr Marshall is so bad; hees shooes are a making. At present not elce fro

Your assured friend and servant

EDMUND BUGDEN.

our kinde respects to you and &ca. friends.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassambazar.

LETTER CX.

Walter Clavell To Richard Edwards.

(O. C. 3802.)

n Ballasore June the 17th 1673

Mr Richard Edwards

I have yours of the last of May with the two paire of Slippers which, as the former, are a little too big. That being amended, I cannot have too many of them. When you find I have run pretty well my credit out, then bee sure to charge mee home (3). We have no newes from the Coast, nor of late from England, else you should heare it from

Your assured friend to serve you.

WALTER CLAVELL.

[Endorsed] To Mr. Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbazar.

(1) Not extant.

(2) The Company's Garden at Hugli was situated about two miles out of the town. See *Diaries of Sirayudhom Master*, ed. Temple, I. 327.

(3) Convey me with it &c., send in the bill.

LETTER CXI.

John Smith To Richard Edwards.

(O. C. 3803.)

Hudgora Hattee

Friday June 20th (if mistake not) 1673

Mr Richard Edwards

Esteemed friend

I am now arrived at Hudgora Hattee (1) and expect this day to reach Merdadpore (2), to which place would intreat the favour from you to provide and send me a Pallakee and a set of Cahars, (3) that I may, having this opportunity (which is my great desire), see you in health and prosperity; therefore hope you will not fayle mee in sending Cahars and Pallakee, which I desire might bee on my account. I shall stay at Merdadpore about 24 hours, and then if they arrive not, shall put forward for Hugly.

Ox qid plore O amq awwp eopl miq mxxmdrp tamg mudobw aw [?lwnw] Lie pi mdiou op (4).

I am

Your assured friend and servant

JOHN SMITH

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbazar

LETTER CXII.

George Peacock to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3804.)

Hugly, the 21st June 1673.

Mr Richard Edwards

Esteemed Friend

The sword blaiids, according to promise, shall take you all off att 3 rups. per peece, soe that the 4 Corge (5) will amount to rups. 240, which shall, according to order, pay to Mr Bugden and desire you to give me Credit for (6) 1½ for cleaning them. I alsoe have given you Credit for 9 ru. for 1½ seer (7) silke and 1½

(1) Hajrahatt. See Letter IV.

(2) Mirdādpor. See Letters LXXXI, LXXXVII.

(3) A palauquin and a set of bearrs (Kahle). See Letter LXIII.

(4) The translation of this sentence, written in the cipher employed by Smith, for the key to which see Letter LXXV, is—"If you think I may meet with any affront, pray advise me here, how to avoid it."

(5) Four score. See Letter XVIII.

(6) The sign used here is the usual contraction for Per, but the writer clearly means "for."

(7) See Letters X, XCII.

more for Tinn. The seeds &c. sent me by Mr Priault (1) have received and returne you many Thanks.

By the Barer hereof have sent to you 34½ tolaes (2) of silver Collabotty (3) att 1½ rups. per tola, haveing sold heer for 1 ru. 10 an. but Mrs Lux (4) advises mee, had I delivered it her to have sold, shee could have vended it att 1 r. 12 a., but desire your care in the putting it of for me assoone as possible; and in your next faile not to send me what price copper bares with you present money. If tollerable, shall send some to you to dispose of, which is what offers att present frome

Your loveing Friend
GEO : PEACOCKE

The 2 paire slippers have received and returne you many thanks, and desire if possible you can to send me more, haveing not more then you sent.

Idem G. P.

Pray remember Mr Marshall to send my booke of Cornelius Agrippa. (5)
[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassumbuzar

LETTER CXIII.

Samuel Heroy To Richard Edwards.

(O. C. 3805)

Decca June 26th 1673.

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected friend

In Answer to yours of the 12th instant I am allwayes mindfull of your concerns in my hands. Your Chancke, as I have formerly advized (6) cannot for the present yeild any good price here till the Contract made among the Chanck men expire, which will, as I am told, very shortly. My advice would have bin to have kept it for a better markett, but you know your own conveniencys best.

(1) This individual, whose Christian name does not appear, seems to have been employed in the pilot service in the Ganges, for in the only other reference I have found to him in the Records (in July 1674), he is ordered to look after the vessels in the Huggli river until the return of George Heron, the chief pilot. See *Factory Records, Huggli* vol. 4.

(2) Tola, a weight of 100 ratti.

(3) *Kalābatān*, twisted silver and silk thread.

(4) The wife of William Lux, pilot, for whom see Letter XCIII.

(5) The works of Henry Cornelius Agrippa Von Nettesheim (1486-1535), physician, philosopher and divine, were published in 2 vols. at Leyden in 1550 and at Lyons in 1600. Earlier editions had appeared at Antwerp. The most notable of Agrippa's writings is *A Treatise on the vanity of Sciences*. There are long articles on this remarkable man in Bayle's *Biographical Dictionary* and in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

(6) See Letter CVII.

I have never bin offer'd by those I have sent for quite 11 rs. Per Cent. Yet I will send you that (having soe good conveniency as this boat with money to Mr Vincent) being for Chanck 4553 R. 500. the oddm oney excepted. (1) If you thinke it better to accept that price rather then tarry longer, run more hazard, and be at charge for boat hire, Pray passe the same to my Account and advise me thereof Per first. If not, please to deliver the said R. 500 to Mr Vincent and I am ready to observe your order, whatever it be, concerning it.

Your seales are well cut, as I am told, and the Letters of your Name disposed according to the skill of an excellent Artist. I have some tyme since delivered monies for sheets. As soon as I receive them you shall not be forgotten. I am daily buying Cloth; as I meet with penniworths (2) that wont shame me, I'll furnish you. Pray remember my Caharba (3) by the first. By a Coat I mean some curious pleasant Colour with a small handsome flower and noe stripe. Forgett not my strings you promise [d]. I am

Yours assuredly
SAMUEL HERVY

Pray take care of Mr Bullivants letter.

P. S. This day, since the writeing the former, came letters from Mr Littleton desireing advice concerning Chanck, and that 2 ships are Expected from Zeylon that bring good quantities; therefore I request you to be speedy in your Resolution, for upon this Newes I will presently part with yours, if you accept of my Rs. 500. fearing a lasting glatt of that Comodity if to the Vast Number now in Towne and at the Dutch house should be added a fresh quantity.

S. H.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassumbazar

LETTER CXIV.

Samuel Hervey To Richard Edwards.

(O. C. 3809)

Decca July 3d. 1673.

Mr Richard Edwards
Respected friend

According to the Advice my last of 26th past gave, I have sent you upon this Oolauck (4) R. 500. If you Accept it for the Chanck, advise me soe; else pray deliver it to Mr Vincent.

(1) Hervey means that he is sending Rs. 500, the sum which would be realised by selling Edwards's 4553 'Chanck' (sarakk, conch shells) at Rs. 11 per 100, and that he is holding over the balance, 138. 31½.

(2) Bargain—See Letter XV.

(3) Pais. Qall, a long coat, a garment corresponding to the modern English dressing gown.

(4) Ullak, a cargo-boat.

Your Ring comes inclosed. I hope 'twill please you, though 'twas impossible for me to perswade the fellow to grind it thinner, and it may be it will now seale better.

I have at this instant much to write, but allwayes every Jott of the businesse of this place, (1) therefore pray Excuse me. I will find tyme very shortly to be large and free with you. I am

Your most Assured friend to serve you

SAMUEL HERVY

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant in Cassumbazar

LETTER CXV.

John Billingsley To Richard Edwards.

(O. C. 3810.)

Ballasore July 3th 1673.

Mr Richard Edwards.

Esteemed Friend,

Your Last to mee was the Primo Aprill, which came safe to my hands with the two strings. I have beene long silent, but I crave pardon.

I am sorry that I have not heard from you a great while, for I am afrade you are very mallancoly because you have not any share of your minde. (2) You must be merry, though it is bad times. I hope in a short time to here newes of peece, (3) which pray god send, for these are bad times, and here is no trading ether up or downe the Countrey.

I have no newes to relate to you wort(h)ly of exceptance. What there is you will find in the Fort generall that is (4) send to your factory. Wee doe expect Mr Hall everyday here in a sloop from Metchlepatam (5) of his owne, and for what hee comes for no body can tell, for hee brings his orders with him; and konsarning Mr Littleton[s] settlement, which none here can tell what they have done at the Fort, as soone as I here I shall give you notice. They have settled them both, but where and wherefore no body can tell. (5)

(1) Hervey means that every petty detail of the business of the factory falls to his share.

(2) The writer seems to mean "our congenial spirit with whom to share your thoughts."

(3) Billingsley is alluding to the third Dutch War which was concluded by the treaty of Westminster in 1674. See *infra*, Letter CXIX.

(4) Masulipatam. Hall reached Balasore "in a small Vessell from the coast" on the 30th July. See *Factory Records, Hugli*, vol. 4.

(5) In December 1672 Joseph Hall who, in Walter Clavell's absence at Hugli, was Acting-Chief at Balasore, "refused to sign the Books," and there being numerous complaints of his immagement, he was ordered to go to Fort St. George to answer the charges against him. He left his books in "no very good condition," with "so many erasings and blots" as to be "in many places illegible." However, in spite of the evidence against him, the Council at Fort St. George permitted him to return to Bengal as Second and Charges General Keeper at Hugli and Balasore, much to the discontent of the factors at those places, where he was most unpopular.

Edward Littleton, who had been recalled from Kāśimbāzār and had been for some months at Hugli, was sent back as Second to the former factory. See *Factory Records, Hugli*, vol. 4.

Pray let mee here from you, though it bee but a line or two, and if I can serve you in any thing here pray, honn[ored] Richard, bee free, for there is none can bee More redddy to serve you then my selfe. So with mine and my wife's kind respects to you, wishing you all happyness from

Your very assured friend to Command
JNO. BILLINGSLEY.

Mr Freeman is married with Mr Fletwoods dafter. (1)
[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassumbazar.

LETTER CXVI.

Edmund Bugden To Richard Edwards.

(O. C. 3812.)

Hugly 17th July 1673.

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected friend,

Yours of the 10th curreant received the 13th, and by it understand your desire how I shall dispose of the 240 ru. received of Mr Peacock, (2) which if I cannot effect suddenly, shall be remitted to you by bill [of] exchange.

For Wax, its scarce here, and the price 20 ru. per maund (3) for 3 or 4 mds. Perhaps ere long I may furnish you with [some]. For the trouble in getting Slippers made for mee, I returne you hearty thenkes.

Not elce at present, with mine and Wifes respects to you, I remaine.

Your reall friend to command
EDMUND BUGDEN.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards, Merchant In Cassambazar.
[Note in Richard Edwards's hand]. Received the 25th July 1673.

LETTER CXVII.

John Nicholson To Richard Edwards.

(O. C. 3813.)

[John Nicholson had probably been in India some years before 1673. At any rate, he was well versed in the navigation of the Hugh River before October 1674, when he came to Hugh in the *Thomas and George* with orders to bring down the

(1) Robert Freeman, for a notice of whom see Letter XVII, where his marriage to a daughter of Robert Fletwood, Chief of Madapollam Factory is mentioned.

(2) See Letter CXII.

(3) See Letter XVIII.

Arrival to Balasor and to give "Advice" concerning the river to two of the Company's apprentice pilots, George Heron and Thomas Bateman. In November 1674 Nicholson piloted the *Pink Advice* to Hugli and in February 1675 he commanded the *Ganges*, another of the Company's river-sloops. On the death of Captain William Gauch in the following September, Nicholson succeeded to the command of the *Pink Advice*. In this vessel he was sent (in 1676) to Bantam and Batavia and thence to Taiwan (Formosa) and Amoy. Here he met Thomas Bowrey who copied his "Chart of Amoy Bay" off that port in December 1676.

Early in 1679 Nicholson, still in the *Advice*, was at Bombay and Surat, and in March 1679 the Council at Surat gave him a "Commission and Instructions" for a second voyage to Bantam. Seven years later, in November 1686, on his arrival at Balasor, he was ordered to seize a ship belonging to Khanchand (ChimCham), one of the Company's brokers who was "considerably indebted" to them. In August of the following year (1687) he was at Hijili in command of the *Beaufort*, in which ship he sailed to England in October of that year. See *Factory, Records, Hugli*, vol. 4, *Surat*, vol. 4; T. Bowrey, *Countries Round the Bay of Bengal*, ed. Temple.

[20 July 1673 (1)]

Esteemed Friend

Haveing a fette oportu[n]jerty by Mr Lux (2) to send you, according to my promes, halffe a Dozen of armed shott (3). If you be senseble of of [sic] any thing I can helpp you two with conceave, (4) pray acquaint me and I shall with Keare furnish you. Not elce att presentt butt m[y] humble sarves to you, Mr Vincent, and Mr Marchell, Crave leave to Remaine

Your humble Sarvents to sarve y [ou]

Your

JO: NICHOLSON

[Endorsed] To Mr Rechord Edwordes

Merchant in Cassenbusar

LETTER CXVIII

Samuel Hery To Richard Edwards

(O. C. 3814.)

Decca July 21st 1673

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected friend

Yours of the 9th instant I have received the 18th by your boat, which, according to your desire of speed, I have dispatchd this evening with your Chanke

(1) The date given is that attributed to the letter in the Catalogue of the series, "Original Correspondence" (*Hema Series Miscellaneous*, vols. 711, 712), but on what evidence does not appear.

(2) See Letter XCIII.

(3) Case-shot.

(4) The writer apparently means "convenience."

4553. (1) You have mett I thinke with an excellent markett as tymes goe. If you could make the same for me for 30000 I have upon the way from Hugly, I would over and above Surpaw (2) you gladly with 100 or 200 rs.

Your pepper and Tin I have this day contracted for. Tomorrow tis to be weighd and I am to receive the money, the former at 23r : 4a : the later 34r : 8a : both excellent prizes considering the scarcity of money here (which is very great) and the newes of more pepper coming to what has already spoild the best of the markett. The merchant would deteyne 200 rs. in his hand for 1 month (noe unusuall thing here), but I will make up that, being but a trifle, and send you the whole by your man. Some odd things he has bought for you (I'm told at reasonable good prizes), which goe herewith made up in Wax Cloath. At his departure which may be within two dayes (for me) (3), I will add more. This for the present from

Your Assured Reall friend to serve you
SAMUEL HERVY

I suppose you have Per Mr Vincent the 500 rs.

Pray forward the Enclosed.

The things in the Wax cloth cost 8 rs. There is another small dispute about the [d]andy (4) which you must enquire [i]n[to] and, right or wrong, doe justice.

[Endorsed]

To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbuzar. By boat.

LETTER CXIX.

Edmund Bugden To Richard Edwards

(O. C. 3816.)

Hugly 29th July 1673

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected friend

Yours of the 23rd July received the 26th with a bundle of Slippers for Mr Walter Clavel, which have sent now by my Brother John (5) in the longboate, who hope will get [?] there though much against Han's desire. If the shippe that is arrived near Metchlepatam blowe downe in the Bay, Hans may as much

(1) See Letter CXIII.

(2) This is a fine specimen of the development of a Hobson-Jobson. *Sar-e-pā*, head to foot, is a Persian expression for a robe of honour given by way of reward for services rendered, turned by the 17th century British residents in India into "surpaw" and similar expressions. Here we have "surpaw" used as a pure English verb, meaning "to reward," "recompense."

(3) Apparently for "Fore me!" an old interjectional expression, the sense here being "as far as I know."

(4) The initial letter of this word is illegible. If it is 'd' the "dispute" may refer to a boatman (*dāndi*) in Edwards's employ.

(5) See Letters LXXXVIII, CV.

desire us to give a pass for the Sloopes as I have since my coming from the Directore thatt is (1). A French man of warr of 60 Guns is arrived at Ballasore, but no other news from thence. For cotton laceing, have given order to be made, which shall send by first convenience. I have writ to my Brother sent now to pay you 240: ru; for wee are out of hope of Dutch shipping if no peace. (2) At present remember not else. With my kinde respects to [illegible] to you.

I remain

Your assured friend to comaund
EDMUND BUGDEN

[Endorsed]

Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassambazar

LETTER CXX.

Samuel Hervey To Richard Edwards (3)

(O. C. 3817.)

Decca July 31st 1673

Mr Richard Edwards

[Respec]ted friend

I have yours of the 18th [... ..]

I hope your Chanque Arrived in good tyme; twas dispatched hence as my former told you. (4)

Your pepper &c., through the constant raines here, could not be delivered till the 30th inst.; enclosed goes the Account. I hope you did [not] Complement about Commission for [... ..]

Your Enamell will not sell here, soe [... ..]

As [regards] the business, I knowe not yet [... ..]
...] when I doe I'll advise [... ..]

You rightly foresee the fate I feare of your swords, (5) and have therefore well orderd en to be besiedg'd with tallow and wax, but it may be they may make their way (1) first, for they [? have] pointed blades [... ..]

(1) This very confused statement seems to mean as follows, assuming Hana to be a generic name for the Dutch. Bugden appears to be trying to say that he hopes his brother John will get to Balasor in spite of the Dutch; and that if the Company's sloop, then at Masulipatam, arrived safely in the Bay, the Dutch would experience as much opposition from the English as the English had experienced from the Directore (Chief of the Dutch Factory) at Hãgl.

(2) See Letter CXV.

(3) This letter is very badly damaged. The following is all that is legible except a few detached words.

(4) See Letter CXVIII.

(5) Namely, that they may spoil, owing to rust.

The Ring I tell you once againe tis all cut and the letters thus plac'd
that is to say the [... ..]



I have sent [you] the Sheets or Kease, (2) the other Cloth [... ..]
I thank you for delivering the 500 rs. Mr Vincent had advised me of it.
I send you with your Kease (which stand me in 8 rs. washing and all, of which
sorts there are of all [prices] from 1 r. to 9r.) 1 Attaty. (3) Mr Smith bought it
for me at 7r. 8as. [... ..]
I have sorted of the Knives 6 [the] Cheaper sort 1 [rs.] which is the only way
they will [... ..]
With the first opportunity, pray send [me] 30 or 40 peeces [Lungees].
Cloth is exceeding deare here [... ..] At Night I make all ready, [for] we
are to be gon very early in the morning, which is all, and so [remain]

[your real and] Your Assured Loving friend to serve you
SA: HERVY

The enclosed [No.] sealed up in a Cloth
is for Colloo (4) [price] of his hat Adventure

I desire you gett made and send me, as soon as you can, a small que (5) such
as Mr Marshalls or Mr Vincents was for my Gun locks. Pray don't forgett this.

[Endorsed]

To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassumbazar

(1) Find a sale.

(2) Perhaps for kersey. But kersey is coarse English woollen cloth, not suitable for sheets.
Hervy may be using an English term to describe an Indian variety of cotton cloth.

(3) One piece of *adhatar* (usually spelt "addaty, adathin" &c.), a coarse cloth. See Letter XXXIII.

(4) *Kālu*. Probably the *Kālu Khān* mentioned in Letter LXIII.

(5) An ingenious spelling of 'key.'

[To be continued.]

CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS.

The chief printer's errors in Letters I to C.

- P. 121, Title. *for* Sir Richard Camac Temple *read* Carnac.
- P. 132, l. 21. *for* i *read* itt.
- P. 135, n. 2. *for* khassa, fine muslin, *for* Dacca was noted, *read* khassa, fine muslin, *for* which Dacca was noted.
- P. 136, l. 4. *for* and the answer, *read* and to answer.
- P. 137, l. 19. *for* to putt in a box *read* to putt it in a box.
- " l. 29. *for* brooches *read* breeches.
- P. 143, Letter XV, l. 5. *for* one with the other *read* one without the other.
- P. 144, l. 17. *for* A. P. sannoes *read* A Ps. sannoes.
- P. 145, l. 1. *for* Musulipatam *read* Masalipatam.
- P. 146, l. 7. *for* whether *read* whither.
- " n. 1. *for* Nigampatam *read* Nizampatam.
- P. 149, Letter XX, l. 11. from end. *for* aswer *read* answer.
- P. 154, n. 1. *for* Courten's *read* Courteen's.
- P. 155, n. 1. *for* It is not from Karwar *read* It is not far from Kärwār.
- P. 156, l. 14. *for* Not guess with 30 Per Cent. *read* Not guess within 30 Per Cent.
- P. 159, and para. l. 7. *for* he was writ *read* he has writ.
- " n. 1. *for* Ugra Sen *read* Ugar Sen.
- P. 165, n. 4. *for* (for ld.) *read* (for lb.).
- " n. 5. *for* For his commendation &c. *read* For his commendation of Edwards and Vickers. See Letter XXIX.
- P. 170, n. 4, l. 4. *for* Holwarthy *read* Holworthy.
- P. 171, l. 4. *for* letter that were *read* letters that were.
- " n. 1. *for* Send us noe Logees here being noe vent or them *read* Send us noe Longees here being noe vent for them.
- P. 173, l. 12. *for* one further occasion *read* noe further occasion.
- P. 178, Letter XLV. *for* John Morshall *read* John Marshall.
- P. 179, Last line of text. *for* this shipp in Just now weighing Anchor *read* This shipp is &c.
- P. 180, l. 23. *for* to looks homewards *read* to looke homewards.
- P. 188, l. 12. *for* A friend of yours of Putney *read* A friend of yours at Putney.
- P. 189, ll. 22-23. *for* (as well as other) *read* (as well as others).
- P. 190, last line but one. *for* for the thing *read* for the things.
- P. 191, l. 1. *for* [ring]-warms *read* [ring]-worms.
- P. 192, l. 13. *for* dee ordered *read* bee ordered.
- P. 194, l. 13. *for* (I can't till whither necessary) *read* (I can't tell whither necessary).
- P. 195, n. 3, l. 3. *for* he denied tatu *read* he denied that.
- P. 196, l. 15. *for* The Baars Perceive *read* The Barrs Perceive.
- " l. 28-29. *for* our arrivall them, inord[ing] *read* our arrivall there, inord[ing].

- P. 200, n. 1. *for* line-water *read* lime-water.
- P. 204, l. 14. *for* my fast to you *read* my last to you.
- P. 206, l. 24. *for* de]m *read* I[de]m.
- P. 210, l. 1. *for* dissatisfactoin *read* dissatisfaction.
- " l. 26. *for* of which fellow's heresay *read* of which fellow's heresy.
- P. 212, Letter LXXX, 1st para. *for* Thomas Pace elected *read* Thomas Pace was elected.
- P. 213, l. 29. *for* Or So Chap *read* Or So Cheap.
- P. 214, n. 2. *for* coasting vossel *read* coasting vessel.
- " l. 214. *for* Jelingi river *read* Jelinghi I river.
- P. 215, n. 8. *for* Re. 14 *read* Rs. 14.
- P. 216, l. 19. *for* If you hear of Jemes *read* If you hear of James.
- P. 217, l. 21. *for* the 2 bage *read* the 2 bags.
- P. 221, A 11. from the end. *for* who premised *read* who promised.
- P. 223, 7 11. from the end. *for* beings mine was not *read* beinge mine was not.
- P. 230, l. 15. *for* will prove a sobar and industrious person *read* will prove a sober and industrious person.
- P. 231, n. 1. *for* (maud) *read* (maund).
- P. 234, l. 3. *for* extraordinary *read* extraostriary.
- P. 235, n. 1. *for* Southwould *read* Southwold.
- " n. 2. *for* and at Sedan, and when town after town *read* and at Sedan, when town after town.
- " n. 3. For "Vingariah Yanchi" *read* "Vingerlah Vaucht."
- P. 238, 4 11. from end of text. *for* sent me strings *read* sent mee strings.
- P. 239, l. 20. Delete "Pepper is hare 16 r. Per remit it you."

The Nesbit-Thompson Papers—VI.

No. 38.

DEAR LARKINS,

The Nabob of the Carnatic some time since sent bills to the Governor for 40,000 Rs. in order that he might distribute that sum among the Poor of Gopa Mon. The Governor delegated this Commission to Middleton, and it has consequently been never executed. Can you tell me what became of the bills? were they transmitted to Middleton? or did he receive the sum in specie? or was no payment of any kind made to him? Send me an answer and oblige both the Governor and

Yours,

G. N. THOMPSON.

Wm. Larkins, Esq.

[Written on the back of the above letter :—]

DEAR THOMPSON,

I apprehend that Mr. Hastings has misinformed you of the purpose for which the money he allowed Middleton to draw on him was to be applied, which was paid to the Nabob's family at Gopa Mon, whose receipts for the same are now in my possession, having after having been shewn to Mr. H. been returned to me by him.

I know not of any bills that Mahammed Ally Khan ever remitted of 40,000 [Rs.] for such a purpose, the sum which Middleton paid his family was C.Rs. 40,625. 9. 1. which was the exact balance of Mr. H's. account current with the Nabob.

Yours,

WM. LARKINS.

G. N. Thompson, Esq.

DEAR BOWEN,

The Governor yesterday requested that you would complete the entry of his Europe letters for which purpose I send you those of the last Dispatch *vis.*

1	To Mr. Scott	per <i>Valentine.</i>
1	To Mrs. Hammond	per <i>Do.</i>
1	To Mr. Woodman	per <i>Do.</i>
1	To Mr. Sullivan	per <i>Do.</i>
1	To Do.	per <i>Nerbudda.</i>

Yours,

G. N. THOMPSON.

No. 39.

LONDON,

8th February 1788.

MY DEAR THOMPSON,

I hope to have sufficient leisure before the last despatches of the Season to write to you with your unanswered letters before me. It would now take up more of my time than I could afford to select them; and you must be content to receive my annual report on the subject in which you will be most interested. Mrs. Hastings, in spite of some occasions on which she suffers her spirits to be affected more than they ought with the impending transactions, gains daily, though but gently both in health, and in the appearance of it; and I am well. On Wednesday next, the 13th, I am to appear as a criminal before the first tribunal of the kingdom. How long the trial will last, God knows; but I believe it is not yet in the power of man to conjecture. Sir E. Impey appeared on the 4th and last night at the bar of the House, and was allowed to defend himself on the charge of having deliberately murdered Nund Comar which he did most ably and with an effect that brought over every member of the House but his prosecutors, and confessedly some of them, though they will persevere. It is agreed to decide on this article immediately, and there is little doubt that it will be thrown out by a large majority, and without much delay, though it is probable that much art will be used to spin it out, and to afford time for the present impression to wear off, which it soon would do from minds so superficial, and so finely polished as those of that House.

I wait with much impatience for the *Ravensworth*. Surely she will bring some materials that may afford me more service than the mere negative argument drawn from her producing no complaints against me, which if the activity of my prosecutors could obtain them, I should not be surprized to see. I have but an imperfect recollection of my having mentioned in one of my letters to you, that I had written a letter to Shore in February 1787 (I have not the copy, or any memo of the date by me) desiring him to collect authentic testimonies of the native inhabitants of our own provinces and others in political connexion with our Government respecting my conduct towards them. I did not then suppose it possible for him to execute this commission for the purpose of the present trial; neither do I now expect it, but that it may afford complete satisfaction to the world. Yet I sometimes persuade myself, that as I was never the personal enemy of any man but Nund Comar whom from my soul I detested even when I was compelled to countenance him, and as no man in a station similar to mine, and with powers cramped and variable as mine were, ever laboured with so passionate a zeal for the welfare of a nation, as I did to promote the happiness and

prosperity of the people of our jurisdiction, the gratitude of some of them will have of itself suggested and produced the attestations which I wish. My own countrymen abroad, civil and military, have shewn them by two noble examples what they might, I will not say what they ought, to do. I would rather have such testimonies, although the law should reject them, than any could be offered here with its sanction for my acquittal. In the hours of solitude and secret reflexion I have indulged myself with a number of fancies of what might have been done, and which I have almost wrought myself into the expectation of hearing that such had been done. It was not presumption to expect that that measure would be dealt to me which I have so often dealt to others; for what public merit has not had its due praise, in various, and even some in lasting, means of publication?

I have desired Major Hussey to take charge of a small parcel containing a few recent publications which may amuse you. One by Mr. Wilkes, published about 8 months ago, is I think a most elegant as well as sensible composition. The others are all come out within these few days. Adieu

I am, my dear Thompson,

Yours ever most affectionately

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 40.

ALLAPOOR

12th February, 1788

Tuesday.

My dear and honoured Sir,

Instead of returning to Calcutta by the 24th of January, as when I last wrote to you I was encouraged to expect, I was unable to leave Moidapoor till the 3rd Feby. and did not arrive at Alapoor till the night of the 6th. I immediately apprized Praun Kishurn Sing of my arrival, wishing to learn from him what had passed in my absence before I waited on Mr. Shore or any other person. What has cooled the zeal of Praun Kishurn Sing I know not, but though I have continued to repeat my request and he has daily repeated his promise to comply with it I have not yet seen him. I last night sent to him and he assured my servant that he would be here early, *very early* this morning. It is now almost one o'clock and he is not yet come. Till I should have seen him I also thought it prudent to defer writing to you, and have employed myself since my arrival in paying the long arrears which I owed to my other correspondents. Mr. Scott however who is very desirous of conveying a letter to you, and whom I think it very proper to employ for

this purpose has informed me through Turner that he leaves Calcutta to-morrow morning, and I am therefore compelled to begin my letter without waiting any longer for an interview which would perhaps have placed many objects in a very different light from that in which I am now compelled to behold them. The causes of Praun Kishurn's present coldness compared with his former zeal you may possibly be able to discern in some of the facts which I shall probably relate before I have finished my letter. I am very glad that I employed my friend Fendall, whose guest I was during the whole of my confinement, to make a copy of my last letter. It enables me to send you a duplicate of it, and to pursue the order however imperfect which I there adopted of treating the subject of my commission.

At Lucknow the zeal and exertions of Dr. Blaine and Tofuzzul Hosein Khaun have been unremitted, and have nearly subdued all the obstacles which chicane and artifice have been able to oppose to them. Only one obstacle remained when I last heard from that quarter. By a letter which I received from Dr. Blaine dated the 31st Decr. accompanied by one from Tofuzzul Hosein Khaun I found that addresses had been signed by the Nabob, his two ministers and the principal people of Lucknow, and that they would ere that time have been forwarded, had not Hyder Beg Khaun prompted by his fears of offending your enemies insisted upon saying in a letter which was to accompany the addresses that they had been signed "in consequence of the approbation of Lord Cornwallis signified through the Resident." Blaine and Tofuzzul Hosein Khaun were labouring to prevail on him to lay aside so absurd a caution—a caution which might be made use of to lessen the effects of his own acts, could be of no possible utility to himself, and might perhaps displease his lordship. I answered their letters immediately but have not since heard from them. One cause of this delay is as I am here informed that the Nabob is gone on a hunting party. I do not however despair of the complete accomplishment of the business at Lucknow. Whatever difficulties have occurred in the progress of it have originated in the apprehensions natural to the natives and to the terror with which the violence and injustice of your enemies have even at this distance impressed the firmer minds of Europeans. They have not most certainly originated in any want of affection for your memory, for *that* I am assured by Tofuzzul Hosein Khaun and others, is idolized at Lucknow.

At Benares the whole conduct of the business has reflected the utmost honor in Ally Ibrahim Khaun and has marked the regularity of his mind, no less than the integrity and warmth of his heart. After I had returned the addresses as I told you in my last letter they were strengthened by many additional signatures. In this state they were presented to Mr. Duncan the Resident by a deputation of the subscribers with a request that he would

forward them to the Board in order that they might be translated and with the translations, transmitted to the Directors. You will perhaps scarcely believe that Duncan absolutely refused to receive the addresses alleging as his reason for so strange an act "that they did not concern the business of the Company." I will not stop to comment on so monstrous a position. The mind of man must undergo a total alteration before it can possibly admit that the Company have no concern in knowing the character of a servant so distinguished and so situated as you are and in receiving the public declarations of their subjects especially and expressly addressed to them.

In this situation Ally Ibrahim Khaun determined to retain the addresses in his hands till he had consulted me. I wish he had, for I could I am sure have opened Duncan's eyes. But overruled by the inferior judgment of Beneram Pundit, Ally Ibrahim Khaun forwarded them to his Vakeel, and owing to my absence I never knew they had been rejected by Duncan till above a fortnight after they had been received in Calcutta. It was then too late to return them to Benares. I determined therefore to send them to the Board with a letter from myself relating all that had passed with respect to them, and am only waiting for a proper narrative of the fact from Ally Ibrahim Khaun. Examine this intention, and I think you will see that it is calculated to extract good from evil. Nothing can be a plainer evidence of the little assistance which the measure has received from European influence. The addresses from Benares are now in my possession; they are three in number—one from the Brahmins in Shanscript—one from the principal inhabitants in Persian and one from the merchants resorting to Benares in Persian.

But before I have done with Benares I must acquit myself of any intention to reflect on the principles of Duncan. I from my soul believe them to be upright and honorable. I know that he greatly respects your character, and am convinced that his caution on this occasion has been dictated by a sense though certainly an erroneous one, of his duty.

At Moorshidabad the whole house of Jaffur Ally Khaun retained a warm and grateful remembrance of your attention to its interests from the moment it acquired by Treaty a just and constitutional claim to that attention. By the advice of the Beegum I applied to the Nawab as the proper source of all that was to be done in this business. I found him heartily disposed to forward it. Three addresses have been signed, one by himself, the Beegums and the principal persons of his family residing in Moorshidabad, another by several of his family residing at Raujmahal, and the third by the principal inhabitants at Moorshidabad. They are at present in the hands of my Moonshy whom I left at the City in order to receive the signatures of Rajah Gourdooss and others who owing to their absence had before my

departure no opportunity of signing the addresses. The Nawab will forward them to the Board through Mr. Speke the Resident. Whilst I was at the City Mohammed Reza Khawn was visited by a very severe affliction in the loss of his favourite son, Bahrum Jung, owing to this and my own misfortune I did not see him. In one of the visits which I received from his confidential vakeel Sheráful Mohamed Khaun I thought it incumbent on me to communicate to him the appeal which you had made to the suffrages of the natives. In doing this I was careful to avoid every expression which might be construed into a solicitation of the suffrage of his master. I simply acquainted him with your object and left him either to oppose or forward it as he should think proper. Sheráful Mohamed Khaun declared that you were entitled to the warmest testimonies of every native in your behalf, that his master in particular was deeply penetrated with a sense of his obligations to you, and would no doubt attest his respect for you. Mohammed Reza Khaun sent me word that he was overwhelmed with affliction, but as soon as he had performed the *fateh* of his son, he would consider the information I had sent to him, and act as became him. In the cautious spirit which had governed me I thought it proper to leave him entirely to the exercise of his own unsolicited will and therefore never sent any further message to him, well knowing that if he really wished to bear testimony to your merits he would find no difficulty in telling me so. In truth I knew how far he had committed himself in conjunction with Francis, and was not sorry that he did not seek to sign the address for he is certainly a double dealer, and would probably in extenuation of his apparent apostasy have written to Francis that he did it either from fear or favour and have thus furnished that viper with an increase of poison.

Furrokhabad.—In my last letter I informed you that Palmer had sent me two addresses from Furrokhabad, one from the Nabob and his minister, the other from the principal inhabitants and merchants of that place. Since my return to Calcutta I have also received from Palmer a letter to your address from Mahdajee Sindia which I have the honor to enclose No. 2. The following is an extract from Palmer's letter covering that from Sindia:—"I was in hopes to have transmitted to you by this Dawk the public suffrage of Sindia to the conduct of our Friend. But he assures me that he cannot write a letter to the Company without the sanction of the Peishwa, that he has written not only for that sanction but to request the testimony of the Poona Government also to the good faith and general estimation of Mr. Hastings. In the mean time he sincerely wishes that the enclosed private letter to Mr. Hastings himself will have a considerable tendency to the great point which our Friend desires to establish from the public letters which he has required."

I fear you will in the receipt of this letter from Sindia feel the weight of the objection which I made to Mr. Shore's proposal of addressing the testimonies immediately to yourself. You will not find it easy to give them to the world, and utterly impossible to give them with that authority which they would have possessed if addressed to and published by either the King or the Company. I find that I have already departed from the order which chance led me to adopt in my last letter. I will still farther depart from it by proceeding next to Madras since from the Nabob of that place also you will only receive a private letter.

Madras.—With my last letter I sent you the copy of one which on the 9th of October, I had written to Major Grattan. I did not receive any answer to it till the 28th of December. It was dated the 5th and contained not only a sufficient apology for the delay in a full detail of the causes which occasioned it but the proofs on his part of a most zealous concern for your reputation, and on the part of Sir Archibald Campbell of great liberality. On the part of the Ameer-ul-Omrah who in the sickness and seclusion of his father possessed almost the entire management of his affairs I am sorry to say it witnessed nothing but baseness and ingratitude. I wish I could give you a copy of Major Grattan's letter and indeed of all my correspondence with him, but the Hindus have been these two days employed in worshipping their ink stands, and I can't get a writer near me. I must be contented to tell you that the Ameer-ul-Omrah under a variety of poor evasions, and without, as Major Grattan thinks, ever having communicated the business to his father, had withheld any decisive answer to the application. Perceiving that Major Grattan in a note which he had written to the Ameer had made use of Lord Cornwallis's name in a manner liable to misconstruction as attributing to his Lordship an interest in the business which he certainly neither expressed or possessed, I took the liberty of requesting that Major Grattan would not in his future intercourse with the Durbar on any account make use of his Lordship's name.

On Friday last, I received a letter from Major Grattan informing me that he had forwarded to you under the care of Captain Robinson of the *Burtridge* a private letter from the Nabob which he hopes will be of importance to the question, and which you will probably receive long before this.

Within the Provinces. Read first what I have said under this head in my last letter, for I have no time for repetition. I now enclose you a copy of my letter to Mr. Shore which I then promised, but omitted to send you. Finding that I received no answer from Shore nor any letter from Praun Kishun Sing, I wrote to Davies requesting that he would send for the latter and learn from him the state of the business. He did so; and found that it was absolutely at a stand for want of the letters to the Collectors, which

Mr. Shore had promised to write, but though frequently pressed by Praun Kishun Sing, had at length absolutely refused. In the letter which conveyed to me this information Davies offered me his services in requesting of his Lordship to speak to Mr. Shore on the subject. I did not avail myself of this offer till I had many days longer waited for an answer from Mr. Shore. I waited in vain, and therefore on the 5th of January desired Davies would prevail on his Lordship for enquire generally what had been done and to express his wishes for the successful issue of the business. Davies unfortunately mentioned his intentions to Larkins, and Larkins with his usual precipitancy and in spite of Davies's injunctions to the contrary, hastened to his Lordship and God knows in what manner anticipated the conversation which Davies would certainly have managed with delicacy and due address. He returned to Davies with an alarming account of Lord Cornwallis's general disapprobation of the appeal as a measure that would hurt you, and of his Lordship's censure of letters, which whilst up the Country he had seen from Praun Kishurn Sing, in the prosecution of it. This account Davies forwarded to me immediately. I answered with the fullest conviction that Praun Kishurn never could have written such letters for that both his own good sense and my repeated injunctions of extreme caution would have deterred him from so rash an act. Davies sent for Praun Kishurn Sing and found that he had never written more than one letter on the subject, a copy of which he produced and in which there was not an objectionable word. He spoke to Col. Ross, and found that his Lordship had never seen any letters. All that his Lordship expressed his disapprobation of was that the *form* of an address had been sent to Benares. I told Davies in reply that in taking the sense of large bodies of men upon any given points, those points must first be stated—some general form is always necessary, for millions cannot on such occasions speak separately; that when the form was sent to Ally Ibrahim Khann, he was told by a letter accompanying it "this is a form which some of the principal natives of Bengal have signed, perhaps those of Benares may approve it, if not let them alter or totally reject it." They did reject it, and substituted three forms in its place all widely differing from that, and from each other.

Davies however was not able to prevail on his Lordship to speak to Shore, on the contrary he thinks that his Lordship may possibly have dissuaded Shore from writing to the Collectors, for that he had avowed his disapprobation of that step as a measure which would be construed, however erroneously, into an undue interference. In this state I found the business and in this state it remains, but here it shall not remain. As soon as this ship is gone if I cannot effect my purpose otherwise I will, but of course not without the consent of Shore, address the Board. "I have received such a Commission—I wish to take the suffrages of the Zemendars etc.

Favor me with your permission, and tell the Collectors that I have obtained it." How can they possibly reject such an application? or upon what principles can it be reasonably condemned. But unfortunately the minds of most men are bewildered in contemplating the horrid treatment which you have received. The violence and subtlety of your enemies have in act as well as reasoning confounded all moral distinctions, broke down the sacred boundaries of right and wrong and left to men no certain means of safety but in abandoning you to the rude storm which has been raised to overwhelm you. Well would it be for your country, and consolatory therefore I am sure to yourself were this dismay to operate only to your own prejudice. It will deeply and fatally affect the general welfare. It has already made the practice of virtue dangerous, and will totally annihilate every particle of that public spirit which can alone give stability to this Government or happiness to its Subjects.

Though the general quantity of grain in Hindostan is very great, there has for some time past prevailed a most distressing scarcity in dana, which is now extending to other provinces and will I am afraid be soon severely felt throughout every part of Bengal. Methods I know have been pointed out of averting these evils, supported by the practice and authority of the former sovereigns of this country as recorded in its histories, but unhappily they are not prescribed by any acts of the British Parliament, and are repugnant to the genius of the English constitution. They cannot therefore be adopted. Not rice alone but every article of life bears at present full its usual price in Calcutta. Within these four months rice will be only 10 seer for the rupee, and had not the Customs been remitted which is the only measure yet adopted, it would have been in the same period only 5 seer for the rupee.

14th February.

Here I left off last night with an aching head and almost broken back. Praun Kishurn Sing has since called on me and I find that sickness was the cause of his not doing so sooner. He has afforded me no new lights on the subject of which I have already treated. He said that after my departure he frequently called on Mr. Shore for the letters to the Collectors, and that Mr. Shore after many delays told him to wait till my return. There is, however, some mystery in the business which he has not chose to explain to me, for instead of being as I left him prompt and zealous, he is cold and apparently timid. It is remarkable too that though during my absence I wrote frequently to him on this business I could never get from him a word concerning it, except that in one of his letters enquiring after my health he referred me to a letter which he said I should receive from Mr. Shore. I told you before that I received no letter from Mr. Shore during the whole of my absence. Two points however he confirmed as unquestionable.

One that if the Zemeendars and others within the Provinces were only apprized that Government was neutral they would eagerly concur in bearing testimony to your merits: the other that in Calcutta all the principal native inhabitants with perhaps the single exception of Nobkissun would also do you justice. I have myself no doubt that we may easily carry both these points. I shall as soon as possible, perhaps to-morrow, request an interview with Mr. Shore for the purpose of consulting him on this business. Before I now take my leave of it, I must tell you that of the Zemeendars within the Provinces Praun Kishurn has already obtained the signatures of the Rajah of Nuddea, the Rajah of Burdwan and the Zemeendars of Bheerboom Rajshay, Dynagepoor and of the twenty four Purgannahs, all the first five of these Zemeendars have I understand signed different papers of the same purport and effect. If I should be compelled by some inevitable necessity which I do not foresee to seek no other suffrages the signatures of these Zemeendars may be united in one address, and from their rank and property form a testimony of considerable weight.

In my last letter I informed you that Mackenzie and others were labouring to rob you of the reputation due to you for your arrangements relative to the salt. They beheld with infinite joy the increase of price which it produced at the late sales by auction compared with the former sales by the agents. The alteration was certainly attended with a considerable increase of revenue to the Company, but an increase by no means proportioned to the monstrous hardship which it imposes upon the poor. During your administration they never bought less than 16 seer for a rupee; within this month they have been obliged to pay a rupee for only four seer.

The last sales were carried to their enormous height by men who had purchased at the first sales, and still possessed large quantities of salt. The last public sales by the Company they knew would fix the prices of the retailers during the rest of the year, and it was therefore well worth their while to raise it as much as possible; for this purpose they bid extravagantly, and many of them have never cleared out their lots; the wretches whom they employed to bid it would be in vain to look for.

By Captain Cowper of the *Atlas* I have sent for Mrs. Hastings five packages from the Beegum, marked thus—

W.H.

L

No. 1—an Ivory Chair and Foot Stool

2 Do.

3 a Chair

4 Do.

5 a Table

and from myself a bundle of fringe made according to her directions

For you a box marked W. H. L. containing five pictures. All the above packages were in my absence closed under the inspection of my friend Turner.

Accompanying I send you

- | | |
|-------|----------------------|
| No. 1 | a letter from Palmer |
| 2 | from Sindia |
| 3 | Mozuffer Jung |
| 4 | Khawn Jehan Khawn |
| 5 | Munney Beegum |

I continue to get strength daily, but I am yet unable to walk without crutches, and fear that the broken limb will always be a little shorter than the other. I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

Your faithful servant,
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

No. 41.

ALAPOOR,
8th March, 1788.

My dear Sir,

Phipps some time ago sent me the accompanying narrative with a request that I would forward it to you, and excuse his not writing to you himself. The causes of this omission are in his letter to me so well expressed that to do justice to them I send you the letter itself. I think you will pick out of his tongue-tied simplicity enough to please you. "And in the modesty of fearful duty read as much as from the rattling tongue of saucy and audacious eloquence."

He afterwards it seems mustered courage and wrote the letter which I enclose.

I have written to you another letter and sent it under cover to Jno. Forster, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Believe me, Dear Sir,
Your faithful servant,
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to :]
Warren Hastings, Esq.

No. 42.

ALAPOOR,
8th March, 1788.

My dear Sir

The *Ranger* arrived on the 19th of February and brought me your letter dated Beaumont Lodge 2nd August 1787. It could have brought me

nothing more acceptable; for you tell me that you are well, and that "you have borne with perfect indifference all the base treatment which had been dealt to you." This was my sure trust and confidence. I knew the firmness of your mind and doubted not that it would render you invulnerable to the shafts of malice. You exhibit a nobler sight than that which Cicero says the Gods themselves may look down upon with pleasure; not a great man merely struggling with misfortunes, but a great and good man patiently bearing those of the most painful sort, tranquil under persecution as rancorous as it is unmerited, and resigned even to the severe dispensation which allots him insults and calumny for actions that ought to have been crowned with honors and applause. I do assure you that in the ceaseless and painful contemplation of the horrid sea of troubles into which you are plunged I have relied for all my comfort on your conscious integrity, and your unequalled strength of heart. These I believe would like the rod of Moses divide the waters of that tempestuous sea and leave you to pass through them unhurt and undismayed. It is not impossible and I am sure it is just, that they should close over the heads of your persecutors, and sink their names to lasting infamy.

All India with an exception no larger than to authorize the generality of the assertion, beholds with indignation the treatment you have received. Admired as Sheridan's speech has been in England it is here despised for its sophistry. Pitt's reply to Lord Hood is considered as a master piece of malicious subtilty, and worthy of Belial himself. Courtney's though I have no doubt, "it kept the house in a roar" is universally censured as a piece of low and indecent ribaldry; whilst I assure you upon my honor that the speeches of Lord Hood, Mr. Wilkes and Campbell have been read with avidity as fair and solid argument on the right side of the question. Do you remember the print of St. Anthony's Temptations? The collected and dignified serenity of the old man amidst the numerous Devils of all sorts shapes and sizes who surround, and anxiously, but vainly endeavour to disturb him; some with horrible grimace and anticks, others with acts obscene and squalid—some with insidious and sly approach, others with all the violence and fury of the most rancorous and tormenting passions, to my mind exhibit no unapt representation of yourself and your enemies in the House of Commons, and whoever has observed the dishonest arts, the buffoonery, virulence and invective that have been employed against you, and the temper with which you have borne them will I think admit the likeness.

In your last letter, speaking of that which you had written to Mr. Shore and provisionally to me, you say, "let me know only if you have heard any thing about it." The silence which I conceive you here mean to prescribe, is such as my own feelings suggested to me, and from which I departed in

compliance only with what I erroneously supposed would be your expectations. The fullness of communication however into which I have entered, cannot I think in any event operate to your prejudice. I have taken particular precautions for conveying my letters to you in safety, and even if they should fall into other hands they contain nothing but what ought to cover your enemies with shame. They tell you, and most truly tell you that the natives of India behold with sorrow the treatment you have received ; that comparing your Government even with the negatively good one which at present exists, and much more when they look forward to the actively bad ones which are probably in store for them, they feel how much they have lost ; they lift their hands to Heaven for your safety, and as one means of effecting it, anxiously wish to attest your merits and their own gratitude. The only impediments which have hitherto prevented their doing so unanimously, for in many places it has been already done, is on their parts the fear of offending the present Government and on the part of those who ought to remove these groundless apprehensions, the terror of provoking your enemies.

I send you a duplicate of my last letter ; since writing it I have frequently solicited but have only once obtained an opportunity of speaking to Mr. Shore on the subject of our commission. I shall not detail our conversation. It terminated in a proposal from me to address the Board in my own name for permission to execute the commission, and in his entire approval of that step. Be satisfied, my dear Sir, that I tender your fame as dearly as my own, and much more dearly therefore than I do any thing else under Heaven ; that intemperance is not a part of my character, that I will do nothing rashly, nor suffer my zeal to outrun the pauser reason.

It was not well that the addresses should go home piecemeal. By the next ship, which will probably sail in September I trust in God they will go home in a large and well-connected body, and thus come before the public with greater weight, and in a shape more unquestionable and unquestioned than if they had arrived earlier and separately. Remember me most gratefully and in all my best to Mrs. Hastings. I wish and ought to write to her, but White has sent for my letters and the last packet is closing.

Believe me the most faithful and grateful of your Servants.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

No. 43.

TO EARL CONWALLIS, K.G.,
Governor-General.

FORT WILLIAM,
27th March, 1788.

My Lord,

The principal native inhabitants of Benares having in four several addresses to the Hon'ble Company declared their sentiments of Mr. Hastings, were desirous of delivering the addresses to Mr. Duncan, the Resident at that place in order that he might forward them to the Governor-General in Council and that they might be so transmitted to the Court of Directors. To this end Ally Ibrahim Khan, the Chief Judicial Magistrate at Benares wrote to Mr. Duncan requesting that he would appoint a time when a deputation of the inhabitants might attend him with the addresses, Mr. Duncan returned for answer to Ally Ibrahim Khan that as the addresses did not concern the Company's affairs it was unnecessary that the inhabitants should either come or send to him under these circumstances. Ally Ibrahim Khan at the instance of the parties who had signed the addresses forwarded them to me in order that I might present them to the Governor-General in Council for the purpose of being transmitted to England.

The circumstances as I have here stated them will appear from Ally Ibrahim Khan's letter to Mr. Duncan. Mr. Duncan's answer and Ally Ibrahim Khan's letter to me, copies and translations of which I take the liberty of enclosing. No. 1.

In compliance with the requisition which I have thus received I have now the honor to lay before your Lordship the several Persian papers mentioned in the enclosed list No. 2 and as well on the part of the native inhabitants of Benares as of Mr. Hastings most earnestly to request that your Lordship will be pleased to order that the said Persian papers may be translated into English by the proper officers and with the translations transmitted to the Court of Directors by the next ship.

As I humbly conceive that the Hon'ble Company will not be averse to receiving from its native subjects and Allies the public declaration of their sentiments upon a question of so much importance to their happiness and to the credit of the English nation as the conduct of Mr. Hastings during his long Government and as I understand the principal native inhabitants throughout the Company's possessions are desirous of conveying to the Court of Directors their sense of Mr. Hastings's merits, I take the liberty of requesting that I may be permitted to receive their suffrages and that the gentlemen

who act as Judges, Collectors or Residents under the Presidency of Fort William may be officially informed that I have obtained such permission and that they have authority to transmit to the Governor-General in Council any testimonies relative to Mr. Hastings which may be tendered to them for that purpose by or on the part of the native inhabitants of their respective districts.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most devoted and obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

A true copy.

(Signed) E. Hay, Secy. to the Govt.

No. 44.

LONDON,

30th March, 1788.

Duplicate.

Gentlemen,

In a letter written to you a few days past, and sent by the *Triton's* packet, I desired that you would advance Mr. Touchet such sums as he should occasionally require for Mr. J. Imhoff's expenses. Having since considered that this mode of supply may lay a restraint on Mr. Imhoff which he may feel as proceeding from a distrust in his discretion which my knowledge of his disposition will not admit, I desire that such advances may be made to him on his own application in writing instead of Mr. Touchet's. For the rest I refer you to my former letter.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WARREN HASTINGS.

TO THE HON'BLE CHAS. STUART, WM. LARKINS,

G. NT. THOMPSON, ESQUIRES

No. 45.

My dear Hay,

As soon as sickness will permit me I shall do myself the pleasure of calling [on] you—in the meantime I shall be much obliged to you if you will give me a general idea of the mode in which you purpose forwarding the addresses to the Court of Directors.

I should for my own part conceive that it would be proper to accompany them by a *separate letter* to the Court of Directors briefly stating my application to the Board, the Board's Resolution and the grounds of it, the substance of the letter to the Collectors and the subsequent receipt of the several addresses. The letter I think should enclose a list of the addresses in which for the sake of perspicuity it would be proper to identify them by *numbers* in-as-much as owing to the multiplicity of them, Cherry's mode of identifying them by *letters* is now become defective.

In arranging the addresses they should I think be respectively preceded by the letters of the Collector or other person whether European or native who transmitted them.

I know you will pardon the liberty I take in giving you these hints, fully convinced that the subject of them is not uninteresting to you.

Believe me, Dear Hay, most truly yours.

GEO. N[unfinished.]

No. 46.

ALAPOOR,

Wed., 15th Oct. 1788.

In a note from Mr. Hay, dated 31st October he proposed that as all the addresses could not be sent by the *William Pitt* those which were translated should be reserved for a future ship—to which note I sent the following answer:—

Alapoor, 31st October, 1788.

My dear Hay,

I thank you for your note as it introduces a subject upon which I wished to communicate with you. I do not think that the addresses already received can be kept back with any propriety. It is possible that such a step might be acceptable neither to Mr. Hastings or his opponents, and it would load you with an unnecessary responsibility.

Let those which can be translated early enough for this Dispatch form a part of it; accompanied, however, by a notification in your letter to the Directors that others are in the office of the Persian Translator, but that not being received early enough for this packet they will be sent by the next.

Be careful, my dear Hay, to make the order of their arrangement as lucid as you can. For this purpose it will, I think, be absolutely necessary that each address should be preceded by the letter of the person who transmitted it whether a European or native. Unless, for example, the address from Patna be immediately preceded by the letter of the gentleman who transmitted

it, there will be nothing to mark with precision the particular quarter from whence it came. Again, unless those from Nuddea be preceded by the Collector's letter it will not appear how one of them happens to bear the seal of the deceased Rajah. In short every letter and paper explaining these addresses should I conceive be recorded *and bear a distinct number* beginning with my letter to the Board and ending with the last address which shall be received. Such a series of numbers will facilitate the formation of an index to these proceedings, and render it simple and perspicuous.

I shall of course, my dear Hay, not leave this country without seeing you, nor without conversing with you not only on the subject of Imhoff, but many others.

Believe me, very truly yours,
[Unsigned.]

No. 47.

ALAPOOR,
Sunday, 9th November, 1788.

My dear Sir,

I have this moment closed and directed to Mr. Woodman a packet containing a letter from myself to Mrs. Hastings, and to you many letters from your native correspondents.

My health has been long declining, but for these last seven weeks I have been sick even unto death. During the whole of that time till within these five days, I have been closely confined to my room by a bilious flux, and now only leave it to take the air in a palankeen. In truth I have hopes neither of health or profit in this country and I am therefore determined to revisit my own at least for a year or two. I shall proceed on the *Kent* which sails in January, and on which also Mr. Shore, but without any previous communication between us has taken his passage. Nothing that I can foresee will alter my intentions, but the arrival of a commission for the examination of witnesses on your trial—an event which is very improbable and which I deprecate only because I know the delay would be painful to your feelings—to your reputation the result would I know be highly creditable.

The hope of seeing you so soon reconciles me in some measure to the very limited and imperfect information which I shall now be able to give you on a subject which I am sure will interest your mind, and which has wholly possessed mine for these twelve months.

I must refer you back to my letters by the *Atlass* and the *Rodney*. The state of suspense in which they left you, has tormented me more I will answer for it than it has you. But in considering the ten thousand circumstances

which are calculated to vex you, I meet them with the imbecility of my own mind, and not with the firmness of yours. I closed my letter to Mrs. Hastings the day before yesterday fully intending to begin one to you as soon as I was a little rested—but alas I found no rest or strength for a whole night or day and continued utterly incapable of business till this morning. Last night I received a list from the Secretary of the Papers transmitted to the Directors and all this morning I have been labouring to accomodate the detached and imperfect copies in my hands to the principles of that list. The packet closes before dinner and it is now half-an-hour after one. I must leave therefore the papers which you will now receive, imperfect as they are, to speak both for themselves and for me—but that they may speak in their best language and with the most effect I advise you to read the Persian and if you can the Sanscrit in preference to the English. How anxious I was to effect the lucid arrangement of these papers you will learn from my two notes to Hay of which I send you copies, because it is easier to employ my writer than to write myself. How much I might possibly have improved the translations, were not my flesh altogether as weak as my spirit is willing you may learn from the enclosed translation of the address from Patna, which I begged Cherry would let me undertake. You will perhaps hardly believe that this address from Patna is precisely the same as those from Benares, Dinagepoor and Silberries marked *A Q U* and *V*. Cherry is a very worthy young fellow, and has discovered throughout the whole of this business a great willingness to facilitate the progress of it. But the duties of his office are infinitely too various and important for any one man and he has no assistant whatsoever. I undertook the translation of the Patna address during the height of my illness, and of that in preference to any of the rest because from the number and very confused order of the seals it required most attention. It was accompanied from Patna by what was called a "*Feyrisht*" or Persian list of the seals and signatures, from this I made the translation intending afterwards to compare both. I finished the first part of the work but upon entering on the second found that the terrible and incurable defects of the *Feyrisht* had made all my labours vain. I set three men to work to make a new *feyrisht* which, however, they did not accomplish early enough for me weak as I was to translate—this will account for its detention. It will go by the next ship accompanied by many others, and in particular by *three of the same import* from Calcutta which are now circulating. I collected the suffrages of Calcutta in three addresses instead of only one for motives which I will explain when we meet, and here let me request you to suspend your judgment upon points which may seem to reflect discredit upon my conduct of this business till I have an opportunity of explaining them. Look back to the first ideas which I conceived on the subject, and you will see that I have not been compelled

greatly to depart from them. That I have not has been owing to the influence of your own virtues even upon a people cold and cautious. No one European besides myself has moved in this business, and to how little effect I should have moved had it not from its nature tended to its own accomplishment you will readily conceive. It is for your honour and not my own that, I make this observation, when I said that I alone have moved in the business I looked to the general conduct of it. Palmer and Davies in their stations, acted like themselves and like your friends.

I must write no more; but before I conclude let me conjure you to follow what I am sure will be the dictates of your own mind in the use of these papers. Be not desperate of them—sacrifice not their future weight to the gratification of any present and temporary purpose. Leave them to mature, they will acquire strength by silence and even by neglect. If the Directors withhold them they will add only to the measure of your wrongs without destroying the proofs of your virtues, and it is the combination of both these in all their unequalled magnitude that is to give your name embalmed with tears of admiration, love and pity to future ages. If the addresses are now brought forward with an air of insolence and triumph, they will be attacked with all the superior abilities of your enemies, and injured if not destroyed even in their birth.

Believe me, dear and hon'd. Sir,

Your obliged and faithful friend and servant,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

I have divided the letter that the first part might be entered whilst I wrote the last. I find it very useful to keep copies of my letters. It enables me now to send you a duplicate of my last.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

No. 48.

ALAPOOR,

25th December, 1788.

My dear Sir,

Though I am much hurried in preparing for my departure, and though I promise myself the happiness of seeing you within three weeks after the arrival of the *Triton*, I cannot resist the impulse which prompts me to write to you.

Accompanying you will receive a duplicate of my last letter, and a copy of my translation of the Patna address. I delivered the original translation

fairly transcribed and carefully examined to Cherry on the 13th instant, but he reserved it to accompany the other translations mentioned in the enclosed copy of his letter, and none of them were therefore received early enough by the Board to go on the *Triton*. Not only all those addresses, but several others which are now every day delivered will be my fellow passengers on the *Kent*. Two of the addresses from the Town of Calcutta were yesterday delivered to Hay, by two distinct deputations each consisting of about five very opulent and respectable inhabitants. It was owing to a mistake merely that the third was not also delivered yesterday. It will be delivered to-day.

Shore you will find has relinquished his passage on the *Kent*, and determined to stay at least another year. His letters possibly to you, and certainly to Mr. Anderson will no doubt very satisfactorily explain this alteration of his intention. I have not myself seen him these two months and am totally at a loss to account for his stay, but upon principles which as they would do him no honour I will hope did not actuate him, and which for the same reason I will not mention here.

My health is greatly restored since I last wrote to you; but I am indebted for my recovery wholly and exclusively to the cold weather, and so far from being seduced by it to try the climate another year it serves only to confirm my purpose of returning to Europe. It proves indisputably the influence of climate on my constitution, and warns me therefore to fly from that which has never agreed with me to one more healthy. I would rather find it in any country than my own if you do not obtain justice—that you may, is the wish nearest my heart, for it comprehends all possible good to yourself, since there is none that justice can deny you. Believe me, Dear Sir, whatever may be your fate,

Your obliged and faithful servant.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

The third address from Calcutta has been delivered.

No. 49.

PARK LANE,
29th June, 1790.

Dear Madam,

I cannot live alone, and am therefore determined to marry. As the first offer of myself is due to you, to you I thus make it. You are no stranger to the real state of my affections, for when I was last at Kencot I made them known to you as fully as they were known to Heaven or myself. They are unaltered, and perhaps unalterable. You know too the scantiness of my fortune. It will not enable me to settle on you more than £3,000 in addition

to any thing your father may be pleased to give you, nor in case of our union will it enable us to live independently in England. By every consideration which can influence me a man of spirit or feeling, as a parent, a husband and a gentleman, I shall be called on to seek an increase of income, and upon a nearer view of all the plans which I had formed for my future advancement, that of returning to India is I find the only one which offers any probability of success. Truth and candour compel me to apprise you of this though from the motives to which such a communication may possibly, however, erroneously be imputed I feel great pain in making it. I know your objections to leaving your parents and your country; but I know that they are not countenanced either by the precepts of the Gospel or the laws of nature both of which concur in giving to the sacred bonds of matrimony a weight of obligation superceding the force of all earlier ties and I trust therefore that if you can surmount any other objections you may have to our union you will not find these insuperable. I hope you will be able to favour me with an early answer, and in considering it, I beg you will with confidence assure yourself that should you condescend to accept my offer, the first object of all my actions will be to promote the happiness of your life whatever may be the colour of my own. With the sincerest veneration for your many and great virtues.

I am, Dear Madam, your faithful friend.

[Unsigned.]

No. 50.

Lowood near Ambleside on the
Banks of Windermere,

Tuesday morning, 7th Sept. 1790.

My Dear Sir,

My last was written from Lancaster. You know not what it cost me. Whilst I was writing it the sun shone in all his splendour and invited me to the view of Lonsdale. I told him I would meet him in the evening, for that I had given the morning to yourself and some other of my friends. At four o'clock we got on our horses, but had scarce left the town before the sun retired and left the heavens and the earth to the mercy of winds and rain. Imhoff returned—I went on, cursing my ill luck, and in a temper no more to have enjoyed Lonsdale, if I could have seen it, than the devil was to enjoy paradise when he peeped over its enclosures. I was obliged to stay two hours in a pot house, and returned in the dark almost wet through. The next day (Saturday, 28th) we left Lancaster and arrived at this place about 8 at night. I was up the next morning not with the sun, because he did not shine,

but before him, and after running to the banks of the lake, and gazing for a while in rapture on its surface, I looked out for the highest of all the neighbouring hills, and began to ascend it. This I accomplished in two hours, but instead of enjoying extensive prospects, the clouds which obscured them marched in majesty and with an awful sound at my feet and on either side of me, thus repaying one way what they deprived of me another. Upon my return I found I had walked thirteen miles before breakfast. I had scarce got home before it began to rain heavily and continued to do so with little interruption till Thursday night. Not a day passed, however, in which we did not make some excursion—in these we were once or twice accompanied by Sir Jno. and Lady Swinburne. She is a pattern for a young man's wife. She has rode with him all the way out of Northumberland, leaving the servants to go in the carriage. He is fond of the water. He manages the sails, and he holds the helm. They left this place on Friday last on horseback, purposing to cross the mountains to Perith *sic*. Penrith the ride being not less than 25 miles. She is a niece of the Dutchess of Northumberland, and with beauty enough possesses manners and accomplishments. Since Friday the weather has been delightful, and we have thus had the advantage of beholding these wonderful scenes in all their variety. Whilst at breakfast yesterday I watched a mountain opposite to me, and saw it change its colours for an hour together like a Camelion, or a dying Dolphin. Before breakfast I had gone up to the top of Rydal Pike and had seen from thence eight lakes reposing themselves amongst the mountains. We are now setting out for Keswick—the horses are putting to. We are eating our breakfast and I am writing. Imhoff is well and as much delighted with our trip as I am—he cannot be more so. If this weather lasts I know not how we shall be able to turn our backs upon this heavenly country—in comparison with which all I have hitherto seen is tame, lifeless and insipid. The Bishop of St. Asaph lives in a small house which he rents at the head of Windermere, whilst he is building another on its eastern border. He rides by here every day at nine o'clock and stays with his workmen till four in the afternoon. He is determined not to be cheated. Beware of Davenport! I heard bad things of him in Shropshire. I do not attempt a description of the scenes around us. I have examined those of Gilpin West and Gray on the spot, and find them trash. You might as well attempt to describe God himself as this beautiful part of his creation. Yesterday, when standing at one of the Cascades at Rydal Hall I saw a rainbow produced by the spray and maintaining its station over the Bason all the time I stayed there, which was at least half an hour. If this weather continues we have been very fortunate in the choice of our time, for they tell me that for these ten weeks past they have not had two dry days before Friday last.

No. 51.

PURLEY, SUNDAY,

[Not dated].

My dear Thompson,

Mrs. Hastings, with whom I have gone through a critical examination of your draft, and thoroughly discussed the subject of it, is of opinion that you should transcribe and send it, without alteration, or if with any, with some qualification of the professions, which she thinks imply too much, and invite with more earnestness than is consistent with your real sentiments, or with discretion. Indeed the point of discretion is what she dwells most upon. I believe she is right. The lines which I have marked were so distinguished for a reference to a letter which I had written without the better influence of my mistress, and have been suppressed. Yet both passages are liable to the objection before stated, though they were added from the purest and most generous motive. You wished (I am sure of it) to state the conditions of your marriage with that fairness and truth which honor demanded, but to state them as liable to objection on her part only, not on yours. I believe too that you really felt *some pain* in alluding to the necessity which might compell you to return to India, from the apprehension that she might impute your motive more to a desire of aggravating your obstacles to your union than of removing them. In short, my advice is also that you send the letter, but that whatever corrections you may give it, you do not express such assurances as your heart does not earnestly dictate, however the principle of honor or of delicacy may induce you to make them.

I don't remember any text of the scripture that commands a *wife* to forsake father and mother etc. The injunction, as I remember it, applies only to the *man*.

It is quite right to limit a time for her answer. It is not likely that she should delay it, and it is not impossible that the restriction may be understood as implying the construction of a taint rejection of your proposal in the event of her exceeding the prescribed period. And there can be no impropriety in writing again to press for an answer.

I have the pleasure to tell you that Mrs. Hastings is well. She arrived on Friday about one; but we had no opportunity of debating the question in time for that day's post, and yesterday there was none. I regret the delay, because every moment of suspense may be a confirmation of error. I shall be in town on Tuesday.

Your ever most affectionate friend,

WARREN HASTINGS.

[To be continued.]

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