

THE ELPHINSTONE MEMORIAL.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE STUDENTS AND EX-STUDENTS
OF THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE AND INSTITUTION,

Held at the Town Hall in Bombay, on the 11th January 1860,

IN HONOR OF THE LATE

HON'BLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE:

TOGETHER WITH

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE, APPOINTED TO CARRY
OUT THE OBJECTS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING;

AND

ACCOUNTS OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

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PROCEEDINGS OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE STUDENTS
AND EX-STUDENTS OF THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE
AND INSTITUTION, HELD AT THE TOWN HALL,
BOMBAY, ON THE 11TH JANUARY 1860, IN HONOR
OF THE LATE HON'BLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

A meeting of the students and ex-students of the Elphinstone College and Institution was held in the afternoon of Wednesday the eleventh of January 1860 in the great hall of the Town Hall (where the noble statue of the Hon'ble Mounstuart Elphinstone stands), for the purpose of expressing their regret at the death of their distinguished benefactor, the founder and patron of Native education in this Presidency, the Hon'ble Mounstuart Elphinstone, and for consecrating to his revered memory some token of their sense of gratitude for the numerous benefits they have received from his enlightened policy.

Almost all the students and ex-students of the Elphinstone College and Institution were present on the occasion. •

On the motion of Mr. Venayekrow Wassoodewjee, seconded by Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, the chair was occupied by Mr. NOWROZJEE FERDOONJEE, Translator and Interpreter to the Supreme Court.

MR. NOWROZJEE opened the proceedings with the following address:—

GENTLEMEN,—I am much obliged to you for the honor you have done me in selecting me to preside at this meeting; but I am afraid I shall not be able to do adequate justice to the performance of the duties, which you have entrusted to me. When the proposal was first made to me by my friends now assembled around me, I suggested the advisability of selecting some of the *alumni* of the Elphinstone Institution, who occupy higher posts under Government, and possess talents of a superior order; but as they resolved to nominate the oldest ex-student of the Institution now on the spot, I could not refuse. I was one of the ear-

liest students (having entered the seminary in 1830,) and have witnessed with proud satisfaction the rapid progress made, and the inestimable benefits conferred, by the excellent Institution founded by the greatest benefactor of the Natives of Western India, the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, the sad intelligence of whose death has overwhelmed us with unfeigned sorrow and intense grief. Gentlemen, this meeting has been convened for the purpose of expressing our deep regret at the death of our most distinguished benefactor, the founder and earliest patron of Native education in this Presidency, the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, and for consecrating to his revered memory some token of our sense of gratitude for the numerous benefits we and our fellow students have received from his enlightened policy. Immediately after the receipt by the last English Mail of the sad intelligence of the death of that great man, a general desire was expressed by our fellow students to take some steps to express our feelings of sorrow on this mournful occasion, and to adopt some measures for evincing our gratitude to our benefactor, who has just closed his earthly career, full of years and full of glory. The name of the renowned Elphinstone is familiar not only to all classes of the inhabitants of this Presidency as a household word, but, during my travels in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Affghanistan in 1837-38, I met with many persons who regarded him with great veneration, and formed a very exalted idea of the dignity, power, and resources of the British Government, which he represented in an admirable manner. To the many able and distinguished *alumni* of the Elphinstone Institution and College, who grace this meeting with their presence, I will leave the task of describing the pre-eminant claims, which our late illustrious benefactor has on our gratitude. They will, I am confident, do justice to the theme. Besides the numerous benefits which he has conferred on us and our fellow students, in common with all the other inhabitants of the Presidency, the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone has laid us under a peculiar obligation. He was the founder of the Institution, in which we have all received, and thousands of the rising generation of our countrymen are now receiving, the inestimable advantages of a good, valuable, and liberal education. It was he, who first planted

in this Presidency the tree of Native Education, which has grown and multiplied rapidly, and has yielded a profusion of good fruit. As parent and originator of the system of Native education, first introduced by him in Western India, he has immortalized his name, which will always be remembered with veneration and gratitude, associated, as it will ever be, with the amelioration and advancement of our countrymen, whose cause he had zealously espoused and promoted to the best of his transcendent judgment and rare ability. With a view to enable you to form some idea of the benefits which that great man has conferred on the people of this country, I will give you a brief outline of the rise and progress of the educational Institution, which he founded, and which is now in a very flourishing condition. This Institution was first established under the designation of the Bombay Native School Book and School Society in the year 1822, when, under the auspices of the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, "the first steps were taken at this Presidency for extending the benefits of intellectual and moral improvement to the Natives and for introducing them to a knowledge of the arts and sciences of Europe."* Under the liberal and powerful stimulus, which the Society received from the Government, then presided over by that eminent statesman of blessed memory, the Institution was soon enabled to extend its means and sphere of usefulness. Moreover "stores of learning and morality were thrown open to the Native population to increase their happiness and prosperity," and an earnest appeal was made to the public for pecuniary aid and "for the exertion of their talents and zeal in compiling and translating school books of useful and moral tendency."† In 1827 "the operations of the Society having assumed a more exalted character since its foundation, the denomination of Bombay School Book and School Society was changed to the Bombay Native Education Society." In 1828, on the motion of the late Sir J. Malcolm, it was resolved that in all the reports of the Institution the name of the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone be perpetuated as its founder. In the year 1827, the Society trained and sent into the Deccan and Guzerat no less than twenty-four vernacular school masters in order that

* Vide First Report for 1823-24. p. 6

† Ibid. p. 32.

the people might derive benefits from instruction of a superior quality, which they were capable of imparting. The Central English School, first established by the Society in 1824, contained 46 pupils in 1825, whilst the Central Marathee and Goojeratee Schools contained 113 boys. In 1830, when I entered the Central English School, the number was pretty much the same; but in 1834 and 1835 the increase was so great that the rooms of the Society were insufficient, and it was necessary to build an additional story to accommodate the pupils. In 1840 there were 675 scholars in the English; and 620 in the Central Goojratee and Marathee Schools. Our young friends, having imbibed profusely at the fountain of learning, liberally placed within the reach of all, their thirst for knowledge increased so much that in the short space of six years, under my own personal experience and observation, the attendance increased tenfold, and necessitated the establishment of branch schools in the Fort and other localities. In 1834 an improved system of scientific and literary instruction was, for the first time, introduced under such accomplished masters as Messrs. Henderson and Bell. After the lapse of some years the Elphinstone College, founded in 1827 by the Native Chieftains and principal Native inhabitants of this Presidency in commemoration of the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, was set agoing. On account of some misunderstanding, it remained a totally distinct institution under a separate roof, until the year 1839, when it was amalgamated with the Native Education Society, and the united institution was subsequently designated the Elphinstone Institution—a name which will always serve to remind all future generations of the everlasting obligations conferred on us and our countrymen by the immortal founder of the seminary in which we have been educated. During the time this Institution has been in full operation, and in a highly prosperous condition, it has produced a large number of educated men, who fill many of the highest posts open to our countrymen in the service of Government. They are employed as Native judges, deputy collectors and magistrates, uncovenanted assistants in the secretariate and customs department, translators, interpreters, sub-assistant surgeons, schoolmasters, &c. Two of them have been enrolled as solicitors and attorneys of the Supreme Court, many are private medical practitioners, engineers, merchants, assistants and managers. To the

founder of this great Institution, we are indebted for our success, advancement, and prosperity in life. It was the late lamented Elphinstone who first enunciated the principles on which Native Education ought to be conducted in this country. These principles, I need scarcely tell you, are universally admitted to be sound and enlightened, and have been adopted as the basis of the system of education introduced into India by the British Government. It was he who laid down the principle of non-interference in religious matters in all institutions, established under the auspices of Government, for the diffusion of education amongst our countrymen—a principle, to which Government has so often pledged itself, and which has hitherto insured the success of measures adopted by the State for promoting the moral and intellectual improvement of the people of this vast Empire. Our countrymen in this Presidency have already performed their duty. In the year 1827 when their benefactor left the scene of his philanthropic labors, and proceeded to his native country to spend the rest of his days in retirement, they personally presented him with an address, expressing their obligations and gratitude for the numerous benefits he had conferred on them, and announcing their resolution to erect a monument worthy of his name and deeds in the shape of a College, to the endowment of which they subscribed nearly three lacs of Rupees, and which imparts to the Native youth a knowledge of the highest branches of European science and literature. They have moreover placed in the rooms of the Elphinstone Institution a superb portrait of that great man. The European inhabitants of Bombay have also presented a handsome testimonial in the shape of a magnificent marble statue of that illustrious personage, which adorns this hall. Gentlemen, we now behold the image of our great benefactor, standing in all his majesty and greatness. Though removed from this sublunary world, he will live for ever in the memory of succeeding generations. It remains for us to discharge a solemn duty which we, the students and ex-students of the Elphinstone Institution and College, owe to ourselves, and to the blessed memory of our great benefactor. We have assembled here this day for the purpose of expressing our grief at the loss we have just sustained, and for consecrating to the revered memory of the illustrious Elphinstone such a token of our

gratitude as our humble means might permit us to contribute. With this view you will be pleased to resolve to take such steps as you may deem proper.

I. It was then proposed by Dossabho Framjee, Esq., seconded by Venayekrow Jugonnathjee, Esq., and carried unanimously:—
 “That the students and ex-students of the Elphinstone College and Schools have received with the deepest sorrow the news of the death of the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, the beloved and venerated benefactor of Western India.”

Mr. DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE in proposing the above resolution, spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—True it is that out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh; but there are occasions when its very fullness chokes utterance; when its emotions in vain struggle for articulation; and language even fails when forthcoming to depict the deep feelings which are at work within us. Such an occasion, gentlemen, is the present. You know full well, no words of mine can adequately describe, the intensity of that universal sorrow which overspread this Presidency when the melancholy intelligence reached us of the death of that great man, to whose hallowed memory we are now assembled to do honor, our beloved and venerated benefactor, and the benefactor not of us only, but of generations yet unborn, who are destined to profit by the institutions he has founded for us, and by the great principles, which by the force of his character he has compelled Government to recognize as essential elements of the British administration of India. You must already have perceived wherein lies the chief cause for our special gratitude towards the lamented deceased from the very able address which you have just heard from the Chair. No sooner had Mountstuart Elphinstone assumed the reins of power than he perceived with the true instinct of a statesman, that education was the safe and efficient instrument for improving the native mind, that the advancement of the moral and intellectual condition of the people of India would be the best means for insuring the real prosperity of this country by enabling them to understand and appreciate the character of the rule under which they lived, and by realizing the aim of a beneficent Government to render the Natives qualified to participate in the government of their own country.

He therefore set to work in furtherance of the good cause he had at heart. (With him commenced the era of enlightenment in this land. It was through his efforts that ignorance was to be dispelled and knowledge was to dawn upon us; for, it was during his enlightened administration that the languages, literature, science, philosophy of Europe were first unfolded to us.) If Bombay had not had the good fortune to know the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone for its Governor, who can say to what indefinite period might have been postponed the introduction of education and enlightenment in this Presidency? Thank God, we are living illustrations of the seeds which this illustrious statesman has sown; and who shall deny it? (Can we not then safely say that we owe in a great measure the indispensable fruits of education, the cultivation of our intellect, the enlargement of our understanding, the position which we occupy in society, and the prospect of a useful and honorable career, arising wholly through him, whose memory we are now met to do honor) Gentlemen, the late Mountstuart Elphinstone has been justly called the benefactor of Western India. He has also been described as the father and patron of this Presidency. The years of his government were so pre-eminently beneficial to all classes of the people that it has been regarded as the "Augustan age" of Bombay. Gentlemen, it is not for us to pronounce an opinion in detail upon the acts of his government, but this much we can safely assert that, his administration was conspicuously marked by the introduction and promotion of some of the best measures for the good of this country and the welfare and happiness of its people. Gifted with talents of the highest order, he readily perceived what was needed for the good of the people under his rule. Commerce received great encouragement by his kind and liberal support of every suggestion that emanated from the mercantile body of those days, whether European or Native. Considerable public improvements were effected through his exertions and authority. The administration of the Presidency was most materially improved in all its branches. Previous to his time there was no regulation or rule for the guidance of the officers engaged in the administration of judicial and revenue matters. It was he who compiled the code of regulations which is even this day the law of the Mofussil. Speaking of this code, a well known author describes it "as the most systematic yet

produced in India." It will not become me, gentlemen, to take up your time, more especially as it is not expected of me, nor can I venture, to do full justice to the merits of one of the greatest statesmen India has produced. Suffice it to say, that the name of this illustrious statesman, associated as it is, with many memorable and brilliant events and philanthropic measures, will ever be remembered by the grateful people of this country. Those of his age, who are still surviving, have forgotten the names of many of the recent Governors, but their "Alfiston Sahib" is ever fresh in their memory. In the student's home "Elphinstone" is cherished, and regarded as the benefactor of the country. In the Deccan his name is mentioned in reverential terms, and the news of his death must have drawn forth many sorrowful tears. To use the language of one of the many addresses which he received on his leaving this country, "it was in the Deccan that the most favorable opportunity presented itself for his displaying with their fullest lustre those high abilities of the statesman tempered with all the milder and engaging virtues of the private individual, which the historian will ever love to commemorate. The conciliatory and benign manner in which he divested conquest of all its terrors, and introduced the British power in that territory; the effectual means adopted by him to render hostilities as little detrimental to the people as possible; the solicitous attention he showed to the interests and rights of all classes, the deliberate caution with which changes in the ancient form of government were effected under his sway, and the enlightened measures he adopted for its administration, will be ever remembered with feelings of the deepest gratitude." Thirty-three years ago when the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone left these shores, the feeling of regret which pervaded all ranks, classes, and castes at this Presidency betokened the loss felt by the community of an attached friend and generous patron. Addresses with substantial testimonials to perpetuate his memory from generation to generation were voted to him, not only by the gentlemen of the civil, military, and ecclesiastical services, but by the great body of the non-official European community. The marble statue by one of England's greatest sculptors, which we now behold facing us, is the testimonial erected to him by the European community of this place; and on it we

will ever cast a grateful look. The Native gentlemen of those days, at the head of whom were several Rajas and Native Princes, had also testified, in what they deemed the most appropriate manner, the respect, admiration, esteem and affection with which they regarded his character, and the grateful sense, which they entertained of the numerous and invaluable benefits which the Native population of this Presidency had derived from his auspicious, enlightened, and liberal government. Having at heart the cause of education, the testimonial, which they voted to his honor, and by which we have all more or less benefited, was so much approved by Mr. Elphinstone, that in reply to the address which was presented to him, he is reported to have expressed himself greatly pleased, and that he thought, by associating the testimonial of their good will with an institution, productive of the education of the Natives *they had increased beyond calculation the honor conferred upon him.* I need not dwell upon this subject at length. Briefly, he is universally admitted as the benefactor of Western India. The late Bishop Heber, whose opinions have always been entitled to weight, says of Mr. Elphinstone—"His policy, so far as India is concerned, appeared to me peculiarly wise and liberal, and he is evidently attached to, and thinks well of, the country and its inhabitants. His public measures in their general tendency evince a steady wish to improve their present condition. No government in India pays so much attention to schools and public institutions for education." The same authority adds, that he was considerably struck by the remark, which he once heard, that "all other public men had their enemies and their friends, but that of Mr. Elphinstone every body spoke highly." Gentlemen, you are aware how much the prestige of any government is increased or decreased in proportion to the ability and amiability of its chief administrators. It is said that in Mr. Elphinstone, the firmness and sagacity of the accomplished statesman were combined with the courtesy and affability of the polished gentleman, and an affectionate regard for all and every body. He was the people's governor, patron, benefactor and friend. In the address presented to him on his departure by His Highness the Raja of Sattara and other Native chiefs, gentlemen and subjects of the British Government of Bombay, the following remarkable passage occurs:—

“ Until you became Commissioner in the Deccan and Governor of Bombay, never had we been enabled to appreciate correctly the invaluable benefits which the British dominion is calculated to diffuse throughout the whole of India. But, having beheld with admiration, for so long a period, the affable and encouraging manners, the freedom from prejudice, the consideration at all times evinced for the interests and welfare of the people of this country, the regard shown to their ancient customs and laws, the constant endeavours to extend amongst them the inestimable advantages of intellectual and moral improvement, the commanding abilities applied to ensure permanent ameliorations in the condition of all classes, and to promote their prosperity on the soundest principles, by which your private and public conduct has been so pre-eminently distinguished, has led us to consider the British influence and government as the most important and desirable blessing which the Supreme Being could have bestowed on our native land.” These, gentlemen, were not formal words, uttered without meaning. They were the result of deliberate conviction and mature experience. We may, however, learn from this passage, that governors, like Mountstuart Elphinstone, not only benefit the people, but that the popularity and permanency of the government under which we are placed, are thereby increased and strengthened. Gentlemen, grant me a few words more. I shall ever regard it as one of the greatest privileges, if not the very greatest, privilege of my life that Providence vouchsafed to me an opportunity, during a late visit to England, of enjoying the honor and gratification of a personal visit to this great and good man, whose name we will ever love and venerate. Having previously obtained permission for an interview, which he most cheerfully granted, I waited upon him at his country seat, Hockwood near Limpsfield, a few miles from London; and his reception of me was most kind and generous. Though separated from India and her people by thousands of miles, and though an interval of more than a quarter of a century had taken place since his connection with this place had been severed, you will be astonished to learn that his interest in the affairs of this country, and his regard and good will for its people had not in any way lessened. Though at the advanced age of more than eighty, his intellect was not in the slightest degree impaired. He conversed

with me freely, and graciously acquainted me with his opinions on most of the questions of the day concerning India. To offer an opinion here of what I thought of him at the time would be an act of unpardonable presumption; but allow me to say, Gentlemen, that while with him, I felt I was in the presence of a master-mind. The students and ex-students of the Institutions, which bear his honored name, will be proud to learn, that he made the kindest enquiries as to the progress of those who were at that time studying, and of the welfare and prosperity of those who had passed from the Institution into the busy world. He was a regular reader, he told me, of the annual educational reports, and was greatly pleased to mark therefrom the progress of education in this Presidency. He assured me that he would continue to the last to take a deep interest in all that concerned the good of this country and its people. To record our deep regret at the loss of such a distinguished, venerated and beloved benefactor we are met here to-day. I am sure I have but inadequately conveyed even an imperfect notion of the profound grief, which has overtaken us by the mournful event. Yes, it is indeed grief—grief such as the language of the poet has so exquisitely expressed that I will, with your permission, adopt it for the occasion:—

“When the last sunshine of expiring day
 In summer's twilight weeps itself away,
 Who hath not felt the softness of the hour
 Sink on the heart, as dew along the flower?
 With a pure feeling which absorbs and awes
 While Nature makes that melancholy pause.
 Her breathing moment on the bridge where Time
 Of light and darkness forms an arch sublime,
 Who hath not shared that calm so still and deep,
 The voiceless thought which would not speak, but weep,
 A holy concord—and a bright regret,
 A glorious sympathy with suns that set?
 'Tis not harsh sorrow—but a tenderer woe,
 Nameless, but dear to gentle hearts below,
 Felt without bitterness—but full and clear,
 A sweet dejection—a transparent tear,
 Unmixed with worldly grief or selfish stain,
 Shed without shame and secret without pain.”

MR. VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE, in seconding the resolution, said :—

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution, which has just been moved by my friend Mr. Dossabhoj Framjee. Our Chairman and the speaker who has preceded me have expatiated at length on the benefits which the *alumni* who attended the Elphinstone School and College have derived from the noble Institution which bears the name of the founder, to honor and commemorate whose memory we have met here to-day. In whatever form and feature we may mark our sense of gratitude for the numerous benefits we have received from the late Mountstuart Elphinstone's enlightened policy, I say we shall carry it out most inadequately, as the claims of this distinguished benefactor, the founder and patron of native education in Western India, exceed any thing we can possibly do to perpetuate his memory. Our countrymen mourn the loss of a friend and patron, whose good deeds will ever be remembered by us. Although the pangs of death have come upon him, as they will upon every human being sooner or later, yet Mr. Elphinstone, whose statue and portrait, the former in the noble building in which we have met, and the latter in the Institution which bears his name, will hand down to posterity the form and features of one, whose benevolent acts will always remain embalmed in the hearts of our countrymen, and his statue and portrait, I repeat, although they cannot sufficiently estimate the graces and virtues of his character, are living monuments amongst us; and whenever we look at them, they will always bring back to our recollection the patron, to consecrate whose memory we have met here this evening. We are not insensible to the fact that under the late Mr. Elphinstone's rule, which was marked by fairness and impartiality, our countrymen felt sure that the influence of the State would not be directed or permitted to subserve the designs of religious proselytism, and this policy of his not only restored confidence in the hearts of the Natives, but stands to this day unchanged. Although of late years he was an invalid, yet in his retirement into private life in England he energetically employed his personal influence in upholding the same just and benevolent policy. We therefore lament his death not only on the ground of his being a former

benefactor, but we have lost a friend and father, whose counsel and advice were never more needed than when the afflicting tidings of his death reached these shores.

II. Proposed by Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, seconded by Vishwanath Narayen, Esq., and carried unanimously :—“ That, as the earliest patron of education in this Presidency, it becomes the students and ex-students of the Institution, founded in his honour, to consecrate to his revered memory some token of their sense of gratitude for the benefits they have reaped from his enlightened and philanthropic policy.

Dr. BHAWOO, in moving the above resolution said :—

MR. CHAIRMAN, FRIENDS, AND COUNTRYMEN,—The gentlemen, who have just spoken, have given you the prominent features in the history of the statesman, whose brilliant career in India, and quiet life in the country of his birth, have been solemnized by death a few weeks ago. The world has lost one of its noblest citizens, England an illustrious statesman, and India its greatest benefactor and warmest friend. Honor to the name of Mountstuart Elphinstone! In our hearts, in the hearts of all the intelligent inhabitants of India, that name is sacred, and the death of him, who bore it, but sanctifies it the more to us his grateful admirers. It is not my object to expatiate on the eminent virtues or the transcendent abilities of the illustrious dead. I prefer to dwell on the feelings which animate our own breasts, on the gratitude which is due from us for the inestimable blessings of the liberal education, which was so freely bestowed on us, and is now being bestowed on the youth of this Presidency. If it be true, that “ in its effects, immediate and remote, there is no other art or science, of the many which are marshalled under ‘ the most commanding and architectonic science of society ’ which contributes so largely to the material prosperity, to the intellectual vigour and enlightenment, the moral elevation and nobility of character, the refinement of feeling and taste, and to the general well-being of any people to which its influence extends, as education,” then are we mainly indebted to Mountstuart Elphinstone, and through him to the British Government for those “ vast moral and material blessings, which flow from the general diffusion of useful knowledge,” and of which we are participants.

And when we consider the reproductiveness of knowledge, the diffusiveness of truth, who can calculate the amount of good that India bids fair to enjoy from the blessings of sound education, so early and auspiciously commenced, and munificently patronised, by Mountstuart Elphinstone? And in this view, if, as Bacon tells us, "*man* may be rightly said to be a *God* to *man*," we may surely without irreverence recognize a divine mission in him, whose memory we are now assembled to honor. At all events, it is impossible for us to be sufficiently grateful for such enlightened and persevering benevolence, as that which characterized the career of our departed benefactor. And we shall prove ourselves unworthy of those blessings for which we are indebted to him, if the present occasion fail to awaken in us a vivid sense of our duty to ourselves, to our country, and to our God. Are we fulfilling the expectations of our benefactors? Are we making the best use of our time, and eagerly receiving that knowledge "which is a storehouse for the glory of the Creator and a relief of man's estate"? Are we following in the wake of our benefactors by earnestly devoting our personal energies, and liberally dispensing those wordly means with which our Heavenly Father has blessed us, that we may extend to the less favored of our countrymen the benefits which we ourselves have received? By means of the education imparted to us, we are brought, as it were, in contact "with the best society in every period of history, with the wisest, the worthiest, the tenderest, the bravest, the purest characters that have adorned humanity." Are we, then, as we ought to strive to be, walking lights to countrymen? Well may we pause seriously to reflect on all these questions. And if conscious that we have left much undone, let us, by noting our shortcomings, resolve to act for the future the part of more worthy students and citizens. For, in this way only can we please the manes of him, whose removal has this day drawn us together. This were indeed a nobler tribute to his memory than "storied urn or animated bust." The history of the institutions which bear the name of Elphinstone has been fully related from the Chair, and little remains for me to add. I may, however, remind you, that Dr. Harkness, the Principal of the Elphinstone College, was selected by Mr. Elphinstone himself in 1835. Under him and his able coadjutors many of us have had the rare

privilege of studying, and to him it becomes us to evince that deference and affection which are due not only to our preceptor, but to one whom our beloved benefactor himself delighted to honor. I do not believe your experience is very different from mine; but I can truly say, that the happiest years of my existence have been those spent in connexion with the Elphinstone College. Well was it observed by the Native princes, chiefs, gentlemen, and inhabitants of Bombay, who presented Mr. Elphinstone with an Address thirty-three years ago, "that the name of Elphinstone shall be the first that our children shall learn to lisp." This spontaneous tribute of a grateful people is so beautifully worded, and expresses so concisely the prominent features of Mr. Elphinstone's life and deeds in Western India, and is so honorable to the judgment and feelings of our countrymen of those days, that I need not apologize for reading the entire Address.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIVE PRINCES, CHIEFS, &c.

To the Hon'ble MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,

Late Governor of Bombay.

HONORABLE SIR,—We, the Native princes, chiefs, gentlemen, and inhabitants of Bombay, its dependencies, and allied territories, cannot contemplate your approaching departure from this country, without endeavouring to express, however faintly, the most profound and lasting regret which has been occasioned in our minds by your resignation of the government of this Presidency. For, until you became Commissioner in the Dekken and Governor of Bombay, never had we been enabled to appreciate correctly the invaluable benefits which the British dominion is calculated to diffuse throughout the whole of India. But, having beheld with admiration, for so long a period, the affable and encouraging manners, the freedom from prejudice, the consideration at all times evinced for the interests and welfare of the people of this country, the regard shown to their ancient customs and laws, the constant endeavours to extend amongst them the inestimable advantages of intellectual and moral improvement, the commanding abilities applied to ensure permanent ameliorations in the condition of all classes, and to promote their prosperity on the soundest principles, by which your public and private conduct has been so pre-eminently distinguished, has led us to consider

the British influence and government as the most important and desirable blessing which the Supreme Being could have bestowed upon our native land. To particularize all the acts of your government, which are so justly entitled to applause, is beyond our power. But, we may venture to remark, that in the the former possessions of this Presidency, and the territories of its allies, the beneficial effects of your auspicious administration have been evinced by the correction of abuses, the introduction of essential improvements into all civil departments, and by the consequently increased security and welfare of the people. In Goojerat, and the territories of the British allies there situated, in consequence of your wise and extended views, various districts, which had long remained almost waste, have been restored to cultivation; an important change has been effected in the habits of the predatory tribes; and effectual means have been adopted for repressing outrages and preserving public security. The country, from enjoying tranquillity, protection, and exemption from onerous charges previously unknown, now presents an appearance the most flourishing and gratifying. In this Island also, the inhabitants can never adequately express their grateful sense of the salubrious and invaluable advantages, that have resulted from the judicious and laudable liberality with which roads have been formed, and an inexhaustible supply of water has been provided by the excavation of wells and tanks; It was however in the Dekkan, that the most favourable opportunity presented itself for your displaying, with their fullest lustre, those high abilities of the statesman, tempered with all the milder and engaging virtues of the private individual, which the historian will love to commemorate. For the conciliatory and benign manner in which you divested conquest of all its terrors, and introduced the British power in the Dekkan, the effectual means adopted to render hostilities as little detrimental to the people as possible; the solicitous attention shown to the interests and rights of all classes; the deliberate caution with which changes in the ancient form of government have been effected; and the enlightened measures which have been adopted for communicating to the people, by improved methods, a knowledge of literature, science and morality, particularly demand our most unfeigned and heartfelt acknowledgments. To you, therefore,

Honorable Sir, we find it impossible to express our gratitude in adequate terms; since, had it not been for the animating support with which you have so constantly encouraged and protected them, the efforts to excite a desire and love of intellectual and moral improvement, that have commenced so prosperously, and promise to be crowned with ultimate success, must have been altogether unavailing. But, permit us to acquaint you that, in order to evince that we are ourselves fully persuaded, that no amelioration can be of more incalculable benefits to this country than the diffusion among our children and countrymen of that extensive knowledge, those noble modes of thinking, those wise and liberal principles of government, and those sublime views of moral rectitude, by which the British are so eminently distinguished, we have determined to raise a subscription among ourselves, which, at the present moment, amounts to two lacs and fifteen thousand (2,15,000) Rupees, for the purpose of founding one or more Professorships for teaching the languages, literature, sciences, and moral philosophy of Europe. Nor can we doubt that you will be pleased to comply with our earnest solicitation that we may be allowed to honor these Professorships, as a slight testimony of our unceasing gratitude, with that name, which we so much revere and admire, and to designate them as the *Elphinstone Professorships*; and that you will permit your portrait to be drawn by an able artist in England, in order that we may place it in the rooms of the Native Education Society, as a permanent memorial of the liberal and enlightened founder and protector of that Society. But, in presenting this sincere tribute of applause to the highly liberal and enlightened principles by which your public conduct has been so peculiarly characterised, it is your private virtues which have so particularly excited our admiration, gratitude, and respectful affection. For, the accessibility, the absence of all form, and the urbanity with which you have always received persons of this country of all classes, the courtesy with which you have admitted them into your own parties, and the affable and unrestrained manner with which you have condescended to mix in their society, can only be ascribed to those amiable, generous, and high minded sentiments, which shine so conspicuously in your every word and action. The cause, therefore, which

now occasion our most profound and heartfelt grief, in consequence of being deprived of those private virtues, which have raised us in our estimation, and afforded us the utmost gratification, and of those transcendent public abilities, which have so effectually promoted the welfare and prosperity of our country, and rendered every amelioration permanent, by insuring the diffusion of intellectual and moral improvement, are much too obvious to require that we should in vain endeavour to convey by words those feelings, by which we are at present so oppressed and overpowered. But, permit us to assure you, that we all unite in the most fervent prayers that you may long enjoy uninterrupted health and happiness in the society of those friends, and in that country, from which you have been so long separated; and that the pleasing and grateful sentiments, which your private and public conduct have inspired in our breasts, will ever form the most delightful object of our contemplation; that the name of Elphinstone shall be the first that our children shall learn to lisp; and that it will be our proudest duty to preserve indelibly, unto the latest posterity, the name of so pre-eminent a benefactor to our country. —We have the honor to be, honorable Sir, your sincere well-wishers and obedient servants.

(Sealed and signed by His Highness the Raja of Sattara, and others the Native Princes, Chiefs and Gentlemen, Allies and Subjects of the British Government of Bombay.)

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1827.

The master mind of Elphinstone was not insensible to the advantages which this country would derive from that improved and scientific medical education, which has since been secured to us by our enlightened Government by the establishment of the Grant Medical College, and the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. In the time of Mr. Elphinstone, a medical school was established at the Presidency, but the project failed—not through any want of sympathy or patronage, not from any want of zeal or ability on the part of its Superintendent, Dr. MacLennan, but from the necessarily inferior attainments of the pupils and the imperfect materials then available. The success of the Elphinstone Institution was absolutely necessary to the success of the Grant Medical College as well as to the Schools of Engineering and Jurispru-

dence. The public service now claims some of its most useful, conscientious and hard working servants from the *alumni* of the Elphinstone College; and I rejoice to say, that my class-fellows occupy the highest positions among them all. Not the least brilliant result was the establishment of the Girls' Schools by our Students' Literary Association. I shall but slightly touch on Mr. Elphinstone's character and deeds, irrespective of educational measures. Mr. Elphinstone was singularly benevolent: he scattered his means as bountifully as the heaven above showered them into his lap: the foundling, the unfortunate stranger, misery in its bitterstrongholds—all were supported by the unostentatious charity and assuaging influence of Elphinstone's generosity. He was a man of unshaken resolution and firmness; he possessed the most enlarged notions of statesmanlike policy, and he had a mind stored with all that is valuable in classic or historic lore, combined with a most minute acquaintance with the oriental languages and oriental character. Like his noble countryman, Sir Walter Scott, he managed in his conversation by one or two strokes to take the intellectual and moral measure of those with whom he conversed. In this way, assisted by a strong memory, Mr. Elphinstone was enabled to select the fittest persons for every post under his Government, and thus was he served by men who brought inclination to co-operate with duty. There were two maxims on which he acted, the one was to pay no attention to letters of recommendation; the other on no account to make a promise. He was a politically honest ruler. In his intercourse with Native statesmen, he was probably the first diplomatist who outwitted his opponents by honesty and candour. The most striking feature in his conduct when Commissioner in the Deccan was, as Colonel Leighton correctly observed to a general meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, held on the occasion of his departure, "his moderation in victory. When that war was terminated, the destinies of the Dekkan were almost left at his individual disposal, though subject to the control and approval of the Supreme Government; and I have it from unquestionable authority, that it was mainly owing to the liberal and judicious policy adopted by him in settling the conquered territory, that the minds of the Natives in the more distant provinces of Hindoostan, which at the same

period fell under our rule, were first reconciled to the change of government, and that led to the general tranquility which now reigns so universally through this mighty Empire." In 1826, when Mr. Elphinstone bid adieu to the Deccan, at an entertainment given on the plains of Poonah, the Chairman, Major General Sir Lionel Smith, in a complimentary speech, observed:—"He has given a useful lesson to any of you, who may hereafter rise to high stations in public life, by showing that universal kindness, so far from being incompatible with dignified office, is sure to command universal good will; and in his own case it will yield him the rare felicity of relinquishing power, without the loss of a single friend." A year afterwards, on the arrival of Sir John Malcolm, Mr. Elphinstone quitted office, and remained in Bombay for a few weeks as a private gentleman. The European community voted a service of plate, and the beautiful statue which adorns this hall, and which furnishes you, as far as cold marble can, an outline of the personal appearance of Mr. Elphinstone. The Native Princes, Chiefs, Gentlemen, and inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency subscribed nearly three lacs of Rupees for the establishment of **ELPHINSTONE PROFESSORSHIPS**, for teaching the Natives of this country the English language and the sciences, the arts, and the literature of Europe, and for his portrait to grace the hall of study. A contemporary writer observes:—"And then, too, on the eve of his departure, the most magnificent entertainment was provided. Every thing that taste and lavish expense combined could effect, the superb pavilion, the immense suite of tents, the banquetting hall laid for 550 covers, illuminations, fire-works, nautch girls, the whole settlement assembled. Waltz, quadrille, galope followed each other in rapid succession, and every eye was beaming with joy. Midnight struck, the doors of the banquetting room were thrown open, and we adjourned to the supper table. We pledged Elphinstone in a bumper, and the cheering of full 600 voices echoed responsive to the toast. He returned thanks; he had ever been considered an indifferent public speaker; but, on this occasion, it seemed as though the power of oratory, pent up in his bosom for thirty years, had at length found a vent, and his voice burst upon us in a tide of moving and impassioned eloquence. I saw the tear-drop glistening in the eye of many a rough fellow, and some

even wept outright. It was an affecting and beautiful scene." It was on this occasion that Sir John Malcolm, in acknowledging the toast of his own health just drank, dwelt with some felicity on the singular fact of his having been the first to welcome Elphinstone, when he landed a boy thirty years before, on the ramparts of Fort William, and on his being then present to do honor to his departure from India, as his successor in the Government of Bombay, and added he—"I know no mode in which I can so effectually prove my admiration of his character, as by distinctly stating that I will adopt in every tittle his plans; and although the name of Governor be changed, the system of Government shall be the same." This speech was received with most deafening cheers. Mr. Elphinstone left the assembly amid the plaudits of thousands and drove to the quay. The batteries vaunted forth salutes in thunder. He embarked, and soon after the gun had proclaimed the dawn, the *Palinurus* weighed anchor, and bore him onwards to his fatherland. His name is now no longer Indian, it is European. It is cosmopolitan; for the memoirs of the lamented Heber have spread his fame far and wide, far beyond the limited sphere within which, thanks to Indian exclusiveness, the knowledge of his measures of Government would have otherwise extended. He has since travelled over all Europe. His sound knowledge and deep and varied reading, his liberal mind, and kind and courteous bearing, have won for him universal applause. It has been my fortune to meet with many delightful persons in my day; but I never remember to have met elsewhere a being, combining with high character so many amiable, endearing qualities, which add lustre to the highest rank and heighten the most splendid abilities. There are few, who, being in the society of such a man, would not quit his presence more enlightened than when they approached him. There are none who could leave him without esteem and affection. He was—he is my beau ideal of a British Governor." But I must no longer detain you. I have already done so to an unreasonable extent. But I cannot sit down without calling on you formally to declare what you all so keenly feel in your hearts and consciences, that as the earliest patron of education in this Presidency, it becomes the students and ex-students of the Institution, founded in his honor, to consecrate to his revered memory

some token of their sense of gratitude for the benefits they have reaped from his enlightened and philanthropic policy. Most of us are men in humble life, some of us are in straitened circumstances, only a few are really endowed with worldly wealth, and therefore our ability to furnish a lasting memorial of our great benefactor lags far behind our desires. But there are cases in which the widow's mite is more precious than the rich man's offering, and could the great and good man, whom we mourn, look down from heaven on our present meeting, he would, we may venture to hope, be more gratified by the humble testimonial, which we are now assembled to subscribe, than by the most gorgeous monument, that the Parliament of England could erect to his memory. For, he would see that our's was no mere matter of form proceeding, but the earnest expression of the grateful and loving hearts of men, deeply conscious, not only of what he had conferred upon themselves, but on their country; not only on the present, but on all future generations; of men, by whom the long and honored career of their great benefactor had been carefully studied, in order that the lessons, it teaches, might be duly applied and improved; of men whose enlightened attachment to the British rule is, in no small degree, due to their full appreciation of those grand principles of humanity and justice, of which he was the living illustration, as well as the authoritative exponent; and of men, whose highest conception of a wise, virtuous, benevolent, and upright ruler, is that embodied in the character of the late Mountstuart Elphinstone.

III. Proposed by Venayekrow Wassoodewjee, Esq., seconded by Ardaseer Framjee Esq., and carried:—"That such token be a monument, in the shape of a bust of the illustrious deceased, with a pedestal and suitable inscription, to be placed in the Victoria Museum and Gardens."

In seconding this resolution, Mr. Ardaseer remarked:—

GENTLEMEN,—It is with great pleasure I beg to second this resolution. It would be mere reiteration, gentlemen, of what has been already said by our worthy Chairman and our much esteemed friends Mr. Dossabhoj Framjee, Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, and others who have spoken so ably, if I were to dilate upon the career of

the most illustrious personage, whose name we have met here to-day to commemorate. I have, however, gentlemen, some observations to make on the arrangement proposed, for placing upon permanent record the souvenir of our much regretted and venerable benefactor. A bust has been proposed, and the proposition will, I hope, meet your approval. Gentlemen, we have not met here to-day to gratify mere human vanity, to make a great noise in the world, and obtrude ourselves upon the notice of the public. The object of our meeting here is of a sacred nature. It is to express our deep sorrow and gratitude for the loss of one who was really a great and good man, one who was a true friend to our country, and one who has done so much for the intellectual, moral, and social advancement of the people of this Presidency. His own works are everlasting grand monuments, before which any raised by us, however great, would be insignificant. Think of that humble Persian peasant, who, on seeing Artaxerxes, his king, having nothing to present to his sovereign as a tribute of loyalty, ran to the adjacent stream, brought a handful of the limpid element and offered it to the king to drink. Poor indeed was the tribute, but the heart from which it sprang forth was truly grateful. It is then to the inward feelings we ought to look to, and not to mere splendid external show. Thus, we have met here to-day to perform that sacred duty, and at the same time to contribute, commensurate with what our humble means would permit, to the erection of a monument, which would perpetuate the name of the venerable philanthropist. It has been judiciously proposed to locate the bust in the Victoria Museum. A better place than this could not be found. Our token of gratitude, humble as it is, will be seen by hundreds and thousands of our people; our own children, and our children's children will look upon it with a reverential eye; and last, and not the least, it will teach them a moral lesson to do the same good deeds their fathers have done, and our children will learn to be equally true and grateful to *their* benefactors, whether they be their own countrymen, or foreigners, of any caste or creed.

IV. Proposed by Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq., seconded by Jehangeer Burjorjee, Esq., and carried

unanimously:—"That an address of condolence be voted to Lord Elphinstone, expressing the sympathy of this meeting at the irreparable loss, which His Lordship has sustained by the death of his illustrious uncle, the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone."

Mr. SORABJEE, in moving the above resolution, said:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—It affords me sincere gratification indeed to move the resolution, which has just been put into my hand. As one of your fellow students in the Institution, founded by the illustrious man so lately removed from this earthly scene, whose revered and beloved memory, we are this day met to commemorate, I consider that we are only fulfilling our bounden duty in so doing. Bereft of our benefactor and educational founder, we must deem ourselves highly favored in having amongst us, in the highest position the Presidency affords, one who is not only of the same honored name and blood, but who resembles in so many striking points of similarity his illustrious relative. In any other position, and in any other character than that which brings us here this day, our desire to present an address of condolence to the Governor of this Presidency on this his bereavement might be open to misconstruction. But, as a former Elphinstone-student,* now engaged, as so many of you are in the busy arena of active life, and looking back to the benefits so many of us have received, and so many are now receiving through the education imparted in that Institution, I cannot deem that we are wrong in showing the feelings of our gratitude and respect to the memory of our worthy patron and our deep-sorrow at his removal, by offering our sincere condolence to his near relative, and, I might almost say, representative, now among us. During the time of His Lordship's administration I am glad to observe a further advance in the cause of native education has adorned the history of our times. I allude to the expansion of the means of education by the establishment of a University, where still higher educational aspirations, still nobler aims, and still more brilliant prospects are open to the fortunate scholar. If we are proud of owing our educational advantages to that great man, we can

never forget what has since been done during his distinguished relative's sway among us. Let us then approach with the sincerest and most respectful sympathy the representative of the founder and parent of Native education in Western India, and while expressing our condolence and sorrow on his bereavement, let us hope that His Lordship may be blessed with length of days to enjoy the happiness of witnessing or hearing of the steady advance in these later days of that education, the first seeds of which were sown by his Lordship's renowned ancestor, our departed benefactor, the late Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone.

V. Proposed by Narayen Dinanathjee, Esq., seconded by Bhasker Damodher, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That in order to carry out the objects of this meeting, a subscription list be opened, and that a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed, with power to add to their number :—

Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	Cowasjee Shapoorjee, Esq.
Dossabhoj Framjee Cama, Esq.	Jehangeer Burjorjee, Esq.
Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq.	Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Esq.
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq.	Gungadass Kesoredass, Esq.
Venayackrow Wassoodewjee, Esq.	Bhasker Damodher, Esq.
Bhawoo Dajee, Esq.	Vishwanath Narayen, Esq.
Narayen Dinanathjee, Esq.	Pestonjee Jehangeerjee, Esq.
Wassoodew Pandoorungjee, Esq.	Kursondass Mooljee, Esq.
Venayackrow Jugonnathjee, Esq.	Ramcrustna Gopall, Esq.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.	Jhaverilal Oomiasunker, Esq.
Ardashir Framjee, Esq.	Framjee Bomanjee, Esq.
Pestonjee Rattonjee Cola, Esq.	Dossabhoj Framjee, Esq. (Secy.)

Mr. NARAYEN, in moving the above resolution, said :—

GENTLEMEN,—This memorable day, on which we, the students and ex-students of the Elphinstone College and Schools, have met together to show our feelings of respect, esteem, and deep-felt gratitude towards a truly great and good man, who laid the foundation of Native education in Western India, will ever be remembered by us and such of our posterity as will hereafter reap the fruits of his able and wise policy in the cause of Native educa-

tion, as one of the most memorable events of our lives. To dilate upon all the good qualities of the head and heart of this truly great philanthropist, upon the innumerable acts of benevolence performed towards the Natives of this country during his long career in India, and upon the almost inexhaustible sweet fruits of his wise and benevolent policy, especially in the cause of Native education, which we have already tasted, and which are still in store for us, would fill a volume. Moreover, the talented gentlemen, that have preceded me, have so ably described his most prominent acts for the social and moral improvement of our countrymen, that it would almost be an act of supererogation in me to detain you any longer on this subject. Suffice it therefore to say that this truly great man, who has lately left this mortal world for a happier one, who has, besides his other innumerable benevolent measures for the intellectual, social, and moral advancement of our countrymen, permanently laid the foundation of Native education in this Presidency, and placed its inhabitants in a position to acquire Western education, the end and effect of which is to bless us with knowledge which gives superiority to one man over another—knowledge which has raised to a higher state of civilization the inhabitants of Europe and America than that of the inhabitants of Asia and Africa, throughout which continents, with the exception of a few solitary glimmering rays of light, almost impenetrable darkness prevails—knowledge which has enabled the former to carry their high civilization triumphantly from one end of the country to the other whenever they have ventured to make such attempts in the countries of the latter—knowledge which is truly and emphatically termed power; this truly great man, great in every sense of the word, I say, justly and richly deserved our highest respect, esteem, and gratitude.

In seconding this resolution, Mr. BHASKER said:—

I rise, gentlemen, not to enlarge upon the worth or the deeds of the great and good man, that enlightened and generous statesman, into whose hands, by the providence of God, fell the first government of the extensive dominions which groaned under the last Peishwa's misrule, and whose firm, energe-

tic and wise administration at once restored peace, order, and a feeling of contentment and security, where there had been, for some time previously, nothing but anarchy, discontent, and insecurity of person and property, the extent and ill effects of which can be better imagined than described; that upright and benevolent ruler, whose courteous attention to all classes of the people, from the humblest ryot to the Jagheerdar and chieftain, and the consideration which he invariably showed to their prejudices and feelings, won for him their love and esteem, and made them forget that they had passed from the sway of one of their own countrymen under that of one alien in country, language and religion, and with no common tie except that of humanity,—that sincere friend of Native improvement, who set on foot most, if not all, the measures of public utility which are now, or during the last thirty years have been, in operation; who planted the tree of Native education, of which the ramifications have already spread over the length and breadth of Western India, and which presents a far more lasting and enviable memorial than any which yet has been or can be reared by those whose welfare and prosperity it was his ambition to promote. I say, I rise not to enlarge upon the worth or the deeds of that distinguished nobleman—the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone—whose illustrious name is familiar to, and revered by, every one in this Presidency. I rise, not to point out his claims upon our gratitude, for these have already been dwelt upon by others. All that is left for me to do is to appeal to your good sense and liberality for the means of obtaining a bust of the deceased with a suitable pedestal to be placed in the Victoria Museum, as a token of our sense of the grateful acknowledgements which we owe to him, who ranks first and foremost amongst our benefactors. To raise a fund at all worthy of the name which we propose to commemorate, is out of the question; but small though our contributions be, they will be not the less valuable as affording an indication of our sense of duty and genuine feeling of gratitude. I have no doubt, therefore, that all who are here present will contribute according to their means, and that the Committee, which Mr. Narayan Dinanathjee has proposed, will do their best to secure a sum sufficient to ensure the adequate fulfilment of the noble object, which we have in view.

Mr. **HORMUSJEE DADABHOY**, late a teacher in the Elphinstone Institution, addressed the meeting as follows :—

MR. **CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN**,—I crave the liberty of speaking the sentiments of gratitude and respect I entertain in common with you all towards the man whose genius and virtues we are assembled this day to commemorate. Wearing on myself the proud title of *Elphinstone Scholar*, I feel a natural anxiety to pay my humble tribute of admiration to him, whom all parties agree in considering as one of the best and kindest of human beings. Having not the gift of language, it is not possible for me to describe in fitting colors the work of national regeneration, of which Mountstuart Elphinstone was the prime mover. I think I speak the unanimous voice of educated Bombay when I say that there is no other name in the English language round which so many pure and thrilling associations have grown up as that of Elphinstone. Yet, truth, like beauty, when unadorned is adorned the most, and the subject itself possesses intrinsic charms. When we read the life of a sincere philanthropist, an eminent statesman, a mighty warrior, or an extraordinary genius in literature, our soul instinctively forms a sublime conception of its destiny in being allied in sympathies with such noble specimens of humanity. But when these marvellous characters are found in one single individual, when the same person centres in himself their rare endowments, does not the heart feel an unutterable glow of pride? Does not the imagination picture to itself a being, who comes up to our ideal of perfection,—the very paragon of creation? How fondly do we dwell on every lineament of his character, how willingly we throw its little blemishes in the back-ground? We are fascinated by his company. What he thinks, we think. His principles become our principles. He nurtures even our emotions and affections. In vain do moralists preach the folly of paying worship at the shrine of genius. In vain do historians emblazon his real or supposed vices on the page of history. The constitution of the human mind is an eloquent refutation of the doctrine of the moralists. Has not the glorious sun himself dark spots? Aye, as the diamond takes its lustre from a foil, so the very contrast between his excellencies and his failings serves to enhance our admiration. If such be the

feelings called forth by the contemplation of a character great and good, what deep-rooted emotions must we feel for him, who, alike distinguished on the field and in the cabinet, was our own patron and benefactor? To Mountstuart Elphinstone belongs the honor of having opened the portals of the Native mind on this side of India, and fed it with the renovating sciences of the West. To him we owe a language, which in vigor, flexibility and copiousness is second to none now prevailing in the world. To him we owe a literature which enables us to hold communion with the master-spirits of every age and country. He invoked the genius of emancipation, who, putting on his armour, went forth to battle with the forces of ignorance, proclaiming in his march in tones of energy and truth that the reign of superstition was at an end. It thenceforth became apparent that Western India must enter on a new phase of existence. Yes, at this day the children of the soil are found worthy to take their seat side by side with the sons of Britain on the bench and at the bar. Imbued with the genuine spirit of benevolence, the mind of Elphinstone saw as with prophetic inspiration that the educated Native was a link between the governing and the governed classes; that education never failed to inspire a love for order and obedience to magisterial authority when exercised with uprightness and purity; that the main elements of strength and stability to the British administration in Hindoostan were the intelligence and the willing submission of the Natives. Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Mahomedans, Portuguese, Dutch, French, English,—Hindoostan has been the battle-field of some of their noblest achievements. Save the English, these nations have gone, leaving only their shadows behind. British India lives. It lives because England selects such instruments as this high-blooded "lord of the human kind" [pointing to the statue.] It lives, because men like Elphinstone could dispense with bayonets, and trust to their popularity. I repeat. Several looked upon education as a powerful moral lever. So did Elphinstone [turning to the statue]. They anticipated a thorough change in Indian society. So did Elphinstone. They predicted that this would end in effectually cutting the sinews of British supremacy here. This base fear could not find a place in his warm heart. He was right. The mutinies of 1857 have

scattered this and kindred prophesies to the winds. He was a philanthropist by nature, by habit, by education. His was as enlightened and expansive a philanthropy as that of our own illustrious countryman the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, embracing within the sphere of its activity aliens in religion and blood, but not in the common attributes of humanity. During the memorable period of his Governorship in Bombay, the *great experiment of Native education* was commenced. An excellent breed of scholars was an earnest of its fruits. These gentlemen, collecting the scattered rays of intelligence from their teachers, have diffused them among their countrymen, and countrywomen too, kindling everywhere the seeds of patriotism and of truth, holding up to their wondering gaze the model of the British constitution, before which all men are equal, and which throws the shield of defence alike on the rich and the poor. Peace to thy spirit oh! Elphinstone! Thy hand sowed the seed. God reserved thee to reap the harvest! Knowledge has been disseminated through numerous channels. No small thing this. "Diffused intelligence," says a philosopher, who poured forth all the riches of his mind in defence of the injured people and princes of India, "diffused intelligence," says Mr. Burke, "immortalises itself." If so, this august personage, (pointing to the statue) this sacred traveller from the far West might have uttered with his dying breath with more justice than the poet, "I have built a monument more durable than brass." And what was the secret of his success as a diplomatist and statesman?—that which Hastings, Bentick, Munro, Raffles and a few more possessed; it was an intimate knowledge of the Native character joined to rectitude of principle.—He knew human nature. He knew the strong and weak points of our national character. He was well versed in very many of the languages of India. The customs and traditions handed down from time immemorial among the Hindoos, the civil and ecclesiastical polity of the Koran, the growth, decline, and downfall of Mahomedan power in Hindoostan—these were familiar to him. Accomplishments, so varied and so solid, entitled him to the first and foremost rank of Indian statesmen. Nor does his fame as a warrior rest on a slender foundation. The main prop of his military reputation is

the last Mahratha war. Born to lead, he was not of those whom war in the very breath of their nostrils and who at times sweep like hurricanes whole continents, carrying desolation to hundreds and thousands of homesteads. Burning for fame, urged by insatiable ambition, the Macedonian conqueror poured his invincible legions in the valley of the Hydaspes. From similar motives Napoleon converted the whole of Europe from the shores of the Baltic to the Mediteranean sea into a camp. Our hero takes his stand on a higher ground. Far from seeking war, war was forced upon the Government he served. More. He dethroned a power that was founded in usurpation and sustained by the brute force of arms. He conquered only to bear to the conquered millions the torch of peace and civilization. I believe many a ryot of the Deccan cherishes his memory as that of a father and deliverer. In whatever light I view him, whether as a soldier, a scholar, a statesman, or a friend of humanity, he appears to me a man of extraordinary acuteness and sagacity. The very features of his countenance are a mingled expression of energy and benignity. Every one here present must have seen the portrait of this worthy hung in the hall of the Institution dedicated to his name. But why shall I go so far; (pointing to the statue) here is a statue of his, true to the life. What thoughtful composure sits on that face! Aye, those keen eyes, which bespeak the inward fire of his soul! And that aquiline nose, which the Greeks were wont to consider as an indication of a high order of understanding! He was not an aristocrat. But his features declare what his career and writings most unmistakably prove that he belonged to the gifted aristocracy of intellect. But he is dead. The venerable patriarch is dead. Dead, but not destroyed. He has only "shuffled off this mortal coil," "this muddy vesture of decay." Though the mystery of the grave will remain a sealed book, nature most eloquently proclaims to the children of men that this frail life is by no means the consummation of our existence. The analogies of external nature are in perfect harmony with the internal revelations of reason. Unless greatly perverted by the grovelling pleasures of the senses, or corrupted by drinking at the fountains of atheistic philosophy, the soul with a presentiment, noble as it is natural, looks eagerly forward to another and more glorious state of existence where the

good shall receive their reward. Mountstuart Elphinstone was one of these men. Methinks, I see him dying in peace. We might say of him, as was said of another worthy, "Full of years and honors he died in all calmness and tranquility, and passed from the bosom of his family to the bosom of his creator."

Mr. FRAMJEE BOMANJEE, a student of the Elphinstone College, then spoke as follows :—

GENTLEMEN,—We are assembled together this day not to soothe with flattery the ear of retiring greatness as is the general rule on occasions like this; no ear of greatness being near us nor even at a distance to hear the peals of our grateful veneration. We meet only with the noble object of expressing our sincere veneration for a really great man—the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, who has just left the busy scene of life. We do not admire him because of the high rank he once occupied among us, nor for the bright lustre with which his name shines in the galaxy of great names associated with the establishment and consolidation of British power in India. We are abundantly sensible that both high rank and the honors of a successful career of life may be disjoined from individual character; nay that they often meet in the person of one so utterly weak or worthless as that our reverence, because of the adventitious circumstances in which he is placed, may be completely overborne by our contempt either for the imbecility or the moral turpitude by which he is deformed. But the position of the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone was far otherwise. To the power which *lay* in rank he superadded the power which *lies* in philanthropy, or in other words the vulgar superiority of mere affluence and station was strengthened by him in a way that now commands the most willing homage from us all. His ability and uprightness as a governor, and his munificence as a philanthropist, while in connection with this part of India, have long since endeared his name to thousands, who will always remember it with gratitude, and whose children's children will learn to pronounce it with veneration and respect. Indeed the people on this side of India and their posterity cannot pay so much respect in gratitude to the memory of any other name than that of the Hon'ble Elphinstone; for what philanthropy has a higher claim to gratitude than that which raises the recipients of its benefits to the dignity of men?

To be a man is certainly something more than to walk erect; to eat, drink, and sleep; to be susceptible of the sensations of pleasure and pain. An ape is all this. Aye, and it is something more than to talk and laugh. A parrot may do both these. A man is but an animal in all these things; but when he is educated, he rises to an immeasurable distance above all earthly beings. We have been educated, and if we have thus been raised to the dignity of men (without maintaining which, it were a disgrace to live) it is only through him, who was the author of the grand fountain-head of learning in Western India. The originating of this and other cognate measures must no doubt have borne heavily upon the income of any man; and so it did upon that of the Hon'ble Elphinstone. But he felt, unlike many of his countrymen, that he had no particular mission to lay up money here, and retired, without once again coming into public notice, like Cincinnatus, "nobly poor," content to be known among angels in eternity, if unknown among men in time. From this retired life he has been summoned away by Providence, and this removal of his from our world we cannot too deeply regret. He had reached the usual period allotted to man's earthly pilgrimage, and as he died as full of years as he did of honor, our present sentiment, without being saddened by the feeling of disappointment, which inevitably attends the premature removal of a good man, can only be—

"A holy concord, and a bright regret,
A glorious sympathy with suns that set."

Proposed by Ramcrustna Gopal, Esq., seconded by Javherilal Oomiashunker, Esq., and carried:—"That the best thanks of the meeting be voted to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

Mr. RAMCRUSTNA, in moving the above resolution, said:—

After so many able speeches, delivered at this meeting, on the virtues of the Honorable Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, and on his claims to our gratitude, little is left for me to say. But I cannot refrain from expressing, in a few words, my own view of his merits. He was one of those men, whom God in his providence, sends to tranquillize and settle a disturbed and disorganized country, such as ours had been, with a few intermissions, since the

irruption of the Mahomedans into the country; and his virtues eminently fitted him for the task. His wise administration, and the keen sense he always entertained of the duties he owed to India, not only healed the wounds inflicted upon the people by the overthrow of the Maratha Power, but led them to expect great benefits, with few of the evils usually attendant on foreign domination, from the government which he inaugurated. He was, what India always required, and what she will continue to require, for a long time to come, a father,—a protector to our country. But it is not for these benefits that we have assembled here to honor his memory. It is as a civilizer, as a man, who roused us from the sleep of ages; made us look backwards to the high position we once occupied in the world; and compare it with the low condition into which we have now fallen; and infused the principle of progress into our stagnant civilization;—that we, as the immediate enjoyers of these benefits, are called upon to be grateful to him. All we can do to perpetuate the memory of such a man, would add but inconsiderably to his fame, which has already been fixed on a firm basis in the Temple of History. It is not, therefore, so much as a monument *of him*, as of our sense of the benefits he conferred upon us, that we have now resolved to place a Bust in his honor in the Victoria Museum. While the Museum itself will be a standing memorial of our capacity to perceive the value of a regular government, conducted with ability and vigour, recognizing certain restrictions, and challenging criticism on its proceedings, the Bust of Mr. M. Elphinstone will commemorate our sense of the great impulse given to our civilization. Let us, then, hope that with the aid of this Government, and guided by this impulse, we shall soon be enabled to regain our position amongst the civilized nations of the world, and to vie with the European branches of the Aryan race in the promotion of the end of our creation,—the Glory of the Creator.

In seconding this resolution, Mr. JAVHERILAL observed:—

In seconding the Resolution just moved by my friend Mr. Ramcrustna Gopal, I do not wish to occupy your time any longer, as enough has been said concerning the virtues and administrative abilities of Mr. Elphinstone. Enduring memorials of the appreciation of the benefits he has conferred upon the people of this

country already exist. But, if there be any Natives on this side of India, who possess advantages of intellectual and moral cultivation superior to those of others of their countrymen, and whose duty it is to express their sense of gratitude to the honorable gentleman who has passed from this world, it is principally the men who have received their education in the Elphinstone College and Institution. Whatever we do in his memory will rather redound to our credit than to his. The stranger, who will find in the Victoria Museum and Gardens a Bust of Mr. Elphinstone, will have the satisfaction to see that the educated Natives of Western India do really appreciate the benefits conferred upon them by one of those able and foreseeing statesmen, who are not merely satisfied with raising a new empire upon the ruins of an old monarchy, but try to strengthen its position by gaining over the hearts of the people and adopting measures to improve their condition. I hope that an opportunity will be afforded to those Ex-Students of our College, who are not at present at the Presidency, but who, I am sure, will be very happy to contribute their mite towards the present undertaking.

In acknowledging the vote of the thanks, the Chairman assured the meeting that it gave him sincere gratification to discharge the duty entrusted to him and to take a part in paying the tribute of gratitude due to the memory of the greatest benefactor of the Natives of Western India.

The subscription list having been laid upon the table, the Students and Ex-Students present subscribed according to their means. The meeting then dissolved.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,

Chairman.

COPY OF AN ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE, FORWARDED
TO LORD ELPHINSTONE IN TERMS OF THE 3RD
RESOLUTION, PASSED AT THE PUBLIC MEETING.

To

The Right Hon'ble

JOHN LORD ELPHINSTONE, G. C. B., G. C. H.

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

In pursuance of a Resolution, unanimously adopted at a General Meeting of the Students and Ex-Students of the Elphinstone College and Elphinstone Institution, held in the Town-Hall on Wednesday the 11th Inst., we the undersigned, on the part of the Meeting, beg to convey to Your Lordship the expression of their cordial sympathy and condolence on the occasion of the lamented death of your revered kinsman, the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone.

Though few of us have even seen him personally, yet from our childhood his name has been familiar to our ears, and has been oftener than almost any other on our lips. His form and features have been before us in marble and on canvas, and his memory is endeared to us by the grateful sense of the benefits we have reaped from the wise and liberal measures for promoting the intellectual and moral improvement of our countrymen, which were devised or carried into effect during his administration of the government of this Presidency,—we allude more particularly to the noble Institutions that bear his venerated name, in which we have all been educated. Thus he, for whose loss we, in common with Your Lordship, now mourn, has become intertwined with our feelings, and has engaged a larger share of our affections, than any other, not connected with us by the ties of blood.

We trust therefore that Your Lordship will accept this humble tribute of our respect and gratitude, and beg to remain—

My Lord,

Your Lordships most obedient and humble servants,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,

NARAYEN DINANATHJEE,

and other members of the Committee.

Bombay, 20th January 1860.

LORD ELPHINSTONE'S REPLY.

Matheran, February 3rd, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,

I ought sooner to have acknowledged the receipt of your obliging letter of the 20th ultimo, but ever since I have been suffering from severe indisposition.

The testimony borne in your letter to the respect and veneration with which the memory of my lamented relative is regarded by the educated classes of this community is most valuable in itself and is most acceptable to me. It shows that education, far from blunting your feelings of gratitude, has taught you thoroughly to appreciate the character of your true friend and benefactor and to cherish his memory. It is hardly less honorable to yourselves than to him whose loss we deplore.

With sincere thanks for your expression of sympathy and condolence,

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most faithful servant,

ELPHINSTONE

To

Nowrozjee Furdoonjee Esq., Narayen Dinanathjee Esq., and the other gentlemen, who signed an address of Condolence on behalf of the Students and Ex-Students of the Elphinstone College and Institution.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELPHINSTONE TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE,
APPOINTED TO CARRY OUT THE OBJECTS OF THE PUBLIC
MEETING OF THE 11TH JANUARY 1860.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the "Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial," held in the Rooms of the Native General Library on the 17th June 1861—Present—

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee,
 „ Bhawoo Dajee,
 „ Narayen Dinanathjee,
 „ Ardaseer Framjee,
 „ Wishwanath Narayen,
 „ Gungadass Kisoredass,
 and
 „ Dossabhoy Framjee, *Secretary.*

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee in the Chair.

The Secretary laid before the Committee the accounts handed to him by the Treasurer. The Total sum realized was Rs. 5782.

Read a letter from Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee, Secretary to the Elphinstone Female Scholarship and Prize Fund Committee, dated 18th March 1861, forwarding the sum of Rs. 1800, subscribed by the Students and ex-Students of the Elphinstone Institution, with a request that the annual interest accruing on the amount, with whatever sum this Committee may be able to spare, may be applied for the purpose of awarding Scholarships, Medals or Prizes to the most deserving girls attending the Murathee, Hindoo, and Parsee girls schools.

The following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously.

1st. Proposed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee and seconded by Mr. Gungadass Kisoredass:—

That out of the sum of Rs. 5782 then realized by the Committee, Rs. 4000 be handed over to the Secretaries to the "Victoria Museum and Gardens," and that they be requested to procure from England, a handsome Bust of the late Hon'ble Mountstuart

art Elphinstone with a pedestal and suitable inscription, and to place it in a prominent part of the Victoria Museum and Gardens.

2nd. Proposed by Mr. Narayen Dinanathjee and seconded by Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee:—

That the remainder of the Funds at the disposal of the Managing Committee, together with Rs. 1800, received from the Managing Committee of the Elphinstone Female Scholarship and Prize Fund Committee, be divided into three equal parts, two of which be given in charge of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, with a request that out of the annual interest of the amount, two medals or other suitable prizes be presented annually to the best girls in the Hindoo, Murathee and Guzratee schools respectively under the control of the Society, and the remaining part be made over to the Managing Committee of the Parsee Girls' School Association with a similar request to award a medal or prize to the best girl in the Schools belonging to the Association; such medals or prizes to be designated the Elphinstone Medal or Prize.

3rd. Proposed by Mr. Ardaseer Framjee and seconded by Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik:—

That the amount forwarded by the Secretary to the Elphinstone Female Scholarship and Prize Fund Committee be accepted with thanks and that a reply be forwarded to Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee in terms of the preceding resolution.

The Secretary having been requested to prepare and circulate a draft of the inscription, referred to in the 1st Resolution, the Committee separated.

— NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
Chairman.

Bombay 9th. November 1861.

To

J. P. HUGHLINGS Esq.
Secretary to the Students' Literary
and Scientific Society,
Bombay.

SIR,

In accordance with a Resolution, passed at a meeting of the Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial Committee, held in

the Rooms of the Native General Library on the 7th June last, a copy of which is subjoined,* I have the honor to send herewith a sum of Rupees 2400, to be invested in Government or other securities, and the interest thereof to be applied in the manner therein described. The Committee of the Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial trust that the Managing Committee of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society will do their best to carry out the object of the said Resolution.

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,
 Your most Obedient servant,
 DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE,
 Secretary, Mountstuart Elphinstone
 Testimonial Committee.

December 9th, 1861.

To
 DOSSABHAI FRAMJI, Esq.
 Secretary to the Mountstuart Elphinstone Fund.

SIR,

In reference to your letter, dated 9th November, 1861, I have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rupees twenty four hundred and of a copy of a Resolution, passed at a meeting of the Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial Committee, held on the 7th June last.

I remain,
 Sir,
 Your obedient Servant,
 J. P. HUGHLINGS,
 Secretary,
 Students' Literary and Scientific Society.

* Vide Committee's 2nd Resolution of the 17th June 1861, page 40.

To

VISHWANATH NARAYEN, ESQ.

Secretary to the Students' Literary
and Scientific Society.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 9th November 1862 to the address of your predecessor, Mr. Hughlings, a copy of which is herewith annexed, I shall feel obliged by your informing me what arrangements have been made by the Managing Committee of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society with the view of carrying out the object of the Resolution of the Elphinstone Testimonial Committee, communicated to your Committee in my letter above referred to.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE,

Secretary to the Mountstuart
Elphinstone Testimonial Committee.*Bombay 31st January 1864.*

No. 54 of 1863-64

Students' Literary and Scientific Society,

Bombay, 28th February 1864.

To

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq.

Secretary to the Mountstuart
Elphinstone Testimonial

Committee,

Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I am directed to state that, the Managing Committee of the Students'

Literary and Scientific Society have, since 1862-63, been annually giving either two Scholarships or Special Prizes, each of the value of Rs. (24) Twenty Four on the "Mountstuart Elphinstone Foundation," endowed with a donation of Rs. (2400) Twenty four hundred by your Committee.

2nd. A Five per Cent Loan Note No. 70198 of 1856-57 of Rs. (2000) Two Thousand has been purchased on account of this Fund; and I am directed to inform you, that it is the wish of the Managing Committee with the Society's sanction to purchase a five per Cent Note of Rs. 500, to be added to this endowment, so as to enable the Committee to award annually two Scholarships or Prizes, worth Rs. 60 each, the deficiency in the amount required for purchasing this second Note being made up from the general funds of the Society.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
VISHWANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK,
 Secretary.

Bombay, 6th November, 1861.

To

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

Secretary to the Parsee Girls School Association.

SIR,

In accordance with a Resolution, passed at a meeting of the Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial Committee, held in the Native General Library on the 7th July last, a copy of which is subjoined,* I have the honor to send herewith a sum of Rs. 1200, to be invested in Government or other Securities,

* Vide Committee's 3rd Resolution of the 17th June 1861, page 40.

and the interest thereof to be applied in the manner therein described. - The Committee of the Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial trust that the Managing Committee of the Parsee Girls School Association will do their best to carry out the object of the said Resolution.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE,

Secretary,

Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial Committee.

No. 75 of 1861.

To

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq.

Secretary to the Mountstuart Elphinstone
Testimonial Committee.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th Instant. In reply, I have been instructed by the Managing Committee of the "Parsee Girls School Association" to inform the Committee of the Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial that the Managing Committee of the "Parsee Girls School Association" have thankfully accepted the sum of Twelve hundred Rupees, which they have received from your Committee, and that they have resolved to invest the amount in Government securities as a permanent endowment, the interest whereof to be appropriated, in compliance with the request contained in the Resolution of the Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial Committee which accompanied your letter, for the purpose of awarding annually a Scholarship of the monthly value of 4 to 5 Rupees, on any subject or subjects, which the Managing Committee of the

“Parsee Girls School Association” might select, such Scholarship to be designated “the Mountstuart Elphinstone Scholarship,” to be held for one year, and to be open for competition by Parsee girls, attending the schools of the Association, under such rules and tests as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Managing Committee of the Association.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,

Secretary to the Parsee Girls
School Association.

Bombay 23rd November 1861.

To

DR. BHAWOO DAJEE

AND

DR. GEORGE BIRDWOOD,

Secretaries to the Victoria Museum and Gardens.

GENTLEMEN,

In conformity with a Resolution, passed by the Managing Committee of the Elphinstone Testimonial, I have the honor to forward to you a cheque for Rs. (4000) Four Thousand, No. 115 on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and to request that the Committee of the Victoria and Albert Museum will be good enough to carry out the wishes of the Elphinstonians as expressed in the Resolution, a copy of which is subjoined.*

* Vide 1st Resolution of the Committee, dated 17th June 1861, page 39.

The Committee of the Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial wishes the inscription on the Pedestal to be as follows:—

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

THE TRIBUTE OF THE ELPHINSTONIANS.

BOMBAY,

1860.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE
Secretary to the M. Elphinstone
Testimonial Committee.

Bombay 20th November, 1862.

No. 1 of 1864.

To

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq.

Secretary to the Mountstuart Elphinstone
Testimonial Committee,
Bombay.

Town Hall, 4th January 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the amount of the Cheque for Rupees Four thousand, forwarded with your letter dated 20th November 1862, for a Bust of the late Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, has been duly realized and deposited in the Oriental Bank Corporation on the 29th October last.

2nd. The Bust will be ordered as soon as Sir George Clerk decides who shall execute his Bust, as we desire the same sculptor to do both.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. BIRDWOOD,
Joint Secretary to the Victoria
Museum and Garden's Committee.

To
Messrs. DADABHOY NOWROJEE & Co.

GENTLEMEN,

I have been instructed by the Committee of the Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial to transmit to you the enclosed Cheque on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for Rupees (500) five hundred, and to request you to procure and send me, at your earliest convenience, about 200 copies of a portrait of the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, to be engraved on copper-plate, or drawn on stone by a skillful artist in England, for the use of the subscribers to the Elphinstone Testimonial.

I have honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE
Secretary to the M. Elphinstone Testimonial
Committee.

Bombay, 11th February, 1864.

Bombay, 16th February, 1864.

To

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq.
Secretary, Elphinstone Testimonial
Committee,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I have duly received your favor with a Cheque for Rs. (500) five hundred. I have forwarded the letter with a remittance of the above amount to my firm in London, who will, with pleasure, attend to the commission.

I remain,
Yours Faithfully
DADABHAI NOWROJI.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE
TESTIMONIAL FUND.**

Bombay.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rustomjee and Sorabjee Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esqrs.	1000	0	0
Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee, Esq.	400	0	0
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.	300	0	0
Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.	200	0	0
Kharshedjee Rustomjee Kamajee, Esq.	200	0	0
Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.	200	0	0
Narayen Dinanathjee, Esq.	200	0	0
Dr. Bhawoo Dajee	200	0	0
Venayeckrow Wassoodewjee, Esq.	200	0	0
Dossabhoy Framjee Camajee, Esq.	150	0	0
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq.	100	0	0
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Esq.	100	0	0
Hyramjee Hormasjee Camajee, Esq.	100	0	0
Venayeckrow Hureechandjee, Esq.	100	0	0
Wassoodew Pandoorung, Esq.	100	0	0
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.	50	0	0
Pestonjee Ruttonjee Colah, Esq.	50	0	0
Hormasjee Pestonjee Camajee, Esq.	50	0	0
Hormasjee Bomanjee, Esq.	50	0	0
Ramchunder Luxumanjee, Esq.	50	0	0
Dossabhoy Ruttonjee Colah, Esq.	30	0	0
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq.	25	0	0
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee, Esq.	25	0	0
Eduljee Nasserwanjee, Esq.	25	0	0
Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy, Esq.	25	0	0
Hureechand Sudasewjee, Esq.	25	0	0
Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Esq.	20	0	0
Cowasjee Eduljee Khambata, Esq.	20	0	0
Jamssetjee Nasserwanjee, Esq.	20	0	0
Ardaseer Nasserwanjee Modee, Esq.	20	0	0
Bhogeelal Pranvullubhdass, Esq.	20	0	0
Jamssetjee Pallonjee Hormasjee, Esq.	20	0	0
Maneckjee Cursetjee Cowasjee, Esq.	20	0	0
Cowasjee Shapoorjee Mehta, Esq.	15	0	0
Dadabhoy Byramjee, Esq.	15	0	0
Wishwanath Narayen, Esq.	15	0	0
Ramchunder Balcrustna, Esq.	15	0	9
Ragoonath Narayen, Esq.	15	0	0
Nowrojee Byramjee Sunktok, Esq.	15	0	0
Jehangeer Burjorjee, Esq.	10	0	0
Nowrojee Dorabjee Gai, Esq.	10	0	0
Jeejeebhoy Dhanjeebhoy Shroff, Esq.	10	0	0
Bomanjee Pestonjee, Esq.	10	0	0
Framjee Bomanjee, Esq.	10	0	0
Govind Gungadhur, Esq.	10	0	0
Furdoonjee Jamssetjee Doctor	10	0	0
Subscriptions under 10 Rupees	98	0	0

Assistant Masters and Pupils of the Central English School of the Elphinstone Institution through Mr. Ardaseer Framjee.

Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq.	..	..	..	50	0	0
Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Esq.	..	..	..	25	0	0
Burjorjee Rustomjee, Esq. . .	..	..	..	20	0	0
Ruttonjee Jamshedjee, Esq. . .	..	..	..	15	0	0
Dadabhoy Sorabjee, Esq. . .	..	..	..	10	0	0
Subscriptions under 10 Rupees.	..	..	..	337	9	0

Assistant Masters and Pupils of the Fort Branch English School of the Elphinstone Institution through Mr. Maneckshaw Byramjee. 135 0 0

Subscriptions received from Kurachee, through Sub. Ast. Surgeon Bezonjee Rustomjee.

Jugonnath Sudasewjee, Esq.	...	...	...	20	0	0
Jamsetjee Ardaseerjee, Esq. . . .	...	...	...	10	0	0
Dr. Bezonjee Rustomjee. . . . .	..	..	..	10	0	0
Ardaseer Gustadjee, Esq. . . . .	..	..	..	10	0	0
Mahadew Shastree, Esq. . . . .	..	..	..	10	0	0
Maneckjee Framjee, Esq. . . . .	..	..	..	10	0	0
Fattehally Shaik Ahmed, Esq. . . .	..	..	..	10	0	0
Subscriptions under ten Rupees	..	..	..	39	0	0

Subscriptions from Poona through Mr. Nana Morojee.

Nana Morojee, Esq. . . . .	..	..	..	20	0	0
Nasserwanjee Chandabhoy, Esq. . . .	..	..	..	15	0	0
Wassoodew Bappoo, Esq. . . . .	..	..	..	10	0	0
Subscriptions under ten Rupees. . . .	..	..	..	44	0	0

Subscriptions received from China through Mr. Framjee

Eduljee. . . . .	..	..	..	1075	15	8
Peerozshaw Cowasjee Pochajee Esq. from Shanghai. . . . .	..	..	..	25	0	0

Students and ex-students of the Elphinstone Institution through Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee for founding female scholarships 1800 0 0

Total Rupees. 8054 8 8

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

KHURSHEDJEE RUSTOMJEE KAMA,

Treasurer.

The Mountstuart Elphinstone

Dr.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.
To	Amount of subscriptions from the Students and Ex-students of the Elphinstone Institution and College, collected in Bombay.	4513	0	0
„	Amount of subscriptions from the Students and ex-students of the Elphinstone Institution, collected in Bombay through Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee for the purpose of founding scholarships in the Girls Schools	1800	0	0
„	Ditto—from the Assistant Masters and pupils of the Central English School of the Elphinstone Institution, collected in Bombay through Mr. Ardaseer Framjee... ..	457	9	0
„	Ditto—from the ex-students of the Elphinstone Institution, collected in China through Mr. Framjee Eduljee.	1075	15	8
„	Ditto—collected at Kurrachee through Mr. Bezenjee Rustomjee	119	0	0
„	Ditto—collected at Poona through Mr. Nana Morojee.	89	0	0
„	Amount realized for Interest.	306	7	4
	Total Rupees...	8361	0	0

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE,

Secretary, Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial Committee

Testimonial Fund Account.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Amount paid to Dr. Bhawoo Dajee and Dr. Birdwood Joint Secretaries to the "Victoria Museum and Gardens," for procuring a Bust of the late Hon'ble Mount Stuart Elphinstone with a pedestal and inscription ...	4000	0	0	0
„ Amount paid to Professor Hughlings, Secretary to the Students Literary and Scientific Society for founding the Elphinstone Scholarships in connection with the Society's Hindoo Goojratee and Murathee Female Schools.	2400	0	0	0
„ Amount paid to Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Secretary to the Parsee Girls School Association for founding the Elphinstone Scholarship in connection with the Parsee Girls Schools belonging to the Association ...	1200	0	0	0
„ Paid to Messrs. Dadabhai Nowrojee & Co. for procuring about 200 copies of a portrait of the Hon'ble Mount Stuart Elphinstone for the use of the subscribers to the Testimonial	500	0	0	0
„ Paid to the Manager of the Bombay Union Press for printing 500 copies of the Proceedings of the Public Meeting and of the Committee of the Elphinstone Testimonial.	150	0	0	0
„ Amount of sundry expenses incurred for convening the public meeting and for advertisements, postage, &c.	46	0	0	0
„ Amount paid for collecting subscriptions.	65	0	0	0
Total Rupees...	8361	0	0	0

Errors Excepted.

KHURSHEDJEE RUSTOMJEE KAMA,

Treasurer, Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial Fund.

Bombay, 12th February 1864