

**COLLECTION OF PAPERS  
RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT  
OF NATIVES OF INDIA**

**VOL. IV  
1836**

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COLLECTION OF PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE APPOINTMENT OF NATIVES OF INDIA

TO

HIGHER OFFICES IN THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

VOLUME IV.



CALCUTTA:  
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XXXII	Resolution recorded in this Department, No. 12-441, dated 20th March 1882, intimating that the Government of India will be prepared to consider favourably cases in which, for special reasons, it is proposed to employ in the Government service natives of Afghanistan, Persia, or other countries immediately contiguous to British India.  Nos. 12-442-457. Copy of the foregoing Resolution forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab, Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, and Assam, and Resident at Hyderabad, for information and guidance; and a copy communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India for information.	Ditto, No. 167	53-54
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XXXIV	To the Government of the Punjab, No. 621, dated 24th April 1882, stating that the intention of the orders contained in paragraph 2 of this Department Resolution No. 12-441-457, dated the 20th March 1882, is that each case in which it is proposed to appoint a native of Afghanistan, Persia, or other countries contiguous to British India to an office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month, or upwards, should, as it arises, be referred for the orders of the Government of India.  No. 622. Copy of correspondence forwarded to the Foreign Department for information. <b>Appointment of Mr. Pringle as first Assistant in the Madras Secretariat.</b>	Ditto, No. 221	54
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XLII		To the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 362, dated 7th March 1885, stating that, before passing orders on the proposal, the Government of India may be furnished with full particulars as to the qualifications, including the past history and education, of the person whom it is proposed to appoint, as required by paragraph 5 of this Department Circular No. 21—746-753, dated the 18th April 1879.	Ditto, No. 32	59
XLIII		From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1156—II-386-43-3, dated 15th April 1885, furnishing particulars regarding Mr. G. F. Greene, whom His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor recommends for appointment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service in those Provinces in the class of Deputy Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners.	Pub., May 1885, No. 315	59-60
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LIV	Nos. 1741 to 1744, dated 17th October 1884. Copy forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce, Military (Marine) Department, Public Works Department, and Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.  From the Secretary of State, to the Government of Madras, No. 2, dated 29th January 1885, replying to despatch No. 16, dated 11th September 1883, covering a memorial from Mr. D. S. White, Life-President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, on the subject of the more extended employment of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans in the public service, and forwarding copy of a despatch to the Government of India containing his orders in the matter.	Pub., March 1885, No. 29	80

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LVI	<p>From the Government of Madras, No. 1297, dated 21st June 1886, submitting the question whether Mrs. McIntyre, the Acting Matron Superintendent of the Madras General Hospital, can be regarded as a "Native of India" within the meaning of section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, and if not, whether the previous sanction of the Secretary of State is necessary to that lady being confirmed in the appointment in which she is at present acting, and suggesting the desirability of laying down a ruling to the effect that any European may become a Statutory Native by making a formal declaration under Section 11 of the Indian Succession Act (No. X of 1865).</p>	Medl., Sept. 1886, No. 55	82—83
LVII	<p>To the Government of Madras, No. 475, dated 17th September 1886, stating that Mrs. McIntyre cannot be regarded as a "Native of India", suggesting that it might be well if the question of appointing Mrs. McIntyre were referred for the consideration and orders of the Secretary of State and adding that it is beyond the powers of the Government of India to extend the Statutory definition of the term "Native of India" in the manner proposed.</p> <p>No. 476. Copy forwarded to the Legislative Department.</p>	Ditto, No. 56	83—84

won India, and they have rendered faithful and efficient service, as testified to by No. 200. many of the eminent men India has known. Moreover, when allowed the merest fair play, they have not failed to distinguish themselves in the Church, Law, Medicine, Education, and Literature. It is hard, therefore, to say the least, that a sentence of degradation, against which they have been powerless for want of representation, should be passed upon them. That they seek to enter the service of the Government is natural; but they do no more than Hindus, Muhammadans, and Parsis, whose claims are encouraged; and yet Muhammadans and Parsis, and even Hindus, have a claim upon the rulers of India far less strong. The truth is, the position of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans has to be considered officially and politically apart from that of undomiciled Europeans.

25. Your Lordship's Memorialist does not ask for special privileges for the class which he represents. His prayer is that full effect be given to the great Act of Statemanship which in 1870 placed the people of India on one common platform. He would submit that British India has arrived at a critical stage of its existence, for its people have begun to think. At such a time, therefore, everything liable to cause friction should be avoided. Above all, no second class of official undomiciled Europeans, who do not bear the stamp of the Home Government, should spring up in the country; and if by accident such a class does spring up, as it has done, an immediate counterpoise should be found by employing the people of the country in official positions of equal consideration, for no class should be dominant in India unless it possesses the highest qualities. Setting aside the special services, it is the conviction of Memorialist that justice and policy alike demand that the Uncovenanted Service, if it is not absolutely reserved for natives of India, should be one of equality as regards colour, caste, and creed in its higher ranks. To do this would be to immediately raise the people of India to a higher level, to bring out their best powers to the advantage of the State, to promote morality, to remove a grave cause of discontent, and in fact to save India.

26. In the Eurasians and domiciled Europeans Her Majesty's Government in England have had, and may still have, the truest interpreters of their desires as regards the other people of India; and the broad basis on which this Memorial has been written may be cited as proof. But through the want of consideration shown towards them, and the infliction upon them of disabilities quite undeserved, their power for good has in great measure been neutralised. What is more to be regretted is, that the distinction made between them and the other people of India has made both sides selfish and unsympathetic, though not hopelessly so.

27. *Memorialist feels that in this Memorial he has raised some questions which cannot be hastily settled: but he ventures to solicit that orders may be passed without delay, re-affirming the policy of the Act, 1870, and declaring that Eurasians and domiciled Europeans are without doubt "natives of India."*

28. Memorialist attaches to this Memorial copy of a Petition to your Lordship from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Calcutta; and on the ground that a new and serious disability has been imposed upon the Eurasian and domiciled European community, whose position is already unfortunate enough, he humbly and earnestly joins in the prayer—that young men born and educated in India may be admitted to the Bengal Pilot Service; but that if such young men are to be excluded from the Pilot Service on the ground of want of proper training in seamanship, arrangements may be made by Government for providing the *youth of the country* with suitable training ships, as is done for the youth of England.

Humbly trusting that his representations, imperfect as they are, will receive your Lordship's careful consideration, and begging that Her Majesty's Government will see that, whether by conversion to Christianity, intermarriage, or adoption of European ideas, manners, or costume, the British civilisation of India can never get beyond what the Eurasian or, to use the broader term, the East Indian is, Memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

#### . . APPENDIX. I. . .

The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Calcutta, is a Registered Society. It was formed in 1876, and represents the interests of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community resident in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and a portion of British Burmah.

The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India is an Association registered under the Special License of the Madras Government, and represents the interests of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community resident in Southern India, including Mysore, the Deccan, the Central Provinces, and the remaining portion of British Burmah. It was formed on the 7th of October 1879.

The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India was formed on the 7th March, 1883, and represents the interests of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association resident in the Bombay Presidency. If it has not already been registered it will soon be a registered society.

The following extract conveys the authority under which Memorialist acts on behalf of the Calcutta Association :—

Extract of letter from the Board of Direction, dated the 26th February 1883 :—

“The Board cordially approve your purpose, and have instructed me to send you copies of the first six annual reports of the Association, a perusal of which at your leisure, will give you a better idea than I could possibly give in any summary, of the efforts that have engaged our energies, and the grievances that have roused our complaints on this side of the country since the organization of the Association in 1876.

“In particular, attention may well be called in England to what are known here as the Pilot Service memorial and the Roorkee Appointments Memorial—of which spare copies are sent with the reports—and from which you will see that while on the one hand Eurasians and Anglo-Indians are arbitrarily shut out of the Pilot Service in which they have always behaved creditably, on the other they are also to be unjustly excluded from the Public Works Department in order to make room for Native Students who have not been able to compete with them in open examinations.

“The good wishes of the Board and of the whole community will follow you in your worthy efforts to serve the common cause in England, and the Board trust that these efforts may be crowned with success.

“Any communication which you may, while in England, wish to make to the Board on any matter of interest and importance will receive their careful attention, and the subject of it will, when possible, be brought before the community through the proceedings of the Association.”

The following resolution is the authority under which Memorialist acts on behalf of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India :—

“Proposed by Mr. Bond, seconded by Mr. Rieley, and carried with acclamation, that Mr. D. S. White, President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, be deputed to represent the interests of the Association, and to advocate the claims of the community while in England.”

At the meeting in the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 7th March, 1883, the entire audience signified by acclamation that Memorialist should represent the interest of the community in England. A formal resolution of the managing committee is awaited by Memorialist.

## APPENDIX II.

### ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 33 VICTORIA OF 1870.

An Act to make better provision for making laws and regulations for certain parts of India, and for certain other purposes relating thereto.

Whereas it is expedient that additional facilities should be given for the employment of natives of India of proved merit and ability, in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India: Be it enacted, that nothing in the “Act for the government of India” twenty-one and twenty-two Victoria, chapter one hundred and six, or in the “Act to confirm certain appointments in India, and to amend the law concerning the Civil Service there,” twenty-four and twenty-five Victoria, chapter fifty-four, or in any other Act of Parliament or other law now in force in India, shall restrain the authorities in India by whom appointments are or may be made to offices, places and employments, in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India from appointing any native of India to any such office, place, or employment, although such Native shall not have been admitted to the said Civil Service of India in manner in section thirty-two of the first-mentioned Act provided, but subject to such rules as may be from time to time prescribed by the Governor General in Council and sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of members present; and that for the purpose of this Act the words “natives of India” shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only; and that it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to define and limit from time to time the qualification of natives of India thus expressed; provided that every resolution made by him for such purposes shall be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, and shall not have force until it has been laid for thirty days before both Houses of Parliament.

The following rules prescribed by the Governor General in Council under No. 200, section 6 of 33 Vic., Cap. 3, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council, have been laid for 30 days before Parliament, and are published for general information :

In exercise of the power conferred by the 33rd Vic., Cap. 3, section 6, the following rules have been prescribed by the Governor General in Council, and such rules have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council with the concurrence of a majority of members present:—

1. Any native of India as defined in the said Statute, may, if of approved merit and ability, be appointed to any office, place, or employment in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India, to which appointments may be made by the authorities in India.

2. Such appointment, if to an office, place, or employment to which appointments may be made by a Local Government, shall be made only with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

3. Every such appointment, whether made by a Local Government, or by the Governor General of India in Council, shall be forthwith reported to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall be made subject to disallowance by the said Secretary of State in Council provided that such disallowance shall be signified to the Governor General in Council within twelve months from the date of the receipt of such report.

4. Every such appointment shall, in the first instance, be provisional only.

(a) Every person obtaining such a provisional appointment shall, within two years from the date on which he takes it up, pass the departmental examination prescribed by the rules of the service—unless he be especially exempted by the Governor General in Council from being so examined.

(b) On the expiration of the said term of two years the Governor General in Council may, upon the report of the Local Government, or on such inquiry as he thinks fit to name as to the character and qualifications of the person appointed either confirm such appointment or cancel the same.

(c) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to preclude the cancelment of any such appointment before the expiration of the said two years, if, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it is established that the person provisionally appointed has been guilty of misconduct, or has failed to discharge efficiently the duties of his office.

5. Every person so appointed shall be subject to such condition as to leave and pension as the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, may from time to time prescribe.

#### APPENDIX III.

“ Hansard,” 23rd April, 1868, pages 12-13, *et seq* :—

Sir Stafford Northcote (Secretary of State for India).—“ I am sorry I do not see the Honourable Member for Brighton (Mr. White) in his place, who has given a notice with reference to the subject—it relates to the admission of the Natives into the Civil Service of India. It was always felt by the old Court of Directors, by the Indian Council, by all the home authorities, and indeed, by the Indian authorities also, that it was desirable, as far as possible, to make provision for the employment of the natives of India; but the difficulty has been in what way could it be accomplished. When the Honourable Member for Brighton brings forward the motion for which he has given notice, that competitive examinations should be held in India, I shall feel it my duty to state the reason why I cannot assent to that proposal. I do not think it would be at all suitable to the condition of India that the Civil Service should be thrown open to anybody who can pass the best competitive examination among the natives of India; for although I am a strong advocate for competitive examinations in this country, I do not think they apply to such a country as India, where you require not the cleverest men, but various other qualifications which you are not so well able to test by competitive examinations. It was felt, however, that a great deal more might be done with respect to the admission of Natives. In the Uncovenanted Service there are a great many appointments that are of considerable value, and a return has been presented to the House showing the number of appointments in the Uncovenanted Service held by Natives and Europeans; and it is not pleasant for me to say that the proportion is, I think, about six Europeans to one Native. The impression of myself and the Council is that the Uncovenanted Service should be, as far as possible, a Native service, though, no doubt, certain appointments should be given to Englishmen. In explanation of the large proportion of Europeans in the Uncovenanted Service, I may mention that appointments were given to many Europeans who rendered services during the Mutiny, and other appointments were given to the sons and relatives of old officers. Still, I feel that the Uncovenanted

*Service is a dangerous service for Europeans, as it affords a scope for jobbing. No. 200. and we ought to confine it more to Natives than to Europeans."*

"Hansard," May 5, 1868, page 1,849 :—

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan : "Thus we should have two permanent sources of supply for the India Civil Service: one would be derived, as at present, from the competition of the youth of the whole empire; the other from a careful selection made in India itself of persons distinguished in the Uncovenanted Service and at the Native Bar."

"Hansard," June 15, 1868, page 1,601, *et seq* :—

Mr. Ayrton : "He thought it would be very much better to guarantee to the Natives that to which they were clearly entitled—namely, the Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service. He was afraid that at present it was too much the practice for those in power to appoint their own dependents to this part of the service, and the result was that the Natives had little confidence in the manner in which public business was conducted."

Colonel Sykes : "With regard to the Uncovenanted Service, he took a similar view to that of the hon'ble and learned member for the Tower Hamlets (Mr. Ayrton). Of the civil servants in that branch, 75 per cent. were Europeans ignorant of the language of India, and usually the *protégés* of men in office."

"Hansard," March 11, 1869, page 1,077 :—

Viscount Hardinge : "He did not know whether the noble duke (the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India) was aware how comparatively few Natives there were in the Uncovenanted Service. In that Service out of 2,000 officials only fifteen Natives held appointments of a salary of £1,000 a year; and in other appointments there were six Europeans to one Native. This seemed to him a very large disproportion, and either the Government of India had no disposition to encourage the employment of Natives, or there was the greatest difficulty in finding Natives capable of filling appointments."

*N. B.*—In the same debate the Marquess of Salisbury and Viscount Hardinge agreed with the principle of the Duke of Argyll's Bill, that the Covenanted Service should be partly recruited in India from men of tried merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Service.

"Hansard," February 18, 1870, page 562 :—

Mr. Grant Duff, Under-Secretary of State for India : "Young Natives who had a little means could come to England and compete with the English for appointments, and were doing so. Then again if clever young men had not means, they would be helped by the Gilchrist and Government Scholarships assuming these met to be continued—a point however, not yet settled. All that was good—nay, excellent, for the young, but it was quite inadequate even for them, and it did not meet the case of the old at all . . . . . But there were probably a very considerable number of Natives who might be employed with great advantage to the State in a judicial capacity."

#### APPENDIX IV.

*Extract from the address of SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT, Acting Governor of Madras, given at the Doveton College in 1872.*

As I have alluded to the prospects of the students of this college of employment in the public service, I wish to say a few words on a topic which has doubtless engaged the attention of many of those here present during the last few weeks, and which has a direct bearing on the prospects of many of the boys and youths whom I see assembled before me. I need hardly observe that I refer to the recent despatches of the Secretary of State, with reference to which so much discussion and correspondence has taken place during the last few weeks in the newspapers, and especially in the Madras newspapers. Now, gentlemen, I am satisfied that there has been a great deal of misapprehension with reference to the meaning and intention of those despatches, and it is very desirable that that misapprehension should, if possible, be removed. The prohibition contained in those despatches—the prohibition which has given rise to so much discussion, and which has evoked so much criticism—is simply a prohibition directed against the system of appointing to offices in the public service, Europeans who have come out to this country on the chance of obtaining employment. The prohibition is in no way directed against the employment in the public service of Eurasians, or of Europeans domiciled in the country, who, according to an Act of Parliament recently passed, are regarded as natives of India. I am aware that a much wider scope has been given to the prohibition in question, and that it is believed that the prohibition will entail on the members of the Eurasian community a serious loss, and will practically exclude them from the public service. Gentlemen, so far from regarding this prohibition as a grievance to the class of persons to which I refer, and as entailing on them any

disadvantage or disabilities, I consider it to be one of the most valuable boons that has No. 200. yet been conferred upon them; for I regard it as a guarantee that persons born and educated in this country, whatever may be their creed or caste, shall not be passed over for those offices in the public service for which they are legally eligible, in favour of young men who, having failed to obtain admission into the Covenanted Civil Service, or into the India Staff Corps, or into any of those special departments the appointments to which are made in England, are sent out to India to seek their fortunes. And this brings me to the question which has more than once been raised, whether the definition of the words 'natives of India,' contained in the Act of Parliament to which I have alluded, is applicable to the case of appointments in the Uncovenanted Civil Service. This is a point on which I do not entertain a shadow of a misgiving, but in order that I may explain to you the grounds of my conviction I have brought with me the Act of Parliament in which the definition is given. Now, the first section of this Act commences as follows:—'Whereas it is expedient that additional facilities should be given for the employment of natives of India of proved merit and ability in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India,' and towards the close it is declared that for the purposes of this Act the words, 'natives of India' shall include any person born or domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only. You will observe that the object of the Act is to give additional facilities for the employment, I should say the occasional and exceptional employment, of natives of India of proved merit and ability in those offices hitherto reserved to the members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and the words 'natives of India' are so defined as to include Eurasians, and also Europeans whose parents have been domiciled in the country. It must be borne in mind that two years before this Act was passed, the correspondence of which the despatches which have elicited so much discussion form a part, was commenced. That correspondence was commenced in 1868, and the Act from which I have just read to you was passed in 1870. It appears to me perfectly preposterous to suppose that, having before him an Act of Parliament passed so recently with the express object of providing additional facilities for the employment of natives of India of proved merit and ability in offices hitherto filled by members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and containing such a definition as this, the Secretary of State should have contemplated the exclusion of Eurasians or of Europeans domiciled in the country from the Uncovenanted Civil Service. The persons referred to in the Act are to be persons of proved merit and ability, and I should like to know in what sphere of work such persons can give proof of their merit, and show their ability and fitness for the higher offices of the civil administration, if they are not to be first employed in the Uncovenanted Civil Service. I have made these remarks in the hope of dispelling the misapprehension which exists with reference to the despatches to which I have alluded, and I trust that I have succeeded in doing so to some extent. I do not expect that those who have written the articles and letters to which I have referred will readily admit their mistake, for there is no virtue so rare as the admission of error; but if I have dispelled from the minds of those who hear me the baseless apprehensions which those articles have occasioned, and if I have convinced the managers and teachers, and some of the students of this College that the alarm which has been felt is entirely without foundation, and that their prospects, instead of being endangered, have been much improved by the prohibition to which I have alluded, I shall not have spoken in vain.

Gentlemen, I will add a few words with reference to the practice of sending out to India young men from England who have been unable to succeed in the competitive examinations instituted of late years. This practice, as you are aware, is of recent growth. It has arisen from a cause which we must all deplore: from the difficulty which officers of the Indian Service, Civil and Military, now experience in providing for their sons in consequence of the changes introduced in recent years. I am not going to discuss the merit or demerits of the system of competitive examinations. That system has doubtless its advantages, and it is not without its drawbacks. But the policy has been deliberately affirmed by the British Parliament, and it is not probable that it will be abandoned. And bearing this policy in mind, and keeping in view the pledges and the prospects of advancement in the public service, which for many years past have been held out to the natives of India, it appears to me that it would be in the last degree inconsistent to provide for those whom the policy of Parliament has excluded from the Indian service at the expense of those who have been invited to qualify for it, and who, having done so, have the strongest claims on our consideration. Therefore, however much I may sympathise with my friends in the difficulty which they experience in providing for their sons, I cannot agree that that difficulty ought to be met by a practical violation of the pledges which have been given to the natives of India whether of pure or of mixed birth, and holding this view, I regard the prohibition which has been so severely criticised as a just and righteous, and I may add, a most politic prohibition.

I trust that I have made it plain that that prohibition is directed against the No. 200: employment in the public service of only one class of persons, a class which is certainly deserving of our sympathy, but which is not entitled to be provided with employment at the expense of those who have greater claims on the State. I hope that what I have said will have reassured any of the students of this College who may have been desponding in regard to their future prospects.

*Extract of letter from Sir Henry Montgomery to Memorialist.*

"I hope the speech of the Acting Governor, Mr. Arbuthnot, has removed from your minds the mistaken construction placed in India on the despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the restriction of employment of Englishmen in the Uncovenanted Service. The object of that despatch was to prevent the supersession of pure Natives and of Indian born subjects by young English gentlemen, many of whom have failed in the competition in this country. There was great abuse in employing such English youths to the prejudice of covenanted civilians, Eurasians, and Natives. The Uncovenanted Service is especially designed for the two latter classes, and you have all mistaken the object of the despatch in supposing it to militate against their interests. I see a memorial on this subject is to be addressed to the Secretary of State. You are all too apt to look out for defects in all the measures of the Home Government, and to imagine harm where advantage is intended. The Home Government are truly desirous of benefiting the people of India, whatever may be their position in that great country."

APPENDIX V., PART I.

Quoting extract from the Honourable Major Baring's Budget speech, the Association asked Government to kindly give it some assurance that members of the community were not to be excluded from the Uncovenanted Service. The following is the reply from Government:—

*Proceedings of the Madras Government.*

Read letter from the President, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, dated 25th April 1882.

*Order thereon, 17th May 1882, No. 262 Mis.*

Copy of G. O.,\* 9th August 1879, No. 1228, will be furnished to Mr. White, with the remark that as East-Indians clearly fall under the definition of "natives of India" given in paragraph 2 of the Government of India Circular,† dated 18th April 1879, recorded therein, there can be no doubt of their being eligible for any appointment which natives of India may hold.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,

*Acting Chief Secretary.*

APPENDIX V., PART II.

Read the following paper:—

No. 12. Despatch from the Right Honourable the SECRETARY OF STATE for India.

[For this paper see page——.]

APPENDIX V., PART III.

From C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to Local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency, No. 21-746-53,† dated Simla, the 18th April 1879.

[For this paper see page——.]

From the Government of Madras, to Her Majesty's SECRETARY OF STATE for India, No. 16, dated Ootacamund, the 11th September 1883.

We have the honour to transmit, through the Government of India (the subject being one of general and not of local importance only), a memorial‡ addressed to Your Lordship by Mr. D. S. White, Life-President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Southern India.

\* Not printed.

† See page 40.

‡ See page 61.



2. The first portion of memorialist's prayer is—

No. 200.

- (1) that the true policy of the Act of Parliament (33 Vic., Cap. III.) under which appointments, previously reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, were to be thrown open to men who had distinguished themselves in the Uncovenanted Service, be re-affirmed;
- (2) that Eurasians, Native Christians, Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis, and the children of Europeans permanently settled in the country, all being equally "natives of India," be selected impartially for such appointments;
- (3) that the higher appointments in the Judicial Department not excluding the appointments of District Judge, be conferred, as far as possible on natives of India who may have distinguished themselves, morally as well as intellectually, at the various local Bars.

3. The object of the Statute is clearly stated in its sixth section, *viz.*, that "additional facilities should be given for the employment of natives of India, of proved merit and ability, in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India." To this end the Governor General in Council is empowered, from time to time, to frame rules; and when these rules shall have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council, all appointments made under them shall be lawful, though the nominees shall not have obtained a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners. The first set of rules, notified by the Government of India on the 19th August 1875, do not expressly declare that the "merit and ability," which are to be "proved," shall have been shown in the higher ranks of subordinate Government employ; but it appears from the despatch\* addressed by that Government to His Grace the Duke of Argyll under date the 23rd January 1874 (No. 6, Public Department), that they considered it impossible to devise a better course of probation for the superior appointments than is given by passing with credit through the regular gradation which leads up to them. Subsequently, however, after a correspondence with the Government of India and the Secretary of State, which this Govern-

*Vide* Proceedings Madras Government, Public, No. 626, dated 30th April 1880.

ment has not had the advantage of perusing, and the general substance only of which was communicated to us at the close of the year 1879, it would appear that the policy finally adopted as best expressing the intentions of the Act, was "not to transfer to the superior ranks of the civil administration officers of a class whose services have already been secured by Government in the inferior ranks, but to attract to the service of Government young men of good family and social position, possessed of fair abilities and education, to whom the offices open to them in the inferior ranks, or Uncovenanted Service, have not proved a sufficient inducement to come forward for employment." This, then, is the present rule, and, as we do not understand that Your Lordship now desires the opinion of this Government on the subject, we refrain from offering it; but we may remark that, in nominating the candidates under the rule, from

\* See page 20, Vol. 1.

whom a selection is made by the Government of India, the Local No. 200. Governments are not restricted to the choice of men of any particular section of natives of India; all candidates fulfilling the conditions laid down are plainly eligible. Mr. White's further prayer that, after the abrogation of the present rule, all the higher judicial appointments shall be conferred, as far as possible, on natives of India who may have distinguished themselves at the local Bar, appears to us singularly bold and inappropriate. Its direct conflict with his own construction of the true policy of the Act, *viz.*, the advancement of members of the Uncovenanted Service to the superior appointments in the Civil Service, is obvious. But the best answer is this, that nothing could more effectually destroy the Civil Service of India, the competition for which has now, for a quarter of a century, been thrown open with the happiest results to all Her Majesty's subjects throughout the Empire. It has, indeed, pleased Parliament subsequently to enact that competition for admissions to this service shall not be the invariable rule; but if it is next provided that civil servants shall no longer be eligible for the Judicial Bench, appointments to which shall be made by the Local Governments, selecting members of the Native Bars, the result would be simply disastrous to the highest interests of British India; men of merit would no longer compete for its Civil Service, and the compensation suggested by Mr. White, of securing members of the Native Bar for our District Judges, would, in our judgment, utterly fail to replace the loss.

4. The second portion of memorialist's prayer is that, "except in the case of persons sent out by the Secretary of State, the Uncovenanted Service, whether gazetted or ministerial, may be reserved absolutely for natives of India, as defined by Act of Parliament." We fail to see how it will consist with justice, or policy, to do more for the exclusion of Europeans from the Uncovenanted Service than is done at present. If admitted at all, no European can rise to a post of Rs. 200 a month without the express sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Secretary of State, as the case may be. The only departments to which this regulation does not extend in this Presidency are Salt, Survey, Public Works, and Police; and even as to these, they are in no way reserved for Europeans though it has been found hitherto that natives of India are better fitted, as a rule, for the Revenue and Judicial branches of the service, and generally prefer those branches for employment. There are, however, natives of India, whether pure Asiatics, or persons born and domiciled in India, of parents habitually resident in India, now serving in the upper ranks of each of the departments, mentioned at paragraph 16 of the memorial, in this Presidency; and we deny that any undomiciled European has been appointed by us, or allowed by us to be appointed, to any branch of the ministerial service, in breach of the standing orders on the subject (paragraph 17).

5. The memorialist finally points out, that, the terms of the Statute notwithstanding, the meaning of the expression "native of India" has, in regard to one important department been restricted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State to "pure Asiatic."

This is not, of course, a complaint on which it would become this No. 200. Government to offer any observations. What the memorialist states (paragraph 25), as the opinion of Dr. Brandis, regarding the admission of Eurasians into the Forest Department of this Presidency, is not correct. Dr. Brandis did express an opinion that it would be advantageous to recruit Sub-Assistant Conservators chiefly, if not exclusively, from natives of India of pure Asiatic descent. It may or may not be desirable to act on Dr. Brandis's suggestion; but, as at present advised, we have no intention of communicating any such general instruction to our Forest officers.

XLVII.

From C. W. BOLTON, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1103T.R., dated Darjeeling, the 12th October 1888. No. 201.

I am directed to submit, at the instance of the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, the accompanying letter addressed by them to the Government of India on the subject of the admission and training of candidates for the appointment of Forest Rangers at the Forest School.

XLVIII.

From J. W. FURRELL, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 82, dated Calcutta, the 2nd October 1888. No. 202.

I am directed by the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, which contains amongst its members a large and increasing number of Englishmen who are domiciled in this country, to solicit the attention of the Government of India to the practical working of the existing "conditions for the admission and training of candidates for the appointment of Forest Rangers at the Forest School," as these affect this particular class of the constituents of this Association.

2. The first of the conditions specified above stands as follows:—  
"Candidates for appointment as Forest Rangers who desire to be received at the Central Forest School will be selected by Conservators of Forests, acting under such orders as may, from time to time, be given by the Local Government or Administration under which they are serving. Ordinarily only natives of India will be so admitted."

3. The Council understand the last sentence of this condition to mean that, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 16th February 1872, and interpreted in the Government of India Circular\* No. 21—747, dated Simla, the 18th April 1879, nominations to the Forest Department, specially reserved for "natives" of this country, shall be open, in the terms of Section 6 of Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, to "any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only."

4. The Council desire to express their appreciation of the view which is expressed in this declaration of the position of a large intelligent and energetic class of Her Majesty's subjects who, whether of pure European or of mixed descent, are recognised as the domiciled Anglo-Indian community; a class who, having settled here, have no other home than this country; who have always proved a source of strength to the Government, alike in times of quiet and in times of trouble; and whom, as the framers of the despatches above referred to, have evidently realised, it would be at once unjust and impolitic to

\* See page 40.

subject to any sort of proscription, and least of all, one which No. 202. deprives them of a lawful means of livelihood.

5. The Council deem it superfluous to lay before the Government the many important considerations by which the policy which the Government has apparently determined to follow in this matter can be upheld, since these considerations have doubtless already been carefully weighed, before the deliberate adoption of that policy.

6. The views of the Government on this subject have not, however, there is reason to fear, been fully understood by all its subordinate Departments. The Council have been assured on trustworthy authority—that domiciled Englishmen, applying for the admission of their sons into the Forest Department, have been met by the statement that no candidate can be admitted to the Forest School who is not of pure Asiatic descent.

7. The Council venture to ask the Government to cause its policy on the subject of the claims of domiciled Anglo-Indians to employment under the State to be made clearly known to all subordinate departments; and they are encouraged to believe that the issue of such an order will meet the full approbation of the Secretary of State inasmuch as he has recently, as pointed out in the Public Works Department Resolution\* No. 1127 G., dated 18th August 1883, approved of the proposal made by the Government of India that “the provisions of the Public Works Department Resolution\* No. 1541—57, dated 28th November 1882, for enabling Native Engineers to proceed to England for practical training should be, at the discretion of the Government of India, extended to European, Eurasian, and other members of the Engineer establishment who are natives of India in the wider statutory sense.”

#### XLIX.

From the HONOURABLE W. H. BRAY, President Chairman of the Public Meeting, of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 89, dated Calcutta, the 1st September 1884. No. 203.

The Board of Direction of this Association desire respectfully to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of the Proceedings of a public meeting held in Calcutta on the 8th August, containing resolutions regarding the exclusion of Englishmen and their descendants from the Indian public services.

2. The Association felt it to be necessary to invite an expression of public sentiment on this subject in an assembly of a public character for two reasons. One was that numerous appeals previously presented through the ordinary official channels had been fruitless, either receiving no acknowledgment at all, or receiving only an answer fatal to the natural and reasonable hopes of the community. The other was that doubts had been published regarding the relations of the Association with the community whom it claims to represent, and regarding the depth and earnestness of the feeling of anxiety awakened throughout the community by successive orders or resolutions of the Government either imposing disabilities on them or depriving them of acknowledged rights. The Association humbly but sincerely conceived that the only satisfactory rejoinder to impressions of this description, on whatever grounds entertained, would be a public gathering which might speak for itself in the face of the country in accordance with the best analogies of English political life.

3. In submitting the results of the public meeting thus called to the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the Board trust that it is not necessary to convey any special assurance that they approach the head of the Government on this occasion in an attitude of entire deference and of real hope.

\* Not printed.

4. The points on which the Board desire respectfully to put No. 203. emphasis in their present appeal are the following. Active injuries have been inflicted on the domiciled Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community in their deliberate exclusion from State employ in various departments, and passive injustice has been done to them by not admitting them to privileges to which they are entitled; and both these wrongs, for so they are univerally regarded, are in open conflict with the spirit, and even the letter, of Acts of Parliament and Proclamations of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

5. The contradiction, to which attention is here solicited, between administrative action and statutory provisions or public manifestos has been painfully accentuated, the Board humbly submit, by the circumstance that the solemn declarations, to which reference has been made, have not long lain buried and unheeded in statutes and documents which have escaped official recollection or grown out of public interest or memory, but on the contrary have frequently been before the public eye and ear, and were only recently emphatically quoted in the Indian legislature as a plain enunciation of the principles on which this country is to be governed.

6. The domiciled Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community can, the Board feel, be guilty of no disrespect to the Government when they earnestly pray that all unguarded, unauthorised or ill-advised departmental arrangements of any kind which tend to impart an insincere complexion to these solemn public declarations may at once and for ever be swept away.

7. The following are some of the more important declarations to which attention has been called. The Charter Act of 1833 (some of the most liberal concessions made in which to natives of India the Board have reason to believe to be the direct result in part at least of the East Indian Deputation to England in 1831) enacts that "no Native" of the East India Company's territories, "nor any natural-born subject of Her Majesty resident therein, shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Company" The Queen's Proclamation on the 1st November 1858 declared:—"It is our further will that, so far as it may be, our subjects of whatever race and creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our services, the duties of which they might be qualified by education, ability and integrity duly to discharge."

8. The domiciled Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community though convinced of the wisdom of maintaining a large English element in all grades of the public service in the best interests of the country itself and in those of the Native masses, who, they feel sure, would, if they had any choice in the matter, naturally select the best available talent for the money which the country can afford to pay, regardless of all considerations of race and creed, are nevertheless not insensible to the political arguments which the responsible Government has sometimes urged against the excessive importation of Europeans into India for humble appointments on small salaries. They do not, therefore, at present desire to raise any question on the statement contained in the Budget of 1882, to the effect that "the admission of Europeans to the general uncovenanted service has been forbidden, and they will gradually disappear from its ranks."

9. What they would, however, respectfully, but most urgently, press upon the attention of the Government is the fact that a class of the Queen's subjects already exist in this country whom Statute 33 Victoria, Cap. 3, Section 6, has carefully pronounced to be "natives of India," and as such declared eligible to all public offices, without exception, to which any natives of India may be eligible, and for which they may be qualified, and that, notwithstanding all such enactments and declarations, this class of Her Majesty's subjects have illegally been excluded from, or made ineligible for, various public

appointments for which they have disclosed special qualifications, and No. 203. in which they have actually exhibited unquestioned fitness by their "education, ability and integrity."

10. Proscription of this kind, the Board humbly but strongly urge, is not unreasonably or intemperately dealt with when it is described as "cruel and unjust," as it has been in the resolutions adopted at the public meeting. It is cruel and unjust, because it repays with serious disabilities a large and growing class of persons who are not only inoffensive, but who have in the past served the State faithfully, and have proved loyal and helpful to it in its times of political danger and need, and who, while struggling against unusual difficulties, have done more perhaps for the education of their children than any other class of the Queen's subjects thus setting an example of private enterprise to the Native populations of the country. The injustice and cruelty of the treatment of which the community complains will, the Board submit, become more apparent when it is realised that this country is their home, and that here they must for the most part live and die.

11. That it is an advantage to natives of India to be associated in friendly relations with persons of English descent capable of understanding them in a way in which Englishmen can only expect to do after more or less lengthy periods of probation passed in studying the habits of the people and acquiring their language seems hardly to admit of any question. It will thus be seen that every consideration of justice and expediency conspires with the ordinary claims of sentiment in demanding for the domiciled Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community the fair treatment which the Association, therefore, does not hesitate to claim for them, but claims with the utmost deference, at the hands of the Government.

12. In conclusion, the Board desire to explain that they have thought it unnecessary, when dealing with a question of public policy, to enter into details of the resolutions or orders in which the policy complained of has been pursued, because every such resolution or order has already formed the subject of a separate memorial from the Association. Their immediate purpose has been to present with a few observations, which will not, they trust, be considered inappropriate, the resolutions adopted at the public meeting of the 8th August.

L.

*Proceedings of a Public Meeting called by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, by public advertisement, for the purpose of opposing by all lawful means the exclusion of Englishmen and their descendants from the public services in India, and held at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on the 8th August 1884.* No. 204.

PRESENT.

REV. W. H. BRAY, *President of the Association, in the Chair.*

On the platform, DR. E. W. CHAMBERS, late President of the Association.

HON'BLE A. B. MILLER.  
M. P. GASPER, Esq.  
T. C. LEDLIE, Esq.  
F. T. ATKINS, Esq.  
S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq.  
L. W. D'CRUZ, Esq., and  
W. C. MADGE, Esq. *Secretary to the Association.*

*In the body of the Hall.*

J. H. BELCHAMBERS, Esq., *Vice-President of the Association.*  
T. R. MUNRO, Esq.  
T. W. BABONAU, Esq.  
A. E. BYRNE, Esq.  
A. D' B. GOMES, Esq.  
F. D. BULLW, Esq.  
L. P. D. BROUGHTON, Esq.

W. T. THURLOW, Esq.  
H. C. CHICK, Esq.  
W. H. KIRKPATRICK, Esq.  
A. W. N. JAMES, Esq.  
DR. J. G. ANDERSON.  
DR. J. R. WALLACE.  
A. LEFRANC, Esq.  
T. COUNSELL, Esq.  
T. A. MENDES, Esq.  
REV. S. B. TAYLOR.  
J. E. P. HORN, Esq.  
R. T. HOWE, Esq.  
G. W. MCGILL, Esq.  
W. MCINNIS, Esq., and others, in all from 300 to 400; ladies being included in the number.

I. The President opened the Meeting by stating that it had been convened No. 204. in no spirit of hostility to either the Government or natives of the country, but for the purpose of protesting against the unjust exclusion of members of the community from the public services, and then called on Mr. F. T. Atkins to address the meeting.

II. Mr. F. T. Atkins, after dwelling on the injustice of various resolutions of the Government excluding Englishmen and their descendants from the public services, proposed—

“That this Meeting respectfully protests against the avowed policy of the Secretary of State in regard to the exclusion of Englishmen and their descendants from the public service in India, as being unjust and cruel to Englishmen and their descendants, injurious to the best interests of the country, and opposed to the welfare and happiness of the Native masses.”

In seconding the resolution, Mr. T. C. Ledlie referred to the services rendered by the domiciled Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community in the past, and maintained that it could be no advantage to the country to exclude tried merit from its public services.

The motion was then put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

III. Mr. M. P. Gasper moved:—“That this Meeting pledges itself to oppose this policy by all lawful means within its reach, and especially by legitimate public agitation in England and India, and to this end determines on sending copies of the resolutions now passed to the Government of India, and to all Local Governments, and to the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, in the hope of securing their help in bringing about a policy in harmony with the spirit and letter of existing Acts of Parliament and Proclamations of the Queen, and with the interests of all classes of the Queen’s subjects in India.”

In moving this resolution Mr. Gasper dwelt at length on the policy of the Charter Act of 1833, and on the infringement of its provisions involved in the course which this Meeting was called to oppose; and, after pointing out the inconsistency of the Government, urged the community to agitate for their wrongs until they were redressed.

In seconding the motion, Mr. L. W. D’Cruz referred to the admission made by the Secretary of State of the superior ability of members of the community and illustrated the fact from the severe standards of the new European Education Code for India.

The motion was put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. H. C. Chick then moved:—“That this Meeting expresses its thanks to Mr. Atkins for his services to the community whom this Meeting represents.”

The motion, on being seconded by Dr. Anderson, was put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chair having been proposed by Mr. Atkins and seconded by Mr. Clarke, it was carried unanimously.

W. H. BRAY,  
*Chairman.*

LI.

From F. T. ATKINS, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—dated No. 205. Allahabad, the 8th September 1884.

I have the honour to submit two copies of Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting at Jubbulpore, which I am requested to ask you to lay before His Excellency the Viceroy.

LII.

DISABILITIES OF ENGLISHMEN AND THE DESCENDANTS OF No. 206.  
ENGLISHMEN DOMICILED IN INDIA.

*Meeting at Jubbulpore on Tuesday, 2nd September 1884.*

CHAIRMAN’S OPENING REMARKS.

1st Resolution.—Moved by Mr. Atkins and seconded by Mr. Theobald—That this meeting condemns the policy now being pursued towards Englishmen and the descendants of Englishmen domiciled in India, as unfair, unjust, unconstitutional and opposed to the best interests of Her Majesty’s subjects in this country, therefore protests against its continuance.

*2nd Resolution.*—Moved by Mr. Ridge and seconded by Mr. Wiseman—that No. 206. this meeting pledges itself to assist in agitating both in this country and in England, until the policy now pursued towards Englishmen and the descendants of Englishmen domiciled in India is reversed, and those existing statutes and laws that are injurious to their interests are repealed, and they are allowed the same rights and privileges that Her Majesty's subjects in every other part of the British Empire enjoy.

*3rd Resolution.*—Moved by Mr. Godfrey and seconded by Mr. Walker—That copies of the preceding Resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, the Secretary of His Excellency the Viceroy, and the President of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, Calcutta.

*4th Resolution.*—Moved by Mr. J. Ridge and seconded by Mr. Osborn—That a Branch of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association be established in Jubbulpore, with Mr. Walker as Provisional Secretary.

*5th Resolution.*—Moved by Mr. Atkins and seconded by Mr. Hillier—That a hearty vote of thanks be given to the Reverend M. Lamert for presiding at this Meeting.

I certify the above to be correct copies of the Resolutions passed at the Meeting held at Jubbulpore on the 2nd September 1884.

M. LAMERT,

*Chairman of the Meeting.*

From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's SECRETARY OF STATE for India,—No. 55, dated Simla, No. 208. the 13th October 1884.

We have the honour to forward for Your Lordship's consideration and orders a copy of a letter\* from the Government of Madras, No. 1794 of the 12th September 1883, covering a memorial† addressed to Your Lordship by Mr. D. S. White, Life-President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Southern India, on the subject of the more extended employment of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans in the public service. We enclose at the same time copies of communications addressed to us by the European‡ and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, and by the President§ of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Calcutta, bearing on the same subject. Copies of Resolutions, passed at a public meeting recently held at Allahabad, of a similar tenour to those enclosed in the last-mentioned communication, have been submitted with our despatch|| No. 50, dated 12th September 1884, and we now forward another communication¶ of the same kind from a meeting held at Jubbulpore. We observe in the public newspapers that further meetings are being held at other stations and railway centres (all convened apparently by the same person, Mr. F. T. Atkins), at which identical Resolutions were brought forward, and will probably eventually be forwarded to Government. We shall not, however, send on any more of these, unless Your Lordship desires to have them.

We might have forwarded Mr. White's memorial on receipt with a simple expression of our entire concurrence in the remarks made upon it by the Madras Government, but we thought it desirable to enquire, in the first instance, whether there were any grounds for still maintaining in their entirety the distinction drawn in the Government of India Circular\*\* of the 24th December 1879 between departments to which non-domiciled Europeans might, and those to

\* See page 60.  
|| not printed.

† See page 61.  
‡ See page 76.

‡ See page 72.  
\*\* See 1 page 147, Vol.

§ See page 73.



which they might not, be freely appointed by Local Governments. No. 208.  
We thought it probable that the time had come when some of

<sup>a</sup> viz., the Opium, Salt and Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works Department, and Police Department.

the departments specified in paragraph 3 of the Circular,<sup>a</sup> as excluded from the operation of the rule barring the free appointment of Europeans, might be removed to the general category of departments ordinarily recruited by

<sup>b</sup> The term includes "any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only."

"natives of India" as defined in that circular.<sup>b</sup> Our enquiries are not yet complete; but we enclose for Your Lordship's information a copy of orders issued

by us to the Government of Bengal regarding the employment of natives of India in the Opium Department. References to Local Governments in connection with the Salt and Customs Department are still pending. In the Public Works Department the Engineering grades are, as Your Lordship is aware, filled up entirely by Royal Engineer officers, passed students from Cooper's Hill College; and successful candidates for the appointments allotted to the Indian Engineering Colleges. For recruiting the upper subordinate ranks we rely chiefly on passed students of the Indian Engineering Colleges, and no distinction of race interferes to prevent the admission of those best qualified. There are, of course, necessarily in the railway service many Europeans whose places it would at present be impossible to supply in the country, but when suitable local candidates offer themselves there is no objection made to employing them. In the Departments of the Mint and the Police we are not disposed to advocate any change in existing arrangements. As regards the Survey Department, we find that its Junior Branch is already almost exclusively recruited by Eurasians and domiciled Europeans, and we have recently had to insist on the freer admission of Asiatics. The memorialists have already had more than their fair share of the appointments available in this Department. The Superior Branch must of course continue to be recruited mainly from the Scientific Corps of the Army and from the Staff Corps; but thoroughly deserving officers from the Junior Branch are also eligible for promotion if duly qualified. No outside Europeans are ever admitted to the superior Survey service. There is no necessity for making any change in the arrangements affecting this Department.

3. We have recently addressed<sup>c</sup> Your Lordship on the subject of the Statutory Rules regulating the admission of natives of India to offices ordinarily held by covenanted civilians. There is nothing, either in the rules as they stand or in the modifications proposed by us, to bar the appointment of domiciled Europeans or Eurasians falling under the Statutory definition of natives of India; and the Local Governments are fully aware of this, the Duke of Argyll's orders, communicated in Despatch<sup>†</sup> No. 428 of the 16th October 1872, having been published at the time in the *Gazette of India*, and the intention of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, being apparent on the face of it. If the changes we have suggested in the working of the rules are approved,

<sup>c</sup> Despatch<sup>\*</sup> No. 51, dated 12th September 1884.

<sup>\*</sup> See page 269, Vol. 1.

<sup>†</sup> Not printed.

promotion of distinguished officers from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service will be more frequent than has hitherto been the case.

4. As regards the Forest Department, to which special reference is made in the letter from the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, we may remind Your Lordship that for the superior grades of that service it is essential that we should have professionally trained officers, and that these can at present only be secured in Europe. There can be no objection to the occasional promotion to the controlling staff of specially deserving Sub-Assistant Conservators or upper subordinates, but anything like a general recruitment of that staff in India would, at the present stage, be fatal to the efficiency of the Department. Our Forest School at Dehra Doon is designed for the instruction and improvement of Forest Rangers; and we can only expect to have an efficient executive service for work in the Forests if its members enter in the lowest grade and receive a thorough practical training. But the pay of a Forest Ranger is only Rs. 50 monthly to start with; and although suitable Natives (in the strict sense of the term) can easily be procured on that pay, it is impossible to secure Europeans or Eurasians of respectable upbringing on those terms. To the class of persons likely to accept service at this low salary it is not by any means desirable to entrust the responsible duties attaching to these appointments.

5. The question of the recruitment of the Bengal Pilot Service has been separately discussed in our Despatch\* No. 23 (Financial) of the 7th April last. Here, again, the difficulty is entirely a practical one. We must have youths thoroughly trained in seamanship for the Hooghly Pilot Service. If Eurasians were in the habit of qualifying themselves as seamen, there would be no objection to admitting them to this service; and such admissions were occasionally made to the Licensed Pilot Service in past years. We shall, as suggested in Your Lordship's Despatch\* No. 85 of the 12th June last, bear this point in mind, and have communicated with the Government of Bengal on the subject. But candidates of this class are not now forthcoming, and it would be a clear waste of public money to establish training ships in India to meet what would under any circumstances be a very limited demand, when we can secure a thoroughly reliable recruitment through the agency of the training ships in England.

6. We sympathise with the class to which the memorialists belong; but we cannot recommend the adoption of any special measures for their benefit. It is their chief misfortune that they are disposed to look so exclusively to Government employ as the only career open to them. Their best hope would lie in turning their attention to mechanical and industrial occupations, the sphere of which is yearly enlarging in India; and it is in this conviction that we have in the new code for European schools and in the facilities offered at the Seebpore Engineering College and elsewhere sought to give all legitimate encouragement to technical and practical as distinct from a purely literary education.

\* Not printed.

7. We have no desire to see any relaxation of the restrictions No. 208. imposed upon the employment generally in India of Europeans not domiciled in the country. For those branches of State employ for which European British-born subjects are required, the recruitment is most satisfactorily effected by the system of open examinations in England already applied to various branches of the service, or through the powers of selection vested in the Secretary of State. So far as the movement, represented by the meetings of which the Resolutions have been forwarded to Your Lordship, is directed to attaining a withdrawal of these restrictions, we cannot approve of its object. The duty of the Government is to see that the service of the State in this country is confined, as far as is consistent with sound policy, to the natives of India as defined by Statute.

*List of Enclosures.*

1. From Government of Madras, No. 1794, dated 12th September 1883, and enclosures.\*
2. From Honorary Secretary, European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, Calcutta, No. 82, dated 2nd October 1883.†
3. From President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Calcutta, No. 89, dated 1st September 1884, and enclosure.‡
4. From Mr. F. T. Atkins, Allahabad, dated 8th September 1884, and enclosures.§
5. To Government of Bengal, No. 2918, dated 21st August 1884.||

Endowed by the Home Department,—Nos. 1741 to 1744, dated Simla, the 17th October 1884.

Copy forwarded to the Department\* of Finance and Commerce, Military\* (Marine) Department, Public Works Department, and Revenue and Agricultural Department, for information.

\* Original papers returned.

**PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS, MARCH 1885, Nos. 29 & 30.**

**LIV.**

From Her Majesty's SECRETARY OF STATE for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR in Council, Madras,—No. 2 (Public), dated India Office, London, the 29th January 1885. No. 29.

I have considered in Council the letter¶ of Your Excellency in Council (forwarded through the Government of India), dated 11th of September 1883, No. 16, covering a memorial\*\* by Mr. D. S. White, Life-President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, on the subject of the more extended employment of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans in the public service.

2. I enclose, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, a copy of a despatch†† in reply which I have addressed to the Governor General in Council.

\* No. 8, dated 29th January 1885.

\* See page 80. † See page 72. ‡ See page 73. § See page 76.  
|| Not printed. ¶ See page 69. \*\* See page 61. †† See page 81.

From Her Majesty's SECRETARY OF STATE for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL of India in Council,—No. 8 (Public), dated India Office, London, the 29th January 1885. No. 30.

I have considered in Council the letter\* of the Government of India, No. 55, dated the 13th of October last, with which is transmitted a letter† from the Government of Madras, giving cover to a memorial‡ addressed to me by Mr. D. S. White, as President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, on the subject of the more extended employment of Eurasians and Europeans, having an Indian domicile, in the public service.

\* No. 16, dated 11th September 1883.

2. The principal complaint made by the memorialists represented by Mr. White is that Eurasians and Europeans who have an Indian domicile do not receive their fair share of the benefits, as regards employment in the public service, which the law, and more especially the Statute 33 Vic., Chap. 3, gives to natives of India, and that there is a tendency on the part of Government to interpret the term "natives of India," used in Section 6 of that Statute, as if it included only persons of pure Asiatic blood.

3. While I entirely sympathize with the memorialists in their desire that the class of persons referred to should obtain such fair share of the higher appointments in the Government service as their merits and qualifications may entitle them to, I agree with the Government of India and the Government of Madras in thinking it undesirable to adopt any special measures for their benefit. There is nothing in the rules framed under Section 6 of Statute 33 Vic., Chap. 3, which bars the employment of Europeans or Eurasians who fall within the definition of "natives of India" given in that section: and I have every confidence that all appointments made under these rules or any other rules framed in virtue of the statute will be made with reference solely to the public good, and in no way in the interest of any particular class, whether domiciled Europeans or Eurasians, or pure Asiatics.

4. I request that an answer to this effect may be conveyed to Mr. White.

5. As the questions of the appointments made from the Indian Engineering Colleges to the Public Works Department, and of appointments to the Pilot Service have been dealt with in previous correspondence, I do not think it necessary to refer to them here.

6. I have in conclusion to acknowledge the receipt (as an enclosure in the letter of the Government of India, No. 55) of a letter addressed to me by Mr. F. T. Atkins, enclosing copies of resolutions§ adopted at a public meeting held at Jubhulpore on the 2nd of September last.

Endorsed by the Home Department,—No. 346, dated Calcutta, the 6th March 1885.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras, with reference to the letter|| from that Government, No. 1794, dated the 12th September 1883, and with a request that the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State may be communicated to Mr. D. S. White.

\* See page 77.  
‡ See page 76.

† See page 69.  
|| See page 60.

‡ See page 61.

Nos. 9-947-856.

<sup>a</sup> Bombay.  
Bengal.  
North-Western Provinces  
and Oudh.  
Panjab.

Central Provinces.  
British Burma.  
Coorg.  
Assam.  
Hyderabad.

Copy forwarded to  
other Local Govern-  
ments and Administra-  
tions for information. No. 30.

No. 9-956-861.

<sup>b</sup> Foreign.  
Finance.  
Military.

Public Works.  
Revenue and Agricultural.  
Legislative.

Copy forwarded to all  
Departments<sup>b</sup> of the  
Government of India  
for information.

MEDICAL PROCEEDINGS, SEPTEMBER 1886, Nos. 55 & 56.

LVI.

From the Honourable E. F. WILKINSON, Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the  
Liaising Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1287, dated Octace-  
mund, the 21st June 1886. No. 55.

I am directed to submit the following case for the orders of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council. In view to placing the Nursery Department of the General Hospital, Madras, on an efficient footing, it was determined in 1874 to procure the services of a thoroughly qualified Matron Superintendent and a Head Nurse from England. The Secretary of State was addressed, and Miss Martyr and Miss Pierrepont were selected and sent out for the two appointments. In 1877, on the retirement of Miss Martyr from ill-health, Miss Pierrepont succeeded to the post of Matron Superintendent, and another European, Mrs. Anderson, was sent out in the following year by the Secretary of State, at the request of this Government to fill the post of Head Nurse. Mrs. Anderson in her turn succeeded to the post of Matron Superintendent when it next became vacant in 1879, and served in that capacity until the middle of last year, when it was found necessary to dispense with her services. Temporary arrangements were made for the filling up of the post, and Mrs. McIntyre, who has been acting in the appointment and had acted once before in 1862, is now recommended for confirmation. She has special qualifications for the post, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is desirous of confirming her in it; but there is some doubt as to whether she is, or is not, a "native of India." Mrs. McIntyre claims to be a "native of India" under the definition given in section 6 of 33 Vic., Cap. 3, and cited in paragraph 2 of the circular\* letter of the Government of India, dated 18th April 1879, No. 21-746-53, on the ground that she was born on the high seas and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only. It is not quite certain whether this lady, who was born *on the high seas*, can claim to be a "native of India" under a definition which includes only "any person *born and domiciled* within the dominions of Her Majesty in India of parents, &c." If she is a native of India, this Government is competent to confirm her in the appointment she now holds; but if not, the previous sanction of the Secretary of State would appear to be necessary in accordance with Despatch† No. 9 (Public), dated 10th July 1879. His Excellency in Council is inclined to doubt, however, whether, even in the latter case, the special sanction of the Secretary of State is necessary, having in view the sanction originally accorded by the Secretary of State to the appointment of an *English* Matron in consideration of the special nature of the post and the special qualifications it requires.

2. I am to take this opportunity of drawing attention to a singular state of things resulting at present from the terms of the

\* See page 40.

† See page 43.

circular letter of 1879. An imaginary case may be taken as an example. A, the son of an Indian official, born and residing in India, applies for a post in the Forest Department to which a salary of more than Rs. 200 per mensem is attached. It is not, under the circumstances stated, competent to the Local Government to give him such an appointment. But if A's father retires a week later and settles permanently in India, the Local Government may grant A's request. A's appointment thus depends on a wholly irrelevant matter, viz., his father's choice of a place of residence. It has now been brought to the notice of this Government that in paragraph 4 of their letter\* No. 40, dated 1st May 1886, the Finance Committee, referring to the proposed reduced rates of pay for natives of India, remark as follows:—

And it is perhaps open to question whether the rule should in all cases be applied to those Europeans who being domiciled in India, rank as Statutory Natives.

3. No authority for the statement underlined is quoted, but should there be any ruling to support it, there will apparently be no longer any necessity to consider whether a man's father retires in India or in England, as the man himself may acquire a domicile in India and become a Statutory Native of the country by making a formal declaration under section XI of the "Indian Succession Act," X of 1865, provided he fulfils the condition laid down in that section. It seems possible that such a ruling may have been issued, as apparently assumed by the Finance Committee, under the Statutory power conferred on the Governor General in Council "to define and limit from time to time the qualification of natives of India thus expressed." But, if this has not been done, I am to suggest the desirability of such a ruling, and to submit the matter for the orders of the Government of India.

#### LVII.

From A. P. MacDONNELL, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,—No. 475, dated Simla, the 17th September 1886. No. 56.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter† No. 1287, dated the 21st June last, submitting for orders the question whether Mrs. McIntyre, the Acting Matron Superintendent of the Madras General Hospital, can be regarded as a "native of India" within the meaning of section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, and, if not, whether the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State is necessary to that lady being confirmed in the appointment in which she is at present acting. It is explained that Mrs. McIntyre was born on the high seas, and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only. In connection with this case the Government of Madras suggests the desirability of laying down

a ruling to the effect that any European may become a Statutory Native by making a formal declaration under section 11\* of the Indian Succession Act (No. X of 1865), provided that he fulfils the condition laid down in that section.

2. In reply I am to say that in order to be a "native of India" for the purposes of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 6, it is essential that a person of European descent should at least be born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only. Accordingly, as Mrs. McIntyre was not born in India, the Governor General in Council is advised that she cannot be regarded as a "native of India" for the purposes of the Statute

\* Not printed.

† See page 82.

in question. As regards the doubt raised in the concluding sentence of paragraph 1 of your letter whether the special sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State is necessary to Mrs. McIntyre's appointment, if she cannot be regarded as a native of India within the statutory meaning, I am to say that in view of the circumstances of the case generally, and of the correspondence which took place between the Madras Government and the Secretary of State in connection with the creation of the post of Matron Superintendent of the Madras General Hospital, His Excellency in Council would suggest, for the consideration of the Madras Government, that it might be well if the question of appointing Mrs. McIntyre were referred for the consideration and orders of the Secretary of State. No. 56.

3. With regard to paragraphs 2 and 3 of your letter, I am to say that no such ruling as that referred to has been issued by the Governor General in Council, and I am to add that it is beyond the power of the Government of India to extend the statutory definition of the term "native of India" in the manner proposed.

No. 476.

Copy forwarded to the Legislative Department.