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Yours faithfully
W. H. Rere.

THE
SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES

OF

SIR H. B. E. FRERE,

G. C. S. I., K. C. B., D. C. L.

Compiled By

BALKRISHNA NILAJI PITALE.

"The sayings of great men, in their public discourses, have somewhat in them which is worthy to be transmitted to posterity."— *Karl of Carlsle's Speeches & Addresses.*

Bombay:

1870.

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TO

HIS HIGHNESS

RAWAL SHRI SIR JASWANTSINGJI BHOWSINGJI,

KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE MOST EXALTED ORDER

OF THE STAR OF INDIA,

THAKORE SAHEB OF BHOWNUGGUR,

This Work

IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY
S. D. D. 1
HIS HIGHNESS

FAITHFUL AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE COMPILER.

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PREFACE.

THE Compiler of this volume trusts that but a few words will suffice to explain the reasons which induced him to submit it to the public in its present shape.

It is an old observation that government is carried on by the pen in British India more than in any other country. The ruling body generally, therefore, is given more to secret and official minute-writing than public speech-making. To this rule Sir Bartle Frere formed an exception, not that he wrote less, but that he spoke more in public than any of his colleagues in office. Whether as Commissioner in Sind, as Member of the Vice-regal Council, or as Governor of Bombay, Sir Bartle Frere scarcely ever let pass an opportunity of openly enunciating his views on those social, political, and economic questions of the day that seemed to him to call for a settlement in the interests of India. His speeches are valuable on account both of their matter and their manner. As to their matter, whatever difference of opinion may exist about the soundness of some of his views, this much will be admitted by all that Sir Bartle Frere was no propounder of puzzling paradoxes, no stubborn advocate of exploded theories, but that he took a sober and common sense view of things, free from violence or extremes, not agreeing with many, perhaps, but differing also from few;—in short, as was once said of him, he always travelled on the precipices of men's opinions, and always escaped without a catastrophe. Next as to their manner, it is almost superfluous to remark that the views and opinions thus cautiously formed, were illustrated and accompanied in their expression by a col-

lateral research and literary grace and finish and pliancy of style which imparted to them a peculiar freshness and novelty. The opinions which he advocated are destined to acquire a higher ascendancy hereafter than they have yet attained. The late Governor of Bombay must, therefore, be regarded rather as the exponent of the more advanced views of the best men of his time, as one indeed in the first rank of his contemporaries, whom he desired to raise to the realization of a noble ideal. It is hoped that these pages will furnish evidence of the truth of this view of his character and aims.

The Compiler is aware that this collection is not a perfect reflection of the views and opinions of Sir Bartle Frere on all the various and important public matters on which he had to think and deliver judgment. The Compiler has solely confined himself to the Speeches. His own part in the work is small indeed, viz. classification and arrangement; but he trusts that his humble labours will be appreciated, if not for their own sake, at all events for that of their subject. He has to acknowledge with thanks his obligations to his friend Mr. Mâhadeva Govind Rânadè, M. A., L. L. B., for the introductory notice in which he reviews Sir Bartle Frere's public career in India.

To His Highness the late Rawal Shri Sir Jaswantsingji Bhowsingji, K. C. S. I., Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggar, the Compiler's warm acknowledgments are due, for the valuable assistance afforded him in the publication of the work, and he feels sincere pleasure in thus publicly recording his sense of the obligation he is under to that enlightened and generous Prince.

B. N. PITALE.

BOMBAY, 1st November, 1870.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Speeches which have been selected for publication in this volume contain nearly all that is of permanent interest in the matured utterances of Sir Bartle Frere during the last ten years of his active life in India.

The decade succeeding the mutinies has witnessed a most unexampled progress in all that constitutes good government and material prosperity ; and throughout these ten years, Sir Bartle Frere occupied a prominent position before the public eye as a statesman who combined in his own person all that was manly and benignant in the character of the first generation of Anglo-Indian Governors, with the breadth of view and willingness to receive new impressions which the present time so peremptorily requires in those who would worthily rule at the head of affairs. Each individual Englishman, in the early days of conquest, had to sustain his representative character before newly conquered races. Tremendous power for working mischief was joined to a resolute determination to hold that power as a trust,— a benignant black cloud which intervened to protect the country from evils worse than anarchy, and which in its own time would dissolve after vivifying the land with the seeds of a higher and manlier life. Strong personal Government thus found favour with them as being most in accordance with native habits, and the exigencies of foreign sway. Graduated authority, the division of the functions of sovereignty, free admission to the Natives of the country to advise and co-operate in their government as unfranchised fellow-subjects,—these wants of the present times are of later growth, and it will be years before these ideas take deep root in the soil. This generous ambition to help

the native population to elevate themselves, to teach them self-reliance and the strength of lawful combination, animates only a few of the more advanced Indian statesmen even in the present day, and of these select few, no man felt more earnestly his grave responsibilities and acted up to his lights with more singleness of purpose than Sir Bartle Frere.

Endowed with varied intellectual gifts and an imagination which enabled him to realize the men and manners of times the most removed as though he saw them and lived in them, a native simplicity of heart, familiar acquaintance with native speech and usage, affable manners, and a rare gift of speech which communicated its own earnestness to the most indifferent listener, —all these rare gifts pointed him out as a man who would not fail to leave "his footprints on the sands of time," and make his name an heir-loom in the memory of grateful millions. Early in his life in this country, he came to feel for the Ryot population a love and a regard which redeemed many a fault in his official career, and towards the decayed representatives of the old nobility of Maharashtra, he felt a chivalrous affection which refused to deal harshly with the ruins of the present, from a sense of veneration for the past,—the same gentle and mournful affection which makes the traveller tread lightly upon the mouldering fragments of cities in ruin. Early in his life he was appointed to the charge of the Sattara Residency in the most critical period of the fortunes of that State. One year after his appointment at Sattara, the reigning Prince Shabaji died, and in an evil hour the greed of territory blinded the local Government to all just sense of its obligations towards that State. Sir Bartle Frere manfully struggled against great odds to preserve the State from absorption, and never faltered for a moment in pleading earnestly what justice and sound policy required at the hands of the paramount power. He was overborne, and the State was annexed and entrusted to his manage-

ment as Commissioner. Sir Bartle Frere was largely influenced in the estimate he formed and the hopes he entertained of the capacity for progress in purely native administrations by his experience as Resident and Commissioner at Sattara. He entered the service in 1833, when the memories of Elphinstone, Munro, Metcalfe, Malcolm, were still fresh in the recollection of the people, and he gradually moulded his own character upon their model. At Sattara, his native nobility of manners, openness of heart, and his chivalrous tenderness for fallen greatness, found their proper field. He had ample opportunity to study native society, high and low, in perhaps its most advantageous light. Ample justice has not been done to the rare merit of Raja Pratap Sing and his brother Shahaji. Raja Pratap Sing, especially, was a ruler born, a more self-denying prince, a more considerate prince, never sat on any royal throne. The order and discipline he maintained all over his territory was the marvel of his times. Throughout the long discussion which took place here and in England, before Sattara was annexed, there is not a single argument drawn from the ordinary claptrap of native misrule and disorder, and there is much positive testimony on the other side, if indeed, the Roads and the Bridges, and the Dharmashalás which were in such excellent condition when Sattara lapsed to the British Government, the Courts of Law, the active Police superintendence in which he took a special interest, the Survey and the Census of the entire Territory under him, and the encouragement to learning which he gave, are not testimonies enough to speak in his favour. Sir Bartle Frere's residence at Sattara brought him thus into intimate contact with the best characteristics of native society, and he there formed his lasting acquaintances with his numerous friends among the native aristocracy. In the Durbar Speeches which form a part of the collection here made, he most affectingly alludes to these old recollections,

and shows as if the romance of this influence had become a part of his very nature, so wholly possessed he seems to be at times with the subject. The country of Maharashtra with its hill-forts, its picturesque Ghauts, and their wild scenery, its brilliant history and its valorous people, these he loved, he loved to contrast them with the decay and ruin he saw all around him, and sought to awaken the dying embers to a new blaze of life as he caught glimpses of it in far-off visions of the future.

Even before he was appointed to the Sattara Residency, Sir Bartle Frere was engaged along with the early pioneers of the Revenue Survey Settlement in extending to the Ryot peasantry the great blessings of a fixed and certain assessment. This was a great work, the beneficial effects of which were felt throughout the country, and Sir Bartle Frere contracted a love for the new revenue system which stuck to him fast all through his stay in India, and when, after a quarter of a century, he came back to this Presidency he felt the honest confidence of early days in the revenue system, in the inauguration of which he had borne such considerable part. In one of his Speeches in the local Legislature about the time that Act I of 1865 was passed, he pays a most eloquent tribute to the names of the first originators of the measure, and when Native Chiefs came to seek counsel of him, he always recommended them to introduce the Survey in their territory, and lost no time in forcing the good work in Native States, when circumstances permitted more active interference.

Sir Bartle Frere as Commissioner in Sind had free scope allowed to him in carrying out great public works. His zeal in promoting them was another distinguishing feature of his rule. He had an eminently hopeful and constructive genius, he saw the wants of the country at a glance, and spared no pains to interest the authorities in his scheme of new roads and canals; so that in the short space of half a

dozen years he changed entirely the face of the country. He converted Karachi into a flourishing sea-port town, employed the robber Belooch tribes to dig the Begaree Canal, along the banks of which they settled in numbers, and laid the foundation of the first Railway in that Province.

His appointment to a seat in the Imperial Council first raised Sir Bartle Frere from a provincial dignitary into a leading Indian statesman. His great elevation seemed to come to him as his natural belonging, so exactly could he rise to the height of his function. At Calcutta, Sir Bartle Frere, as a Member of the Executive government, and a leading debater in the Legislative Council, had a splendid opportunity of displaying his rare powers of speech, his reach of thought, and his extensive acquaintance with Indian affairs. As a speaker, we seldom remember to have heard one who could so dignify the most commonplace occasion. As he spoke, the soul seemed to beam forth in his expressive countenance, and the upheavings of the heart had an earnestness about them, which was strangely contagious. His style, elevated on occasions combined simplicity of expression with a rare imagery, which seemed to be fitted into it in the most natural way. His Minutes too are masterly specimens in their way,—so lucid in statement, so exhaustive in the views they present of the lights and shades of the subjects, that they seldom failed to work persuasion in the most casual reader. Sir Bartle Frere was Member of the Legislative Council for nearly three years. It was the time of the subsidence of the passions aroused by the mutinies, and the race antagonism which that outbreak had developed could have found no smoother counteracting influence as help-mate by the side of the sternly severe magnanimity of "Clemency" Canning, than the innate temperance and the long cemented friendship and appreciation of native character which Sir Bartle Frere in a pre-eminent degree possessed. The Rajmahal addresses, the great

of a New Frere City in our reclaimed Island, even his over-hopeful temper during the speculative times, and his support of the old Bank of Bombay, can all be explained on no other supposition save his extreme anxiety for seeing this country develop its commercial relations with foreign countries.

Against these few shortcomings in his career, are to be set the many sterling excellencies of his character which we have briefly noticed. His appreciation of the Natives, his intimacy with our noble families, his honest fidelity to their great interests, his habitual judiciousness of temper, his wish to see the Natives grow in loyal manliness of temper, the steady attempts he made to open for them a higher sphere of duties and honours, all these will enshrine him in the hearts of many as a model ruler and a kind governor.

Lastly, his encouragement of scholarly tastes and liberal culture among the ranks of the educated Natives was not the least of his many claims upon the national admiration. His Addresses to the University were state documents, where he deliberately put himself forward as a prophet and a teacher, and embraced in his vision all the future and all the past, contrasting their lights and shades with the dimly seen but hopeful present. The Speech in which he advocates the independence of the Indian Universities is a specimen of a class of elocution very rare in this country. These annual Addresses were rare treats, and their moral influence upon the hearts of the listeners will never fade away. He had the rare gift of disarming opposition by the magic of his sweet face and open speech, and the earnestness was strangely infectious.

The Frere Town is a fairy dream, the Reclamation schemes have turned out abortions, the years which were to place us at the head of the cities of Asia, have brought us low in our humiliation; but the prophet, though falsified in his own time, will not, so long as his gentle elevating influence is among us, fail

of a New Frere City in our reclaimed Island, even his over-hopeful temper during the speculative times, and his support of the old Bank of Bombay, can all be explained on no other supposition save his extreme anxiety for seeing this country develop its commercial relations with foreign countries.

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to reap a reward in time not far distant, when under his auspices his most magnificent visions will be surpassed by the reality of our position.

M. G. RÁNADI



PART I.

DURBAR SPEECHES.

The Durbar held at Poona.

1865.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FREERE K. C. B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, held a Durbar at Poona, on the 4th September 1865, for the reception of the Sirdars and Chiefs of the Deccan, and other Chiefs and Native Gentlemen.

These, together with the principal Civil and Military Officers of the station, having assembled, His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Honorable B. H. Ellis, member of the Executive Council, entered the Durbar, attended by Mr. James Gibbs, the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, Mr. F. S. Chapman, Mr. C. Gonne, Secretaries to Govt.; Mr. Vinayakrao Vasudevaji, Oriental Translator to Govt., and other Officers of the general and personal Staff, and took his seat under the usual salute.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, having received the compliments of the Sirdars, Chiefs, and others, addressed them in Marathi to the following effect;—

Chiefs and Sirdars,—I am glad to welcome you to Poona,—to hear from you of the welfare of yourselves and your families,—to receive the expressions of your attachment to the Government of our great Sovereign Queen Victoria; to see you meet many gentlemen who are engaged in all branches of the administration of the country and to have one more opportunity of assuring you of your Sovereign's desires for the happiness and prosperity of her Indian dominions.

There are many subjects of importance to you collectively and individually, which I trust we may have opportunities of discussing before you leave Poona. But there are matters of the

greatest interest to us all; on which I should be glad to say more to you than it is possible to say, either in a general address to you in Durbar or in one or two necessarily brief and formal private interviews. Among these topics there is much which I should be glad to say on the subject of Education. Education I do not mean mere reading and writing. Without these elementary means of acquiring knowledge there can be no perfect education. But much may be learnt from travel—from seeing other countries and conversing with men of wider experience and more knowledge than can be met with at any one place. There is much to be learnt in a visit to Bombay or Poona, or in any distant city or country. I know that the expense of travelling with a great retinue is a serious obstacle to such journey, and I wish you would imitate the excellent example of His Highness the Scindia, and His Highness the Holkar, who have visited many countries with no larger retinue than was absolutely necessary for seeing with advantage all that was worthy of a visit.

I would gladly write more than can be said orally on this subject of Education, but I find from the reports of Political Officers that a very large proportion of the Maratha Chiefs are unable to read and write their own language; and there are very few indeed who know the language of the English Government and the English Sovereign sufficiently well to understand what I might say or write to them in my own tongue.

I need not remind you that I have known some of you for many years; and that in some cases my acquaintance with you and with your families is of nearly 30 years' standing. During that period I have taken a warm and unceasing interest in you and yours, and in the class to which you belong, and it is a great disappointment to me to find that, with very rare exceptions, the Sirdars of the Deccan are not better instructed either in the language of their Government, or even in the language and literature of their own people, than they were when I first knew them. I would earnestly beg you to consider whether this is creditable to yourselves or consistent with your duty to yourselves, to your families, or to your subjects? To yourselves, because without such knowledge

you cannot efficiently fill the high station to which you were born: you cannot fulfil your duty, nor deserve the respect of your people, nor the sympathy of your Government.

You know that it is the earnest desire of Her Majesty the Queen, and of the Government of India, to maintain the class of Nobles to which you belong with undiminished hereditary property and influence and to see them act as leaders of the people in the moral and physical advancement which it is the eminent desire of the British nation to encourage in this country. But this is simply impossible if you neglect all opportunities of learning. I would ask you, if one of the Princes,—the sons of Queen Victoria,—came amongst us, how many of you would be able to converse with His Royal Highness in his own language? How many of you can read the laws of the country in the language in which they are enacted? or the correspondence of our Government regarding yourselves and your own rights? Nay more—how many of you could tell a traveller even if he spoke your own language,—anything of the history or geography of the people, or politics of any part of your own country beyond the immediate neighbourhood of your own territory?

The Government of England has of late years decreed that an active share in the Government of this country shall be given to the people of this country as far as they are worthy of it. You have good reason to know that this is no mere figure of speech—for we have done our best to promote worthy men among the Native community to the highest seats in our Council, and to the Bench of our great Courts of Justice. We would gladly select for such officers, men illustrious for their birth and descent—and influential from their rank and family position. How is it, then, that we have been able to find among the Sirdars of the Deccan so few who possess such a knowledge even of their own people and their own public affairs, as to be fitted for such a trust? There are honorable exceptions, sufficient to show how easy it would be for you to avail yourselves of this great opportunity—how much good you might do to your own people, and how much, moreover you might reflect upon yourselves, and your own houses. I have sat in Council at

Calcutta with the Maharaja of Pattiala and with the Nawab of Rampore;* with Rajah Dinkar Rao,† the great Minister of Scindia; with Rajah Deo Narrain Singht of Benares; and you have yourselves known in our Bombay Council the Nawab of Savanoor, and the Vinchurkar,§ the inheritor of a great name in your own history. I know how valuable their advice has been to the English Government and to the people of India, and I ask myself why it is that such men are so rare among the Sirdars of the Deccan? I know well that there is no natural impediment to prevent the majority of the Sirdars of the Deccan from being fit to take part in the Government of the country, if they would but make use of the advantages of education which are within their reach. There was a time when a Deccan Sirdar could afford to neglect these things; when, if he attended his Prince at Court or in war, he could leave to hirelings, subalterns, and scribes, all active concern in drilling his troops, in collecting his revenues, and in administering justice to his retainers. But the times when it was possible so to delegate all his most important duties are gone; you must all feel assured that they can never return. You must know that it is owing to this habit of delegating important duties to others, and to the consequent incapacity for discharging them in person, that the opportunity of having such duties to perform has passed away from so many.

A powerful nation now protects each and all of you in the enjoyment of his and your property and rights. It is not possible now for any man with a few more retainers, or with better equipment than your own, or even for any one who wields the whole power of government, unjustly to deprive the weakest of you of his rightful possessions. But there is one enemy against which even the powerful English Government cannot protect you, and that enemy you will find among yourselves. Everything in this world must either grow or decay; and you and your families can be no exception to this great law of nature. It is in the power of every one of you to improve his own estate, to make his ryots contented and happy, to make himself respected by high and low, by his own

* A. C. A. L. § Hon. Madhavarao Vitthal. † K. C. A. L.

countrymen as well as by the English Government, and to take a large share in the administration and improvement of the country: a greater share when measured by its capacity for doing good than any minister of former sovereigns could boast. All this power you may command, by simply availing yourselves of those advantages of education and position, which are within the reach of you all. But by neglecting those advantages, it is also within your power to become in each generation smaller and less important men than your forefathers were; to see your lands and revenues slip from your grasp, or remain yours only in name; to see your power and influence usurped by others; to live unhonored, and to die unlamented. If this be your lot, do not blame the Government under which you live, or any blind Fate; for be assured it is entirely your own fault for neglecting the great opportunities before you.

I have spoken plainly and truthfully to you, as became an old friend; as one who has lived long among you, whose life has been spent in the public service of this country; who earnestly desires your welfare; who must shortly leave you, and may not again have an opportunity of speaking to you. What I have said now to you collectively, I have often said to you individually, and I beseech you to ponder well my words. I have done my duty in thus speaking to you; do you do your duty to yourselves, to your families and to your people by striving to fit yourselves for your high position; and be assured that you will thereby not only secure the happiness and prosperity of yourselves and your families, but the sympathy, the respect, and the support of the British Government.

The Hon'ble Shrinivas Raoji Rao Saheb Pant Prathinidhi then got up and thanked His Excellency the Governor, on behalf of all the Chiefs and Sirdars assembled, for the kind advice given, and expressed a hope that they might frequently have such opportunities of meeting His Excellency and other Officers of Government.



The Durbar held at Belgaum. 1865.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE, K. C. B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, held a Durbar at Belgaum on the 28th November 1865, for the reception of the Sirdars and Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country, and other Chiefs and Native Gentlemen.

These, together with the principal Civil and Military Officers of the station, having assembled, His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Honorable B. H. Ellis, member of the Executive Council, entered the Durbar, attended by Mr. W. H. Havelock, the Political Agent in the Southern Maratha Country; Mr. F. S. Chapman, the Chief Secretary to Government; Major F. J. Oldfield, the Assistant Political Agent; Mr. Vinayakrao Vasudevaji, the Oriental Translator to Government, and other Officers of the general and personal Staff, and took his seat under the usual salute.

His Excellency was supported on the left by the Honorable B. H. Ellis, Mr. L. Reid, the Collector of Dharwar, Brigadier General A. T. Heyland, C. B., Commanding at Belgaum, Captain A. C. Way, the Acting Political Superintendent of Sawant Warea, and the Officers of the Belgaum Brigade. Phoond Sawant Anna Sahab and his three brothers, sons of the Chief of Sawant Warea, occupied seats on the same side. On the right, His Excellency was supported by Mr. W. H. Havelock, the Political Agent, Mr. A. E. D. Grey, the Collector of Belgaum, and Major F. J. Oldfield, the Assistant Political Agent.

The following First Class Sirdars and Chiefs were present on the occasion, and were seated on the right side:—

Abdul Kheir Khan, Nawab of Savanoor.
 Dhodirao Tatia Sahab, Chief of Sanglee.
 Ganpatrao Tatia Sahab, Chief of Meeraj.
 Lakshmanrao Anna Sahab, of Meeraj.
 Raghunathrao Dada Sahab, Chief of Koorundwar.
 Ramchandrarao Appa Sahab, Chief of Jamkhandi.
 Ramrao Rao Sahab, Chief of Ramdurg.
 Ganpatrao Bapu Sahab
 Vinayakrao Appa Sahab } of Koorundwar.
 Trimbakrao Aba Sahab.

There were also present many Sirdars of the second and third

Classes, and Native Gentlemen and Officers of the station.

The Sirdars and Chiefs of the First Class were conducted to their seats by the Political Agent and his Assistant and the Oriental Translator to Government.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR having received the compliments of the Sirdars, Chiefs, and others, addressed them in Marathi to the following effect:—

I have much pleasure in welcoming you in Durbar, and in conferring the usual investiture of succession on some of you who have not previously received it at the hands of my predecessors. It has been a great gratification to me that I have been able to visit your province, the natural capabilities of which are in many respects second to none in India, fertile, and well watered, and inhabited by an active, industrious, peaceable population, peculiarly apt for the pursuit of agriculture and commerce.

Two characteristics especially strike a stranger in this province. It bears every where marks of its historical fate in having been for centuries the battle field of contending dynasties of having formed at various times the frontier province of the rulers of Bejapoor, of Sattara, of Kolapoor, of Poona, and of Mysore. It is perhaps on this account that we still find here what is so often wanting elsewhere in India, a large and powerful body of hereditary Chiefs, who have preserved unimpaired the means of influencing the people around them in peace, as they were wont in former times to do in war. Many of you have had personal experience of the earnest desire of the British Government from the time of Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm, down to that of Sir George Clerk, my immediate predecessor, not only to continue unimpaired your rights, privileges, and properties, but to aid you in exercising the influence which your power gives for the benefit of all around.

I had lately the pleasure of congratulating His Highness the Maharaja of Kolapoor* on having shown himself, after a long probation, worthy to resume the direct administration of his territories, which in the time of his predecessor, and previous to his own coming

* H. H. Shivaji Bhowle Maharaj Chattrapathi, K. C. S. I.

of age, had, as you all know, so often been a prey to every form of misgovernment and confusion. I found His Highness not only himself able to converse in English with English gentlemen on most topics of public and private interest, but carefully training up under his own eye, and in his own palace, a class of young chiefs, the sons of all the principal officers of his state, who will have the means of obtaining as good an English education as His Highness himself received under the paternal care of the Political Agents who have been Regents of his state, from Colonel Douglas Graham and Mr. Anderson* to Mr. Havelock. I found every department of the state well superintended by His Highness in person, and every visible mark of justice being duly administered, and of the people being well governed, prosperous, and contented. I hear from Mr. Havelock and Major Oldfield of other Sirdars, now present, of whose administration the same may be said, and I know you all express anxiety to serve the British Government and to obey its wishes. But it seems to me that some of you hardly see the way in which this laudable desire can be put in practice. You would all willingly lead your forces into the field at the call of Government. But this province is a frontier province no longer, and he that would find the foreign enemies of the British Government must go far beyond Poona or Mysore, and must seek our foes beyond Attock or on the borders of China. Far be it from me to urge you to forget the material renown of the races from which you spring. Some of your ancestors have been more than passive allies of the British Government. The great ancestor of one of your principal houses commanded side by side with the illustrious Wellealey before the walls of Seringapatam, and I would not wish you to fall one jot behind your forefathers in the qualities which made them successful soldiers. But what I wish you to observe is, that the altered circumstances of India now require that those same qualities which made your forefathers successful soldiers should now be manifested on a different field of action. The great imperial power of Her Majesty the Queen of England renders it unnecessary that

* Now Sir Henry Lacom Anderson, K. C. S. I. (Bombay Civil Service.)

any of you should entertain a single soldier for defence against the inroads of your neighbours. The same power forbids you to attempt aggression for purposes of your own aggrandisement. Loyalty, courage, self-denial, are still as necessary as ever in the character of a great Chief, but they have a different work to do, and what I wish you to understand is, that every armed man whom you entertain beyond what is needed for purposes of police and internal administration, is so much waste of your power and resources, which may bring you into undeserved trouble, but can never be necessary for your own honor or usefulness. The vast defensive works which crown every great mountain, and the ruins of which meet the eye in almost every large town in this province, are no longer needed for your safety; but there is a wide field before you in which the constructive abilities of your architects may find ample scope. Though it is no longer necessary to build forts, you may rival the Pándoo heroes of your early history by cutting roads over mountain gorges, and building bridges over unfordable streams. You may emulate Asoka by works of irrigation, or of shelter for travellers, or by building hospitals for the sick and needy, and your names may be remembered with gratitude by future ages, when all tradition of the mere fighting chieftains of former days shall have passed away.

To Brahmins it is hardly necessary that I should insist on the general claims which learning and letters have on your attention; but here again there are one or two points which I cannot but notice. Some of the Sirdars have made most creditable progress in learning the language and literature of England, but some seem rather disposed to think that they can devote vicarious attention to these matters. I find here in Belgaum what is called a Sirdars' School, most liberally endowed by the Sirdars of the Southern Maratha Country, but instead of being a School, as at Kolapoor, where young Sirdars may be trained in the knowledge which will fit them for their future rank in life, the School seems to be devoted mainly to the education of the *nominees* of Sirdars, mostly the sons of pauper Brahmins, whose main object in life must necessarily be to earn a subsistence by the mercenary pursuit of letters. Government has lately selected a gentleman for the charge

of this School, and I hope that before leaving Belgaum you will consult with your excellent friend, Mr. Havlock, and so arrange that the new Principal, when he comes, will have pupils whose future rank in life is such as to demand the best education we can give them. Here, as elsewhere in India, the classes whence are drawn so many of your scribes and dependents are largely availing themselves of the facilities they now find for acquiring that learning which, in a peaceable and well-ordered community, is so often the key of wealth and power. Even their women, after centuries of darkness, are beginning to emulate their predecessors of ancient times, when royal and noble ladies were thought unworthy of their rank if ignorant of letters. In all these respects let me entreat you not to be left behind by those who are not your equals in the social scale.

I find that, with one or two notable exceptions, though the province has been for more than forty years under the British Government, none of you have ever visited Bombay or even Poona. I hope this will be no longer the case, but that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you in Bombay, and of assisting you to see all there that is most worthy of your attention.

One great obstacle is the expensive custom of travelling with a retinue as large as in the days when an armed force was needed for defence in travelling. This is no longer necessary, and if you would reduce your escorts to what is really useful for your own comfort and convenience, the expense of a long journey would cease to be an obstacle to your enjoying the pleasures and advantages of travel.

His Excellency then conferred the usual investiture of succession on the Nawab of Savanoor, the Chief of Sanglee, the younger Chief of Meeraj, the Chief of Jamkhandi and the Chief of Ramdurg; and Goolab, Uttar, Flowers, and Pansuparee having been distributed by the Political Agent and his Assistant, the Private Secretary, and the Oriental Translator to Government, His Excellency retired under the usual salute.

The Sirdars and Chiefs were conducted to the entrances of the tents in the same manner in which they had been received.

The Durbar held at Poona.

1866.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE, G. C. S. I., and K. C. B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, held a Durbar at Poona on the 29th October 1866, for the reception of His Highness the Raja of Kolapoor, the Raja of Jawar, the Sirdars and Chiefs of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, and other Native Gentlemen.

On the arrival of His Highness the Raja of Kolapoor, the guard-of-honor presented arms, and he was received by the Political Secretary to Government and the Political Agent, Kolapoor and Southern Maratha Country, and was taken to his seat.

The Raja of Jawar on arrival was received by the Political Secretary and the Collector of Tanua.

The Pant Prathinidhi, the Raja of Akalkote, the Pant Sacho, the Naik Nimbalkar and the Dasley were received by the Collector of Sattara.

The Nawab of Savanoor and the other First Class Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country were received by the Political Agent, Kolapoor and Southern Maratha Country.

To all these Chiefs the Guard presented arms on their arrival.

The Vinchurkars, the Malegaumkar, the Farnavis of Menaoli, and other Sirdars were received by the Agent for Sirdars and his Assistant.

These, together with the Principal Civil and Military Officers of the Station having assembled, His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, entered the Durbar attended by his personal Staff, the Secretary and Under-Secretary to Government in the Political Department, and Mr. Vinayakrao Vasudevaji, Oriental Translator to Government, and took his seat under the usual salute.

His Excellency the Governor was supported on the left by His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B., the Honorable B. H. Ellis, the Honorable C. J. Erskine, His Highness Meer Hussan Ali Khan of Sind, His Highness Syad Abdul Uzeez of Muscat and Zanzibar, the Honorable L. H. Bayley (Advocate General), the Honorable Framji Nassarwanji, Major General Smith, C. B., Brigadier General Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B., the Heads of the Civil Departments and the Officers of the Poona Brigade and the Kirkee station.

On the right, His Excellency the Governor was supported by Mr. Lloyd, the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan; Mr. Havelock, Collector of Tanua; Colonel Anderson, Political Agent, Kolapoor and Southern Maratha Country;

Mr. Arthur, Collector of Sattara; Mr. Watt, Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan; and Captain Waller V. C., Adjutant of the Kolapoor Infantry, and Assistant to the Political Agent.

His Highness the Raja of Kolapoor had a raised seat next to that of His Excellency the Governor, and His Ministers and Mankarees sat near him in the following order:—

Ramrao Narsing Tadpatray.
 Narayanrao Saheb Ghatgey Sarjerao.
 His son Datajirao Aba Saheb.
 Shrinivas Pandit *alias* Raoji Maharaj.
 Krishnarao Bhanu Saheb Pant Prathinidhi of Vishalgar.
 Moreahwar Baba Saheb Pant Amatya of Bowra.
 Santajirao Ghoreparay Senapathi of Kapsi.
 Govindrao Aba Saheb Ghoreparay, Chief of Inchalkarji.
 Subhanrao Saheb Senakhaakel of Torgal.
 Gopalrao Saheb Sar Lashkar Bahadur.
 Narayanrao Ghoreparay Umeerool Oomrao of Datwar.

The Raja of Jawar and the following First Class Sirdars and Chiefs were seated on the right side:—

Hon. Shrinivas Raoji Rao Saheb, Pant Prathinidhi of Sattara.
 Maloji Shahaji, Raja of Akalkote.
 Chinnaji Raghunath Pant Sacheo of Bhore.
 Madhojirao Jamrao Naik Nimbalkar of Paltan.
 Amrutrao Ramrao Dafley of Jath.
 Abdul Kheir Khan, Nawab of Savanoor.
 Venkatrao Ghoreparay, Raja of Moodhole.
 Dhondirao Tatia Saheb, Chief of Sanglee.
 Ganpatrao Tatia Saheb, Chief of Meeraj.
 Lakshumanrao Anna Saheb of Meeraj.
 Ramchandrarao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.
 Raghunathrao Dada Saheb, Chief of Koorundwar.
 Ramrao Rao Saheb Bhavay, Chief of Ramdurg.
 Ganpatrao Bapu Saheb }
 Vinayakrao Appa Saheb } Younger Chiefs of Koorundwar.
 Trimbakrao Abba Saheb }
 Rajay Rattansing Jadhavarao, Chief of Malegaum.
 Madhavarao Ballal Farnavis of Menaoli.
 Manohar Bhimrao Potnees.
 Madhavarao Vithal Vinchurkar.

There were also present many Sirdars of the second and third Classes, Government Servants, and other Native Gentlemen.

Syad Hassan Ul Edroos, Raghunathrao Vitthal, Chief of Vinchur, and Mr. A. D. Sassoon, Companions of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, were provided with special seats on the left side.

After the reception had taken place, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FRERE addressed HIS HIGHNESS the Raja of Kolapoor, in English, as follows:—

RAJA RAM CHATRAPATHI MAHARAJ,— I cordially welcome your Highness to Poona, and I regard your visit as a great consolation for the grief with which the Government heard of the death of His Highness the late Raja.* Your Highness has succeeded as his son, to a great and onerous inheritance. As the head of an ancient house so famous in Maratha history, as ruler of many fair provinces and of hundreds of thousands of subjects, whose happiness will depend so greatly on the manner in which you rule them, you have heavy responsibilities early laid upon you, and I heartily pray that God may give you strength and wisdom to sustain them. You have, to assist you, the good example of His late Highness, and the excellent system of government already established, the aid, of tried and faithful servants like Ram Rao and your other ministers, and above all the constant assistance and advice of an experienced Resident, Colonel George Sligo Anderson, who is already well known to you by his able services in other parts of the Southern Maratha Country, and who will, I am sure, speedily secure your entire confidence, as he has earned that of the British Government. I would earnestly exhort you to regard him as your best friend, and to refer to him all your doubts and difficulties, whatever they may be, remembering what you have heard the State of Kolapoor owed to Colonel Douglas Graham when your predecessor was a minor, and still later, what you have yourself seen of the confidence, which existed between his late Highness and Mr. Havelock. I trust, at no distant period, to hear from Colonel Anderson that he considers you capable of conducting the whole administration without the intervention of a regency. But I would beg your Highness to remember that this

* H. H. Shiraji Bhois Chatrapathi Maharaj, K. C. S. I., who died on the 4th. August 1866.

period will be hastened or retarded according as you apply yourself to carry out the course of study so wisely laid down for you by his late Highness. It was a great source of pleasure to me to learn that since, I had the pleasure of seeing you at Kolapoor, less than a year ago, you had made such progress in your studies that you wished me to address you in English, and that you were prepared to reply in the same language. I am glad to infer from this circumstance that you are fully alive to the fact that the office of ruler of Kolapoor is no empty honor—no mere agreeable pageant, and it is certain that the British Government will not entrust the active powers of administration to any one till they have all the security for a wise use of those powers which good education and proved disposition can afford. I would in the meantime have you constantly bear in mind that no former Raja of Kolapoor ever succeeded to dignities or responsibilities equal to yours. However absolute their power, it was circumscribed within a very short radius from their capital. None of them could have ventured as far as you have come from your capital without fear of domestic treachery or foreign violence. There are old men now alive who can tell you what were the dangers in their early days of a visit from Kolapoor to your ancestor's capital at Sattara, or to his minister's capital at Poona. But wherever your Highness now goes you move under the ægis of British power, with no more retinue than you require for purposes of convenience or state. You can travel unarmed from Cashmere to Ceylon, and no man can let or hinder you with impunity. Nay, more, you may in like manner visit any civilized country in the world, in the farthest parts of Europe or America, and you will everywhere be received and protected, not merely with the hospitality due to a sovereign prince, but as one entitled to the protection of the whole power of the British Empire. And this you have obtained at no other sacrifice than that of the power to do evil with impunity. There was a time when your predecessors could exercise any amount of oppression over their subjects, and no power in India could call them to account. Such license of oppression exists no longer. But there is nothing which a good Raja of Kolapoor could ever have done which you may not now do ; and if the Raja's

power to do evil has been limited, his power to do good and his responsibility for the exercise of that power have been immensely increased. I know but of two conditions to the enjoyment of this power. They are fidelity to the British Crown, and the obligation to govern your subjects well. I am convinced that no exhortation of mine is needed to impress on your Highness or your advisers your responsibilities in both respects; and I draw from the example of your lamented predecessor the assurance that you will be no less anxious to deserve the character of a faithful ally of Her Majesty the Sovereign of the British Empire than to follow her example, as a beneficent and beloved ruler, ever protecting the rights of all her subjects, and tempering justice with mercy. I have now the Viceroy's permission to recognise your Highness as the adopted son of the late Raja of Kolapoor, and as his successor; and may God give you grace to reign long, and wisely, and happily over the people committed to your charge.

At the conclusion of this address a Poshak was given to His Highness the Raja, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired. His Highness replied in English to His Excellency the Governor as follows:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I thank you most heartily for the kind welcome you have given me, and the great honor which I have received at your Excellency's hands on this auspicious day. I beg that your Excellency will convey to her Most Gracious Majesty the assurances of my loyal devotion to the Crown, and my desire to fill worthily the high position to which by Divine Providence I have succeeded, under the Sovereign of this great Empire. I feel deeply sensible of the responsibilities which have fallen on me, and how much will be needed on my part to fulfil them in a way which will do honor to the memory of the illustrious Prince whose early loss we all deplore. The words of advice spoken by your Excellency to-day can never be effaced from my memory, and will guide and cheer me in the arduous path before me, as the words of a revered parent who has earnestly at heart the honor and happiness of the ancient house of Shivaji, and the welfare of the nobles and people attached to it. Knowing how much the principality of Kolapoor owes to the care and protection of the British Government, it will always be my duty to look to the Political Agent at my Court for counsel and encouragement. I esteem myself especially fortunate in having so kind and experienced a gentleman as Colonel Anderson to advise and befriend

me on entering on the duties of my high station, and trust by God's blessing, and the continued friendship and protection of the British Government, to hand down unimpaired the great inheritance to which I have this day succeeded.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR then received the Nazzar of the Raja of Jawár, and in giving him his Poshak, addressed him in Marathi as follows:—

RAJEE MALHARRAO SAHEB.— I have much pleasure in complying with the orders of the Viceroy of India in Council by accepting your *nazzarana*; and investing you as Raja of Jawár, in recognition of your adoption by the widow of the late Raja. In wishing you long life to enjoy, and strength to fulfil the duties of your high position, I have a few words to add in the way of advice to those around you, and I trust that what I now say will be borne in mind, and in due time explained to you when you shall be of age to give effect to it. Your principality, surrounded by unhealthy and inaccessible jungles, has been long so secluded from neighbouring provinces, that it was rarely visited by strangers, and before the late Raja's time few of your predecessors had ever left their own territories. Two railways now pass through, or close to the Jawar country. They have already multiplied manifold the value of your estates, and have created for you and your subjects new sources of wealth, new liabilities, and new rights. I am glad to be assured that your people are already advancing in wealth and intelligence. They already require a better fiscal and judicial administration than the primitive system which has sufficed for so many centuries, and this you must be prepared to give them. I trust that the Lady Gopikabae, who will rule till you are of age, will see that you are trained so as to enable you to do this, and that you are taught that the good government of your principality, which cannot be ensured without your personal superintendence, is the one condition on which the British Government recognises your adoption as the heir of the Raja's family and of his honors, and that this condition will be strictly enforced, not according to the requirements of the ancient circumstances of the State, which no longer exist, but in accordance with what the

British Government considers necessary for its subjects under its direct rule in districts similarly situated. Let it be your aim not to maintain obsolete customs suited to less civilised times, but to rule your people so justly and mercifully, and with such regard for their rights, as shall render them as prosperous and contented as the people in the neighbouring districts under direct Government management.

The infant Raja having made a bow and returned to his seat, His Excellency the Governor said:—

I have received the command of His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G. C. S. I., and G. C. B., Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India, and Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to present the Royal Grant and Insignia to those individuals in this Presidency who have been honoured by Her Majesty with the dignity of the Star of India; and His Excellency the Grand Master desires that I will in the ceremony of presentation omit no incident calculated to dignify the occasion, and invest it with the honor and distinction which it is Her Most Gracious Majesty's wish should characterise all proceedings connected with the Order." I request therefore that Brigadier General Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B., and Mr. Chief Secretary Chapman will introduce Syad Hassan Ul Edroos, of Surat, who has been honoured by Her Majesty with the dignity of a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Syad Hassan Ul Edroos having been accordingly introduced, His Excellency addressed him as follows:—

SYAD HASSAN,— I have it in command from His Excellency the Viceroy, the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to present to you a Grant under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, conferring on you the dignity of a Companion of the said Order, together with the Insignia thereof. You have been thus honoured by Her Majesty as a mark of her royal approval of the hereditary loyalty you and your family have shown to the British Government in times of difficulty and danger. It is on record that your ancestors have proved themselves faithful adherents to the

British Government on various critical occasions during the past century and a half; and more than once since the sovereignty of Surat has been vested in the British Government, it has been reported to Government by the Agent and Magistrate of Surat that your late father and yourself have used all the influence you possessed over your fellow-townsmen and co-religionists to support the authority of the British Government against the turbulent and disaffected. I heartily congratulate you on having been able to render such service, and on its having been so honoured by Her Majesty's notice. Your honors will be reflected on the ancient city in which your family has long been settled, and where you are so much respected, and will, I trust, be regarded by your fellow-townsmen as a proof of the good-will with which Her Majesty's Government regards the ancient emporium of Surat, with which the British nation has been connected longer than with any other of the great cities of India.

The Syad replied in Hindustani to the following effect:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude for the honor which Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and India (may she be blessed with health and happiness!) has been pleased to confer on me. I duly appreciate the value of it, and beg to assure your Excellency and our Most Gracious Sovereign that I and my family will never be wanting in loyalty and devotion to the Crown. I also beg to express my warm thanks to your Excellency for taking the trouble of handing over to me this grant under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and the Insignia of the dignity of Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Similar ceremonies having been observed in introducing Raghunathrao Vithal, Chief of Vinchur, **HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** addressed the Chief as follows:—

RAGHUNATHRAO VITHAL,—I have great pleasure in presenting to you by command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, a Grant under Her Majesty the Queen's Sign Manual conveying to you the dignity of a Companion, together with the Insignia of the said Order. This mark of Her Majesty's favour will, I trust, be regarded by you, by your family, and by the Chiefs of the Deccan as a proof

of Her Majesty's approval of the good example you and your family have shown to your fellow-countrymen, and of Her Majesty's goodwill to the influential class to which you belong. Your father has left a name in history as one of the bravest, most faithful, and most respected among the adherents of the late Peishwa. With a rare fidelity to a falling dynasty, he yet so bore himself that he won the respect of the Honourable Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm; and to his example and arrangements you owe it that you and your brothers have been trained to be a credit to your name and class. Your own Jagheer is a model of good management, and your two brothers, one as a native Judge* and the other as an additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, have rendered good service to our Government. I earnestly hope that your example may be followed by many others of the Sirdars of the Deccan, and that they will bear in mind that there are roads of honor yet open to them, if they would follow your example by consulting their own true interests, and those of the people dependent on them.

The Chief of Vinchur replied:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—Words cannot adequately express how highly I value and esteem the great honor which has been conferred on me by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, in enrolling me as a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. This gracious token of Her Majesty's favour will, I assure your Excellency, unite more closely than ever the house of Vinchur to the Crown of Great Britain, and stimulate the members of my family to greater exertions in the service of the Government with which we have this day been so honourably associated.

Mr. Abdoolla David Sassoon having been in like manner introduced, His Excellency The Governor addressed him as follows:—

MR. SASSOON,—It is with peculiar pleasure, that I obey the command of Her Majesty and the Viceroy in conveying to you Her Majesty's royal grant of the dignity of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, together with the Insignia of the said Order. It will, I feel sure, in your eyes, and in the estimation of your family, enhance the value of this distinction to feel that it

* Ráo Bábádúr Krishnaráo Vitbal.

recognises you as the worthy successor of one of those men to whom Bombay owes its position among the most famous commercial marts of the East,—a man whose career gave strength and dignity to the community in which he dwelt, and whose position in that community was in itself a result of which the British Government of India might well be proud. To build up a fortune like his, and a commercial repute such as he enjoyed, bespeak in a great mercantile community abilities and virtues of no ordinary kind; to use his fortune as he used it, affords a bright example to more than one race and more than one generation. It is no exaggeration to say that while the poor and the needy, the infirm, and they whose early being has been blighted by evil example and crime—while all these objects of compassion exist in this land, the name of your father, Mr. David Sassoon, cannot well be forgotten. It was one peculiar feature in his career that from the first he cast in his lot unhesitatingly with the British rule in this country, and while he abated nothing of his love for his ancient people and his ancient faith, he ever felt a peculiar pride in being a subject of the British Crown, and furnished a striking example of the strength of those bonds which knit together so many races, such widely-severed countries, and such different creeds as form the Empire of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. In you we recognise a worthy son and representative of one whom we all venerated, and I trust that the honors now conferred on you by Her Majesty are but an earnest of those which await you and your race in India.

* After receiving the Insignia of the Order, Mr. Sassoon replied as follows:—
 YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In receiving this token of the dignity Her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to confer upon me and upon my family, I am fully aware that it is to no merit of my own, but to the name of an honoured father whose footsteps, by the aid of the Almighty, I shall ever endeavour to follow, that I owe this high distinction; but, Sir, viewing the circumstances which brought me, whilst still a boy, to this land of my adoption, the blessings which have followed my residence under the liberal protection of the British Government—the cordial reception I met in England, the courtesy shown to me by the representatives of the Queen at various courts in Europe, the unvarying kindness of successive Governors of Bombay and of your Excellency in particular, I should indeed be ungrateful if I did not feel a pride in being a subject of the British Crown. My I request

your Excellency to convey to Her Majesty the high appreciation on the part of myself and my family of the honor conferred upon us *all* by the grant of this dignity to me, and at the same time to assure the Queen of the undiminished loyalty of our ancient people residing in this portion of Her dominions.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE, then addressed the three Companions of the Order thus:—

GENTLEMEN,— I have now endeavoured to the best of my power to obey the commands laid on me by Her Majesty, and by Her Viceroy, the Grand Master of the Order, in conveying to you these grants and insignia. I would add a very few words regarding the dignity which has just been conferred on you. It will have, I am persuaded, a double efficacy in not only rewarding past merit and services, but in stimulating the recipients and all who witness or hear of these honors to fresh exertions. It is true that of the military characteristics of any order of knighthood little now remains but the high sense of honor which the military profession, more perhaps than almost any other, has ever cherished. But knighthood has ceased to be exclusively military, only because we may now practise in other professions and walks of life those virtues for which in barbarous ages there was little field save under the safeguard of the military profession. To be ready to sacrifice life or limb, or property for the truth, to hold every worldly advantage subservient to loyalty to the Sovereign, to bear hardship, and to sacrifice all selfish pleasure and profit in the cause of justice or mercy for the sake of the poor and the helpless, and especially for those whose sex leaves them dependent on the strength and courage of men—all these, which were privileges or virtues of the military knight of old, are now, we know, enjoyed and practised by many who never set lance in rest or took sword in hand. In admitting you and your countrymen to the privileges, and in laying on you the responsibilities which belong to an Order of Knighthood, Her Majesty the Queen of England admits you to a brotherhood which has its representatives and privileges in every civilized country in the world. You who have travelled out of India can testify that in any country of Europe or America the ribbon and insignia of this Order will be a guarantee for some

portion of the respect and esteem not merely of the great and noble, but of the good and brave and that the bare fact of your belonging to this Order will be taken as a proof of your possessing some of those many claims to the love or respect of mankind, without the presumed possession of which no man ever received honor at the hands or by the command of Queen Victoria. It is not likely I shall ever again have an opportunity of meeting the Chiefs and Princes of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country gathered together in Durbar ; I will therefore now take leave of you all with my fervent wishes for future welfare, and an earnest expression of my hope that hereafter many more of your names may be found inscribed on the roll of such honors as some of you have this day received. May you who have been so distinguished, live to enjoy and augment those honors, and in the words of the motto of the Order—"May Heaven's Light be your Guide."

Flowers and Pansuparee having been distributed, His Excellency left the Durbar under the usual salute.

The Rajas, Sirdars, and Chiefs were conducted to their carriages in the same manner in which they had been received.



The Durbar held at Karachi.

1867.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. ERERE, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., held a Durbar at the Frere Hall, Karachi, on the 1st. January 1867, for the presentation of the Insignia and Grant of the Dignity of Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to Shet Naomal Hotichand of that city, for meeting the Municipal Commissioners, and of conferring rewards on distinguished Native Gentlemen.

These, together with the principal Civil and Military Officers of the station having assembled, His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Honorable B. H. Ellis, member of the Executive Council entered the Durbar attended by Mr. Samuel Mansfield, C. S. I., the Commissioner in Sind, Mr. F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, and other Officers of the general and personal staff, and took his seat under the usual salute.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, after acknowledging the salutation of the assembly, requested Mr. F. S. Chapman, the Chief Secretary, and Major W. B. Lambert, Collector and Magistrate of Karachi, to introduce Shet Naomal Hotichand, which being done, His Excellency rose, and addressed him as follows:—

SHEET NAOMAL HOTICHAND,—I have received from His Excellency the Viceroy and Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, instructions to deliver to you a Grant under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, conferring on you the dignity of a Companion of the said Order, together with the Insignia thereof," and in so doing I have been instructed "to omit no circumstance which may conduce to give dignity and honor to the occasion." It is not necessary that I should now dilate on the character or greatness of the distinction which Her Majesty thus confers on you. It admits you to a brotherhood which numbers among its members all that is most illustrious in or belonging to India, the

Sovereign and the Heir Apparent to the Throne, the Viceroy of this great dependency, the Heroes and the Statesmen who have contributed to acquire and maintain the Indian Empire, and the Princes most illustrious for their descent, or most distinguished for their great qualities as rulers.

Of your claims to be enrolled in such noble company it is not necessary that I should here speak. Very recently in this Hall, the Acting Commissioner of the Province,* in announcing to you Her Majesty's gracious purpose, dwelt on your life-long devotion to the British Government; and I need not further describe the services which he then recounted, but I am personally glad of the opportunity of expressing my own strong sense of the assistance I received from you during the troublous years of 1857-58. You had great influence amongst your countrymen, you possessed information drawn from every part of Northern and Western India, and you placed all unreservedly at the disposal of Government. When many of your countrymen were appalled by the greatness of the danger, and believed that some catastrophe threatened the existence of the British Empire in India, you never faltered in your sagacious trust in the power of the British Government to uphold the cause of law and order, and had you been one of those brave Islanders who then fought for British supremacy, you could not have shown a more thorough confidence in the ultimate triumph of the British arms.

It is a great source of pleasure to me in now leaving Sind before I take my final departure from India, to be permitted to confer this honor on you in the presence of the Commissioner of the Province,† and of my colleague the Honorable B. H. Ellis, both of whom have laboured so long in Sind and so highly appreciate your services. This honor will, I trust, be regarded by your countrymen in Sind not simply as a distinction conferred on you personally, but as an evidence of the gracious regard of Her Majesty for this distant province, and for those commercial interests of which you may here be regarded as a chief representative among the native community.

* A. D. Robertson Esq., C. S. † Samuel Mansfield, Esq., C. S., C. S. I.

There is one act of yours to which I would more particularly allude as showing your just appreciation of the character of the British rule—and which will, I trust, find imitators among your countrymen. Few know better than yourself the power of the British nation in war, and their skill in all the arts of commerce. But you also know that there is in every Englishman's mind a strong conviction that man does not live by bread alone, and that there are things more valuable than victory in battle or success in commerce. You have not personally had the advantages of an English education, and it is therefore the more remarkable that you should have determined to send your grandson (Mr. Alumal Trikamdass, B. A.), to what is, in your estimation, a distant land, there to acquire such an education as an Indian University can give, the principles by which the conduct of educated Englishmen is ruled. I trust on my return to Bombay to see conferred on your grandson the distinction of a University degree, and I trust that God will grant you a long life, not only to enjoy your own honors, but to see them continued and augmented by those you leave behind you.

His Excellency then delivered to Shet Naomal Hotichund the Grant under the Queen's Sign Manual and the Insignia of the Order, and on his retiring, Major W. R. Lambert introduced the Municipal Commissioners, to whom His EXCELLENCY the Governor said as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION,—I am glad the Collector has given me this opportunity of meeting you all again before I leave Sind and of expressing to you the great pleasure with which I have seen the many Municipal improvements which have been carried out since I left Karachi in 1859.

The Commissioner has been good enough to explain to me the various plans he has in contemplation for enlarging the Municipal constitution of this town.* The capital of the province has far outgrown the simple arrangements which sufficed in former days, and

* The Municipal affairs of Karachi are at present regulated by Act XXVI of 1850; but this enactment has been found insufficient for the requirements of that town. It is proposed therefore, to give to Karachi, a Municipal Act somewhat similar to the Bombay Municipal Act II of 1865.

it is requisite that the Municipality should be placed on a more permanent footing. I shall be very glad if before Bombay, I am able to do anything towards giving sanction to the measures he proposes.

Perceval amongst the present wants of Karachi is vision of an ample supply of good water.* This says almost the only great Municipal improvement which has made such progress of late years; but from what the Com told me, I am sanguine that he will be able to select from the plans before him one which will be effectual in giving of Karachi a sufficient supply of this great necessary of most essential preliminary to all great sanitary improve would, however, remind you that neither this nor any of valuable additions to your present resources can be attained increased expenditure which must be provided for by such increase of the Municipality, and this cannot be effected effort or sacrifice on behalf of those who will benefit by the improvement.

The Municipal Commissioners returning to their seats, Mr. Shah Mistrykar of Karachi was presented to His Excellency, who has handsome banners or wreath on him; Mr. Syree Bhagya, a fathered and received a valuable shawl; Bannister Kasha Khan Khan Goshan Hyder, Akshad, and Akshab, of the City and its were also presented with banners, all three native officers I most graciously commended to His Excellency by their super were presented the members of the Bar by Mr. W. V. P. Cag the Deputy Educational Inspector Ram Sahab Karyam Jeyram J. G. Manoj, C. S., and the Secy of Tax, the two sons of I Jahan, and the Doctor by Major Lambert. The business having been concluded, His Excellency bowed to the assembly, rose, gave the seal party took their departure under a salute of guns.

* The Government of India has lent to the Municipality of Karachi six tons of Pipes for the construction of water works.

The Durbar held at Bombay.

1867.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FREER, G. C. S. I. and K. C. B., Governor of Bombay, held a Durbar at the Government House, Parel, on Wednesday, the 20th February 1867, for the presentation of the Insignia and Grant of the Dignity of Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to His Highness Rawal Sri Jaswatsingji Bhowsingji, the Thakore Sahib of Bhownaggar.

On the arrival of His Highness the Thakore Sahib at Government House, accompanied by Captain P. W. LeGeyt, Assistant Political Agent, Kattiwar, Gaorishankar Oodeshankar, the Minister of Bhownaggar, Samaldas Parmanandas, and Suwasgeer Sewageer, he was received at the steps by Mr. F. S. Chapman, the Chief Secretary, Mr. W. Wedderburn, the Acting Political Secretary to Government, Mr. Vinayakrao Vasudevaji, the Oriental Translator to Government, and the officers of His Excellency's personal staff, a Guard of Honour being in attendance.

The principal Civil, Military, Naval, and Ecclesiastical Officers, together with other gentlemen resident in Bombay, having assembled, His Excellency the Governor entered the Durbar Room attended by his personal staff and took his seat under the usual salutations.

His Excellency the Governor was supported on the left hand by the Right Reverend John Harding, D. D., Lord Bishop of Bombay, His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B., the Members of the Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Secretaries to Government, the Oriental Translator to Government, Brigadier General E. L. Russell, His Highness Meer Shah Nawaz Khan of Sind, the Rajs of Jawar, Lakshman Maharajda Swames of Chhal, Madhojirao Maharao Naik Nimbalhar, the Chief of Faltan; Amrutrao Ramrao, Dastey of Jath, Ramchandrarao Appa Sahib, Chief of Jamkhandi; Madhavarao Ballal, Farnavis of Menaodi;

* Now Lord Napier of Magdal, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.

† K. C. S. I.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., the heads of Civil Departments, the Officers of the Bombay Brigade and of the Royal Navy. There were also present some of the Justices of the Peace and Fellows of the Bombay University.

On the right of His Excellency were seated the Minister and other Officers of the Thakore Saheb of Bhownaggar.

After His Excellency the Governor had taken his seat, he requested the Honorable Colonel Marriott and Major Keatinge, V. C., Companions of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to conduct His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownaggar to receive the Insignia and Grant of Dignity under the Royal Sign Manual, of Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, which was borne on a cushion by Mr. A. D. Sassoon, a Companion of the Most Exalted Order, and by Mr. W. Wedderburn, the Acting Political Secretary.

After His Highness had been introduced, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR addressed MAJOR KEATINGE, V. C., C. S. I., Political Agent of Kattiawar, in English as follows:—

MAJOR KEATINGE,—I am glad of an unexpected opportunity to express here at the seat of this Government, and in the presence of my colleagues and of many of your fellow-servants, what I stated imperfectly to you when I lately touched on the coast of Kattiawar, and delivered into your hands the Insignia of the Order of the Star of India, with which Her Majesty's gracious favour had honoured you. I then briefly referred to the character you had upheld during a long and distinguished course of service as a Political Officer, who not only well represented the British Government as the supreme authority in this part of Asia, but in its beneficent aspect as conscious of its responsibility for exercising power for the good of every race and class within your reach. I reminded those who were then present, that this was no new feature in your career. When Mr. Temple,* the able and energetic Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, took charge of Nimar, a district which had been for some years under

* Now Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I., Financial Minister of India.

your control as Political Agent, he assured me that few things struck him more than the evidence which he everywhere found of your wise and kindly care for promoting the permanent improvement and prosperity of a noble country which had been long and completely desolated by war and misgovernment. You had wisely fostered agriculture and commerce, had promoted works of irrigation and communication had made roads and bridges, and organized a steam ferry over the impassable Nerbudda. You had pointed out where iron and coal might be found, and had erected iron furnaces and forges with all the latest appliances from Staffordshire. Education and the administration of justice had had their full share of your attention and nothing had been neglected which could bring back the days when Boorhanpore and Mandoo were among the most civilized and wealthy cities in one of the most prosperous provinces in Asia. And all this was done mainly by and through the natives of the land in all their various ranks, chiefs as well as ryots, by stimulating and encouraging what was good in them, and not by imposing on them the law of a wise but stern task-master. You upheld the same character during your tenure of office as Resident at the Court of His Highness Jayajirao Sindhia, Maharaja of Gwalior, G. S. C. I., and won the respect as well as the personal regard of His Highness the Maharaja and his Court. When after many years of separation Her Highness the Sekandra Nawab Begam of Bhopal* unexpectedly met you at Poona, in 1864, there

* Her Highness visited Bombay in the year 1863, and received a hearty welcome from the Bombay Government and all classes of the community. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of Bombay, held a Durbar at Government House, Farel, on the 26th. December 1863, for her reception, which was one of the most imposing ever held in Bombay. Her Highness died on the 30th. October 1868. Her Highness' services were acknowledged by Lord Canning in the grand Durbar held at Jubbulpore on the 15th. December 1860, in the following memorable words:—

“ Sekandra Begam,—Your Highness is very welcome to this Durbar. I have long desired to thank you for the services which you have rendered to the Queen's Government. Your Highness is the ruler of a State which is conspicuous in Indian history for never having been in arms against the British power, and lately when that State was beset and threatened by our enemies, you, a woman, guided its affairs with a courage, an ability, and a success, that would have done honour to any statesman or soldier. Besides the greater services of repressing revolt around you, and

was no mistaking the unaffected pleasure with which that wise and good ruler recognized you. She recalled you to mind not simply as the British Political Officer who had been the channel of the criticism or advice of the Indian Government, nor even as the gallant soldier who was winning his Victoria Cross in the deadly breach at Chanderee at the same period when Her Highness was proving her own loyalty to the British Crown by so bravely curbing her mutinous troops; but Her Highness recognized you as he who had some years before travelled some hundred miles to add eclat to her daughter's (H. H. Nawab Shahjehan Begam,) wedding, by placing on the lake* which adorns Her Highness' capital, the first steam boat which Her Highness or the great body of her courtiers had ever seen. In Kattiawar you had a task before you, which I believe to have been second in difficulty to none of the great problems which have of late years presented themselves in the administration of this part of India. You had to deal with an isolated province about two-thirds the size of Ireland. This time last year there were six or seven Kings in Europe who each ruled over a smaller area than Kattiawar, and six at least who numbered a smaller population among their subjects than that of your province. Nor was this an homogeneous population capable of being moulded to new habits and forms of Government. Your relations were with more than four hundred Chieftains possessing separate jurisdic-

of securing the safety of all Englishmen, amongst whom was the Agent of the Governor-General, [Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B.] you never failed to aid and expedite to the utmost of your power all bodies of British troops that came within your reach. Such services must not go unrewarded.

I now place in your hands the grant in sovereignty of the district of Barsooh the district was formerly a dependency of the State of Dhar; but Dhar has by rebellion forfeited all claim to it, and it is now given in perpetuity to Bhopal for a memorial of loyalty under your wise and brave guidance in time of trial; and on the 30th October 1861, at the public Durbar held at Allahabad, Lord Canning invested Her Highness with the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, of which she was Grand Commander.

The daughter of Her Highness the late Sekandra Begam, [the Nawab Shahjehan Begam,] succeeds her as the ruler of the state of Bhopal.

* The fine lake here referred to is situated in the south-west of the town of Bhopal. It is about four miles and a half in length and a mile and a half in breadth.

tion. Many of these estates were, of course, small in extent and in power, and in political importance, but twelve of them exercised powers of life and death, and some were equal in all respects to kingdoms which are not the meanest among the independent States of modern Europe. Nor were these rulers the mere chiefs of modern predatory hordes, recently settled on the country they had occupied, as the great Delhi empire fell to pieces. Some of your Chiefs can show pedigrees which run back for nineteen centuries, and extend over 400 generations, of which all that we can certainly know is, that as far back as the light of authentic history guides us, there is little apparently fabulous about them. And this, at least, is certain, that you have in Kattiawar landed proprietors who tilled land in that province while the descendants of the Cæsars still ruled over the Roman empire, and that many who believe, with some show of reason, that their ancestors had fields of their own to till in the same province when Porus met Alexander on the frontier of India.* And authentic records prove that there are few chiefs or landowners of mark in Kattiawar who did not hold some portion of their present lands and present rights when the merchants of Queen Elizabeth and King James were seeking a precarious footing at Surat and Ahmedabad. Your difficulties, as the representative of a supreme but, comparatively, modern power, in dealing with such States, might have been less had the people of Kattiawar been all of one race or creed: but in no part of India do I know a population so varied. The ethnologist may still trace, by undoubted evidence of form and of language, and of persistent custom, the representative of the steppes of Tartary and the wilds of Africa, of Persia and Arabia, and of almost every race known in Central and Western India, from the aborigines who still haunt their ancestral forests and mountain fastnesses, to the Englishman or American who has lately arrived from the far West. And almost every Indian form of religious belief is to be there found professed,— the Fetish worship of the aboriginal Bheel or Cooly, or of the fugitive African slave. Every form of Hinduism, from that which owns as its parent the

* About the year 328 B. C.

rock-cut creed of Asoka on the mountain fastness of Girnar down to the latest mention of philosophical Vedantism, Mahometanism in every one of its varied forms, and our own Gospel which is preached by the Christian Missionary. The almost insular position of Kattiawar which had helped to preserve so long and so unchanged such a varied population, was in itself no small element of difficulty. It seems singular that a peninsula with many excellent coasting harbours, with no large rivers or impassable ranges of mountains, should be so difficult of access, and I cannot better illustrate this difficulty than by the fact, that while I have been most anxious ever since my arrival in Bombay as Governor, once more to visit and traverse Kattiawar, almost five years have past without my being able to carry out my wish, not because I was not most anxious to go, and you and your Chiefs anxious to receive me, but because the total absence of made roads would have required me to devote many weeks to such a visit as I wished to pay, and in one year at least a local scarcity, which was greatly due to this want of roads, would have rendered a visit from the large camp required for such deliberate travel a serious aggravation of the local distress and scarcity of food or forage. But your great difficulty has always been the political anomalies of your position. Sixty years ago your great predecessor, Colonel Alexander Walker,* was hailed as a deliverer from the almost intolerable rapacity and disorder consequent on annual Maratha invasion, and for a whole generation the mere fact that the representative of a civilised and powerful Government exercised a paramount influence over all these States and tribes, was enough to give a degree of peace and security which had long been unknown in the peninsula. Thirty years ago, when I first visited Kattiawar, it was still a frontier province of our Indian Empire. That frontier has since advanced far beyond the great western desert and Sind to the mountains of Afghanistan, and the imperial sceptre of India has passed into the hands of the Queen of England. With this changed position have come new duties and new responsibilities, and obligations have been laid upon you and upon the Indian Government of this day

* Political Resident at Baroda, in 1802. Colonel Walker was the first British Officer, who checked and almost abolished the practice of female infanticide in Kattiawar.

which were unknown to our predecessors. And many of these duties and responsibilities are such as cannot be written in treaties, nor deduced from the position which the British held while they were only one of several great powers in Western India. The policy of conciliation and arrangement which worked well enough in former days had ceased to be effectual even before you came to Kattiawar, and your immediate predecessors had been fairly overwhelmed and broken down by the multiplicity of appeals in controversies for which no judge was provided. When there was no definition of rights, no authoritative tribunal, and where appeal to arms could not be permitted, a system of conciliation must necessarily sooner or later come to a dead lock, and the most devoted, just, and laborious of public servants must ultimately fail to satisfy disputants when patient hearing and good advice were the only possible results of his intervention. On you devolved the duty of substituting an administration of justice for one of simple conciliation; justice between the paramount power and chiefs, who for centuries had been sovereigns in something more than name; justice between those chiefs in their relations with each other; justice between the many sharers in sovereignty and property which the laws and customs of ages had sanctioned; justice as between the princes and their subjects, from whom our overshadowing power had withdrawn such rough redress as rebellion or foreign intervention might provide against domestic tyranny and oppression. Such a change you could not accomplish without much misunderstanding, and many disappointments, conflicting rights, and incompatible obligations had to be reconciled, and the losing party of necessity must have some just grounds for complaint where no common tribunal had even before existed. To your kindly temper, no less than to your sense of justice, I attribute the manner in which both chiefs and people are becoming reconciled to the new order of things. These Chiefs find their really useful powers and dignity increased under your advice; they have tasted, by following your counsels and example, the royal pleasure of doing good; they have learnt that there are better attributes of sovereignty than harbouring outlaws, and they and their subjects alike appreciate an

administration which, not content with exhorting the one party to do justice and the others to obey, shows them how justice may be done, not as matters of personal favour, but habitually and almost of routine. I cannot call to mind a single branch of good administration which has not received effective attention from you; protection of life and property; the administration of justice and education* have all been promoted, not only by your own direct action, but by what is far better, by stimulating the action of the Chiefs on their subjects, and in promoting public works and all that facilitates commerce and intercommunication, you have bestowed benefits on Kattiawar which chiefs and people will alike learn to appreciate. Time does not admit of my entering into the specific details of all that has been accomplished or proposed during your tenure of office. I will only express a hope that health and strength may be given you in Kattiawar, till a province, so full of historical and social interest, so rich in resources, but hitherto so separated from the rest of the world, and so distracted by internal divisions and misgovernment, has been fairly linked by you into the political and social system of Western India; and I will now proceed to deliver to His Highness the Thakore of Bhownaggar those marks of Her Majesty's favour which have been earned by the wise government of his principality.

HIS EXCELLENCY then addressed the Thakore Saheb in Hindustani to the following effect:—

THAKORE SAHEB,— I have received the command of His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, BART., G. C. S. I., and G. C. B. Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India, and Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to present to your Highness the Royal

* Colonel Keatinge is now Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana. To him, however, belongs the honour of being the first to institute measures for projecting a College for the education of the sons of Chiefs and Nobility of the province of Kattiawar; the funds for its erection having been liberally subscribed by the Chiefs themselves. The design of the building is by Mr. Booth, the Local Fund Engineer, and it will bear the designation of "KEATINGE-RAJKUMAR" College, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Colonel William Warden Anderson, the present Political Agent of Kattiawar, on the 25th. April 1868.

Grant and Insignia of the Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and His Excellency the Grand Master desires that I will in the "ceremony of presentation omit no incident calculated to dignify the occasion, and invest it with the honour and distinction which it is Her Most Gracious Majesty's wish should characterise all proceedings connected with the Order." I have stated to Major Keatinge some of the reasons which make me peculiarly glad that Her Majesty has conferred this high honour on a chieftain of Kattiawar, and I will briefly state a few of the reasons which have led to your selection by Her Majesty's Government to receive this mark of Her Majesty's royal favour. Your ancestors have been distinguished for some generations past, not more by the bravery in battle, and fidelity to their engagements which befits a Rajpoot Prince, than by their good and mild government, and the protection they have seen afforded to commerce. The first engagements of your ancestors with the British Government were for the suppression of piracy.† In this service to humanity your ancestors nobly seconded the officers of the East India Company; and the Thakores of Bhownaggar have for the last 60 years used all their power, by land as well as by sea, to protect the peaceful trader and agriculturist. This traditionary policy of your race, your Highness and your immediate predecessors have effectively followed; and you have rendered Bhownaggar one of the great ports of Guzerat. I regretted much that I was unable to comply with Major Keatinge's wishes by revisiting Bhownaggar, and seeing for myself all the improvements which have taken place since, as a very young man I enjoyed your grandfather's (His Highness Rawal Wajehaingji Vakhatsingji,) hospitality more than thirty years ago in company with his and my old and valued friend Mr. Williamson Ramsay. The piers across the muddy flats which impede access to the port, the roads and the schools Major Keatinge assures me, are all conspicuous marks of your Highness' good government and of your care for your people, and I have been especially glad to hear that your Highness supports here in Bombay many scholars

† This is an allusion to the agreement executed by His Highness Jam Jumsaji on the 27th. January 1808, for renouncing in future, Piracy and all right to wrecks.

from Bhoynaggar in completing their education at those institutions which are not easily provided, except in a large city like this. But what I regard as the peculiar feature of your Highness' administration, which will, I believe, be productive of most good to your people, and will, I am sure, give most pleasure to Her Majesty's Government in the care you have wisely and consistently taken to improve the administration of justice, and to separate it from all that is purely executive. It is a great evil in an autocratic form of government when the purity and efficiency of the administration of justice depends on the personal character of the ruler. Even when the ruler is zealous and regular in the discharge of his judicial duties, his feelings become necessarily involved, he becomes more or less a partisan, and under such an administration there can be no real right of appeal; but the case is far worse when the ruler is indolent or irregular in the discharge of his judicial duties, and they are neglected or entrusted to irresponsible subordinates. Your Highness has set an excellent example to the Chiefs of Western India in providing, otherwise than by personal attention, for the due discharge of your judicial duties. I have seen your printed Code of Regulations for the guidance of all your Courts, and I am assured that it embodies much that is valuable and adapted to your dominions, in the spirit of the more elaborate Codes of British India. Major Keatinge tells me that you have appointed judicial officers, selected for their probity and intelligence, for the special duty of administering justice, that they are fairly paid, and not subject to capricious removal. If your Highness will take care that all these safeguards for the administration of justice are made as permanent as possible, your Highness will not only secure the approval of Her Majesty's Government, but you will establish a permanent claim to be regarded as a benefactor to your people and a bright example to other princes. It will give me great pleasure to recount all you have done to Sir George Clerk, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., my predecessor in this Government. In the arrangement which he made with you, and which I carried out as promised by him, the administration of justice in districts which had been long under direct British rule was entrusted to your Highness. Sir George Clerk confided in your proved anxiety to govern well, and I shall be glad

to give him this assurance that his confidence was not misplaced. I now deliver to your Highness the Insignia of the Order as commanded by the Viceroy; and I earnestly trust that your Highness may long be spared to enjoy this dignity, and the consciousness that you have ever deserved it by your habitual care for the people placed under your rule.

The Insignia Grant of Dignity, and Letter of Dispensation, were then presented to His Highness. On this a salute of 11 Guns was fired from the Saluting Battery.

The Thakore Saheb (through his Minister) replied to the following effect:—

Your EXCELLENCY,—If it had been in my power to render marked services to the State, I could understand that I had earned this reward; but circumstances have not allowed me to show in action the earnest loyalty I have always felt for the person and realm of Queen Victoria. I conclude therefore that your Excellency, who is acquainted with the feelings of all the Chiefs of this Presidency, must have represented me favourably to Her Majesty. I thank you earnestly for the confidence you have shown in me. I have brought my principal artizans with me to Bombay, and hope that on our return to Bhownaggar we may add some substantial public work to those already in existence as a mark of admiration of what we have seen here. I know, however, that it is by the encouragement of education, and by my administration of justice, that I must hope to be remembered as an enlightened ruler. I will, therefore, encourage the schools which have been already founded in my territory, and will continue to assist the young men from them who come to this capital to complete their education. Within the last few years written laws have been framed and promulgated throughout my estates, and to keep my people acquainted with all necessary changes and improvements in them I have established an official *Gazette*. I present to your Excellency copies of these publications as an earnest that Bhownaggar is progressing with the times, and that I am striving so to rule, that I may be worthy of knighthood and of the illustrious comrades with whom my name is enrolled.

His Excellency the Governor then presented to Rao Bahadur Parmanandas Purshotamdas, pensioned Duftardar, a pair of shawls for his services as a member of the Guzerat Watan Commission.

After this the Minister of Junaghar presented a Khareeta from His Highness the Nawab.

His Excellency then gave Pansuparee to His Highness the Thakore Sahab of Bhownaggar, the Acting Political Secretary to the Prime Minister, Gaorishankar Oodeshankar, to Rao Bahadur Parmanandas Purahotandas and the Jonaghar Minister, and the Assistant Secretary Mr. P. Ryan, to the other Members of His Highness' suite.

The Proceedings being over, His Excellency rose up and led his Highness the Thakore Sahab to the top of the staircase, from which he was led to his carriage by the Chief Secretary and the Acting Political Secretary to Government, and the officers of His Excellency's Staff.

The Guard of Honour presented arms when His Highness the Thakore Sahab left the Government House.



PART II.

SPEECHES IN COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council.*

POONA, TUESDAY, 15th. JULY 1862.

[*The President's Address in opening the Council.*]

His EXCELLENCY Sir H. B. E. Frere, addressed the Council as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,

I have called you together this day, in accordance with the first of the rules for the conduct of business by this Council, and in pursuance of the adjournment from your last sitting on the 26th of last March.

There is a considerable amount of important business, which will be laid before you in the course of the Sessions, for although but three Bills have hitherto been published, there are several in so forward a state, as to admit of publication within the next few days. Some of them provide for important additions to the general law, such are : an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the Mofussil,—a very important Bill for consolidating and amending the law under which the Mofussil Police acts—one for the amendment of Prison Discipline,—and a Bill to provide for the care of Minors' property to which I trust the attention of our Native Colleagues will be particularly directed, with a view to make it as complete and useful a measure as possible.

There are also two Bills for extending the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts in Bombay and Karachi; and I observe, with special pleasure, that the Bombay Bill has been taken in hand by one of the additional Members† of the Council, whose thorough knowledge of the subject is an excellent guarantee for the production of a useful and practical measure. There is also a Bill for

* First opened by Sir G. Clerk, on the 22nd. January 1862.

† Hon. M. H. Scott.

bringing Sattara and Canara and other districts under the same laws which apply to the Bombay Presidency.

There are three Bills of a Municipal character—

1. To give to the Revenue Commissioners powers now vested in Government.

2. For the better regulation of the Vchar Water Works in Bombay, and,

3. To legalize a cess for local Public Works and Education in Sind.

There is also a measure similar to that which has been lately enacted in Bengal, to promote the formation of Roads and Railway Feeders.

There are two Bills of considerable interest to internal commerce,—one relating to Port Dues in Canara, another to the Registry of River Boats and levy of Pilot Fees on the Indus.

There is also a very important Bill relating to the Bank of Bombay, but our proceeding with it must depend upon the instructions we receive from Her Majesty's Secretary of State and the Government of India.

One of the most important Bills which will be submitted is that, to give legal effect to the settlement of Enam Lands which occupied so much of the attention of the late Governor, and which will, I believe, have a most beneficial effect in defining and securing rights in lands held free or partially free of Land Tax.

I also hope to bring in a Bill to carry out in this Presidency the Resolution, of the Governor General in Council dated 17th October 1861, relative to the Sale of Waste Lands, and to the Redemption of Land Tax.

Under Section 43 of the Indian Councils' Act of 1861,* this measure must be submitted for the previous sanction of the Governor General, but I trust such sanction may be received in time to admit of the Bill being introduced this Session.

* 24 & 25 Vict Cap. 67.

It would not have needed any reference to this Resolution,* one of the latest, in my humble opinion, one of the most useful of Lord Canning's measures, to remind us of the great loss we have sustained in the death of the late Viceroy.

I do not now speak of the great national loss, which will be most deeply felt by those who had the honour of being associated with him in the work of administration during his tenure of office in this country.

We have a special loss of our own, and we could not meet together here this day as the Council of the Governor of Bombay assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, without feeling acutely the loss of him who restored to this presidency the power of making its own local Laws and Regulations, and gave to us, the trained servants of Government, the inestimable advantage of publicly deliberating, on all matters of legislation with men chosen from among the best and wisest of the non-official subjects of Her Majesty.†

* The Homeward Mail of the 28th. November 1861 says of this Resolution in the following terms:—

“Lord CANNING's late Resolution on the sale of Waste Lands and the redemption of the Land-tax has been hailed on all sides as an immense boon, and has already placed him, in the estimation of all India, high in the List of its ablest and most popular Viceroys. We may here say that the terms in which it is expressed are regarded even by Lord CANNING's bitterest opponents as unexceptionable and statesmanlike.”

† In transmitting this Act for the better constitution of the Council of the Governor General of India, to Lord Canning, Sir C. Wood, the then Principal Secretary of State for India in his despatch No 14 dated 9th August 1861 remarked thus:—

“The Imperial Legislature has by this Act provided for the first-time for the admission of Europeans independent of the Government, and of Natives of India to take part in the important work of legislating for India. I have no doubt this measure will be hailed with satisfaction throughout the country. I entertain no little doubt that your Lordship will be able to fill up these appointments with persons in every way qualified to give the Government important and valuable assistance in matters that may come before it and I anticipate that the introduction of intelligent native Gentlemen into the Council will bring to its deliberations a knowledge of the wishes and feelings of the Native population, which cannot fail to improve the laws passed by the Council by adapting them to the wants of the great mass of the population of India.”

The time has not yet come when full justice can be done to Lord Canning's measures in this matter, partly because we have yet to realize the greatness of the change which he effected.

These Councils, of which ours is one, are yet on their trial.

I cannot do better than recall to your memory what was so well said by my predecessor in this Government when he first opened this Council, and beg you to bear in mind what was then stated by one so able, and so experienced, and so sincerely anxious for the best interests of India, as Sir George Clerk.

It is only by a patient and conscientious discharge of our duty continued throughout a long series of years, that we can hope to win general confidence, and establish our character as an important and useful branch of the administration of this vast Empire.

We must be equally on our guard against neglecting any portion of the wide range of duty entrusted to us, and against the still more dangerous temptation of over-legislation or of overstepping the limits of our powers which have been marked out for us by the Imperial Parliament or by the Governor General or Secretary of State.

I, for one, have no misgiving as to the result. Even in the most restricted sense, the local affairs of so many millions of our fellow-subjects are matters of real and imperial interest even in

"I shall be glad to find that influential Native Gentlemen from distant places have, even at some personal inconvenience to themselves, responded to the call of the head of the Government to take their places in the Council when legislating for the peace and good government of their country."

"It only remains for me, in conclusion, to express the great gratification I feel in being permitted to avail myself of your Lordship's assistance in giving effect, before you quit India, to the intentions of the Imperial Legislature. I look with great confidence to the advantage which will be derived from the commencement of the new system under your Lordship's directions. Your Lordship's experience in India, and the attention which you have given to this most important subject, render your Lordship most eminently fitted to give effect to the measures introduced by the Act for the Government and Legislation of India; and the successful accomplishment of this may be the last, though it will not be the least, of the services which you will have rendered to your Sovereign in that country."

so vast an Empire as that of England, and when we consider how much wealth, intelligence, and energy are to be found in the population of this Presidency, what vast forces, material as well as moral and intellectual, are at work in it either for good or evil, to the future of England as well as of India, I cannot but think that the duty of legislating for such a country to the extent entrusted to us is one weighty enough to satisfy the most ardent aspirant who ever hoped to mould the future destinies of his race.

Such is the importance of the duty, that I trust we shall never fail to obtain the aid of those best qualified to assist us, among the community which is not otherwise directly connected with the Government of the Country.

But whatever the result, whether we succeed or not in establishing our character as a useful and indispensable portion of the machinery of Indian administration, History will tell that to Lord Canning belongs the honor of securing for the experiment the great elements, without which, I believe, success would be impossible.

While still engaged in extinguishing the last embers of the fiery ordeal through which India had passed in 1857-58, he had recognized the great defects of the former legislative machinery. Its excessive centralization, its exclusive composition, comprising as it did none but official servants of Government, and the absence of those who could speak personally as to the wants and wishes of the native community. He had proposed a measure in which all those defects were supplied, and in all the discussions which followed he never swerved from the great principles he then laid down, and, if we rise to the occasion before us, it is to him that we owe the opportunity, for it was he who secured to us the power for localized legislation on all subjects of local interest, the admission to the legislative body of non-official members, and among them of those who can best advise us as to the opinions and wants of our native fellow-subjects; above all to him we owe that publicity of all our proceedings, without which I believe all our other advantages would have been thrown away.

I will only further express a hope that our deliberations may

be directed to a result equal to the opportunities we have at our disposal for promoting the happiness and welfare of this Presidency and the honor of Her Majesty's Government in India.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

POONA, 10th. SEPTEMBER 1862.

[*The President's address in Adjourning the Council.*]

HIS Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, in adjourning the Council said :—

He was glad to find that the state of business before the Council was such that he was able to release them from further attendance by adjourning the Session.

The number of Bills passed during the Session was not more than six, but some of them were valuable and important measures: especially the Bill for enlarging the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Small Causes* which had been passed at that Meeting.

Other most important Bills had been advanced as far as time would allow, and were now awaiting the period fixed for the next stage of proceeding before they could be finally disposed of.

To some of them the Committees had devoted a great deal of time, trouble, and attention, sitting daily, sometimes for many hours a day. The best thanks of Government were due on this account to their Colleagues, some of whom had attended to the business before the Council at a great sacrifice of their own valuable time and leisure. One Bill only had been withdrawn, i. e., that

* The assent of the Governor General was withheld from this Bill. But a Bill having a similar object, and applicable to the whole of India, was subsequently introduced into the Governor General's Council and passed, and has been published as Act. No. XXVI. of 1864.

relating to the Abolition of the Office of Law Officer of the Zillah Courts in the Mofussil, as it seemed likely that the object might be attained without recourse to legislation.

At the opening of the present Session, he (the PRESIDENT) expressed a hope that during its course he might be able to bring in a Bill to give legal effect to the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 17th October 1861, on the subject of the Sale of Waste Lands and the Redemption of Land Tax.

He was not, however, aware of the course which Her Majesty's Government proposed to follow with regard to that Resolution, and he spoke with reference mainly to the duty imposed on the local Government by the first paragraph of the Resolution, in preparing the drafts of such law as might be needed to give legal effect to the provisions of the Resolution so as to secure for all grantees under the Resolution a Legislative title to their property.

He (the PRESIDENT) had carefully read everything which had been published in the shape of criticism of the Resolution, and must confess that nothing he had read or heard had in any way altered the opinion he then expressed of the provisions of the Resolution, or induced him to doubt the justice and sound policy of its provisions.

It is true that many, for whose opinions on such subjects, he (the PRESIDENT) had the highest respect did not agree with him; but he felt so confident in the soundness of the principles on which the Resolution is founded, that he would be well content to trust to time and discussion, assured that any of us who may be living 10 years hence will find a very general agreement as to the wisdom and justice of not the necessity of the main provisions of the Resolution.

But whatever may be our individual opinions, we have in the mean time received very detailed and definite instructions from Her Majesty's Government as to the course to be pursued in dealing with Waste Lands and the Land Tax. The measures directed in the Secretary of State's despatch of the 6th of July 1862, which has been published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, do not go so far as the Resolution of the 17th October 1861, but

there can be no doubt they will prove of very great value to all interests connected with the land which is liable to Government assessment; and if carried out in the same spirit in which they are conceived, will do much to remove present uncertainties of tenure and assessment, and to afford to labour and capital devoted to the improvement of land great security against over-taxation of such improvements.

It will be the earnest desire of the Bombay Government to secure these benefits to all interested in the land, but the necessary measures will differ materially from those he (the PRESIDENT) contemplated when previously alluding to this subject, and cannot possibly be introduced this Session.

It might perhaps, be found necessary to have an extra Session before the usual period, say, in October, but he hoped not.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

BOMBAY, MONDAY 15th DECEMBER 1862.

[The President's Address.]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE, addressed the Council stating that in consequence of a Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, and communicated by the latter to this Government, certain changes would have to be made in the Rules under which the business of the Council had hitherto been conducted. Those changes would not materially affect the practice of the Council in its legislative capacity, but it was desirable that the wishes of the Home Government and of the Government of India should be conformed to, and the Rules of this Council assimilated to those of the other Presidencies. The Despatch would therefore be printed and circulated to the Honorable

Members for consideration, with a view to such changes in the Rules as might seem necessary or desirable.

Of the Bills passed up to the date of the last adjournment of the Council and forwarded for assent to the Governor General, two, he (the President) remarked, had been rejected on grounds of principle. These were the Juvenile Reformatories Bill, and the Karachi Small Cause Court Bill. Amended Bills would be presented by the Honorable Mr. Frere and the Honorable Mr. Inverarity respectively.

It was important that the Bill for bringing certain Districts and Villages under the Regulations of the Bombay Presidency should be passed before the end of the year. That Bill would therefore be brought forward at an early day for the second reading.

The Railway Feeders Bill* aimed at objects similar to those intended to be attained by a general enactment now under the consideration of the Government of India. In the absence of the Honorable Mr. Scott who had charge of the Bill, His Excellency could not say precisely what his views on the subject might be, but it would probably be advisable to compare the provisions of the two measures, and to suggest to the Government of India the adoption of any amendments of their own intended measure, which might be suggested by the one proposed by this Government.

The Bills for the settlement of Claims to Inams, and for regulating Pilotage Fees on the Indus, awaited the consideration of the Reports of the Select Committees which had already been presented. The four Bills for regulating the Police Administration of this Presidency had been referred to a Select Committee, whose reports were to be presented at the present Meeting of the Council. The Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend Act XVIII. of 1862, so as to enable the Judges of the High Court and Magistrates to commit convicted prisoners to the County Jail as well as to the House of Correction, was

* This Bill was withdrawn.—A Bill having similar objects was introduced into the Governor General's Council and passed, and has been published as Act No. XXII. of 1863.

also to be presented, and no delay need be anticipated in passing the Bill.*

The Second Inam Bill for regulating the disposal of claims to Exemptions from Laud Revenue in those parts of the Presidency which are not subject to the operation of Act XI of 1852,† was under the charge of the Honorable Mr. Robertson. The Report of the Select Committee would be presented, and the Bill might be at once carried through its final stage.

Amongst the new measures to be brought forward, he might mention one on the subject of the Vehar Water Works, the charge of which had been undertaken by the Honorable Mr. Robertson. An Insolvency Bill for the Mofussil was also in preparation, and would shortly be introduced by the Honorable Mr. Frere. This measure originated in the discovery, that the rules upon which an Insolvency Jurisdiction had for some years been exercised in Sind, rested on a doubtful legal basis. It was therefore necessary that indemnity should be given for all acts done under them, and that they should be continued temporarily, pending the enactment of a more general measure. It might be considered that legislation on this subject belonged more properly to the Government of India than to local Governments, but it would, in any case, be desirable to extend to the other parts of this Presidency the benefit which Sind had hitherto exceptionally enjoyed; and if the Government of India should eventually determine itself to take up the subject, the Bill of this Government might probably be adopted as the basis of the general enactment.

The want of an Act for the regulation of Hired Conveyances in the Island of Bombay had been seriously felt. A Bill providing

* Passed by the Council.—The assent of the Governor General was withheld from this Bill. But a Bill having the same object was subsequently introduced into the Governor General's Council and passed, and has been published as Act No. XIII. of 1863.

† An Act for the adjudication of Titles to certain Estates claiming to be wholly or partially rent-free, in the Presidency of Bombay, commonly called the old Inam Act.

for this want was under preparation by the Honorable Mr. Frere, and would shortly be presented.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY 31st. JANUARY 1863.

[*The Bombay Burial Bill.**]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE said that it appeared to him that the scope of the Bill was considerably larger than the evil to be remedied, or at least than the evil proved to exist. The remains of the dead were disposed of in Bombay according to almost every method known in the world, the most harmless, as well as the most injurious; and the Bill appeared to include them all without discrimination. The Europeans who would be affected by the provisions of the Bill would recognize its advantages, if they were shown the necessity of the measure, and the means for carry-

* This Bill was withdrawn by its Mover, the Hon. Mr. Tristram. On the 18th March 1863, the Bombay Government appointed a Commission of European and Native gentlemen for the purpose of ascertaining the practice relative to Burials among the various communities in Bombay, of inquiring whether any detriment to the public health arose from such practice, and of devising, if such detriment existed, by what means the evil would, with the greatest efficacy, and with the least inconvenience to all classes, be diminished, and if possible, removed.

The Commission on the 22nd October 1863 submitted an elaborate report to Government, and its several suggestions were embodied in the new Bombay Municipal Act. Vide Sec. 205 to 209 of Bombay Act II of 1865. The last Section gives the Municipal Commissioner ample powers to make bye-laws for the inspection and regulation of burial or burning grounds, and to prescribe rules as to the depth of graves and places of interment, and generally as to all matters connected with the good order of burial and burning grounds, and places for the exposure of the dead, due regard being had to the religious usages of the several classes of the Community.

ing it out. The Honorable member (Mr. W. B. Tristram) would probably succeed better if he would for the present confine himself to providing for those classes who would hail his intervention. No one, he thought, could have attended an ordinary European burial in Bombay, without being struck with the utter want of solemnity and almost decency of the provision made for a resting place for our dead. If the Honorable member therefore, would consent to limit his Bill to the prevention only of such burials in the Town of Bombay, he would probably gain as much support as he must now expect opposition. As regards the Mahomedans, their law laid down minute regulations as to the conduct of burials, such as the depth of the grave, &c., which could not now be properly complied with. Many Mahomedans therefore would accept with much thankfulness the provision of a better burial place than they at present possessed. Considering the remarks of the Honorable members who had given attention to the subject, it might be advisable for the Honorable member to postpone the measure until it could be put into a shape in which practical effect could at once be given to it. Should he press it in its present shape, it would probably be so modified in Committee as to deprive it of some important provisions. He (the President) wished to add before the Honorable Mr. Tristram replied to the remarks of the Council, that if the Honorable member would consent to withdraw the measure for the present, he (the President) should be prepared to promise on behalf of Government, that a Commission should be appointed to examine and report upon the whole subject.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY 4th FEBRUARY 1863.

— 920 —

[*The Cotton Frauds Bill, First Reading.**]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE said that he would state what the general views of the Bombay Government were on this subject. It was their desire to provide the ends of the Bill as far as was possible without the introduction of other evils. The preservation of the staple of this Presidency from adulteration was an object of the highest importance, and one which no one interested in its welfare could overlook. It was evident from all that had been said that there was a general concurrence of opinion as to the almost universal practice of adulteration and the necessity of suppressing it by fresh legislation. The Bill proceeded on that principle; and as it was necessary at present, to discuss no more than the principle, no obstacle he thought should be thrown in the way of the first reading. As to the details of the measure it was probable that considerable alterations would be necessary. All Acts containing penal clauses must henceforth be regarded with reference to the Penal Code; a comprehensive enactment which was intended to embody all the received principles of criminal jurisprudence as applied to the circumstances of India. To enact any thing in opposition to that Code was beyond the competence of the Council; and whatever was further proposed in the way of penal legislation should appear as a development of the principles of the Code or at most as a supplement to its provisions. If therefore, as he thought was probable, some portions of the proposed measure should be found to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Code, an allegation on these points would be absolutely necessary. The object of the Bill before the Council, was to

* Now Bombay Act 15 of 1863. This Act is being amended.

make him who wilfully deteriorated Cotton, or caused it to assume a false appearance, subject to severe penalties. It was a matter of some difficulty to determine how these objects were to be attained with the least possible interference with the free course of trade, but he had little doubt that by the aid of the experience and ability which would be brought to bear on the subject, the difficulty might be overcome. If this were so, an efficient law for the prevention of adulteration, would promote the interest alike of the honest dealer and of the ryot. Without some such measure, he feared that India's opportunity might not only pass away without improvement, but that its result would be to ruin the repute of Indian Cotton in the market of the world and in the estimation of manufacturers. Such a Bill he thought must be framed as would do for Indian Cotton what had been done for American Cotton, that merchants might safely deal in the article without fear of taking in their European customers. Accepting this general principle, he thought that in sending the Bill to a Select Committee, the members of the Committee ought not to be tied down by conditions as the Honorable mover of the Bill had felt himself bound by the opinions of his fellow-Commissioners who aided him to draw up the Bill. The object of the Committee should be so to amend the Bill, where necessary, that it might be likely at once to meet the approval of authorities at a distance, and to answer the important purpose which all agreed in desiring to attain.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

BOMBAY, MONDAY 30th, MARCH 1863.

[*The Cotton Frauds Bill.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FREE said:—Before discussing the Clauses of this Bill, it is as well to remind the Council that

we have before us in point of fact four Bills, besides a great number of miscellaneous amendments. We have the original Bill which, if I am not mistaken, some of the members still prefer to the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. We have that amended Bill the general tendency of its amendments being to throw less responsibility upon the owners of presses. We have Mr. Robertson's amendments which amount in fact to a fresh Bill, the ruling idea of which seems to be to devolve on those who have to work the Bill, that is, on Government, the task of seeing that no bad cotton comes to market, and greatly to increase the responsibility of press-owners; and finally, we have Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai's amendments, which also amount in fact to a new Bill, in which all the stringent portions of the original measure are omitted.

I will not anticipate the discussion on the Bill, I would only beg Honorable members to bear in mind the general tendency of the several forms in which the Bill is presented: whether in the interest of the Bombay merchant, the Bombay press-owners, or of the up-country merchant, or of the cotton growing ryot, and to avoid as far as possible that appearance of a patch-work measure which the Bill will assume unless the ruling idea of the several amendments be constantly borne in mind.

I would further beg the Council to remember that neither form of the Bill can in any way claim the character of a Government measure. I am the more desirous to impress this upon the Council, because I see that the Honorable Mr. Robertson's amendments are sometimes spoken of as "the Government measure," and without in any respect pronouncing an opinion on those amendments, I wish it to be clearly understood, and I am sure the Honorable member himself would wish them to be understood, as not entitled to or claiming to be considered as a Government measure.

It is not that the Government would shrink from the responsibility of any measure which their duty required them to introduce, but I am sure that those members of the Council who are best acquainted with mercantile affairs would do so, and I think most justly, to the Government taking upon itself to draw up and carry

through the Council any measure so materially affecting the commercial and agricultural interests of the Presidency, without having good cause to believe that they carried with them the general consent and approval of those who, from their profession, were best qualified to judge of what was really best for the interests of fair trade and honest agriculture.

It is only necessary to glance through the papers before us to see how widely different are the views of the most experienced men and those who are most deeply interested in the question.

There are certain fundamental rules which are now generally recognized by the British Parliament and people in dealing with questions of this kind, and among the most clearly defined of those rules is that which prohibits further interference with the natural course of trade than can be proved to be necessary for the safety of the public, of the fair trader, and of those who cannot protect themselves. Government believed, and still believe, that a clear case had been made out for Legislative interference, but how far that interference is necessary and allowable proves to be a question of greater difficulty, and regarding which greater diversity of opinion exists than was at first supposed. It is clear that no measure we can devise can have any chance of success unless the grounds of its necessity are very fully established, and the justice of its several provisions placed beyond all reasonable doubt. We have not only to carry with us those whose confirmation is necessary to make the Bill law, but we have to avoid making a measure so stringent that it may defeat itself by the general inconvenience to trade occasioned by working it.

Under such circumstances it seems to me that it would be peculiarly undesirable to support any measure as a Government measure beyond the point to which the experience of the individual Government members, and the reasons they may be able to adduce shall entitle those opinions to the general support of the Council.

It appears to me the duty of Government to aid the Honorable member (Mr. M. H. Scott,) who has so zealously devoted so much time and ability to this important measure, to obtain all the informa-

tion procurable and throw every possible light on the subject. This I think has been very fully done. It is a further duty to consider all the information and the conflicting opinions submitted with the aid of such light as our official experience may furnish, and to do our best to assist the Council to produce a useful workable measure; this I hope we shall do to-day, and when the Council have come to their decision and the measure has become law, it will be the duty of Government to see that it is executed as far as its execution may, by law, rest with the Executive Officers of Government. This I venture to promise shall be done. I will now proceed to put the Clauses *seriatim*.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY 8th. APRIL 1863.

[The Hon'ble W. B. Tristram.]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE said that as there was nothing before them for immediate disposal, he proposed to adjourn the Council *hinc die*. In doing this he begged to thank the non-official members for the zeal and energy with which they had performed their legislative duties in this, as well as in the preceding Sessions. It would be to all the Honorable members, as it was to himself, a source of regret that this was probably the last occasion on which the Honorable Mr. Tristram would sit as their colleague. He hoped that that Honorable gentleman would carry with him to Europe some portion of the interest which he had manifested as a resident of this Presidency in the welfare of Bombay. He had only to add that the interest and knowledge of business displayed by the non-official members of the Council in disposing of the various subjects which had come before it, had furnished the best possible vindication of the wisdom of the legislature in

placing them in that position ; and on behalf of the Government he begged to assure them of the very high value which he (the President) and his colleagues in the Government placed on the aid thus afforded them.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

POONA, WEDNESDAY 15th. JULY 1863.

[*The President's Address.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FREER informed the Council that the list of Bills which were set down for discussion during their present sitting was not a long one, but it comprised some measures of very great importance.

The Bill for regulating proceedings in cases of Insolvency was a measure of the greatest importance, and would, he hoped, prove a very valuable addition to the Statute Book.

It would require careful consideration to determine how far it was within the powers of this Council to pass the measure as it stood, or whether it would be requisite to invoke the authority of the Council of the Governor General. But in either case it would be desirable to put the measure into as perfect a shape as possible with reference to the requirements of this Presidency.

He hoped also that Government would be able to lay before the Council a Bill to give legal effect to the provisions of the Revenue Survey Rules, and to define the rights and liabilities of all parties connected with the land which had been subject to the Survey and Assessment.* This was a measure which it was the wish of the late lamented Mr. H. E. Goldsmid and Major

* Now Bombay Act. 1 of 1865, amended by Bombay Act IV of 1868.

Wingate,* who organized the Survey to have passed, as soon as practical experience had shown that the Survey Rules were calculated to effect the objects aimed at. The Council was aware that those objects had been more than fulfilled, and that the Survey had been productive of the best results to every interest affected by it. To it, he (the President) believed, might fairly be attributed much of the present prosperity and contentment of the agricultural classes in every part of the Presidency into which the Survey rates had been introduced, and it was most desirable to give that legal validity and security to the measure which, owing to a variety of causes, had been so long postponed.

But where so many interests were affected, it was most desirable that all parties concerned should have the fullest notice of the details of the measure, and ample opportunity for discussing them, and therefore, though he (the President) hoped the measure would be very shortly laid before the Council, its final passing would probably be deferred till the Council met in Bombay.

The principal other measures which were in a state to be laid before the Council were—

1. A Bill for the periodical Survey of Steam Vessels. [Now Act II of 1864.]

2. A Bill to repeal the Regulation which makes it necessary that a Sub-Collector should also be *ex-officio* Joint Magistrate of the District. [Now Act III of 1864.]

There were a few other measures of minor importance which might probably be laid before the Council during their present sitting. But they were not at present in a shape which rendered their early submission to the Council a matter of certainty.

Besides the Bills there is one more subject of considerable importance, which will engage the attention of the Council, and

* Now Sir George Wingate, K. C. S. I. . Messrs. Goldsmid and Wingate were, says Colonel Francis, the present Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, the great pioneers of that system of survey and settlement, which, originating in Indipoor, has now been extended with most beneficial results throughout the length and breadth of the Bombay Presidency.

that is, the revision of the Standing Rules for the transaction of business in the Council. It is the desire of Her Majesty's Secretary of State that these Rules should, as far as practicable, be assimilated throughout the three presidencies. This has been done by the Madras and Bengal Councils, and it is desirable that the subject should now engage the attention of this Council.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

POONA, WEDNESDAY 30th AUGUST 1863.

[*The Wagers' Bill.**]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE said he was not prepared to agree with His Excellency Sir William Mansfield that it was now too late to ask for sanction for the present measure. On the contrary, the present seemed to him the most convenient time for that purpose, and the Executive Council had already arrived at the same decision when considering the Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in regard to the subject under discussion. By sending a Bill for previous sanction after it had been amended in Council, those evils would be avoided that had been dwelt on by the Honorable Mr. Westropp, and he did not think that the independence of this Council would in any way be compromised by submitting Bills for sanction when in this state. The object of sending a Bill containing a penal clause for sanction was not to ascertain the will of the Viceroy in regard to the principle of the Bill, but to let the Government of India know that a local Council was engaged in penal legislation, so as to enable the

* Notwithstanding the vehement opposition of His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield, the Hon'ble Messrs W. E. Frere and Walter Camels to this Bill, it was passed by the Bombay Council on the 3rd September 1864, and has been published as Bombay Act III of 1865.

Supreme Government to check such legislation in case it provided anything that was not consistent with the principle of the Indian Penal Code. It was never supposed that the Penal Code or any other of the new Codes was perfect or final; but it would be very objectionable if modifications of these Codes were made in the several local Councils independently of the guidance of the Supreme Government. The Codes were intended to be comprehensive and generally applicable, and it was necessary that in all extensions or alterations of the Codes, uniformity should, as far as possible, be preserved whenever it was found necessary to resort to special penal legislation in any of the the local Councils. The duty of maintaining this uniformity devolved, by Law, as the Secretary of State observed, upon His Excellency the Governor-General in Council. He thought therefore that the present Bill might be submitted at its present stage for the criticism of the Governor-General in Council without the danger of establishing a precedent prejudicial to the independence of this Council.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

POONA, SATURDAY 12th SEPTEMBER 1863.

[*The Wagers' Bill.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. FRERE said that when the Report of a Select Committee is taken into consideration, it is not implied that members were precluded from discussing the principle of a measure. In taking the Bill into consideration Clause by Clause, Honorable members would be quite unfettered, not only as to the number of times they might speak on any given point, but also as to the subject of their remarks; so that there was nothing to prevent any amount of discussion on the principle of the Bill. It was very true that the former discuss-

ions on the principle of the Bill had been brought on in an informal manner; but the Bill itself was introduced under very peculiar circumstances, and he (the President) could not regret that Standing Orders had been set aside to enable the Bill to be carried through its earlier stages; for the interest which this Bill had aroused in so many different quarters sufficiently showed the importance which attached to it. This measure had been brought in by their late colleague the Honorable Mr Westropp; and he was elevated to a seat on the Bench of the High Court so soon afterwards that it would have been impossible for him to have stated his views on the Bill if some of the Standing Orders of the Council had not been suspended in his favour. He (the President) had objected to the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, because the appointment of such a Commission was a function that properly belonged to the Executive Government. If the Council of the Governor when assembled for Legislative purposes, once trespassed upon such duties, they would soon be involved in most inextricable confusion. For similar reasons he had not acceded to the proposal made by the Honorable Mr. Frere for the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into the evils which it was the object of this Bill to remedy. Such inquiry was quite within the province of the Select Committee to whom the Bill was referred. The Select Committee were of course aware that it was not imperative for them to submit their Report so soon as they had done. They might have waited until they had collected sufficient evidence as to the evils complained of, to enable each one of the members of the Committee to sign the Report in token of his approval of the principle of the Bill, or else to express his disapproval by not signing the Report. As to the course to be followed by them to-day, His Excellency Sir William Mansfield would understand that though as a matter of convenience the principle of a Bill was generally discussed before the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, yet as a matter of right the principle might be discussed at any time. The regular course for the Council now was to put the Bill, Clause by Clause.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

POONA, SATURDAY 12th SEPTEMBER 1863.

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[*The Wagers' Bill.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FREERE said that it had not originally been his intention to take part in the debate on His Excellency Sir William Mansfield's motion; but he thought he should now do good service to the Council if he recalled to their recollection the exact position in which they stood in regard to Mr. Westropp's Bill. In the first place he must remind them that the Bill was not a Government Bill. It was introduced by their late colleague, Mr. Westropp, as a Bill which his experience at the Bar showed was necessary to enable the Courts of Justice to carry out the existing law. It had been doubted during the course of the debate whether the Chief Justice was in favour of the proposed Bill or not. He (the President) had good reason to believe that the Chief Justice (Sir Matthew Sausse) considered the subject of the Bill to be one which called for the careful attention of the Legislature; they had before them proof that the other Judges on the Original side of the High Court held similar views. While on this point, he (the President) must remark with reference to what had fallen from the Honorable members who opposed the Bill, that in taking this view the Honorable Judges could have no other object than to prevent the time of Courts of Justice being taken up in deciding the disputes of gamblers. It was also patent to the Council that several of the more influential members of the mercantile community, including four members of that Council, were in favour of some legislation on the subject, though they were not agreed as to the form which such legislation should take. There could then be no doubt that the subject came before them, recommended to their consideration by the highest judicial and mercantile authorities in the country. Whether the Bill before them was such a measure as the exigencies of the case required was of course

quite a different question. His Excellency Sir William Mansfield apparently denied the gambling character of time-bargains, still he (the President) thought there could be little doubt that the practice of entering into time-bargains was a gambling practice and not legitimate trading.

* There could be no doubt from all that they had heard that Act XXI. of 1848 had been evaded. It had been objected to Mr. Westropp's Bill that while it purported to carry out Act XXI., it nowhere defined what a wagering contract was. But courts of law rarely found any practical difficulty in deciding what was a gambling transaction and what legitimate trading. There was always this broad distinction between them, that whereas gambling transactions always excluded as far as possible all exercise of judgment or skill as able to control the event—it was the object of legitimate trading to obviate as far as possible the operation of mere chance, and to make the event of the transaction depend on the skill and judgment of the trader. Of course doubtful cases might arise, but there was this broad practical difference which it was never very difficult to recognize, and there could be no fear that such a Bill as was before them would interfere with legitimate trade. As to the cases dwelt on by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the notes he had read them of his conversation with a native gentleman,* it was sufficient to say the transactions described were not time-bargains and none of them could be in any way affected by this Bill. Then again it had been said that the Bill was opposed to the spirit of modern legislation. Now, after all that they heard today and on former occasions, he could not concur in this objection. If the Bill had enacted pains and penalties against gambling, it would perhaps have been opposed to the spirit of modern legislation, but it carefully avoided the enactment of all penalties. It said to the time-bargainers on behalf of the courts of law “ we do not interfere with your bets or your bargains ; but do not occupy our time in enforcing what seem to the court to be immoral transactions.”

This was the principle of the Bill as it affected the courts of law.

* Ráo Bahadur Shumbhuparad Lakshumilal, of the Guzerat Revenue Survey.

It was a mistake therefore to say that the Bill was of the same character as the usury and sumptuary laws. But though he approved of the principle of the Bill, he thought that His Excellency Sir William Mansfield had shown very satisfactorily that the information they possessed was not sufficient to justify legislation at the present moment. If the measure had been a Government measure, he (the President) would certainly have asked for more evidence in regard to it before sanctioning its introduction into the Council. And he would now put it to His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, whether it would not be better to adjourn the discussion until more evidence could be adduced, rather than shelve the Bill for the present, at least by moving the amendment in the form in which His Excellency had moved it.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

POONA, TUESDAY 26th JULY 1864.

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[*The President's Address.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE informed the Council that he found that there were sixteen projects of law which would probably engage their attention during their present sittings. These measures had been transferred from the different Departments of the Government to the Legislative Department. Some of them had already been under the consideration of the Council, and these would possibly become law, with little or no alteration, in their present form. Others again had been published in the official *Gazette* and their provisions, though perhaps already known to the public, had not been under discussion at a meeting of the Council for making Laws and Regulations. Under the present rules, these measures must be held as having been introduced into the Council, and he trusted that they would meet with the consideration which

their importance deserved. There were other Bills, again, the desirability of introducing which had been acknowledged by the Government, but which were not as yet in a sufficiently matured state for publication in the *Gazette*. Under the amended rules, which it was proposed to adopt at the present meeting, it would become necessary to ask formally the leave of the Council to bring in these Bills, and after leave was given, the Bills would be published.

In disposing of the Orders of the day, he proposed to give precedence to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the Rules for regulating the conduct of business at meetings of the Council. The Rules proposed by the Committee involved some material amendments in the practice hitherto in force in disposing of the business that came before them; and it was very desirable that the amended rules should be adopted as soon as possible, in order that all legislative measures that might engage their attention during their present sittings, might be disposed of in accordance with the new procedure.

Among the first and most important Bills that would come before them was the Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for amending certain points in the Law of Debtor and Creditor. A Select Committee had reported on this Bill on the 6th of April last, and in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee the measure had been submitted to the Government of India with reference to certain Clauses in it, in regard to which it was necessary, under Section 43 of the Indian Councils' Act, to obtain the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy before proceeding with the further consideration of the Bill.*

The Honorable Mr. FREE had also two other very important measures in his charge, one of which had already been published in the *Government Gazette*, and the other he believed was now in the Press. The Bill to assimilate the jurisdiction of Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, and Moonsiffs to that exercised

* On the motion of the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott, this Bill was afterwards withdrawn on the 3rd September 1867, pending the result of legislative action at Home on the subject.

by Officers of like denomination in other parts of India, was one that would very closely affect the interests of all classes of the Native community, and one in regard to which he hoped the Native Members of the Council would state freely what modifications would, in their opinion, be required in the Bill as introduced.* The Bill for the regulation of Jails and the enforcement of discipline therein, would give legal effect to many improvements that had lately been made in the management of our Jails. It would consolidate the several laws relating to the subject that were scattered throughout the Statute Book, and it would extend to places to which the old laws were not applicable. The jurisdiction of the Inspector General of Prisons had been extended to the Jails in Sind and at Aden, and it was very desirable that the system of Jail management in all parts of his jurisdiction should, be subject to one law. The Bill that would be brought before the Council would, if passed, ensure this end, and one provision in it would enable the Government to relieve the Session Judges of the charge of Jails,—a duty which the Session Judges found was one which, with the increase of work thrown on them since the new Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure came into operation, they could not perform with satisfaction either to themselves or to the public.

The Government hoped also to lay before the Council a Bill for the better demarcation and management of the Government Forests in the Presidency of Bombay†; and also a Bill to provide for the survey, demarcation, assessment, and subsequent management of lands held under Government in the Districts belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and for the registration of the rights and interests of the occupants of the same.

* The Bombay Legislative Council did not proceed with this Bill, but a Bill having the same object was subsequently introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. M. J. Shaw Stewart, into the Governor General's Council and passed, and has been published as Act No. XIV of 1860.

† The Council did not also proceed with this Bill, but a Bill having the same object was introduced on the 23rd December 1864 by the Hon'ble Mr. Sumner Maine, into the Governor General's Council and passed, and has been published as Act No. VII of 1865.

This last measure was second in importance to none that would engage their attention. Much labour had been bestowed on it by Government, and it had been drawn in its present form after the most careful consideration by its framer, the Honorable Mr. J. D. Inverarity. He trusted that the Council would give the measure their best attention when it came before them.

He would only notice two more of the Bills that would, he hoped, be passed at their present sittings. Both of them were only of a formal character; but it was still very necessary that they should be passed. The first of these related to the Bombay Municipality. The Council were aware that the administration of Municipal affairs in Bombay, under the present system, gave very little satisfaction to the people of Bombay. The Government intended to bring forward, at an early date, a general measure to amend the present Municipal Act (No. XXV. of 1858). Some time however must elapse before the general measure could become law. In the meantime an election of Municipal Commissioners would, under the provisions of the present law, be made in August next, and these Commissioners would, under this law, remain in office for three years. It was obvious that much public inconvenience might be occasioned if steps were not taken to reduce the period for which these Commissioners were to remain in office; and a Bill would be accordingly brought in to enable the Governor in Council to declare for what period the Commissioners to be elected under the present law were to remain in office. It was not proposed that the Government should declare that this period was to exceed one year. The other measure he had referred to was a Bill to enable the Government to spend the surplus balance of the Fee Fund of the Small Cause Court in Bombay in erecting a new Court House. The balance had accumulated on the 30th April last to nearly 2½ lakhs of Rupees, and it was, as they all knew, a very important matter that a suitable Court House should be provided. A new house was very much required, and the Bill would have been introduced at once had it not been found that the collections on account of the Fee Fund had been credited in the public accounts to the head of "Imperial Revenues." This mode of dealing with the fees was not authorized by the law, as, under the Small Cause

Court Act, the fees ought to have been credited to the General Fund of the Court, and he might state, on the authority of the late Advocate General of Calcutta, (Mr. William Ritchie,) that a legal enactment even would not ordinarily have been necessary to enable the Government to appropriate the balance of the fund towards the erection of a new Court House, provided the work were undertaken with the consent of the Judges. But as the fees had actually been credited to Imperial Revenues, any interference with them now, for the purposes of the proposed Act, might be held to affect the public debt of India, and the previous sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy would therefore be required to the Council's taking the measure into consideration. This sanction would, he trusted, be obtained in time to enable them to pass the proposed Bill at their present sittings.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

POONA, SATURDAY 20th. AUGUST 1864.

[*The Wagers' Bill; Second Reading.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE said he would briefly state his view of the Bill in anticipation of the very probable event of his having to give a casting vote on the question of the second reading.

He must briefly trace the history of the Bill and would first remind the Council that the Bill was not a Government measure. It came before the Council as a Bill drawn up by the Acting Advocate General, (the Hon'ble Mr. Westropp) at the instance of the Chief Justice of the High Court, and with the declared sole object of preventing the waste of the valuable time of that Court, and the loss of dignity and self-respect, which, the Council was assured, were now occasioned to the Court by its having to enter-

tain and decide a class of suits which in England the Courts of Law were allowed to decline deciding.

In England, they were told, such suits used formerly to be entertained in Courts of Law, and the Judges were forced to decide them. It was, however, repugnant to the feelings of an English Judge to be forced to devote the time of his Court in applying the principles of pure law to the adjudication of disputes arising out of gambling transactions, which were often obviously immoral and dishonest. This repugnance formed a strong temptation to a Judge to find excuses for evading his legal duty in the adjudication of such cases, and the temptation was strong in proportion to the Judge's respect for his high office, and for the honour and character of his Court.

The strong remarks they had heard quoted from a Judgment of an eminent English Chief Justice (Lord John Campbell,) were, he believed, directed against some Judges who had given way to this feeling so far as to evade, on insufficient grounds, the disagreeable task of deciding cases which had their origin in gambling transactions.

He (the President) need not tell them that it was a serious dereliction of judicial duty to give way to any such feeling from any motives however high and pure, and the strong remarks of the Chief Justice were no doubt called for. But, to remove all temptation to such a course, the English Parliament altered the law, and allowed the Courts in England to decline to decide such suits as soon as they were clearly shown to have their origin in gambling transactions.

In India, the course of legislation had been very similar up to a certain point, and, for the same reasons, Act XXI of 1848 was passed. That Act was declared to have been effectual as far as it went, but it only applied to principals, and after some years the gambling traders found out they could evade it by acting through agents. The Bill now before them had for its declared object to extend the former Act, and to enable the Courts to deal with wagers conducted through agents in the same way as if they had been conducted by the principals, *i. e.* to throw them out of Court,

and leave the parties to decide them among themselves, without occupying the time of Courts of Law.

Now, is the objection of the Judges having their time occupied by such suits a frivolous or trifling one? It was not held to be so by the English Judges and English Parliament and if he (the President) might without disrespect to the Bench express an opinion on such a point, he would say that, in the character of the Chief Justice of Bombay, they had the best guarantee that the Bill before them was not a piece of fanciful or superfluous legislation. Sir M. Sausse's character as a sound lawyer of the best school, and a most painstaking and conscientious Judge, was so eminent, that when he said such a Bill was required for the character or even for the convenience of the High Court, he (the President) thought the Council was bound to give the utmost attention to his suggestions.

So much for the history of the measure. Now of what does the measure consist? It is obviously divisible into two parts. The first portion simply gives effect in the case of wagering transactions managed through agents to the existing law as to principals, and puts the Indian High Courts in this respect on the same footing as the Courts in England. Regarding the necessity for this portion of the Bill the Judges of the High Court were quite unanimous, and, looking to their opinions, he (the President) thought that the Bill deserved their most careful attention, and that very strong reasons against this portion of it must be shown to justify their rejecting it.

Now, against this part of the Bill few of the arguments they had heard seemed to him (the President) to be at all applicable. The arguments might be very applicable to any Bill to discourage wagering or to punish gambling. But there was nothing of that kind in the first six clauses of the Bill. The Bill simply said—"Do what you please in the way of wagering or gambling out of Court, but do not come into Court to decide your bets; you cannot by the existing law, do so as principals; no gambler as such has any *locus standi* in the Courts so as to be able to compel a Court to adjudicate his gambling squabbles for him, and you shall not hence-

forth evade the existing law by bringing such cases into Court and compel us to decide them through agents." Against this he had heard nothing either that day or previously which seemed to him an effective argument.

But Clauses 7 and 8 seemed to him (the President) not only to go far beyond the rest of the Bill, but to be in clear opposition to its principle, and he must therefore object to them, and reserve his right to vote against them, if they were pressed, in considering the Bill in detail. He entirely agreed in the view taken of them by the Hon^{ble} Mr. Justice C. J. Erskine, whose remarks he commended to the careful consideration of the Council.

He would not detain them by examining in detail the objections made to the Bill on the ground that it was a protectionist measure—a measure meant to protect or foster trade. There was no one in the Council whose character or known opinions were a better guarantee against his having any thing to do with a Bill which could be so described than the Honorable Mr. Scott; but it seemed to him (the President) unnecessary to defend the Bill on this score or to prove the entire consistency of the Honorable gentleman, for the Bill was, in its history and objects, obviously not meant to protect trade or morality, but simply to save the time of Courts of Justice, and prevent their being misused and perverted into instruments for deciding and enforcing mere wagers. It was a Lawyer's and a Judge's Bill—not a Merchant's Bill, and he felt sure such arguments as the Chief Justice used in recommending the Bill would not be addressed to the Council in vain.

There was, however, one argument which had been urged by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief which demanded careful consideration. His Excellency maintained that the Bill was *ultra vires*. He (the President) did not agree with much which had fallen from His Excellency on this point. As far as he could judge, he did not think the Bill was beyond the powers of that Council to enact. Nor, if it had been, did he think that the discussion of the question by that Council would be thrown away. He (the President) believed that, even if the subject had been one reserved for the exclusive consideration of the Governor General's Council, such a

discussion of the arguments for and against it, as they had heard from the advocates as well as the opponents of the Bill, and such discriminating criticism as was contained in the remarks of the Honorable Jagannath Sankarsett, * would be considered most useful by the Council of the Governor General, and, on such a question, would be received with attention and respect, as expressing the views of those who practically knew the wants of the commercial metropolis of Western India.

But he thought it was quite possible that though the Bill was within the powers of that Council to deal with, the Government of India might think the subject of such general importance as to deserve to be dealt with by the Council of the Governor General of India, and in this point of view he would suggest to the Honorable Mover the propriety, if the Bill passed a second reading, of sending it to the Government of India to know if they were inclined to deal with it as a general measure in the Governor General's Council.

This would avoid all risk of its being disallowed like the Census Bill†; not because it was beyond the powers of that Council, but merely because it was considered expedient that any legislation on the subject should apply to all India.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

POONA, SATURDAY 3rd. SEPTEMBER 1864.

[*The Wagers' Bill.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRENCH said that, as Mr. Scott had raised the question of order, he thought it right to say that

* Vide Proceedings of the Council dated 12th September 1863, Vol. II, page 80, and 20th August 1864, Vol. III, page 68.

† Bombay Act XI of 1863. This Law was disallowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The census of the Town and Island of Bombay was however taken on the 1st February 1864. It is in contemplation to have a General Census of the whole of India in the year 1871.

the reason why he had not before stopped the further discussion on the principle of the Bill, was, because he did not wish it to be supposed that he objected to the fullest and freest possible discussion on the present measure. Mr. Scott* might fairly have objected to the question of the principle of the Bill having been again raised, and, considering the nature of the opposition that had been made to this Bill, he (the President) could not but admire the forbearance that had been exhibited by Mr. Scott in the present instance.

His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield had said that he had the opinion of the outside public with him. Mr. Scott had raised a demurrer to this statement, and he (the President) thought it an important matter to prevent the idea gaining ground, that, in adopting this Bill, they were proceeding in any way contrary to an expressed public opinion. Mr. Scott had, as it appeared to him claimed the existence of a powerful opinion on his side of the question. For what was the state of the case? All the Judges of the High Court had approved of the Bill in the form in which Mr. Scott proposed its adoption; and a full half of the Chamber of Commerce had recorded minutes most strongly in favour of the principle of the Bill. No doubt much weight was to be attached to the opinions expressed in the petitions* which had been that day presented to the Council. But these opinions would have been entitled to much more weight if they had been expressed a year ago, than now, when the Bill had been so ably opposed in this Council as almost to invite opposition, and, with all respect to the merchants and well-known Barristers and Solicitors, and other persons who had signed this petition, it might safely be stated that if the principle of this Bill was right, these were the very persons from whom opposition was to be expected. Now what was the principle of this Bill? Was it a Merchant's Bill? Certainly not. It was a

* Two petitions against the Wagers' Bill were presented that day [3rd September 1864] to the Council. One was signed by many wealthy, respectable Native Cotton Merchants of Bombay; such as, Jewras Balloo, Narsee Kenowji Raique, Marwanji Nasarwanji Bhownagari, Ardaseer Edalji Cheney, Premchand Roychand and 150 others. The other was signed by numerous influential European Merchants, Barristers, Solicitors, and 255 others, headed by Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., Finlay, Scott & Co., Killick, Nixon & Co.

Judge's Bill. It was introduced into this Council with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court by a gentleman who has since been elevated to the Bench of the High Court. When the Bill was introduced, it was most clearly stated by the Honorable Mr. Westropp that the object of the Bill was to remedy a defect in Act XXI. of 1848. In practice, that Act had failed to secure the results which the Legislature had anticipated from its enactment. It had failed to keep wagering transactions out of the Courts, and the scandal of having to adjudicate in such transactions had been keenly felt by the Judges. The necessity for legislation, in amendment of the Act, was very apparent to the Bench, and Mr. Westropp's Bill was admitted, on all hands, to secure most effectually the object he had in view in introducing it. When Mr. Westropp left this Council, he made over charge of the measure to Mr. Scott, who had carried it on solely with the object of giving effect to the view entertained of this measure by the Judges of the High Court. This fact, however, the petitioners entirely ignored. They failed, as it appeared to him, to limit themselves to a consideration of the exact scope of the Bill; they attached a much wider import to its provisions than was allowable. They held it to embrace a class of transactions which they had the authority of Mr. Westropp and Mr. Scott for declaring were not included within the application of the measure. No doubt the petitioners correctly stated that there was little difference between real and gambling transactions; but (he spoke as a layman, and not as a lawyer, or as a person having authority in commercial matters) there was this patent fact, that the Courts of Justice had little practical difficulty in discriminating between the two classes of transactions. Of this there could be no doubt, that transactions which it was obviously the intention of the Legislature to consider as null and void had found admission into our Courts. This must be held to be an evil; and it was an evil which had attained an exceptional magnitude in the Bombay Presidency. The class of cases which had been improperly engaging the time of the Judges had so increased in number, that it had become, in the opinion of the Chief Justice, absolutely necessary to take steps to prevent

their further accumulation. His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield had said that the effect of the Bill would be to increase litigation, but this was a matter on which the opinions of the Judges were the most worthy of attention. It was manifest that the Bill had been misrepresented, and it was not difficult, therefore, to understand how the probable effects of the proposed law might be misapprehended by those who had not the opportunities of estimating its effects that are possessed by the Judges of the High Court. To instance only one misapprehension, it had been represented that the Bill was opposed to the principles of free trade, that it would seriously cripple the Cotton trade of Bombay; that the Bill, if it became law, would restrict business, and reduce the export of Cotton. And the Commander-in-Chief had approvingly quoted a passage in which it was stated that the suppression of time-bargains would be an unjustifiable interference with free trade; and although primarily injuring Cotton dealers and Cotton merchants, would re-act through them, on the producer, would check the prosperity of the ryot, and reduce the cultivation of the staple." Now let any one read the Bill candidly. Was there any provision of a repressive character in it? Was there anything to justify the statements in the Petitions? or the idea, to which forcible expression had so often been given, that the Bill would authorise an attack on people's pockets? He (the President) must confess, that considering how the terms of the Bill were misstated in these Petitions, he must decline to attach that weight to them, which the influential names affixed to them seemed at first sight to demand.

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield had quoted a passage in which Mr. Goschen* met the complaints made by the Court of Bankruptcy against the system of blank credits, to which the system of engaging in timebargains had been declared to be analogous. The point of Mr. Goschen's argument was, that the system could not be condemned, because it had often been abused—at all events not until it became evident that the abuses which

* The Right Hon'ble G. J. Goschen M. P., author of a treatise on Foreign Exchanges. Now a Member of the Gladstone Ministry.

followed in its wake were greater than the advantages which it received. Now he (the President) did not pretend to any great knowledge of this subject, but what bearing, he would ask, had Mr. Goschen's argument on the principle of this Bill ? Would His Excellency apply Mr. Goschen's argument to prove that there was any difficulty in a Judge discriminating between a Blank Credit and a *boni fide* Credit, or between legitimate and fictitious inland Drafts ? and if not, then the argument, so far as it concerns the principle of the Bill, falls altogether to the ground. Again, Jeremy Bentham had been quoted to show that those most useful institutions (our Insurance Offices) depended for their success upon the existence of a speculative spirit among their supporters. But he could not see that this argument had any real bearing on the Bill.

Again, the wide scope of this Bill had been remarked on. It had been objected that the Bill will affect persons living beyond this Presidency. But was it to be understood that Opium dealing in Malwa, or any other kind of traffic in any other part of India, would be really interfered with by this Bill ? To say so was surely to misrepresent the scope of the Bill.

Again, the Honorable Mr. Cassels urged what appeared to him a strange argument against this Bill. He said that in England where centuries of education and moral training had introduced a general code of honor among all classes, the Legislature had repealed the laws which permitted the recovery of money voluntarily paid to a winner. He objected to the enactment of such laws in India, because, as he said, there was not the same code of honor to regulate the conduct of the people in this country. He said that in India, the first principles of good faith were scarcely recognised by the mass of the people, and he asked whether in a land in which fraud was rampant and perjury stalked barefaced through the Courts of law, it was safe to declare that contracts may be broken, and that law and principle are antagonistic. Now, without waiting to discuss whether the Bill was correctly described or not, he (the President) would confidently appeal to the native Members of that Council to bear him out in the protest he would

enter against the very sweeping terms in which the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels had characterised the commercial morality of the people of this country. Commercial morality was not of a low type in India. He remembered a controversy which arose many years ago between Sir Charles Forbes and the Bishop of London. It turned on the relative commercial morality of Western and Eastern Nations. He was very much struck by a remark made by Sir Charles Forbes that in his long experience in India, he had never known a hoondiee to be repudiated. That was a very remarkable statement, but he believed the truth of it would come home to most people who have had intercourse with native merchants, even up to the present date and he believed the amount of writing which passed between commercial men among the natives was much less than among Europeans. They trusted much more to each other's commercial good faith. Unless he was mistaken on this point, there was no special reason in this country for referring to judicial tribunals disputes which in Europe were settled among the parties themselves. This was exactly what the Bill proposed to do. It was not its object to teach morality or immorality. It simply aimed at leaving such matters to the mercantile parties to deal with among themselves, and provided only that a certain class of cases should not come before the Court for adjudication.

He (the President) trusted that the Council would not attach a wider meaning to the Bill. It was not a repressive measure, it did not aim at interfering with any one, it did not aim at teaching morality. It was simply a Bill to secure the Courts from having to adjudicate a certain class of cases, and ought not to be considered in any other light.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

POONA, SATURDAY 17th SEPTEMBER 1864.

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[*The Bombay Survey and Settlement Bill; Second Reading.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE said:—After what had been stated in the petitions* laid before the Council that day, he was unwilling to let the Bill be read a second time without bearing his personal testimony to its being a most valuable and necessary measure, and one, as far as he could judge, singularly free from all the objections which had been stated against it. Nearly thirty years had passed since he was personally connected with the operations which led to the commencement of the Survey in this Presidency, and was himself employed in the districts in which the Survey was first introduced. It was impossible to give any one who had not seen the country at the time he was speaking of an idea of how this India, which is always said to be so immutable, had changed for the better, and how much of that change was due to one good measure of administration, steadily and consistently carried out.

The principle of the Bill was two-fold—*1st*, It stereotyped the change to which he had adverted, by confirming the past proceedings of the Survey Department; and *2ndly*, It made provision for the future prosecution of the same beneficial process hereafter. To give some idea of the state of this part of the country before the changes in the Revenue system to which he alluded had been introduced, he would briefly describe the condition of the people of the Deccan as he saw them in the year 1835, when shortly after his arrival in this country, he was employed as an Assistant of Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, whose name could never be mentioned without regret at the early loss of one of the most valuable and devoted

* In allusion to the petitions presented by Messrs. Cursetji Nasserwalli Cama, Vishvanáth Náráyan Mándlik and others, against the Revenue Survey and Settlement Bill.

servants this Government had ever possessed. Mr. Goldsmid was sent to inquire into certain charges of mismanagement in some of the districts of the Poona Collectorate. The whole of the Deccan had been more or less exhausted by the errors and mismanagement of former Governments. The removal of the native Court and Army had destroyed the local market for produce. No foreign trade adequate to supply its place had grown up; the prices of agricultural produce and of labour had for years been steadily falling, and the Government revenue was as steadily decreasing. But what most attracted the attention of Mr. Williamson Ramsay, so well known as the sole and most able Revenue Commissioner of that time, was the extreme difficulty with which even an inadequate amount of revenue was extorted from the cultivators: and he deputed Mr. Goldsmid and Lieutenant (now Colonel) Shortrede to inquire into the truth of the charges of oppression which had been made against the Revenue officers of the district he referred to. The situation was shortly this: Rarely more than two-thirds of the culturable land in any district were under cultivation. Frequently as much as two-thirds of the land were waste. Villages almost deserted were frequently to be met with; some were "bechiragh," without a light in them, utterly uninhabited. The people were sunk in the lowest depths of poverty; they had few recognised rights in the land; the boundaries of the different villages and different estates were often unsettled, and gave rise to disputes which there were not the means of finally deciding. The revenue to be derived from the land was practically dependent on the discretion of the local officers. There were, it was true, fixed customary rates which nominally regulated the assessment to be paid. But they were so much higher than could possibly be paid at the then existing prices of produce, that it was necessary to grant remissions of the necessity for and extent of which the local officers were the sole judges, and it was thus practically left to a very ill-paid class of inferior officials to decide what should be taken from the people.

The results of such a system might be easily guessed. In good seasons the people were forced to pay to the uttermost farthing, without having the certainty that what they paid really went

to the Government Treasury. In bad seasons if they were unable to obtain remissions they had no resource but to leave the country and seek subsistence elsewhere.

He (the President) had seen many of the victims of this most wretched system. People had been brought before Mr. Goldsmid who deposed to having been tortured in the most cruel manner in consequence of their inability to meet the demand of the Native Collectors. They had been exposed to the heat of the sun, and were forced to stand with large stones on their heads, or to lie down with heavy weights laid on their chests. This state of things was reported by Mr. Williamson Ramsay, the Revenue Commissioner, to the Government. He showed that the fault lay less with the under-paid officials than with the Government itself, who required from their servants an impossibility, viz., to realise the assessments of the most prosperous day of the Maratha empire, when prices had fallen far below their former amount. He urged the injustice of entrusting such powers to ill-trained officials at a distance from all effective control, without taking the proper precautions of giving them such a salary as would place them above the influence of temptation. He pointed out a truth which is now generally recognised and acted on, that the true secret of a good land revenue system is moderation in demand, that if the demands were moderate, cultivation would certainly increase; that the cultivators would be sure to prosper; and that in their prosperity the State would share. It so happened that these suggestions fell on kindly ground. Sir Robert Grant was then Governor of Bombay, than whom a more able statesman or larger hearted philanthropist has never been at the head of the Government of any Presidency.* On

Sir Robert Grant arrived in Bombay on the 12th March 1835, and died at Poona on the 9th of July 1838. Never did the loss of a public man, says an eminent writer, "give rise to a larger amount of mourning, or of sorrow more deep or more sincere. Men of all professions, opinions and designations concurred in doing honor to his memory. He was pious, benevolent, and just,—a devout worshipper in the Church and in the bosom of his family—and an example of propriety to all."

The following tribute to his memory was read at the late Sir John Pollard Willoughby Bart, at a public meeting assembled to devise some means of commemorating his worth;—

receiving the Revenue Commissioner's reports he cordially sympathized with his views, and charged him to see that the great principles to which he had given expression were effectively carried out. In execution of these orders Lieutenant Wingate was associated with Mr. Goldsmid with a view to devise a complete plan for a general Survey, and an equitable assessment of all Government land. These gentlemen were ably seconded by several officers chiefly drawn from the Army. And he (the President) might remark that this was only one of the many occasions on which the

"His application to his multifarious and laborious duties was incessant and devoted; and I conscientiously believe that if this was not the immediate cause, it hastened the calamity which is so universally deplored throughout this presidency. Sir Robert Grant, from the purest and most conscientious motives, was accustomed to take nothing for granted: but by a rigid and impartial investigation into the merits of each case, to satisfy himself of the right course to be pursued before he passed a decision. Few are aware of the extent of business which, under the system prescribed by the last Charter, [the Charter Act of 1833,] devolves on the Government of India, or how largely it has, within the last three years, increased at this presidency. The fact is our lamented Governor fell into an exactly opposite error to that which, by some, has been ascribed to him. He worked beyond his strength: he tried [more particularly at the commencement of his administration,] to do too much with his own hand, and to see everything with his own eye. Hence I admit, that, in some cases, delays did occur, and to these another cause contributed, which, however it may slightly affect his character as a public man, enhanced his worth as an individual, as indicating the kindness and benevolence of his disposition: his desire, in some degree laudable, though sometimes practically injurious, to give a decision the least disagreeable to all parties."

The Chamber of Commerce also acknowledged Sir Robert Grant's worth in their Journal:—

"We are deeply indebted to Sir Robert Grant's energy and care, for giving, as it were, the first and most powerful impulse to a system of general improvement, which, it is to be hoped, will be cherished by all his successors. Nor must your Committee allow to pass unnoticed the considerate attention Sir Robert Grant bestowed on all representations from the mercantile community—the readiness with which all obstructions were removed, and every facility afforded to trade, whenever it was within the competency of his government to effect either; the warm advocacy always accorded to all applications for relief from injurious rules or restrictions, when such relief could only be obtained from higher authority; which clearly attest his desire to place the commerce of this presidency on that sound footing, which would best conduce to its extension, and the consequent increase of the revenue which it yields to the state."

Government of India had been indebted to the Army for officers who had rendered the most effective aid in the general administration of the country. He should only weary the Council if he were to describe the different parts taken by these officers in the operations of the Survey. He could not however, refrain from mentioning the names of some of the gentlemen to whom at the outset the supervision of this duty was entrusted, and to whose zeal and ability in laying the foundation the excellence of the superstructure is mainly due.

Lieutenant Nash, of the Bombay Engineers, one of the first and ablest of their number, was now no more. Lieutenant (now Colonel) Gaisford, and Lieutenant (now Major) Davidson, had long since retired from the service, and were both, he believed, still living a life of active benevolence in their native country. Two of the original officers, however, of that time, Colonels J. T. Francis and W. G. Anderson, had been throughout in active charge of Survey operations, and were, he was glad to say, now at the head of the Survey Department; they had never ceased to preserve with religious fidelity the great principle which had been laid down by Messrs. Wingate and Goldsmid.* It was but a small part of the praise to which these

* With regard to the services which Messrs. Goldsmid and Wingate rendered to the State, Colonel Francis, the present Survey and Settlement Commissioner Northern Division, bears the following excellent testimony, in his report upon the Revision of the Settlement of the Indapoor Talooka;—

"Death has long since laid his hand upon the former. Suffering from an acute disease, he was proceeding to England for the recovery of his health, but midway between the land of his labour and the land of his birth he was summoned to his last home and has been laid to rest in the cemetery in Calcutta. But though dead to fame, the name of Goldsmid—"Nana Sahib" as he is familiarly styled in Indapoor—is regarded with feelings of veneration and the deepest respect by the ryots of that district as the great reformer of abuses and the originator of the 'Paimash' settlement." Mr. Goldsmid died on the 31 January 1856.

"Lieutenant Wingate, speaking of him as in the time of the Indapoor settlement, after serving with marked distinction for some years in the Survey Department, maturing its operations, and inaugurating many useful reforms in the revenue system of the Presidency, eventually retired from the service in 1852. Living in retirement from public life, his valuable services in this country had long remained unacknowledged by the State, but on the recent creation of additional classes of

officers were richly entitled, to say that the success of the Revenue Survey in the Bombay Presidency depended in a great measure upon their high qualifications and tried character.

The results of the Survey have been summarised in that most striking statement* from which extracts had that day been quoted by His Excellency Sir William Mansfield. It might be said that it was sometimes difficult to judge of practical results from mere statistical statements; but he (the President) was convinced from personal observation that this was not the case in the present instance. If any one were now to visit the places of which he had spoken, he would find that the statements which had been laid before them that day failed to give any adequate idea of the whole truth. In fact, bare figures could not describe the progress that had taken place in any district where the Survey rates of assessment had been long in operation. Cultivation had increased to a truly remarkable extent; so much so, that he (the President) believed it would be a difficult matter now to find anywhere in the Deccan even a thousand acres of unoccupied culturable land available to any one wishing to take up land for cultivation. Land was not only occupied but valued, as the Honorable Mr. Premabhai had described it, "as their lives" by those to whom it belonged whereas it formerly often happened that the ill-governed territories of the Nizam and other native princes gave a refuge to those who had been forced by over-assessment to abandon their ancestral lands in our own territory.

The increase in the public revenue was perhaps still more striking than the increase in cultivation. But he (the President) would always in estimating the benefits of the Survey give but a secondary place to the increase of Government revenue. For it had been clearly laid down by the Government which originated the Survey that financial considerations were to be held of minor importance,

the Exalted Order of the Star of India, it was pleasing to his many friends in this country to find his name amongst the list of the distinguished servants of the State whom Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint to be Knights Commanders of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India."

* Furnished by E. Mansfield Esq, the then Commissioner in Sind, shewing the benefits which the country had derived from the operations of the Revenue Surveys.

and that they would look rather to the indirect results of fixity of tenure and moderation of assessment, and to the consequent improvement in the condition of the Ryots, than to the direct increase of land revenue. It had always been felt that if these objects were kept in view revenue would also be indirectly improved; and in attaining these objects the Government had always had the hearty co-operation of the Survey Officers themselves. In judging of these results it was impossible to over-estimate the obligations of the Government and the country to the Survey Officers who year after year had devoted themselves to the very important but most monotonous and trying duties of their department, with a perseverance and zeal which are beyond all praise.

If he (the President) wished to show a foreigner how the English keep India, he would show him men of this stamp, who, living habitually far remote from our Presidency towns and large stations, by their free association with the people of the country, and by the expression of a sincere sympathy with their wants, promoted their welfare, and attracted the affection and respect of the agricultural classes to the British Government.

But it was not only in the regulation of the Land Revenue that the labours of the Survey Officers had been conspicuously useful. They had had a large share in some of the most useful measures for the general improvement of the country, and conspicuously so in all matters relating to the improvement of roads and means of transit. He remembered coming, nearly thirty years ago, from Bombay to Poona *via* Panwell by a post cart—the only wheeled postal conveyance then existing in India. During the whole journey, he did not recollect seeing a dozen carts. The only means of transporting merchandize was by Brinjaree bullocks; of these the traveller from Panwell to Poona in those days met tens of thousands, carrying down cotton and grain to Panwell, and taking back salt, cloth and other imported goods to the interior. Beyond Poona, carts were then very rarely seen. In five months he remembered seeing only three carts in the districts between Poona and Sholapore, and these were brought from some Madras station. The only indigenous cart-wheels were at that time mere discs of stone; the

carts were large lumbering contrivances, and remained as heir-looms in families for generations. They were so heavy that it took eight or ten bullocks to draw them when loaded. They were not used for the carriage of ordinary produce; but only for carting manure to the fields. Now the first step towards improving the physical condition of an agricultural people in a low state of civilization is to give them increased facilities of communication. Lieutenants Wingate and Gaisford early apprehended this fact, and applied themselves to increase the facilities of transit in the Deccan. They had at first very small means at their disposal for the attainment of this object. The Government at first gave Lieutenant Wingate small sums, often as low as Rs. 5 per mile, for the improvement of roads. Little could of course be done for such an amount beyond removing the most serious impediments to wheeled traffic along existing tracks; but even this was a great boon to the country. Lieutenant Gaisford then applied himself to improve the country cart. The ordinary Deccan cart in its present form was the result of his labours, and it would be difficult to convey to any one, who had not witnessed it, an adequate notion of the amount of time, trouble, thought and contrivance which were applied to invent a cart which should meet all the conditions required. It was to be as light and cheap as possible, and yet strong enough to be used in a stony country, where roads were almost unknown, and where artificers capable of repairing the most simple wheeled vehicle were often not to be found within fifty miles.

Lieutenant Gaisford set up a manufactory for these carts at Timboornee in the Sholapoor districts, and there he not only made carts but trained artificers from the villages around to repair them. At first it was difficult to find any one who would buy the carts even at cost price, except as a favour; now they have entirely replaced not only the old carts with stone wheels, but the Brinjaree bullocks which formerly did the whole carrying work of the country. And the carts have in their turn helped the improvement of old roads and the opening of new lines of communication. If the Survey had conferred no other benefits on the country than by contributing as they had done towards the formation of good roads and a good description of wheeled carriage, it would have more

than repaid all the expense that had been incurred on account of it.

Other equally important improvements in the general administration of the country had been greatly aided by the officers of the Survey, whose advice and assistance had always been found to be most valuable by the fiscal and magisterial officers of Government—by none more than by the present Revenue Commissioners (Hon'ble Messrs. William Hart and B. H. Ellis,) and the Honorable Member in charge of the Bill.

One main object of the Survey has been to ascertain and confirm the rights of the occupants of the land. There could be no doubt as to the existence of proprietary rights in land in the Deccan in former ages, but they had been so impaired by years of misgovernment and over assessment, that their very existence was made the subject of formal inquiry during the early years after our conquest of the country, as will be seen by a reference to Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone's first report on the Deccan Provinces. It was always a fundamental principle in the Survey operations not to attempt to force on the country any particular theory as to the ownership of land, or the rights and liabilities of occupants and proprietors. Their object was simply to ascertain and record facts as they existed. But as regarded the rights of occupants as against Government, this Bill made a most important concession by affirming the right of all occupants to continued possession after the expiration of the period of settlement; and the Council will be glad to hear that since this Bill was drafted, the Secretary of State had given his sanction to the view held by this Government on this subject. The Honorable Mr. Jagannath Saukarsett would bear him out in the statement that the result of the policy adopted by this Government had been to raise the value of land in the Deccan to an extent which it would have been vain to hope for ten years ago.

In one of the petitions which had been read to them it was insinuated, rather than broadly stated, that there was great risk of the agricultural classes being oppressed by the unpaid officials of the Survey Department. He (the President) could only say that since his return to this Presidency after an absence of some years, he had not heard of a single complaint of any subordinate in that

Department making an improper use of his powers as a Survey Officer. It might perhaps be thought that this assertion proved too much, and that in such large establishments there must be occasional cases of malversation ; but he might state that, as a rule, these establishments are well looked after. Deserving members are quickly promoted, and a good Survey Officer will find his way into the general administration of the country. The promotion of trustworthy men, and the emulation thus excited would no doubt partly account for the remarkable absence of complaint against the Department, but the system has also been very carefully arranged so as to minimize the possibility of a subordinate officer making illicit gains. The work has been so divided that any one member of the establishment has but a small idea of the effect his own work will have on the general result of the settlement. Little temptation, therefore, is left to persons affected by the settlement to bribe subordinate officers.

Looking to all these facts to which he had very briefly alluded, he (the President) thought the Survey system might fairly be described as the great Charter of the rights of the agricultural population. That the Khotee petitioners failed to see this was only natural. They, like the Zemindars in Bengal, occupied the position of middle-men between the ryot and the Government. Every measure calculated to promote the interests of the ryots must to some extent trench on the profits and powers of a middleman, and where any doubt existed as to the precise operation of a measure like this, some alarm and mistrust would naturally be excited. The tone of some of the petitions need therefore cause no surprise. Indeed, if no objections had been raised by these petitioners, there would have been some reason to doubt how far the Bill was likely to benefit the occupants and actual owners of the land. The petitions came, he believed, exclusively from the Southern Concan Khotas, in whose villages the Survey had not been yet introduced, and he (the President) had no doubt that when the operations of the Survey were extended to that District, the Khotas would find, as all connected with the land had found everywhere else, that the Survey would confer on them very great and substantial benefits.

The Council had been charged with precipitancy in pressing on this Bill, but this assertion had been very fully met by the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity. Some twenty years ago the necessity for a Survey Bill had been recognized, but whenever a Bill was drafted, it was always found that, before six months had elapsed, it required to be amended. The circumstances of the country had altered so rapidly that a measure that was suitable one year became no longer applicable to the wants of the country in another. The Survey system was however so popular, that no law was formerly required for its enforcement. In time, however, the people naturally forgot the old days of oppression. They began to calculate the cost of providing flag-men and other expenses for surveys, and as in their improved circumstances, time became valuable to them, they grudged to give the assistance which the Survey Rules required. Rights acquired under the Survey Rules have also become so valuable as to become the subject of litigation in our Courts. These rights, however, are not as yet recognised by law, and it has become necessary, therefore, to give them legal sanction. Every provision of this Bill has been before the Mofussil public for at least ten years. There is not a Village Patell in any surveyed district, who is not practically acquainted with them. He (the President) was quite certain that if any solitary provision of the procedure now proposed to be legalised had been found to be onerous, Government would have heard of it long ago.

He entirely agreed with the amendments proposed by the Honorable Mr. Madhavarao Vitthal Vinchurkar. His proposals fell in entirely with the general scheme of Survey, and with the original suggestions of Major Wingate on this very subject; but this was not the proper time to discuss them. For the present, he would only thank the Honorable Member for the suggestions.

He was sorry to detain the Council so long; but he thought it only just to the Petitioners and to the Survey Department to state his views at some length. The Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity, he knew, would give ample time for the consideration of all reasonable objections that might be raised, but he trusted that no unnecessary delay would be allowed in passing this most valuable measure into Law.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

POONA, SATURDAY 24th SEPTEMBER 1864.

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[*The Revenue Survey and Settlement Bill.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE remarked that the application for more time to consider the provisions of the Bill did not when carefully examined, seem to him to rest on any reasonable foundation. Some opposition was naturally to be expected, from superior holders; for their rights were to a certain extent, similar to those of Government. The Bill proposed to restrict by legal enactment the action of Government Officers in regard to the demands from occupants, and to this extent superior holders were also affected. But as the petitioners had had ample time to state, specific objections, and had urged none, he saw no reason for delay. The petitioners had, he thought, had quite sufficient time to criticize the measure. The Council had received a very fair criticism on several matters of detail from a gentleman living in Kattiawar. If Mr. Gaorishanker Oodeshankar, the able Dewan of His Highness the Thakore of Bhownagar, could find time for considering the details of the Bill, surely it was scarcely fair for men living in Bombay to complain of the haste with which the Bill was being hurried through its stages. If the petitioners had any really valid objections to make to the Bill, he (the President) felt sure that they would have put these objections in a tangible and specific shape. They were both of them men of note and education. Mr. Cursetji Nassarwanji Cama was a gentleman who was well known to all classes of the community, and Mr. Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik was most favourably known to the public as a gentleman of the highest education, as well able to write or plead in English as any gentleman at that table, and one of the ablest Vakeels of the High Court. Mr. Cama could not say how his interests were specifically affected by the Bill. Mr. Mandlik is himself, by family connection, a Khote. Apparently he cannot

make up his mind as to what provisions he objects to. Instead of appearing himself, as he was every way qualified to appear, and when he would have been sure of a most attentive hearing from the Select Committee, he appears by a Counsel, (Mr. C. P. Cooper, Barrister-at-Law,) who sets out by saying he is not acquainted with the details of the measure and requires time to study it and get up a case against it. If there were a shadow of ground for delaying the consideration of the Bill, he (the President) would gladly have acceded to the request of the petitioners. As it was, he did not think they would be justified in agreeing to an indefinite postponement of so useful a measure, on such a vague statement of objections to it.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY 3rd MARCH 1865.

[*The Bombay Municipal Bill.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE agreed with the Hon'ble Messrs. White and Lewis that the first thing to be considered was the necessity for any new taxation. It was quite impossible to invent any tax which should not be open to criticism. Therefore, the Council must consider, not so much whether there were objections to a License Tax as whether they could do without it and whether it was the best tax which would give them what they required. It would have been satisfactory to have had a clear financial statement of the Municipal accounts, but there appeared to be great difficulty in obtaining such a statement. They had here the statement* which the Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity would by and by put in in a formal shape, and which was

* Furnished by S. D. Birch Esquire, C. S. the then Accountant General of Bombay.

said to be the best information they could get from the Municipality. That statement made out a clear deficiency of 14 lakhs of rupees. Mr. White took exception to it and showed that it was not altogether trustworthy. The Council had, therefore, to consider whether, before deciding on the necessity of this tax, there was any reasonable chance of getting a clear and correct statement of the liabilities of the Municipality. He must confess that on looking at the state of confusion in which the past management and accounts of the Municipality were found to be, the chances of the Council getting such a statement appeared to be very scanty. The only way in which an entirely satisfactory account of the Municipal fund could have been obtained would have been by appointing a Commission similar to a Parliamentary Commission, to inquire into the state of the fund, but such a course was not feasible within any reasonable period. In this country, all information of this kind could be obtained only from Government officials and from non-official gentlemen who gave up their valuable time for the purpose. Government had constant evidence of the great value of the assistance thus obtained, but of course there was a limit to it, and in this particular question regarding this particular Bill it seemed to him they had gone as far as they could in taxing the time and the attention of the non-official gentlemen who had the ability and the will to aid them. Honorable members must bear in mind that this Bill was drawn up from the best information the Municipal Commissioners themselves could give them. It was then taken up by a gentleman (the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Cassels,) who not only had an accurate knowledge of the wants of Bombay, but who had particular talent, as they had had repeated proofs in the course of the discussion of this Bill, for legislative questions. That gentleman was aided by the members of the Government* who sat with him in Committee. They applied to the Bench of Justices, a body which had the charge of the Municipality, and to whom the Council could best look for information. He spoke under correction, but he believed that up

* His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield, K. C. B., the Hon'ble Messrs. W. R. Frere and A. D. Robertson. The non-official members on this Select Committee were, the Hon'ble Messrs. Jagannath Sankarsett, M. H. Scott and W. R. Cassels.

to this moment, the Council had not had any criticism upon the draft Bill from the Bench of Justices. He thought they were still without an expression of their views, and he did not think that by waiting any longer the Council would be able to obtain much better information in regard to the financial condition of the Municipality. Looking then at the statement which the Honorable Mr. Inverarity had laid on the table, and omitting from the debit side all the items which admitted of being postponed, that was to say, payments to Government, and other bodies, of sums which were due for work already done, the current expenditure would be found to be the following:—For the Police, 4 lakhs of Rupees; water supply, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; drainage, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; scavenging and watering $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; office establishment, 2 lakhs; repairs, 1 lakh; metalling the roads, 5 lakhs; petty repairs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; works actually in progress such as Colaba Causeway and others $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, making a total of $30\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. This estimate the Council should observe provided for no new works, it provided for payment of no debt, and it very imperfectly provided for the drainage which had been set down at $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs within the year, and he did not need to tell the Council that it would be a long time working at the rate of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs per annum before the town was sufficiently drained. On the other side there was a total of $14\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of current revenue derived from the following sources:—House tax $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of Rupees; Wheel tax, 2 lakhs; fees $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; sundries, 2 lakhs; and Police rate, 4 lakhs, so that there were $14\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of Rupees to meet $30\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of charges. The Council must admit that this made out a very grave case of insolvency if the information now before the Council could be relied on. This was certainly the best information available to the Council, and he (the President) thought therefore that Mr. Cassels had made out a very strong case for increased rates. He would assume therefore that a case had been made out for some additional taxation, and the question that next arose was, what should it be? what was the least objectionable tax they could do? Here they were met by the objection that the license tax was an imperial one, and that objection opened up a very wide question. On that point he might observe that there seemed to be no inherent possible distinction between an imperial and a local tax beyond this, that an

imperial tax was one which the Supreme Government decided must be appropriated to imperial purposes ; and a local tax was one which the Supreme Government permitted a local Government to devote to local purposes. As he was not aware of any reason why the Supreme Government should object to a local License Tax on professions, trades and callings, he did not think there could be any objection taken to it in this Council on the ground of its being an imperial tax. On the merits of direct and indirect taxation he could only quote the general feeling on that subject. They could all recollect how very unpopular the Income Tax was in England when it was first proposed. Its popularity, in some respects, has not at all increased, but the general opinion now was that it is one of the best taxes that could be devised. He did not think, therefore, that on this ground any argument would be valid against the License Tax. It was objected to the tax that it was partial in its operation, that while traders had to pay it, those who were not also traders, but who had realised property, and those who were servants of Government, escaped. But they could not expect absolute perfection in the operation of their taxes ; an absolutely perfect tax was a thing utterly unknown. They might take any tax, and they would find it was an extremely easy thing to make out cases of partiality in connection with it. It had been argued that a License Tax was a tax upon the trading community, and did not touch those who lived by realised property. He need hardly remind the Council that those who are unconnected with trade and professions of some kind in this city, were by no means a large, or very numerous, or he might say a very wealthy body, as most of those who had large incomes from realised property were in some way or other engaged in trade. It was also alleged that servants of Government escaped ; but if a License Tax were charged upon them, it would be necessary to make provision for an increase to their salaries, and this increase of salaries would have to be paid by the tax payers, so that no relief would be given to the community by levying the tax from Government servants. As regards the charge of inequality in the incidence of the tax on the different classes of the community, it might be justly answered that if the distinctions of the different callings were made too fine, much difficulty would be found in the

work of classifying, and a great temptation to fraud would be given as well to the taxpayer, as to those who had to assess the tax. On this ground a rough classification with few classes was generally found not only as regards the Government but as regards the people themselves more to be desired than a scheme with curious and nice distinctions, which though they fitted more exactly with the different ranks of the community, still involved a great deal of trouble in the collection of the tax. Mr. White had pointed out that this License Tax was no new tax, and that the Stall Tax was in operation in former years, and had been repealed because it had been found a very bad tax. If he (the President) was not mistaken, the Shop and Stall Tax was abolished in order that the Town Duties might be imposed. Now that the Town Duties were to be removed, it was reasonable that a substitute should be provided for them, seeing that it was not proved that a substitute could be dispensed with.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY 11th APRIL 1865.

[*The Hon'ble Walter Richard Cassels.*]

His Excellency Sir H. R. H. Fane said that before putting the third reading of the Bombay Municipal Bill, he would tender to the Honorable Mr. Cassels the acknowledgments of the Council for his unremitting labours in connection with the present Bill.

These labours, he regretted to say, had been so close and unremitting as to have injured Mr. Cassels' health and had contributed to render necessary his immediate departure from India; but Mr. Cassels might be assured that he would never have reason to regret the time and trouble he had expended in behalf of the people of

Bombay not only in the labour he had bestowed on that Bill, but on every measure which had been before them since he had been in Council, as well as in various capacities not connected with legislation but of great importance to the Island. The Municipal Bill owed much of its completeness also to the labours of the Hon'ble Mr. J. S. White. But it was only due to Mr. Cassels, now that he was about to leave Bombay, that he (the President) should express to him the best thanks of Government for his valuable services in Council.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

POONA, SATURDAY 2nd AUGUST 1865.

[*Death of The Hon'ble Jagannáth Sankarsett.*]

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere said that the Council was indebted to the Honorable Mr. B. H. Ellis* for giving expression to their feelings at the loss which they had sustained. Mr. Ellis had truly said that the loss could not easily be replaced. It would be felt very keenly indeed by the whole community and would be felt in a special manner by the Bombay Government. The citizens of Bombay had lately shown their high estimation of the Honorable Jagannath Sankarsett by voting him a statue,† an honour which had rarely been shown to a living man. By the successive Governors of Bombay since the time of Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, their late colleague had been held in the highest esteem. From his very early youth he had been invariably consulted by the Government whenever it was proposed to introduce any measure which affected the welfare of the native community. Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone

* Vide proceedings of the Council dated 2nd August 1865, Vol. IV, page 125.

† At a public meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay held in the Town Hall, on the 9th March 1864.

had the advantage of his advice in framing his educational scheme, and not one of his (the President's) predecessors had failed to consult Mr. Jagannath Sankarsett whenever it became desirable to ascertain the feelings of the people in regard to any important measure. It was seldom that it fell to the lot of a private person to be so consulted. But though it was always felt that Mr. Jagannath Sankarsett would truly represent the wishes of the people, with all whose wants and desires he heartily sympathised, still he was always trusted as a true and valued friend of the Government, for he thoroughly understood and sympathised with the policy of the British Government in India. Sir George Clerk recognized his worth when he appointed him one of the first members of the Council. His services in the Council were well known to them all and were very highly appreciated by the present Government. This expression of their sincere regret would be recorded in the minutes of the Council, and would be published with the report of the meeting.

The Bombay Legislative Council.*

POONA, MONDAY 3rd SEPTEMBER 1866.

[*The Bombay Town Duties Bill.*]

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere said:—As the Honorable Member (Mr. Mangaldas Nathubhoj,) has referred to what I said

* On the 19th January 1866, His Excellency Sir Robert Napier K. C. B., [now Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.,] for the first time attended the Bombay Council, on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

After the proceedings of the Council had terminated that day Sir Robert Napier said that he begged to express his satisfaction at being again associated in the business of the State with His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere and the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Franks, and about having an opportunity of giving his humble support to the Hon'ble Council of this Presidency in the course of progress for which it had been so distinguished, more especially since His Excellency had been at the head of this Government.

on the occasion when the town duties were removed, I shall make one or two observations on the statement which he has just made. In the first instance, I would beg to say that, as far as I can judge from the very cursory inspection I made a short time ago, I could not quite agree with the dreadful picture that the honorable member drew of Bombay as a ruined city, with rents falling, and all taste for luxury extinct. I must say Bombay a few weeks ago looked to me as lively as it usually does in the rains, and containing fully as much taxable property as at any time during the 32 years I have seen it. Possibly it is not spending its money quite so fast; but I am glad the honorable member has given me an opportunity of recording my conviction, that the springs of the material prosperity of Bombay, its sound commerce, and its resources for taxing itself, are as great now as at any time during the last five years. Whatever I might think regarding the form of taxation which the honorable member proposes, and regarding which I should desire like the other members to reserve my opinion until the discussion of the principle of the Bill, I should consider it almost imperative upon us to allow the consideration of any Bill which came before us as a Bill desired by a majority of the Bench of Justices. It is taking nothing from the well-earned honors of the Municipal Commissioner* to say, that to the Bench of Justices having used the powers given them by the recent Municipal Act is due an immense deal of the improvement which is apparent in Bombay, and that they have set themselves vigorously to support him, and especially by seeking to know how they really stood, and what their means were to meet their expenditure. On this ground, I am enabled fully to agree with my honorable friend, that now for the first time during a great many years past, we have a prospect of knowing how we stand with regard to our wants and resources in Bombay. But while fully admitting the right of the Bench to ask us at once to allow this Bill to be considered, I would point out to my honorable friend that, in omitting to state the list of articles he proposes for taxation, he omits a most essential part of his Bill; because those who have strong objections to this particular form

* A. T. Crawford Esq. C. S., the first Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, appointed on the 1st July 1865, under Sec: 11 of Bombay Act II of 1865.

of taxation, would find their objections very considerably modified according to the nature of the tariff. The case which the honorable member makes out is, that the Council was mistaken as to what the taxes imposed by the existing Bill would be likely to produce; that we were mistaken on that point; and that we were also mistaken in supposing that fixed property in Bombay was more lightly taxed than in other parts of India. Supposing, when we come to discuss the Bill, that he is able to make out these two points, he would be able to establish a very strong ground for our considering any form of taxation which he might lay before us. He would say, "There is certain work to be done towards the future improvement of Bombay greater than the income at our disposal can meet, and we look to you to find the means." I think we should be bound to give these means, but whether this shall be done by adopting the proposed Town Duties, depends entirely as to whether the proposition he may place before us is open to the same objections as the old Town Duties or not. I may make this statement, because it is the only opportunity I may have of pointing out to my friend what may be called the strong point of his Bill when he introduces it. Suppose he proposes to tax luxuries, then the objection to such a form of taxation would be reduced to an objection to the interference it would cause to trade, of the vexation or annoyance which might be caused by the levying of the tax. It would not at all touch any question connected with consumers. On the other hand, if he were to revert to some of the old taxes which have been already removed by the Council, such as the tax on grain or building materials, I for one would consider the objection to imposing a tax on such materials as quite insuperable. The honorable member adverted to the fact that the late town duties which yielded such a large amount of duty were not unpopular, and were never felt. He is doubtless aware that the popularity and unpopularity of such a tax depends upon its being perceptible. But the eater of the grain did not know for certain that there was any tax upon it; that fact was concealed from them, and they were not generally aware of it, and so they never thought that the high price of grain was at all enhanced by taxation. Therefore the popularity

or unpopularity of an invisible tax like this, an indirect tax, is very little of an argument for or against it. It may be the most vicious tax possible, and may not be unpopular. As to its being unfelt and having no effect upon prices, it may be difficult to trace the effect; it may be difficult to show how it acts, but the honorable member will, I am sure, agree with me on reflection, that whatever taxation is imposed, however small it may be, it must *pro tanto* enhance the price, and it must so far be felt. The result of all this is, that when the honorable member lays his Bill before us, I hope he will at the same time put before us the particulars of the articles which he proposes to tax. Speaking merely for myself, I should say that, supposing he made out his case of insufficient means and miscalculation of the yield of the present taxation, my view of any new town duty would be affected by the nature of the articles he proposed to tax. I can imagine articles to which most members of the Council would agree, if we could get the Government of India to agree also, for his argument must be one which must carry with it the Government of India also. There is one other point to which the honorable member referred—the example of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, of France and Algeria. On that point I would only say, that very generally our country imagines itself to be in advance of other countries, and I do not think he would expect us to go back altogether to modes of taxation which have been proved to be evil, even if he showed us that they existed in France. With regard to examples in this part of the world, I hear a very great outcry against this form of taxation in other parts of India. It was considered perfect and unobjectionable when it was introduced into the Central Provinces; but somehow or other I have heard a great outcry against the octroi system in the Central Provinces, and I believe he will find that it is not accepted so universally in the Punjab and North West Provinces as he believes, unless it is placed upon matters of luxury.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

POONA, MONDAY 17th SEPTEMBER 1866.

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[*The Bombay Town Duties Bill,* First Reading.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE said :—Before I put the question, I should like once more to repeat to my honorable friend (Mr. Mangaldas Nathubhoy.) what I pointed out to him when he applied for leave to bring in the Bill, and what may be unpalatable advice, but what I am certain he will find of value when he comes to look at this question in detail. I am sure that all the honorable members of this Council who heard his speech when he moved for leave to introduce the Bill will agree with me that he has done most excellent service, as a member of the Bench of Justices and as a member of this Council, in the mode in which he brought the question before the Council. But what I wish to point out to him is, and I gather it is the opinion of the Honorable Mr. Erskine also, that he has not placed the question before us precisely in the form in which the Council can ultimately deal with it. As I mentioned when he first applied for leave to bring in the Bill, the opinions of the Council, to a great extent, must depend upon the articles to be taxed. He says, and I believe he made out a very strong case for carrying us with him, that there is a great want of efficient means for carrying out all the improvements of drainage, ventilation, and all the great works of a sanitary kind, including water supply, which the Bench of Justices had in hand. But before he presses us to undo the step which was deliberately taken only a short time ago, I think he should furnish us with something more of detail as to the extent of its necessity. It may be that the deficiency is very large or very small. We cannot exactly tell what it is until the Commissioner is able to put before us his estimates of the works which he proposes to undertake, and has made a more complete estimate of the means which he thinks he will have, when he has carried out to

* New Bombay Act IV. of 1869.

their full extent all the means of taxation which he at present possesses. From what I know, from what I have seen, both of the water supply and the drainage, I think it will be sometime before it will be possible for the Commissioner to tell us how much he wants. Until we have such a statement before us, I think the Council will be very likely to say that the honorable member is premature in supposing that there is such a deficit as cannot be met by the means at the disposal of the Bench, or by some slight increase, it may be one-half or one per cent. upon the House Tax or some other slight increase on the present system of taxation. But let us suppose that he has proved the question of deficiency, and that he has proved that some new tax must be imposed, it will still remain to be considered whether this tax which he puts before us is the best tax which we could have. I may only remind my honorable friend of what I have on other occasions said to him, that as far as I am concerned as a member of this Council, I feel very insuperable objections to Town Duties in the usual sense in which the words "Town Duties" are understood. As Mr. Erskine pointed out, we cannot apply that to the whole of the present scheme, because some parts of the scheme may be carried out without imposing what I consider to be a Town Duty proper. Having had some little experience in former days when Town Duties were common in this Presidency, I shall state what my objections are. I shall refer to Town Duties as they existed in this city of Poona. The Town Duties as they operated in Poona were practically a monopoly in the hands of certain great merchants and were rarely collected at the limits of the Town. There were salt merchants, grain merchants, metal merchants, and others, and the firms who carried on a trade in each of these articles were known, to all the people who were employed in the collection of the Duties. In a great many cases, I know—in the case of salt, for instance—the person who had the greatest share in the trade in salt was the person who farmed the Town Duties, and when the traffic came to the town limits, it was passed in, in a general way, with the man in charge of the packed bullocks or carts—there were very few carts in those days—and went to the owner's warehouse with very little search, with very little

inquiry, and very little delay. The poor or any interloping trader fared but badly. He might be kept for days waiting outside the town until he paid the salt duty to the Town Duty collector, or made a complaint to the collector, or until he managed to get past. But as a general rule, the collection of the Town Duties did not form any serious bar to the great trade of the country. The great articles passed in and out of Poona with very little interruption. I need hardly remind my honorable friend that that is a state of things which supposes a very simple and primitive mode of carrying on commerce and one which is perfectly inapplicable to a place like Bombay. You could not revert to it even in such a place as Poona. It would be quite impossible to re-impose Town Duties in Poona in the mode in which they formerly existed. If you re-imposed them in Poona now, and if you re-imposed them in Bombay, you do put on the general trade of the country a very serious interruption or burden: and whether you taxed the articles or not the mere fact of stopping trade to see what articles are being transported, to see whether the packages contain opium, or ghee, or any other sort of commodity, is in itself a great impediment to trade. That is one of the objections which I would remind my honorable friend he would have to overcome. It will not be sufficient to refer us to other places where Town Duties are levied, and to say that they are levied in France, or in the Punjaub and in the Central Provinces, and are found to be a very popular and a very efficient means of raising revenue, and that, therefore, we ought to have them in Bombay. I will answer for it that if he will inquire of any one who has gone, not as a leading merchant, not as an officer of Government, but as a small trader to any of these places, whether it is Paris or any Indian town, he will find that they look upon these duties as an unmitigated nuisance and a great interruption to trade. But as I said these duties which we shall be asked to reimpose when the Bill comes to be read a second time, can hardly be classed as Town Duties proper, and it would be quite possible, as in the case of opium, to put very heavy taxes upon every chest that comes into Bombay without in the least interfering with the general trade. I would, therefore, wish the honorable member to consider before he brings the Bill before us

again that it provides for almost every form of taxation which is possible. We will take the first article, cotton, which stands alone. Any tax on cotton might possibly be a sort of toll, like that which is collected for the use of the Pinjrapole. It may be collected almost imperceptibly, but I would remind my honorable friend that that will not get over any opposition to a tax upon cotton. However small may be the additional burden you put upon it, it cannot fail to be felt, and the example of the Americans at this moment is very striking. No matter how great the temptation may be to put a tax upon a great staple of export, we should resist the temptation, and tax cotton as lightly as possible. There are gentlemen whose opinions are entitled to the highest consideration who do not agree with me in this matter, but if the honorable gentleman will remember how much the smallest impost is multiplied, I think he will agree with me that cotton ought not to be weighted with any impost further than we can help. Then we come to the second class of imposts which are represented by taxes on opium, wines, and spirits, and tobacco. As far as additional taxes on these articles go, I agree with my honorable friend, Mr. Erskine, that there is no objection to weight them as heavily as they can bear without increasing the risk of smuggling, but as pointed out, neither opium, nor wines and spirits, nor tobacco, can have any additional weight put upon them by any action of ours. We must refer to the Government of India to get their leave to impose any tax on these articles for Municipal purposes. Then comes the article metals, which may be taken as another representative article. It may be said that metals, especially copper, brass, zinc, and so on, are articles of luxury and that in taxing them, you tax a taxable luxury. But if you extend it to iron, you put a tax upon one of the great necessities of the country, and I think, instead of putting an additional tax upon iron, though it might well bear it, and though it might appear very imperceptible, my honorable friend would be rather putting an additional weight upon the future interests and improvement of the country, which he would regret if he could see its full extent. Then we come to piece goods. Here, again, I do not think we can proceed to impose any taxation on our own judgment. We must refer in this case

also to the Government of India, and I would remind my honorable friend that he could not select any article which would be more surely productive of deputations to the Secretary of State for the disallowing of this Bill than piece goods. We next come to sugar which, with ghee, may be taken as representing two luxuries that may be taxed without touching any but those who can afford to pay additional taxation. That may be my honorable friend's view. And I must say these two articles appear to me the most tolerable of the articles which he proposes to include in his schedule; but as regards ghee especially, I cannot help thinking that he goes considerably below those whom he would wish to tax, and that he would, to a considerable extent, be taxing the poor if he put a tax upon ghee, that is, any tax which would very much affect its price. Then we come to coals, which I would class with metals as among those things which are easy of taxation and on which a productive tax may be levied, but which I should be very sorry to see levied though the tax should bear a small proportion to the price, I should be very sorry to see a tax levied on coal beyond what is imperatively necessary. In regard to the last of the articles on the list, timber, I would point out to him that one of our great wants in Bombay is additional house-room. He knows how much the expense of ordinary native houses consists of the expenses of timber and if you tax timber and iron you will be putting a very heavy burden upon any building which might go to increase the house accommodation of the place. From what I have said the honorable member will gather that, with the exception of opium, wines, spirits and tobacco—if we could get leave to tax them—and, in a lesser degree, I think very strong objections would be stated to the articles he proposes to tax. In one form or another, I think, before this Bill comes before us again, the honorable member should let us see clearly what kind of taxation he proposes as to its incidence. Supposing he has made out his case that fixed property has been sufficiently taxed, does he propose to tax those who live on the interest of their capital or by the profits of their trade? Does he propose to make his tax a transit duty or a consumption duty. I think he should put his Bill in such a shape as to let us see our way clearly as to what is his object, because the mere object of getting a further amount of

revenue will always be met by the answer—"You can raise the rates of your present taxes." There is one resource which I ought to allude to, and it strikes me as the real road out of the difficulties which the Municipality finds itself in. An income tax is never a popular tax, but there is none of the arguments which can be stated on behalf of these Town Duties which will not apply with much greater effect to any form of income tax. I bear in mind what the honorable member said in regard to the License Duties. License Duties are after all a very imperfect and insufficient form of income tax, but after the honorable member has proved his case that a larger amount of additional taxation is wanted, after he has proved his case that you cannot increase the present tax upon fixed property or on any other tax the Municipality has at its disposal, he will still have to answer the argument that the income tax is the proper remedy for the deficiency—that a tax which would apply to the profits of trade and incomes above a certain amount so as to leave the wages of the day labourer and of the poorer classes of artizans exempt, is the proper remedy for any deficiency which may exist. I am quite aware that the honorable member may justly tell me I have exceeded the limits of reasonable advice in suggesting to him a substitute for his Bill; but as we shall now have some weeks to consider the matter, I trust the subject will be well considered by the members and the Bench, who I can hardly believe will be deliberately unanimous in recommending the re-imposition, of Town Duties. I hope that all these points will be considered by the honorable member when he brings up the Bill for the second reading.

PART III.

**SPEECHES ON EDUCATIONAL
SUBJECTS.**

The University of Bombay.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

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[*Bombay, 23th April 1862.*]

His EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE (the Chancellor,) at the First Convocation for conferring Degrees, delivered the following address;—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor* and Gentlemen of the Senate,—I am sure it is a subject of very sincere regret to the Senate and to every one here present that this meeting could not be presided over by the great statesman who has lately left these shores : to one whose heart was so full of sympathy with everything connected with the welfare of India—who loved India with a large and generous heart as Sir George Clerk did, the present would have been an occasion of no ordinary interest. But while I regret he is not here among us to-day, I cannot but feel grateful to Mr. Vice-Chancellor, for the arrangements he so considerably made, which have enabled me to be present.

I cannot help going back in memory to the occasion shortly after my arrival in this country, when I met Messrs. Bell and Henderson,† who had then just landed, the two first of the highly

* The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M. A., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

† His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Sir Robert Grant, G. C. H., at the annual exhibition of the Elphinstone Institution, held on Wednesday the 17th January 1856, spoke of Professors Henderson and Bell as follows;—

“ He could not help offering a tribute of commendation to the two Gentlemen under whose tuition the scholars of the Institution had made the progress which all so much admired. The zeal, the diligence, the ability, acquirements, and the conciliatory management of Messrs. Henderson and Bell were doubtless the immediate causes of the prosperity of the seminary. The exertions of those gentlemen merited

educated teachers who were selected by Mr. Elphinstone to commence his great system for the education of the youth of this presidency. I recollect, too, when Dr. Harkness your present Dean of the Faculty of Arts, arrived here with Professor Orlebar in 1835, as the first Professors of the then infant College. Looking to the great difficulties with which they had to contend, I think we cannot but be surprised at the rapid growth of the educational system in this presidency.

I find that the first Charter of this University was granted on the 18th July 1857. It was a time of darkness and discouragement, when all of us were thinking much more of immediate measures of material defence than of the more peaceful subjects connected with education. It has always seemed to me one of the almost sublime characteristics of that period, that when we were all absorbed in measures relating mainly to the immediate defence and security of the country, men were found who made time to calmly and deliberately carry out the measures connected with the grant of a charter to an infant University. I find that in October 1859, the first matriculation examination was held, when 132 candidates presented themselves. Of these only 22 passed. The cause of so small a proportion succeeding will be fresh in the recollection of all who took an interest in the University at that period. It was found that a great number of the candidates who would have been well qualified for admission if judged simply by the progress they had made in those branches of learning which were to be the subjects of their University studies, were yet deficient in a complete and scholarlike knowledge of their own mother tongue. I for one, while regretting the disappointment entailed on many an anxious

indeed the amplest praises. Well fitted to shine amidst those benefactors of mankind who are enlarging the boundaries and conducting the triumphs of science in Europe, they had devoted themselves to the diligent and laborious instruction of youth in its rudimental departments. Happy was it to find how well even already their labours had succeeded; but, in admiring the results, let us not forget its chief author. If the teachers had good reason, as they had undoubtedly, to be proud of their pupils, it was at least equally undeniable that the pupils had good reason to be proud of their teachers."

In 1843, the "Bell Prize Fund" was created by Professor John Bell's pupils, as a testimonial of their respect and regard towards him. This endowment is connected with the Elphinstone College.

and zealous student, cannot regret the decision at which the examiners of that period arrived, that a knowledge of the student's own vernacular language should be required as indispensable in any one who applies for admission to this University. It is, I am convinced, one great security for the future prosperity as well as utility of the University.

Of the 22 students matriculated in 1859, 15 presented themselves in 1861 as candidates for the First Examination in Arts: of whom 7 passed; and 6 of these 7 presented themselves at the final examination for the Bachelor of Arts degree in the present year. Of these 4 passed, two in the First Division and two in the Second.*

It is a circumstance worthy of note, and highly creditable to the successful candidates, that they have all intimated their intention of going up to the examination for the Master of Arts degree.

In all the old European Universities I believe the Degree of Master of Arts is conferred without examination on Bachelors of a certain standing; but it is not so in this University. Here the degree of Master of Arts is only granted after an examination of a very high standard, similar to that required for honors in other Universities, and it is much to the credit of these young men that they should voluntarily offer themselves to undergo such an ordeal. I would only offer them this one word of advice, that they should not attempt to grasp their academical honors by hurrying through their studies for the examination. The honour they will attain is substantial and permanent, and well worthy of being sought by patient and laborious study.

What I have said relates solely to the graduates in Arts. As regards the graduates in Medicine,† I find many circumstances of peculiar interest. This is the first time that the Grant Medical College has surrendered its privilege of conferring diplomas to the

* Messrs Mahádeva Govind Ranáde, Rámkrishna Gopal Bhandárkar, Bal Mangesh Waglé, and Váman Abbáji Modak.

† Barjorji Berámji, Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikáji, Shantáram Vithal, and Nasarwanji Jehanghier Lanna.

University, and that the College duty of testing the attainments of the students has merged in the examination for a University degree. I would beg the successful candidates to bear in mind the greater responsibilities as well as the higher honors which devolve on them by this change. They go forth to the world with the stamp, not of a school, but of a University; while they will find their abilities and industry tasked to the utmost to maintain the reputation of the school of Medicine in which they have been educated, and which boasts among its professors and graduates some gentlemen members of this Senate, who are second to none in their noble profession in professional reputation and scientific attainment. I trust that the young licentiates will not rest content with the lowest degree, but will aspire to the higher degree of Doctor, which can only be attained by laborious practical as well as theoretical study, and which will justly confer on them the highest honors the University can bestow.

While I cannot but congratulate the Senate on the great and rapid progress which the University has already made, I would venture to remind every one connected with it that we shall have a hard struggle to maintain a generous rivalry with the sister Universities of the other Presidencies. At an examination which took place shortly before I left Calcutta I was informed that nearly 1,100 candidates had presented themselves at the examination for matriculation, and the greatest enthusiasm appears to prevail on the subject of University education in Calcutta. The range of University studies there, too, is much wider than it is here. I can only hope that we may here make up in depth for what is wanting in expanse, and that when the time arrives for comparison, we may be found inferior to no University in India in thorough scholarship in all those branches which we profess to teach. And I would venture to express a hope that no attempt will be made to lower the University standard in any respect.

And Mr. Vice-Chancellor, while congratulating the Senate on the successful result of this first examination for University Degree, I am sure I only speak the sentiments of every member of the University present in offering the tribute of the warm thanks of the Senate to the highly respected Dean of the Faculty of Arts,

Dr John Harkness, who is so shortly to leave us. As the first professor in Elphinstone College, it must be a source of sincere and heartfelt pleasure to him to witness a scene like this before us.* He watched over the cradle of the University in its infancy; and now before he finally returns to the country where his own academical honours were gained, he has been permitted to see this

* When it became known to the numerous pupils of Dr. John Harkness that he intended to retire from the Principalship of the Elphinstone College and proceed to his native land, a general desire prevailed amongst the students and ex-students of the Elphinstone College and Schools to present him with a testimonial and to have some memorial of him in connection with some of the educational establishments in Bombay. It was unanimously resolved that a subscription be raised to perpetuate the name of Dr. Harkness for his labors in the cause of Native Education in this Presidency; and that the form of the testimonials be a Bust, an Address, and a lithograph likeness of Dr. Harkness, and a purse made up of the remaining subscriptions. In this movement, the several Native friends and admirers of Dr. Harkness readily and liberally seconded the efforts of his pupils.

Accordingly, a meeting of the students and ex-students of the Elphinstone College was held at the Elphinstone High School on the 10th May 1862, when our much esteemed townsman Dr. Bhan Daji presented the address to Dr. John Harkness. On the 27th November 1862, the Committee of the Harkness Testimonial transmitted to the worthy Doctor, the sum of Rupees 12,000, as the humble purse voted to him by his pupils. A Marble Bust of Dr. Harkness of the amount of nearly Rs 2000 has already arrived here and is now placed in the Framji Kavasji Institute, near that of the late Hon^{ble} Mountstuart Elphinstone, who selected him for an Elphinstone Professorship on the recommendation of the venerable Professor James Pillans of the Edinburgh University.

A learned writer in the Bombay Quarterly Review thus observes respecting Dr. Harkness' career;—

“It is now nearly twenty [seven] years that this able man has been connected with education in this Presidency. He has seen the Elphinstone Institution rise from a comparatively small school to a flourishing collegiate establishment; and has the proud satisfaction of feeling that, unobtruded by the meretricious displays of equally ardent but less judicious labourers in the same field, he has ever kept on the even tenor of his way, seeking for no applause but that of his own conscience, asking for no reward but that inward feeling of gratification which results from the knowledge of duty performed.”

Dr. Harkness left the shores of Bombay on the 12th May 1862, amidst universal regret. He has placed the youth of this presidency under lasting gratitude, and his name is cherished and revered in every native home having the slightest pretensions to intellectual and moral culture.

University established in its maturity, and promising, I trust, to take its place amongst the great Universities of the British Empire.

I would, in conclusion, say a few words to you who have this day graduated, and are about to quit this University for the active pursuits of life. I would beg of you to recollect that you are no longer pupils of any single school, but graduates of a University. Your standard must henceforth be, not that of your masters, or even of the Government to whose service some of you may devote yourselves, but of the whole educated world. You have the character of this University to maintain. Wherever the studies of this University are known and appreciated, you have to establish its reputation, and I trust you will help to remove from the learned men of India the common reproach that we are now compelled to seek professors in every branch of learning, even in the ancient classical languages of your own country, on the banks of the Rhine or the Seine, the Isis or the Forth.

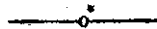
But while I trust that we may henceforward look for profound scholars among the educated Hindus and Parsees, I trust that one of your great objects will always be to enrich your own vernacular literature with the learning which you acquire in this University. Remember, I pray you, that what is here taught is a sacred trust confided to you for the benefit of your countrymen. The learning which can here be imparted to a few hundreds, or at most to a few thousands, of scholars, must by you be made available through your own vernacular tongues to the many millions of Hindustan. The great majority of your countrymen can only learn through the language which is taught them at their mother's knee, and it must be through such language mainly that you can impart to them all that you would communicate of European learning and science.

Remember too, that not only the character of the University, but the character of your whole people, is to a great extent in your hands. You have two classes of objectors to meet. One is to be found chiefly among Europeans, not, I trust, among those who have lived long in this country, but still so common among those who are not practically familiar with your countrymen, as to deserve your earnest exertions to remove it. They will tell you that the oriental intellect is worn out; that it may possess great capacity to

receive and retain knowledge, but that it has no power to analyse or combine ; that it is no longer capable of producing those results of a high order of intellect of which your ancient literature contains such abundant evidence. I trust that no one connected with the Senate of this University, or who is really able to judge what native intellect is now capable of, will endorse this opinion ; but yet you well know it is widely prevalent, and it rests with *you* to disprove it.

Again, you will find among members of your own communities a widespread and deep-rooted conviction that an education such as you have received, tends to sap foundation of social morality, that it tends to make you presumptuous and self-sufficient despisers of parental and all other authority.

The conduct which will be the best answer to both classes of objectors is shadowed forth—in a superstition almost universally prevalent in the wild mountains of Germany and Scandinavia as well as in every nation in the East. The Legend runs of a magic mirror in which may be imaged all things of the visible or invisible world, but the secrets which are there revealed are not visible to every enquirer ; they are not to be seen by the Seer himself, they are only visible to the eyes of a simple teachable innocent child. It always seemed to me that this old and prevalent superstition shadowed forth a great truth applicable to knowledge of every kind ; you will find it taught by the philosophers of Greece, of Persia, and of China—in your own Shasters as well as by the example of all the great intellects of Modern Europe. It is this—that if you would seek the knowledge of Newton or Bacon, or hope to wield the intellectual weapons of Locke, you must learn in their spirit, lowly and reverently with a pure as well as with a humble and teachable heart. Remember the great University truth, that Arts rest on Morals, and that if you would be wise and learned, the pure heart is as necessary to the successful pursuit of Science and Art as the high and unclouded intellect.



The University of Bombay.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

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[*Bombay, 6th April 1863.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE (the Chancellor,) at the SECOND CONVOCATION for conferring DEGREES, delivered the following address:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor* and Members of the Senate; —I am glad to be able to meet the Senate in this their second Convocation, and again to congratulate them on the progress which the University has made during the past year.

I find that of 143 candidates who presented themselves at the Matriculation examination, 56 passed, which is a far larger proportion than last year, when only 30 passed out of 134 candidates.

I am glad to see no less than twenty Parsees among successful candidates, but I must remind them that they are still fewer in proportion than their Hindu fellow students, and that we must have more Parsi candidates and they must be more successful before they can make good their claim to a full appreciation of the benefits of this University. I am glad to congratulate the Directors of the Bombay Proprietary School† on the appearance of their first successful students at the Matriculation examination, but here I must qualify my congratulations by again reminding them that much more is justly expected of them than they have yet effected. The constitution of their school presents many admirable features, it numbers among its students the sons of some of the richest and most respectable Parsi Gentlemen. It is I believe entirely self-supporting, and the proprietors, with as it appears to me, very sound judgment, retain its entire management in their own hands. We might justly

* Sir Alexander Grant Bart., M. A.

† Founded 11th June 1860.

expect from such a school, if not the largest numbers, certainly the largest proportion of candidates for admission to the University, and of competitors for University honors, and I trust that the young student * who has now appeared among us will be but the first of many sons of our Parsi worthies who will vindicate by their career at this University their aspiration to be considered as one of the most enlightened communities in British India.

In a greater or less degree what I have said of the Bombay Proprietary School applies to all the Schools in the Presidency.

I find that of the passed 56 candidates,

25 belong to the Elphinstone College.

18 to the Poona College.

9 to the Elphinstone Central School.

2 to the Poona College School.

1 to the Bombay Proprietary School.

1 to the Free General Assembly's Institution.

so that the schools of the Presidency furnished but thirteen students for Matriculation while the colleges furnished forty-three.

It is evident from this that the teaching resources of the colleges must, to some extent, be diverted from their proper object, from preparing matriculated students for their degree, in order to bring unmatriculated students up to the Matriculation standard. I would not have our colleges do less, but I would urge our schools to do more, for they may rest assured that their excellence as schools for imparting a liberal education will be measured in no small degree by the proportion of students they may prepare for Matriculation at the University.

I am glad to congratulate the Poona College on the large number of successful applicants for Matriculation who were prepared at that institution. They are 20 this year against 6 in the last.

The facilities which the capital of the Deccan possesses for obtaining a liberal education have of late been greatly increased, and I trust that the Brahmins of the Deccan will take advantage of

* Mr. Rastamji Merwanji Nassarwanji Patel, M. A.

those facilities, and not yield without a struggle the palm of intellectual superiority to their brethren of Bombay.

I am glad to find that the Senate is satisfied that there is a marked and steady improvement in every branch of the examinations. A larger proportion of candidates have passed, while the standards of examination have been in no respect relaxed.

15 out of 20 candidates passed their First Examination in Arts.

3 Candidates out of 6 passed for their B. A. degree.*

In Medicine, 5 out of 13 candidates passed their first examination, and there were 3 candidates, who all passed, one of them with great distinction, for their L. M. degree.†

At the examination, the first that has ever been held, for Honours in Arts, one Bachelor was a candidate, and obtained a high position in the 2nd class. The result of this examination entitles him, at the end of 5 years from his matriculation to the degree of M. A., and I would warmly congratulate Mr. Mahadeva Govind Ránádé on being the first student of this University, indeed one of the first in India, who has passed his examination for his degree as M. A.

I would note with pleasure another signal mark of progress. One of the most respected and trusted of our fellow-townsmen has, during the year, devoted the large sum of £ 10,000 to provide a suitable building for the Elphinstone College.‡ This is not the place for empty compliment, and the act is only one in a series of deeds of public and private benevolence, but I would congratulate Mr. Cowasji Jehangier for being one of the first Fellows whose name will appear on what I hope will be a long and honorable roll of the Founders and Benefactors of this University.

* Messrs. Khauderào Chimánrào Bedárkar, Rámchandra Vishnu Madgávkar, and Nagíndas Tulsídas Márphátá, and

† Sakhárám Arjun Rávát, Sheik Abdul Karim, and Luis Phillippe De Rozario.
 § In 1863 Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., J. P., presented Government with Rupees 1,00,000 towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasji Jehanghier Buildings." In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasji Jehangier added a second sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to his former munificent donation.

The University of Bombay.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

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* Sir Alexander Grant' Bart., M. A.

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When I last addressed you I dwelt on the important part which this University seemed to me destined to play as the interpreter to India of Western thought and Western civilization. I believe that some of those who then heard me were disappointed that I said little on the bearing which the University would have on the formation of public servants and through them on the administration of public affairs. You will perhaps see the reason of my having said so little on this subject, if I say a very few words regarding our English views on the connexion between our English Universities and our English public men; and the public affairs which they administer.

And first of all let me remind you that here in India you see but imperfectly, and you therefore can judge but imperfectly, of the men who influence our Government at home. You see the soldiers and the sailors whose strong arms and stout hearts enable our writers and thinkers to write and think in peace. You see the active practical men, who throughout our Empire in hundreds of varying professions and pursuits accumulate and distribute wealth, and deal with all that concerns the material prosperity of England; but the classes you see here form but a small part of our social and political system, and the Englishmen who administer affairs in this country are but a portion of the great administrative machine of the English nation. Part, and the most powerful part of that machinery is rarely seen here, and can scarcely be sufficiently appreciated in this country. I refer to the great body of men who obtain in their

has always secured the deepest sympathy on your part, whilst the treatment, on a footing of equality, which you always accorded to our countrymen, bore practical and pleasing testimony to your large-minded liberality."

"Nor can we omit to refer to your services in the cause of education, more especially in connection with the University of Bombay of which you were for some time Vice-Chancellor. To mark our sense of your worth as a Judge, of your profound learning and eminent abilities, and of your claim upon our grateful recollection and commemoration, we have resolved that in connection with the University of Bombay, in the organisation and progress of which you have taken so deep an interest, a Scholarship be instituted bearing your name. We trust that you will accept this small but sincere tribute of our regard and respect; and in the hope that a long career of happiness and usefulness is in store for you in your native land, we bid you a hearty farewell." The Arnold Scholarship will be awarded to an LL. B., for proficiency in Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

youth the advantages of a liberal education, and of whom a comparatively small number even engage directly in what would be called, in this country, the affairs of Government, yet whose influence is most sensibly felt in the administration of public affairs, and has perhaps been more potent than that of any body of men in rendering our country what it is.

Now I need not tell you that an University education may be regarded as the highest type, and an University Degree as the final stamp, of a liberal education, and I would have the native members and students of the University compare for a moment the impression they have themselves formed of the value and effect of this stamp with our English ideas on the same subject.

I need not remind you how many of our leading and most honored public men in England were trained at the Universities. No one living in India in this generation is likely to forget that glorious galaxy of cotemporary students, which at one University, and at one period of its history, gave to India three successive Governors General,* and to England a goodly number of her most eminent Cabinet Ministers. This is a fact which we are not likely to forget, but I would beg you also to bear in mind that along with these distinguished public men were hundreds of fellow students, their equals and in some few cases their superiors in academical distinction, who, after leaving the University, entered into almost every one of the numerous professions open to educated Englishmen. Some fought as soldiers in India and China and the Crimea; some became Lawyers, and Members of Parliament; some of the most distinguished applied themselves to teaching to others the knowledge they had acquired, and devoted themselves to learning, and science, and to the service of God in various ways, while a great proportion betook themselves to the management of their own estates, and affairs, their land, their counting-houses and their banks. The fact is, that in England we consider a liberal education, a necessary part of the training of any man to prominent social or politi-

* Marquis of Blandford, K. T., Earl Canning, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., and Earl Rieu, K. T., G. C. S. I. These three distinguished Statesmen belonged to Christ Church College, Oxford, where they took their Degree with Honours in 1833.

cal position. It is true that many men do, by force of natural ability or by other natural and acquired advantages, obtain distinguished positions in society or political life without such education, but they are the exceptions, and as a rule, the only one point which all prominent men, in society and politics, of all classes and opinions, have in common, is their liberal education.

But it may be said a man may be very happy and prosperous, and do great good and possess great influence and enjoyment in life, without a liberal education or indeed, without any education at all. I will not detain you to consider how far this is true in the abstract, nor to account for exceptional instances, which might be adduced to prove it; I can only assure you that this is not our English view, and that, practical hard-headed money-making race as the English are said to be, no man amongst us, as a general rule, aspires to political or social eminence without the advantage of a liberal education, and what is more, no family long maintains a high position, in the political or social scale, unless its members seek to acquire this advantage. This is a truth which I would wish the successful merchants and bankers of this island more particularly to lay to heart. If they go to England they will find our leading commercial men treated as equals by the most exclusive aristocracy in the world, and occupying a position of the highest influence in the administration of public affairs. You will soon find out your mistake, if you suppose that this position is due to their wealth. You will find that in England the possession of wealth, unaccompanied by that refinement of thought and manner which liberal education alone can give, makes the possessor simply ridiculous, and you will find, if you enquire into the history of particular families, that whereas new born wealth in the hands of men liberally educated or who rightly value a liberal education for their offspring, has a tendency to consolidate and perpetuate itself, the most ample fortune entrusted to a man who does not possess and deliberately undervalues a liberal education, has a perpetual tendency to waste away, and leave the possessor far worse off than his industrious ancestor who first emerged from poverty by his own exertions.

I would beg the Native Gentlemen of Bombay to bear in mind that what I have told them, is mainly true of liberal education. It is not simply reading and writing, it is not even what is called a good practical education, highly valuable if not indispensable as much knowledge is to many of the most important classes of the community that I now speak of; no amount of mere reading and writing, nor even of purely practical science properly so called, can do what I have told you we expect in England from a liberal education. It must be an education which whatever its subject, aims at training and purifying and strengthening the intellect, which seeks not merely to impress on men's memories, knowledge which may be useful and profitable to them, but which aims at training them to correct modes of thinking and reasoning and to fill their intellects with the loftiest and most beautiful results of human thought. I cannot now attempt to discuss the reasons why such training must be useful to the student and profitable to the community of which he is a member; I can only beg you to receive my assurance of the fact, and to ponder over the reasons of it, that we English hold these views and habitually and deliberately act on them, at immense cost of personal labour and even privations; and that it is my deliberate opinion, shared, I feel assured, by every educated Englishman here present, that the adoption of the course I have indicated as that which Englishmen adopt by long habit, and as it were by instinct, affords the best chance of perpetuating that wealth which is now flowing into this community from every side, and of ennobling it by those attributes which in the opinion of civilized Europe can alone give to wealth permanent dignity and permanent influence.

Nor will I attempt to point out those branches of liberal learning which appear to me most likely to have such a permanent beneficial influence on those who study, not for immediate profit, but with a view to strengthen and elevate their own intellects.

There is, however, one branch for which the facilities have lately been largely increased, and which appears to me so important that I would say a few words regarding it, I allude to the study of your own classical languages.

Some discussion has arisen which must, I believe, bear useful fruit regarding the relative merits of the classical languages of this country as compared with the vernaculars, as objects of University study. I will not anticipate the results of this discussion.* No one estimates more highly than I do the importance of vernacular education; no one has a higher estimate of the capabilities of some of our Indian vernacular languages; no one has higher hopes as to the space which they may one day fill in the literature of India. But I would remind you that the improvement of any vernacular language, which has but a scanty modern literature of its own, must depend mainly on the cultivation of classical languages. However great the natural capabilities of a language, it cannot become suited to the wants of a highly civilised people, except by the cultivation of those languages which already have a classical literature of their own. It was the men who learnt, and lectured, and examined in Latin and Greek, who matured the modern English and German, French and Italian out of the illiterate dialects which served the purposes of our ruder ancestors, and it is only by a similar process that we can hope to see the vernacular languages of modern India occupy the same position of popular usefulness and permanence. You have now in this University, in the professors of Zend and Sanskrit,† unrivalled facilities for the study of your own classical languages. I would beg you who value the usefulness of the University to take good heed that the opportunity does not pass by unimproved.

I would in conclusion say to the graduates and under-graduates of this University that Government will every year look with increasing interest to the results of the University examinations, and I trust that we shall find in the tests here applied the same unerring touchstone by which to recognize who are likely to be fit for an impartial share in public offices.

* The discussion referred to related to the subject of excluding all the vernacular languages, such as Marathi, Guzerathi, Hindustani, Persian, Sindhi, Canarese, and Portuguese from the curriculum of the F. E. A. and B. A. examinations, and retaining only Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew and Arabic instead. Sir Alexander Grant took a prominent part in this controversy for retaining the latter;— a proposition which was subsequently adopted.

† Dr. Martin Haug and J. G. Bühler.

The graduates of this University have now opened to them with a far better prospect of attainment than any other part of the educated youth of this country the highest posts on the Judicial Bench, and an influential share in the most important functions of the public administration ; but I need not remind you that no man who is indifferent to the advantages of a liberal education can hope to fill with dignity or efficiency a seat on the bench, which has been occupied by Sir James Mackintosh or Sir William Jones. * When

* Sir James Mackintosh, one of the principal original contributors of the Edinburgh Review, was appointed Recorder of Bombay during the time of Governor Jonathan Duncan, in 1804. He left these shores in 1811. "Before leaving England Sir James had resolved to do all in his power to promote the progress of knowledge within the future sphere of his influence, and, among other means of effecting that purpose, to institute, at Bombay, a Society for the purpose of investigating the philosophy, sciences, arts, literature, geography and history of India. After some previous communication, he had called a meeting of several of the leading men of the Island at his house at Parell, on the 26th day of November 1804, when the Literary Society of Bombay, now developed into the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, was formed. [See the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. VIII, No. 23, pages XXXIII to XLII, especially the Discourse of Sir James at the opening of the Bombay Literary Society, given at page LII.]

Sir William Jones, whose researches in Oriental Literature, and his surpassing genius as a translator from the Eastern Languages have rendered his name illustrious throughout Europe, was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bengal. He founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for the purpose of collecting materials to illustrate the history, learning and antiquities of India. He was the first European Scholar who translated into English that best and highly admired Sanskrit Drama of Shākuntalā, besides he rendered into English the Institutes of Menu. His works were collected, after his early death in 1794, by Lord Teignmouth. They have since been published in 13 large volumes. "The attainments of Sir W. Jones were so profound and various, that it is difficult to conceive how he had comprised them in his short life of 48 years. As a Linguist, he has probably never been surpassed ; for his knowledge extended to a critical study of the literature and antiquities of various nations. As a Lawyer, he had attained a high rank in England, and he was the Justinian of India. In general science, there were few departments of which he was ignorant ; in chemistry, mathematics, botany and music, he was equally proficient. With respect to the division of his time, Sir William Jones had written in India on a small piece of paper, the following lines ;—

'Seven hours to law, to soothing slumber seven
Ten to the world allot, and all to heaven.' "

England affords you the opportunity of filling offices hitherto reserved for her ablest and most experienced public servants, be assured it is not because she undervalues the office, nor will she continue the offer unless you on your part can furnish men who are fit to sit beside such men as an English University can furnish.

You will not, I am sure, suppose that I would make the University degree in itself a passport to the public service; it must be sought for its own sake, as the test and in itself the great reward of the best education we can give you. I cannot better illustrate the spirit in which I would have you seek it, than by an anecdote of the great statesman beneath whose statue we are now assembled. It was told me by an officer of our Bombay Army, who devoted his leisure during his furlough to attend the classes in the University of Edinburgh, that he habitually sat beside an old man whom he noted for his diligent attention to the lecture long before he knew the name of his fellow student. It was Mountstuart Elphinstone, who had long filled the highest offices in this country, and was believed to have twice declined the Governor-Generalship of India.* To the close of his life he sought as a privilege that knowledge, which this University here freely offers to you. Let the same spirit animate you and you will be worthy of the high public employments which England offers you, if it can be said of you, as it was of one of the wisest and most learned Cambridge graduates of the last generation,

The purpose of his life—its end and aim—
 The search of hidden truth. Careless of fame,
 Of empty dignities, and dirty pelf,
 Learning he loved, and sought her for herself.

* The Governor-Generalship of India, on the resignation of Lord William Bentinck, was offered to Mr. Elphinstone by Lord Ellenborough, on the part of Sir Robert Peel's Administration in 1836, and the offer was renewed by the Government which succeeded. [See the interesting and able Memoir of the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone by Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., M. P.]

The University of Bombay.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

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[*Bombay, 11th April 1864.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY H. B. E. FRERE (the Chancellor,) at the THIRD CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees, delivered the following address:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor* and Gentlemen of the Senate,— It is a matter of sincere gratification to me to find in the report just read, so much cause for congratulating you on the progress made by the University during the past year. The number of Matriculation (56) is still small as compared with the other Universities; and considering how many of these were prepared at the Colleges which ought to reserve their teaching for students already matriculated, it seems clear that the High Schools are not as yet fully adequate to their proper task of supplying the University with students sufficiently grounded and advanced. Some particular schools show a marked improvement over last year, especially the Surat High School, which sent up six successful candidates; and I trust that if our finances allow of our giving such a staff as the Director of Public Instruction (Mr. E. I. Howard,) desires for all High Schools, others will be found to emulate that of Surat. I regret to see no admissions this year from the Parsi Proprietary School. I am told that some improvement has lately taken place in its management, which, it is hoped, will produce a better result hereafter, but I would beg to repeat to the managers of that Institution what I said last year, that, as the only entirely self-supported school, as filled mainly with the children of our richest native merchants, we should look to the Proprietary School as a model to all other High Schools, and I trust the proprietors will not rest content, as they have done hitherto, with providing a merely commercial education for young men whose future position in life demands the liberal

* Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, M. A.

education of gentlemen. I am glad to see among the B. A.s two pupils of the Free General Assembly's Institution. They are, I believe, the first B. A.s who have been trained at any but Government Institutions, the University and Government must equally rejoice at and congratulate the institution on such success. I also offer a special welcome to the three Parsi gentlemen who have this year graduated as B. A.s, the first, I believe, of their race.* The spell once broken, I feel sure they will not be again left far behind in the honorable competition for University distinction. Their friends, of whom they have so many now in England, will tell them that, unless they add to the power of riches the power of knowledge, they cannot hope to stand on a par with the commercial classes of England, nor like them to deserve and obtain a really influential share of the government of their own country. It is a gratifying circumstance that one of the candidates for the M. A. Degree went up and passed in Sanskrit, and that four of those examined for what would be called at Oxford the "Little-go," passed, I am told, a very creditable examination in Latin. I made particular enquiry as to whether there had been any relaxation of the standard at the examinations this year, and I was glad to be assured that there had not. I trust the University will ever maintain the determination it has hitherto shown, to allow no desire for an early increase of numbers to tempt her to open her gates to an inferior grade of scholars. As far as I can judge, all the changes made during the past year have rather had a tendency in the opposite direction; and I trust that the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Erskine, whom I should have been glad to have seen among us to-day, had his health permitted him, will carry from these shores the conviction that the great principle for which he always contended, and which has been so well maintained by his successor (Mr. E. L. Howard) in the office of Director of Public Instruction, is not likely to be departed from in this University.

* B. A. s. from Elphinstone College ;—Messrs. Janárdhan Vináyak Bápát, Girdháral Dayádas Kotháre, Phirozáshaw Merwánji Mehta, Kaikhoora Bálaji Modí, Hormasji Ratanji Shroff, Mansukhlál Mugatlál Múshí. From the General Assembly's Institution ;—Messrs. Makádeva Moreishwár Kunte and Vítthal Náryán Patthak.

L. M. a.—Messrs. Philip Clément De Souza, Rastásji Kámarwánji Khorí, and Gopal Shívarám Vaidya.

In any other assembly than this I could dwell on the noble liberality of those to whom, during the past year, the University has been indebted for numerous benefactions, remarkable alike for their princely amount and for the judicious selection of the conditions which accompany the gift. But I shall best consult the feelings of the benefactors by confining myself to a general expression of the gratitude of the University, and to noting one feature which is common, I believe to all the benefactions; and that is the simple unostentatious manner in which the gift has been tendered for the acceptance of the University. The tender was often made through the Government party, perhaps from a traditionary feeling that the Government is a sort of general trustee for all great public funds, partly from a natural difficulty in separating the Government from an institution originally founded and endowed by the Government, and in the success of which the Government takes so lively an interest. But there could not have been a more entire absence of any parade or self-seeking. One of the most munificent benefactors of the University has been a gentleman well known to me, indeed, by his high repute as one of the ablest and most successful of our great merchants, but personally known to me only at a single interview to which I invited him, that I might myself express to him my sense of the obligations under which he had placed the University. These gifts were not legacies, given when a man can no longer himself enjoy the wealth he leaves behind him. They are gifts by men in the full enjoyment of life, and keenly alive to all the pleasures that life and fortune can give, but living among you in a simple unostentatious fashion, and setting to the younger members of their community as good an example of steady application to business and unaffected plainness in habitation, dress, and manners, as they set to all India in the princely munificence of their benefactions. It is the manner and the objects, much more than the princely amount of these benefactions, which makes me sanguine that they may be regarded as indications of the same spirit which moved the merchant princes of the middle ages in Europe, and that Arts and Learning may find in the commerce of Bombay the same enlightened patronage which has formed the permanent glory of Florence and Venice. Two of the foundations are further intended to

bear the names of two men whose memory will, I trust, not be soon forgotten in this University. Many of the elder members of the Senate will join me in recognising the fitness of such a monument to my valued friend the late Framji Kavasji, a man not less remarkable for his effective support of education, and of every judicious project of native improvement, than for his genuine originality and sturdy independence of character. I dare not trust myself to say all I would of the fitness of the tribute paid to Lord Canning. But I believe that the honor thus done his memory, under circumstances which render that honor like a verdict of history, will be deeply felt by all Indian and English statesmen who love India as he loved her, though they may not be able to devote as he did, their lives and their labours to her service.*

I would notice more especially the tendency of some of the foundations to encourage the study of law, for of all studies which can be appropriately grafted on an University course there is probably none which is likely to produce such important results as the study of law. A great experiment is, as you all know, now going on in India. In the course of little more than a single generation,—within the memory, in fact, of men now living,—many nations, each containing millions of people of diverse races and religions, have passed under the sway of the Sovereigns of England. Diverse in every other respect, there was this one feature common to all, that in no one nation from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin was there any court of justice such as we have been for centuries used to in Europe,—that is to say, open and accessible to all men, dependant on no man, and professing, however imperfectly, to administer to all impartial justice according to our known body of laws. I do not say that substantial justice was not often practically administered in Native States in a manner which rendered it as accessible to all as it would be in many countries in Europe. In some parts of India the private character of the sovereign, or the usages which had descended from former ages, gave substantial security for person and property. But certainly India in the 18th century would never have struck a traveller, as we are told it did

* Vide Bombay University Calendar for 1864-65, pages 321, 322.

in the 14th century, as remarkable for the just and equal administration of the law, and I cannot call to mind any single instance in which any nation of modern India could boast of regular courts of justice, possessing the characteristics I have described, as open to all, independent of all external authority, and professing to administer to all alike our known and uniform body of law. Whenever the British Government succeeded to the sovereignty, this defect was one of the first which it strove to remedy. From the very nature of things it was often impossible to do more than to provide the most just and upright men the Government could obtain, who knew something of the language and people, and leave them to administer justice as best they could, with no other guide than the light of their own conscience and reason. Even this was a considerable step; because, however imperfect the machinery, the men employed belonged to a race which has an almost superstitious veneration for law, and had been trained to guide their conduct by habitual reference either to written and authoritative rule and regulation or to well-known and undoubted usage. But the British Government was never content with this; no considerable province was ever annexed to the British Empire without some attempt being made to introduce some sort of written and systematic code of law and practice within a few years after the province became an integral portion of British India. In many cases, as in the Elphinstone Code of 1827, which for so many years was the Mofussil law of the Presidency, the system, administered as it generally was by upright and conscientious men, was proved in practice to be well adapted to the transition state of a country where written authoritative law had been long unknown.*

* Sir Edward Colebrooke thus describes the history of the Elphinstone Code:—

“Upon his accession to the Government he would appear to have entertained a hope of reducing to a Code the whole Civil Law of the Presidency. Enquiries were conducted in various parts of the territory, embracing questions of custom and usage, which were embodied in valuable reports; but it will not surprise those who have followed the history of such attempts in other countries, or even in India itself, that so great a work was not accomplished in the brief period allotted to an Indian Governor. That however, which he effected was most valuable, and with the assistance of a Commission appointed by himself, and composed of two members of the Indian Civil Service assisted by Mr. William Erskine, son-in-law of Sir James

But neither did the British Government rest content with this. Many years ago under the administration of Lord William Bentinck, to whom India owes so much, a commencement was made of the gigantic work of drawing up codes of law and procedure for all India. The best intellects which England and India could furnish were engaged for many years on the task.* Some of the most important portions of the Criminal Code and the Procedure Codes have only within the last few years become law. I can speak from personal observation of the labour of those employed. Sir Barnes Peacock and Mr. Harrington, the one in some respects the greatest English lawyer who ever sat on an Indian Bench, the other vindicating an hereditary title to the fullest knowledge of Indian Law, are at this moment on their way homeward, worn with labours of which the preparation of these codes has been the greatest

Mackintosh, he framed a code that, in all essential particulars, still maintains its place as the basis of the regulations of the Presidency. Much of his time was given to the superintendence and revision of this work, which finally became law in the year of his retirement from the Government."

* The Indian Penal Code was originally framed by the Indian Law Commission, of which body Lord Macaulay was the President; the other members being, Messrs. J. M. Macleod, G. W. Anderson, F. Millett, C. H. Cameron, and D. Elliott; and was laid before Earl Auckland, the then Governor General of India in the year 1837. The Act was at last passed by the Indian Legislature in 1860 with some important changes, but without any substantial alteration in the framework or phraseology of the original Code, and came into operation on the 1st January 1862.

That eminent Scholar and excellent Critic, the late Very Reverend H. H. Milman, Dean of St Pauls, speaks of Macaulay's share in this work in these eulogistic terms; "In India he took his seat as Member of the Council and as President of the Law Commission. It has been supposed, and indeed ascertained, that this legislative mission was barren and without result; now, however, it is bearing its mature fruits. After much, perhaps inevitable, delay and repeated revisions, the Indian Criminal Code, in the formation of which he took a leading part, and which he had enriched with most valuable explanatory notes, has, with some alterations, and those not substantial, from 1st January 1862 had the force of law throughout British India. Macaulay's share in this great work, especially his notes, is declared by those who have a right to judge on such subjects, to have placed his reputation as a jurist on a solid foundation. It is the first, and therefore the most important, of a series of operations upon the judicial system of India, which will have a great effect upon the state of society in that country; and will not be without influence upon the jurisprudence of England."

and the longest continued, and they will, I hope, long be spared to aid still further in the completion of the great work of so many of the best years of their lives.* It has been sometimes supposed that these codes were intended, or at least destined, to deprive you of the advantages which you, in all the Presidency cities of India, so justly prize, of an administration of English law by men trained as our English judges are. I can safely say that nothing was further from the intention of those who framed and passed the codes. I believe nothing can be further from the probable result. The intention certainly was to do at once, and on system, for India, what has been the aim of our great masters of law in England for generations past, to embody our law and practice into written systematic codes, but in every case the guiding principles of law and practice were intended to be those of English law and practice; and in training our lawyers and judges the model before our legislators has ever been that body of lawyers which gives to England a constant succession of judges of whom every Englishman is so justly proud. Nor can I doubt that the desired result will follow in due time. It is no light task which the English Government set before itself to provide laws and suitable tribunals to administer them to so many millions of men; for you must remember that such tribunals as the British Government proposes, require not only a judge to sit on the bench, but a trained bar, and a knowledge of the general principles of the law and practice of the tribunals very widely diffused among the community at large. It is in this direction that we may hope the University will prove here as valuable as Universities have been in every country in Europe, as giving that kind of intellectual and moral training without which the most accurate knowledge of the mere letter of the law will fail to make a good lawyer in our English sense of the word.

* The Hon'ble Sir Barnes Peacock, Knight, the present learned Chief Justice of Bengal, was first Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General. He was, when Chief Justice, Vice-President of the late Legislative Council of India; from 1859 to 1861.

Sir Henry Byng Harington, K. C. S. I., was in 1857, member of the Legislative Council of India, for the North-West Provinces. Afterwards, on the 26th May 1862, Sir O. Wood appointed him a Member of the Supreme Council of India.

On the other hand, I believe that, in the profession of the law, the scholars of this University will find, as do their brethren in Europe, a most congenial and useful field for their talents improved and stimulated by University training. I hope that many of them will avail themselves of the aid so liberally offered them by the benefactors of the University to travel and perfect themselves in our great practical English schools of law. They will there be struck, as early travellers from our own country used to be struck in India, by the spectacle of a whole people among whom the law is paramount. But more than this, they will find themselves welcomed as members of a brotherhood which is at once the most liberal in the admission of members and the most strict in exacting from them such conduct as is consistent with a profession of which law is the exclusive study.

And this brings me to note that, during the past as during former years, several of the foundations connected with the University have indicated an appreciation on the part of the founders of the great advantages of foreign travel as a part of University education. I believe that in every country whose condition in matters of education can be likened to that of India in the present day, the thirst for foreign travel has ever been one of the peculiarities most strongly marked in the educated youth, whose intellect is beginning to be stirred by a consciousness that all knowledge is not comprehended in the teaching of a single master, and that it cannot be grasped by one who never quits the limits of a hermit's cell. If you look at the picture drawn by our greatest living poet of him who, from the earliest ages of classical lore down to the present time, has stood the type of practical experience and wisdom, you will find the insatiable passion for travel as for knowledge marked as the one characteristic which age and years could not obliterate or satisfy. At the time when our present system of modern European education was yet in its infancy, no scholar ever dreamt of aspiring to eminence till he had not only acquired by reading all the learning within his reach, but had seen the manners of many races in the cities wherein they dwelt, and exercised his own intellect in personal contact with all that he could reach, of the great and wise in other countries.

This passion for foreign travel has gone on increasing among all the advancing nations of Europe down to the present day. Among the under-graduates of our own Universities there are few destined to hold a high place in academical honours who do not habitually either travel as far and as often as their means will allow without serious interruption of their studies, or who look forward to be enabled to travel as one of the best rewards which can follow some temporary pause in the labour of learning. I think we see around us many reasons for hoping that, in this respect, there is a movement going on in the awakening intellect of India, which, in fact, has marked the dawn of a new era of civilization in every age of which we have any record. It may be necessary to wait with patience till the prejudices which prevent the gratification of this most natural and wholesome form of education shall be counted among the things of the past; but it would be an insult to the intellect of India at this period to suppose that many years can elapse before men will think with something like incredulity, that it was ever seriously contemplated to treat as outcastes men who had sought to improve their minds by foreign travel. In this as in many other respects the Parsees have shown themselves worthy to lead their fellow countrymen; and scores of your fellow townsmen are now living and laboring in England, drinking in as they walk the streets on their daily avocations, knowledge as valuable in its way as any that they could derive from books, and quite unattainable by any man who never stirs from his own native province. I trust that we shall not long be able to count travellers of other races by units. Every religious and domestic objection which ingenuity could raise has now been dissipated, and the educated youth of this part of India must be well aware, that if they would save themselves from the contempt of their fellow scholars in every other civilized country of the universe, they will talk and think of no other obstacle to foreign travel than such as the benefactions lately made to this University for the benefit of its poorer scholars are intended to remove.

You have been often reminded that the object of a University would be very imperfectly attained if it did not in some sense separate its members from the general crowd of learners around them,

and stamp them with a character peculiarly its own. This is in fact a part of the work of every great place of education, and any one versed in the social peculiarities of Englishmen can tell with some approach to certainty at which of our great public schools or Universities any man with whom he associates was educated. I cannot doubt that here as elsewhere similar results must follow similar causes, and I would wish in this, as in every thing else, that you should set the best models before you, and that you who, in time to come, will be looked on as the founders of whatever character the University is to bear, should consider betimes the immense importance of a correct standard in manners as well as in weightier matters. I would urge this with the stronger emphasis on all the under-graduates and younger members of the University, because the results must come by an impulse from within. It cannot be impressed, however much it may be modified, by action from without. No course of study, however elevated, no distinction of separate buildings or peculiar costumes, though all tending to the same end, can avail much, unless there be among yourselves the spirit to create a standard for your own guidance in all minor morals, distinct from and higher than that of men who do not belong to so honoured an institution. You can hardly doubt what answer I would give to any question as to what standard I would prescribe. When a mighty Emperor, who a few short years ago was reckoned one of the ablest as well as one of the most powerful potentates of modern Europe, desired to describe his wish to discuss matters with perfect frankness and confidence, he said he wished to discuss them "as a gentleman," and he used an English word to express a character not peculiar to any country or race, but which his sagacious observation had shown him, plays in England a more important part than in any other country in the world. He had there seen that the character may exist apart from riches, from lineage, or from social rank, from learning or from talent, without one or other of which it is rarely seen in other societies. He had observed, too, that it is the large proportion of gentlemen in English society, and among those who bear rule among the people, which renders possible that combination of individual liberty with subordination to law which is the most marked characteristic of

English society. It is this which enables typical representatives of almost every influential class to mingle freely in that great assembly which is an epitome of the English nation. Without visible restraint on any one beyond what the common good demands, it allows the proudest and most fastidious to consult for the common good, and on equal terms, with those who in other forms of society it would be almost impossible for them to meet on common ground. As one who has not had the benefit of a university education, I may go a step further and tell you that I believe we owe to our Universities, and to the professions, and great public schools which take their tone from the Universities, the general maintenance of our standard of what is required of a gentleman, and I trust we may in time look to our Indian Universities for a similar service in establishing a common standard of manners and minor morals which shall be recognized not only by men of diverse professions, ranks and interests,^o but by those whom diversity of faith and race would otherwise keep asunder. I cannot give you a better proof of the high estimate I have ever had of the capabilities of those natives of India who are trained at this University than by speaking to you as capable of bearing the stamp of "gentleman and scholar;" and I earnestly and confidently hope that, as a rule, it will be borne and deserved by all who claim degrees from the University of Bombay.

The University of Bombay.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

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[*Bombay, 8th April 1865.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE (the Chancellor,) at THE FOURTH CONVOCATION for Conferring Degrees, delivered the following address;—

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR* AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,—Before offering any remark on the proceedings of the past year I would wish to say a few words on the constitution of our own governing body—the Senate. You are aware that up to the present time there has been no limit to the number of Fellows save the minimum limit of 26 fixed by the Act of Incorporation. This is far too small a body if the Fellows are expected to take an active part in the work of the university. Many deductions must be made on account of absence and pre-occupation; and the working residue of a body limited to twenty-six Fellows, which could be present at any one time in Bombay, would be very small indeed. On the other hand, there are obvious disadvantages in throwing the important work of the university, especially that of examinations, on men who have no special connection with the university. It is a noteworthy fact that at the first institution of the university much difficulty was found in selecting fit and proper persons to fill the office of Fellows, but now our difficulty is of the opposite character, and we are forced to select from among those who would be eligible and useful as Fellows, and the necessity has become apparent for fixing some maximum limit to the number of such appointments. The present number on the rolls is 127 Fellows, including those who are Fellows ex-officio, but a large proportion of the whole number is non-resident in Bombay. There are or will shortly be ten or twelve vacancies caused by the death or departure of Fellows. We have thought it well not at present to make any great addition

* The Honourable Alexander Kinloch Forbes, Judge of H. M.'s High Court, Bombay.

to the numbers on the present roll. I will briefly state, for the information of the Senate, the claims which seem to us to entitle the gentlemen selected to their high honour. The Rev. Mr. Beynon is a distinguished Canarese scholar, one of the few who is able to assist the university in dealing with that great section of the people of this presidency who speak the Canarese tongue. I trust he will remember that we cannot yet boast a single Canarese graduate. Mr. Coke is a graduate of Cambridge who has long occupied a prominent and most important post in the educational department of this Government, and I feel assured that, whatever his future pursuits in life, he will always retain a deep interest in the cause of education in this country, to which many of the best years of his life have been devoted.* Mr. Dhanjibhoy Framji Nassarwanji, has as I am assured, turned his special attention to the study of the ancient languages of his race. This is a branch of learning in which the University of Bombay ought to excel every other university in the world, and I trust the day is not far distant when we may find the Zend and Pelhvic learning of our great German scholars at least equalled by that of the Parsees of British India. Few men have done more for the cause of education in Guzerat than Mr. Hope. His claims to a seat in our Senate are so well known that I will only bid him welcome among us.† Mr. Karsan-

* Mr. Henry Coke was Principal of the Poona Engineering College in 1857. He was Educational Inspector, Central Division, from October 1859 to December 1864. "The educational department lost the services of Mr. Coke, an able Inspector to whom the Central Division owes as much as Guzerat to Mr. Hope. Mr. Coke carried a spirit of vigilant activity into every branch of his duties and every part of his Division, and his resignation will long be a subject of regret. He has particularly distinguished himself by his energy and fertility of resources."

† Mr. T. C. Hope, C. S. was appointed Educational Inspector on the 9th. May 1855, and he resigned in August 1860. "The retirement from the Northern Division of Mr. Hope, who was promoted to the office of Private Secretary to His Excellency (Sir George Russell Clerk, K. C. B.) the Governor, cannot be passed over here. His name will be inseparably connected with the history of Vernacular education in Guzerat. My reports from the first have annually borne witness to his unwearied zeal and practical ability and the series of Guzerathi School-Books which were prepared under his supervision; and partly by his own hand, will be a lasting monument of his useful labours."

"I desire to express obligations to him for his services. He has Displayed an enthusiasm and activity that are beyond praise." -- HOWARD'S REPORT.

das Madhavadas has by a long and consistent course of self-sacrifice, inseparably connected his name with the cause of truth, enlightenment, and civilization in India. I feel assured that the spirit which has actuated him will give a life and vigour to the action of the university, and to its connection with a most important section of the Hindu community, which cannot but produce important results. We welcome Mr. Kerupant Lakshuman as the most eminent of native mathematicians in Western India.* Dr. Mancherji Byramji Cola and Rao Sahab Mahapatram Rupram have both established similar claims to a seat in your Senate.† They have visited the great universities of Europe, and have thence brought back something of those Western views of true learning and mental discipline on which we must act in this university if we hope to attain that position which centuries of well directed labour and study have given to the universities of Europe. To Mr. Mahadeva Govind Ranade I would offer an especial welcome, as the first of what I trust will be a long and distinguished roll of Fellows, who will look to this university as their own mother in learning. The first of our graduates who has attained the honours of a Master in Arts, he has well earned the distinction of being the first indigenous Fellow of this university.‡ Captain Sherard Osborn has already earned for himself a name equally honoured in literature and in the service of his country as a distinguished naval officer and traveller.§ I feel assured he will not

* Mr. Kerupant Lakshuman Chastri is Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Deccan College.

† Dr. Mancherji Byramji Cola holds a coveted Medical appointment of Superintendent of Vaccination, Northern Circle, Bombay.

Rao Sahab Mahapatram Rupram is the Principal of the Fremchand Beychand Training College at Ahmedabad and Guzerathi Translator to the Educational Department.

‡ Mr. Mahadeva Govind Ranade, M. A., LL.B. is at present acting Professor of English Literature and History in the Elphinstone College. Previous to this, he was Kirtbhári of the State of Akalkote, and then transferred to Kolhapoor as Násyádhishá.

§ When the London Committee of the G. I. P. Railway abolished the Board of Directors at Bombay, in March 1865, Captain Sherard Osborn C. B., R. N., was appointed Agent, who effected numerous reforms in its management. Captain Osborn was the Commander of the Arctic expedition which was sent in search of the late Sir John Franklin. He is the author of several literary works.

be a passive member of an institution on which the intellectual development of Western India so largely depends. There are many gentlemen here who have witnessed the architectural glories* of our great universities in Europe. It is, I believe, a fact which we should all do well to bear in mind that there is not, so far as I am aware, to be seen in them a single building of any kind erected by the Government. All is the work of private munificence, and we owe to a similar source the promise that this university will one day possess a hall of its own suitable in every way to such a body as this university is destined to become.* As a founder, a benefactor, to whose princely munificence the university already owes so much, Mr. Premchand Roychand will be regarded by the Senate as a most worthy addition to the list of Fellows.† Mr. Stedman represents the body of professors of the Grant Medical College. Possibly further additions may hereafter be needed to fill the vacancies caused by the departure of Drs. Peet, Ballingall, and Coles, whom we have this year lost from our list of Fellows. The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor is distinguished for his accurate knowledge of the dialects of Guzerat. I know of no province in India which affords a fairer field for the action of those powers which will be evoked by this university than Guz-

* The Bombay University Senate Hall will be erected at the joint expense of Government and Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier Ready money, who in 1863 contributed the sum of one Lac of Rupees for this purpose. Its estimated cost is 4½ lacs.

† The most munificent benefactions as yet received by the University have been bestowed by Mr. Premchand Roychand, who has presented, to use the words of the donor, "the sum of Two Lacs towards the erection of a University Library which may be an ornament to this City, and by becoming a store-house of the learned works, not only of the past, but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

Mr. Premchand further presented to the University Two Lacs for the erection of a tower to contain a large clock and a peal of bells. The Tower will be named 'Rajabai Tower,' in commemoration of his mother.

Mr. Premchand Roychand gave also a donation of Two Lacs of Rupees to the Calcutta University in 1866, and expressed a hope, "that the money should be devoted to some large object or to portion of some large object, for which it might in itself be insufficient." The proceeds of this donation have been appropriated to Five Studentships, bearing the donor's name, of Rs. 2,000 a year, each.

erat, which combines in so remarkable a degree so much that remains of the civilization of ancient India and so much of the promise of the future. The report which we have just heard read again speaks of steady, assured progress as compared with former years. There are two features in it which seem to me especially noteworthy. First, there is the greatly increased area from which matriculated students have been drawn. Not only is the number of such students greater than in former years, but in the enumeration of more than thirty institutions from which students have been drawn I observe the names of many schools from which no student has ever before been matriculated. This speaks well for the extended influence of the University, and for the hold it is establishing over our schools as the standard of education in this part of India. The other fact which I would notice is that we find among the graduates this day, and holding a very honourable place among them, the first Sindhi scholar (Mr. Chuharmal Kundanmal, B. A.) who has been educated at this university.* I notice this not merely on account of the great personal interest I shall ever feel in a province where so many years of my life were spent, but because it illustrates, in a very remarkable degree, the influence which an institution like this university cannot but exercise over all education down to the most elementary. Probably there is no province in India where there was, previous to the British rule, such an entire absence of education of any kind as in Sind. There were indeed a few traces of the learning of former days. Philologists investigated the language, and discovered that it had once held a high place among the most cultivated and copious dialects of India, and there were yet

* M. A. a.—Messrs. Mahadeva Govind Ramadé, and Bál Mangesh Waglé.

B. A. a.—Messrs. Dinanath Atmarao Dalvi, Shapurji Hormasji Patak, Chuharmal Kundanmal Panjabi, Keshava Bapuji Bal, Govind Ramchandra Bhagwat, Motilal Ramprasad, Ardesir Framji Ghawala, Jamsotji Jivanji Gaudar, Shrinam Bhikaji Jatar, Ratanrao Erakshav Kohijar, Thakurdas Atmarao Mehta and Shankar Pandurang Pandit.

L. M. a.—Messrs. J. A. Howell, Rastamji Jamsotji Nadirahaw, Pedro Jose Lacio De Sousa, Shaik Sultan and Shástráo Jagannáthji Kothárá.

During this year, the Hormasji Cursetji Prize, consisting of Books to the value of Rupees 200 for the best English Poem by a university student on "The Himalaya Mountains," was for the first time awarded to Mr. Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B. A.

traces of what in former days had been famous seminaries of Persian and Arabic learning, but all was of the past. There were no public schools, to teach even the very elements of learning. Schools, scholars, teachers, professors, had alike to be created. It might be said, and it was said by many most influential educationists, "This is a case where nothing can be done but to provide elementary schools—schools for primary or popular education, on which in future generations may be grafted schools of a higher character, as colleges." These primary branches of education were not neglected, but it was decided, and I think most wisely decided not to rest content with these first steps in education, but to endeavour to train a few of the most promising scholars to join at once the higher institutions for national education which have their seat in this island. We have now the results of this experiment. The young Sindhi, who has this day taken his degree will return to his own house well instructed in most branches of secular English education, such as most English gentlemen would desire for their sons, and we may now ask what will be the influence he will there be able to exert in the matter of education? 1st, as to the higher classes. To judge of what he may do we must, I think, as has been often suggested by a learned friend of mine, to whom this university owes so much, and who, I am sorry to think, is shortly to leave us—we must, I say, look back to the time when the young scholars of mediæval Europe visited the courts of the great princes and nobles who in those days thought it scarcely less glory to found a college than a kingdom. The history of that period paints to our imagination many picturesque scenes in which the young and travelled scholar who came laden with the riches of Roman and Grecian learning displayed his treasures before princes and peers, ecclesiastics and warriors, and by translation placed many of the gems of ancient lore within the reach of those who knew none but the vulgar tongue. May not something of the same kind await him who in these days will carry to the court of Rajpoot Chiefs or Pathan Ameers the stores of Western learning which he has here acquired? The Moulvie who can repeat the Koran with half its commentaries by heart, the Shastri who is a living library of Hindu literature, men who had long passed in their own court as miracles of erudition, may

find in the young scholar who comes fresh from the teaching of Germany or England more profound knowledge of their own sacred books than they themselves even dreamed of. He will bring, too, learning in many branches of science never before heard of in those regions, all the wonders of physical science and all the varied history, philosophy, and literature of the great race who govern India. And, withal, prince and peasant, priest and warrior, will, I trust, marvel to find in him that modesty which they rarely find in the narrow minds which hold all the knowledge of those who have been used to style themselves the "learned men" of that contracted circle. The young stranger knows what they have never learnt, how varied are the aspects, how many-sided the forms, of truth, how unlimited is the field of possible knowledge, how little is the sum of all human science and learning when compared to that which is still unrevealed. All this he has felt, and it has given him that true humility of spirit, which learned and unlearned alike instinctively feel is the true stamp of wisdom. But, great as may be the effect of one such scholar upon the upper classes, how will it fare with the poor, with those who can neither read nor write, who seem condemned to perpetual ignorance, because it is hardly possible for them to hear a teacher's voice, and the written word is to them sealed by ignorance of the first elements of learning? "Would it not be better," it may be asked, "that all cost and pains which have been spent in equipping this one scholar with so many costly gifts had been divided so as to instruct hundreds of poor peasants in the simple arts of reading and writing?" I believe that to such questioner the true answer would be that experience shows that one such scholar accomplished, as I have supposed, will do more to promote the primary education of all around him than could possibly be effected by almost any sum of money simply spent in teaching the illiterate to read and write. We are too apt to forget that this work of primary education is not simply a matter of arithmetical calculation, or of the expenditure of a given sum of money. Were it so, a single decree of any parliamentary grant would solve the question of popular education, and banish ignorance of at least the elements of learning for ever, but we know that it is not, and never can be so. We know how far

years every civilized country in the Western world has laboured, not wholly in vain, but with at best imperfect success, to give to the mass of the people the first elements of education. It is not the want of money, but the want of human hearts and heads capable of applying that money intelligently to the work of teaching, which so long has kept, and will keep, so large a proportion of the poorer class in every country unable to write or read. Let us consider, where in England or in Germany would popular education be, were it not for those who have themselves been educated at a university, or at schools which take their tone from the university? The landlords, the clergy of all denominations, the schoolmasters, the authors and editors, these classes are surely not unimportant agents in spreading primary or popular education. No man of refined education can stand unmoved the spectacle of a people wholly in darkness. Unless he shut himself up within a barrier of entirely selfish enjoyment, he must go forth and act the part of a teacher, and he will teach with an intelligent power a thousand fold greater than can be applied by him who, however zealous in the cause, has himself no more than a perfect knowledge of the bare elements of learning. These are the reasons why it seems to me that it is a very superficial view of the effects of this university education to suppose that it is in any way antagonistic to the great cause of primary education. On the contrary, I believe that such an education as this university would seal with its approval is the most powerful of levers to move the great mass of popular ignorance, and that every graduate going forth from this university will, in one way or another, prove a valuable recruit in that army of teachers which is needed to act effectually on the millions in this country who are still destitute of the first elements of knowledge.

The University of Bombay.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

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[*Bombay, 6th April 1866.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE (the Chancellor,) at the FIFTH CONVOCATION of the University of Bombay for conferring Degrees, delivered the following address;—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor* and Gentlemen of the Senate,—

I believe we may congratulate the University that the time has now come when it is no longer necessary for any one speaking from this Chair to discuss points of merely speculative and theoretical interest, since the actual working of the University and the practical details of its management afford ample grounds for consideration at the great meeting of the University when we count up our gains and losses of the by gone year, and review the past with the practical determination that the result shall influence our action for the future.

There appears from the report which has just been read by the Registrar† to have been a moderate, steady, and satisfactory amount of progress achieved during the year. There has been an increase in the number of students matriculated. There were 282 candidates, of whom 111 passed this year, against 241 candidates, of whom 109 passed last year. In this respect, the only noticeable feature is the great increase this year in the number

* Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, M. A., LL. D., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

† R. S. Sinclair Esq. LL. D., who had served the University as Registrar from its commencement in 1858, resigned this office in July 1866, on his appointment as Director of Public Instruction, Berar. The Senate in noticing his retirement, placed on their minutes the expression of their "deep sense of obligation to that gentleman for the important and valuable services rendered by him to the University, especially in organizing the Registrar's office and assisting in putting into form the enactments of the University."

passed for matriculation by the Poona High School and the Free General Assembly's Institution, and the large number of Institutions which have lately sent one or more successful candidates. This is satisfactory progress when we remember how lately the Elphinstone College and School were almost the only institutions which educated up to the matriculation standard. I am especially glad to welcome two distinguished students of the University as the first to take the degree of Bachelor of Laws.* I on a former occasion referred to the great value of the strict and regular study of theoretical law to the educated youth of India, and of the great practical importance to the country of a body of students who should add a sound theoretical knowledge of law to a good general education. I trust the time is not far distant when Government and those who have the task of testing the claims of candidates for admission to the native Bar, and of selecting Judges to sit on the native Bench, will be able to substitute the University stamp of merit and qualification for the present imperfect departmental tests and examinations. I am also glad to see the Bhagwandas Purshotamdas Sanskrit scholarship awarded to a worthy candidate.† I trust the day is not far distant when we shall find the Parsees of this University devoting to the study of their ancient and sacred languages some such attention as their learned Hindu brethren devote to Sanskrit. The two fields of study have much in common, and though we may not hope to recover from the lost treasures of ancient Persian and Assyrian literature any thing approaching in quantity or value to the stores of Sanskrit learning, yet there is

* LL.B. — Messrs. Mahadeva Govind Ranade and Bal Mangesh Wagle. Mr. Bal Mangesh was for a time Acting Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes. He is now practising as an Advocate of the High Court, having been sworn on the 11th February 1869, before Sir Joseph Arnould.

M. A. — Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Janardhan Vinayak Bapat, Govind Ramchandra Bhagwat, Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, and Vitthal Narayan Pathak.

B. A. — Janardhan Sakharam Gadgil, Dhondu Shamrao Gurud, Mahadeva Vishnu Káné, Ganpatrao Amritrao Mankar, Balvant Sitaram Naik, Shivaram Bapuji Paranjpe, Balaji Babaji Thakur, Yeshwant Anandrao Udas, Jamssetji Naoroji Unwala and Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani.

L. M. — Paulo Maria Baptista.

† Mr. Govind Ramchandra Bhagwat, M. A.

enough to be done to fire the ambition of scholars who trace the history of their race and faith back to the early days of Persia and Assyria.

In speaking of the year's progress I used advisedly the words "moderate and satisfactory;" but I would not have it supposed because I use no stronger terms that I doubted the progress being quite as great and rapid as is consistent with permanence and healthy growth. Whatever doubt may formerly have been felt on the subject, it is now beyond question that this University has taken deep root among the institutions of Western India, that the rising generation of educated natives is deeply impressed with an enthusiastic desire to obtain the benefits of University education and the honours which the University can bestow; and our danger is now, not that the University should languish as an exotic unfitted for this soil and climate, but that its too luxuriant growth should make too rapid a display of flowers and leaves while it fails to bring much valuable fruit to perfection. I believe that for some time to come, our main difficulty will be to maintain the high standard of University learning, and to discourage all attempts, by lowering that general standard, to increase immediate and apparent results without corresponding security for the completeness of the work done. And this brings me to notice a discussion in which we have all lately taken an interest regarding the University standards as applied to Oriental learning. It was maintained with great ability by one of our most valued Fellows, of whose claims for respect on account of his great and varied learning we cannot speak too highly, that there was something defective in our University system, because we did not educate Sanskrit scholars up to the standards of the old Shastrees; and some fear was expressed of a supposed intention to substitute a comparatively easy classical language like Latin for the venerable mother of Indian tongues.*

* Dr. Martin Haug late Professor of Oriental Languages in the Poona College, is alluded to here. The late Mr. Howard in his Memorandum on Public Instruction thus writes about his attainments.

"Dr. Martin Haug known chiefly by his researches in Zoroastrian antiquities came to India in November 1859 and at once joined the college at Poona. He has

The answer to the first objection is that, in the words which I have heard used by our learned Vice-Chancellor, the object of this University, as in England, is to establish a standard for the education of *men*—not as mere means of teaching *savans*. I trust that the two objects are not entirely incompatible. I look to this University as a great means of arresting the lamentable decline in the knowledge of the ancient languages of India, and I trust that there are pupils of this University who will rival the profound learning of the Shastrees of old; but let us ever remember our primary object is to educate men,

the honour of organising, almost of creating a genuine study of Sanskrit in Western India. His original investigations into Vedic and Zend antiquity, carried on side by side with his teaching, gave him importance among even the Pandits and the Dasturs. The English bred natives gladly accepted the methods of scientific philology. Among Dr. Haug's pupils are men who combine the accumulated knowledge of the Pandit with the critical acumen of the European Philologist. One of these scholars, a Maratha Brahmin, in 1863 took University Honours in "Languages" of which one was Sanskrit, the second being English." [Mr. Rámkrishna Gopal Bhándárkar M. A., is the Scholar referred to. *Vide* Sir Bartle Frere's address at the Third Convocation, page 124, line 15. Sir A. Grant appointed Mr. Ramkrishna, Head Master of the Ratnagiry High School. He is acting for Dr. J. G. Bühler, as Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College.]

Dr. Haug resigned his appointment at the beginning of 1866, and left India in March. On the 20th January of that year, the Hindus of Poona presented him with an address and a costly shawl. On the 5th February, the Parsees of Poona followed their example and presented him with an address, a gold watch and chain, in token of their appreciation of his learning and services. And on the 2nd March, he was presented by the Bombay Parsees with a testimonial and substantial purse in token of their gratitude and admiration for him.

In his reply to one of these addresses, Dr. Haug acknowledged Sir Bartle Frere's patronage to Oriental learning. He said, "I should have been enabled to undertake my tour in Guzerat in search of Zend, Pehlvi and Sanscrit manuscripts, &c., without the assistance of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, who always supported me warmly in my literary labors and undertakings, and sanctioned all suggestions I made for the promotion of Oriental learning. He is especially entitled to the gratitude of the Parsees, for the great readiness with which he sanctioned the appointment of Dastoor Hoshangji, as editor and translator of Zend and principally Pehlvi texts, as proposed by me and recommended by Mr. Howard, the Director of Public Instruction. Very few Governors would have given their sanction to such a proposal regarding the publication of unknown Pehlvi texts, in which but few can take an interest. Sir Bartle Frere acted here as a genuine patron of literature and learning."

men fitted for every walk of life in which high education is needed, complete as far as the University can make them in every moral and intellectual faculty—and not to produce prodigies of learning in one particular branch, the especial cultivation of which renders them necessarily defective in general adaptation to the business of the world. So with the study of Latin. No one, I hope, would ever dream of comparing it as a language in completeness, in copiousness, or in all that constitutes the perfection of language, with Sanskrit; but while there is a large majority of Indian youth to whom the study of Sanskrit is natural as the classical language of their country and mother tongue, there are many for whom it has no special fitness, compared with a language like Latin, which has for centuries been the classic language of all the great nations of Europe. There are, I trust, many students in this University who will find in the study of Latin all the benefit that has been experienced by the great students of Europe for the last eighteen centuries; but it is no part of our object to purchase this benefit by the sacrifice of aught that is fairly due to Sanskrit.

In reviewing our losses and our gains during the past year, there is nothing of more permanent interest than the fluctuations of the governing body of Fellows. It is a necessity of our position that every year should give us cause to note the loss of several who at our previous meetings were active and matured members of the University: some removed by death, some by the inevitable fluctuations of the public service, or by change of residence. We have sometimes the pleasure, as in the case of my honoured colleague, (the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Erskine,) to welcome back to the body of resident and active Fellows, those who had taken a prominent share in the labours of the University in its earlier years, and who while absent from among us have borne an honourable and distinguished share in the government of sister institutions in other parts of India. And, in all cases, we have done our best to supply by fresh additions to the number of Fellows our losses during the past twelve months; and by adding the names of discreet and learned men, fitted by their ability, learning and influence to give weight to the deliberations and action of the Senate, we have hoped to make up, as far as possible, for the injuries inflicted on us by time. But there are some losses which

we cannot hope to replace. The report which the Registrar has read alludes in fitting terms to the loss of our late Vice-Chancellor (the Hon'ble Mr. A. Kinloch Forbes,) and he could have no more fitting eulogy than the sorrow thus expressed, of the Senate over which he presided.* But I may be pardoned if I point the late Mr. Alexander Kinloch Forbes out to those of my own countrymen who desire to aid in the great work of the University, as a bright example of what they have it in their power to do. It was not his intellectual ability, great as that was, nor his learning and accomplishments, though we know them to have been profound and varied; but it was the innate English love of justice which, with such singular modesty, was his great characteristic which gave him such a hold on the sympathy of all with whom he came in contact, and which was the true secret of his power.† There is another

* "The Syndicate cannot conclude this report without an expression of feeling at the untimely decease (at Poona in August 1865,) of the late Vice-Chancellor the Honourable A. Kinloch Forbes, after a brief tenure of office, during which his refined accomplishments and judicial equability of mind endeared him to the University."

† For detailed notices of the career of the late Mr. Justice Forbes, see the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. VIII, No. 23, pages lxxxiv to xci. The following extract from Rao Sahab Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik's speech given there-in will be instructive to the Natives of Western India.

"Although my acquaintance with the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Forbes was not of long standing, it was enough to convince me that in him we had lost a true statesman of the Mountstuart Elphinstone type. He was a thorough English gentleman in every sense of the term. With the greatest kindness and generosity of nature, he united the manly firmness and the highest principles of honour; and it was the striking combination of these qualities that had endeared him to all classes of people in Saurashtra and Gujarastra, wherein he was mostly employed, from the noblest Rajput Chief to the meanest peasant. I consider the death of such a man a great calamity—no doubt providentially sent to chasten us; but still a calamity to the country; for it is men like the late Mr. Forbes who are the real strength of the British rule in India; whose presence inspires confidence in the justice and faith of the English Government; and whose example encourages the timid, overawes the forward, and preserves the equilibrium of the political machine."

"Mr. Forbes's liberality was princely, and was not regulated by colour or creed. Ever solicitous to seek out and encourage native talent, he was indeed a Vikramaditya or Bhoja Raja to the poets and bards of Guzerat. Indeed, an example of his unobtrusive beneficence came to my notice only within a few weeks before his death, which we now deplore." [This refers to the assistance which Mr. Justice Forbes rendered to Dalpatram Dayabhai, the famous Guzerati Poet.]

name which we miss from this year's roll of Fellows, and which we could ill spare. I have elsewhere had opportunities of expressing the obligations of Government to the late Honourable Mr. Jagannath Sankarsett in his general character as a public citizen, and I would now but allude to his loss as one of the earliest, ablest, and most consistent promoters of native education in this presidency, and one whom I would hold up to my young native friends as an excellent example of what an educated Hindu gentleman in the present day may achieve,—always cautiously and wisely progressive, liberal as well as conservative, careful of the wants and wishes of his own community, yet never unmindful of the good of the community at large. I feel certain, Sir, that even without the appropriate movement to his memory which the Registrar's report records, the name of such a man will not easily pass from our remembrance.*

Soon after the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Forbes, his numerous friends and admirers subscribed a sum of Rupees 5,000. This amount was made over to the Bombay University in December 1868, to be invested in Govt. 5 percent paper for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal to an LL. B., for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.

* Shortly after the lamented death of the late Honourable Jagannath Sankarsett, who was an original Fellow of this University, his son, Vinayakrao Jagannathji Sankarsett Esquire, J. P., "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered for the acceptance of the Senate six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rupees 25 each, and three of Rupees 20 a month. One of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University.

At the annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December 1865, it was resolved,—“That the liberal benefaction of Vinayakrao Jagannathji Sankarsett Esq. be accepted, with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay.”

The University of Bombay.

CONFERRING DEGREES, ETC.

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[*Bombay, 8th January 1867.*]

When the conferring of Degrees and the reading of the Report by Dr. George Birdwood the Registrar had concluded, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M. A., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University read the Address, which was unanimously voted to His Excellency the Chancellor by the Senate;—

HONOURABLE SIR,—Before this Convocation, the last at which your Excellency will preside, is dissolved, we, the Fellows of the University of Bombay, crave permission to approach your Excellency with an expression of our heartfelt gratitude for the many benefits, which as our Chancellor and as Head of the Government of Bombay, you have conferred upon this University; and of our great regret that your connection with us in these capacities is now so soon to terminate.

Nearly five years ago it was your Excellency's first public act on arriving here as Governor of Bombay, to preside in this place and to award the first Degrees which were given by this University.

Not only at our first, but at all subsequent, Convocations, your Excellency has done us the honour of presiding. Every Student who has hitherto been deemed by this University worthy of a Degree, whether in Arts, in Law, or in Medicine, has received that Degree, accompanied by appropriate and impressive words, from the hands of the Governor of the Presidency. And annually in your place as Chancellor, your Excellency has never failed to address us on topics connected with our progress and policy. Your Excellency's speeches, delivered on these occasions, are preserved in our Calendars, and we trust that they may ever be referred to by our successors, as containing some of the most important principles by which their course may be guided.

The part thus taken by your Excellency in our proceedings has given this University a peculiar prestige as neither of the Universities of Calcutta or of Madras has been similarly distinguished by its respective Chancellor.

While acknowledging the benefits of the lively interest which your

Excellency, as our academical head, has thus shown in our welfare, we beg also to thank you, for the equally valuable forbearance which, as Head of the Political Government, you have exhibited towards us.

A University like ours occupies necessarily a delicate position. Its members are all appointed by the Government; it derives all its current resources from the Imperial Treasury; and its acts are all subject to veto from the local administration. Under such circumstances,—especially in India where it is often felt that all else except the Government is uncertain and fluctuating—there cannot but be a tendency for a University to lose caste, as it were, and to come to be regarded as a mere office or department of the State.

What is to be apprehended from this tendency is not only a loss of dignity to the University itself, but also a loss of the highest kind of efficiency in its working.

For; the mission of a University, in a country like this, is nothing else than to create an intellectual and vital soul among the people; and there can be no question whether this mission is likely best to be fulfilled by persons feeling themselves nominated merely to carry out the views of a Government, or by the free and enthusiastic action of men feeling responsible to themselves for the good or bad success of the University.

It is under jealous and centralizing administrations, that a University like ours tends to lose its liberty. But your Excellency's administration has ever been characterized by the most large and liberal sentiments. And these sentiments you have especially manifested towards us. You have increased our academical body by the admission to it of persons from almost all sections of the community. You have accorded personal sympathy and public sanction to our acts. You have encouraged us to settle in our own assemblies all questions falling within our province.

For this faith and trust in us, we beg, Sir, especially to thank you. Knowing the interest you have felt in our welfare and success, we can well imagine the possibility of doubts arising in your Excellency's mind as to that policy of strict and severe examinations which we have always adhered to, and by which we have kept down the number of our Matriculations and Degrees to a small fraction of those exhibited by the sister Universities of Calcutta and Madras. But if such doubts have arisen, your Excellency has never given expression to them. On the contrary, you have again and again approved our course, and have seemed fully to share our belief, that our work, if slowly advancing, has a solid foundation; and that it is of more importance to create a high standard of scholarship in this country, than to multiply, ever so much, the number of persons possessing nominal distinctions at the hands of a University.

While leaving our Examination standards, as an academical matter, to be settled academically, your Excellency has never failed in your political capacity to give high recognition to the value of all the Degrees and Honours conferred by the University. By bestowing many personal distinctions on our graduates, by opening to them generally appointments in the Revenue Service,* and by assigning to them rank with the Sirdars of the Presidency,† your Excellency's Government has held out the most efficacious encouragement to perseverance in academical studies.

The period of your Excellency's administration is nearly coeval with that of the public existence of this University. During that period the number of our Graduates has arisen from 8 to 70, that of our undergraduates from 106 to about 500. The number of our Fellows has been increased from 36 to 175. During the same period, by the munificence of eminent citizens, three noble college buildings for affiliated Institutions have been commenced and are now nearly finished; two splendid donations have been received for the erection of a University Hall and Library, which we hope shortly to see rising on the Esplanade; six endowments in the form of Scholarships and Prizes have been entrusted to us; and handsome gifts in the shape of a University Seal and Mace have been received.‡ With the history of all these things the

* "His Excellency the Governor in Council (Sir Bartle Frere) is most anxious that sufficient inducement should be offered to natives who have received a liberal education to enter the public service. Any general and lasting improvement in the administration of the country must, in a great measure, depend upon our securing the co-operation of this class of men, who are rapidly increasing in number and importance." Extract of a Letter from the Bombay Government to the Revenue Commissioners, No 4481 dated 31st October 1865.

† *Vide* Government Notification, Political Department, dated 30th April 1866, which is generally printed at the end of the Bombay Civil List.

‡ The **BENEFACTIONS** are as under;—

Rs. 1,00,000 given by Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier for a **UNIVERSITY HALL**.

Rs. 2,00,000 given by Mr. Fremchand Roychand for a **UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**.

Rs. 2,00,000 given by Mr. Fremchand Roychand for "**RAJABAI TOWER**," which will be in connection with the University Library.

The three College Buildings referred to are, Elphinstone College, Deccan College and Poona Engineering College. *Vide* particulars elsewhere.

Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney gave a donation of Rs. 1200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University Seal.

The Hon'ble Mangaldas Nathubhoy gave Rs. 1200 for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

which you have just read, following upon the Registrar's report of the steady and most satisfactory progress which has been observable in the proceedings of this University during the past as in every preceding year since its foundation.* I cannot but feel that you have estimated the share I have personally had in promoting the success of the University more favourably than I deserve, but I prize that estimate because I feel assured that the favourable view you have taken of what I have done while Governor of this Presidency, is founded not on mere personal partiality, but on sympathy with the great objects we all of us have had in view. I have endeavoured ever since I came to this Government to promote as far as lay in my power, the efficiency and independence of this University, because I believe that it contains the germ of some of the most valuable gifts which England could bestow upon India. You have spoken of the "forbearance" which as head of the "Political Government," I have exhibited towards the University, and you do me no more than justice in inferring that what you term "forbearance" has not been the result of lukewarmness or indifference but of a clear conviction that the Political Government of this country could hardly commit a greater mistake than by attempting to convert the University into a "mere office or department of the State." I have ever felt most strongly the importance of those truths which you have so well expressed in your address, that any loss of dignity or independence in the University involves also a loss

* This year's Graduates were:—

L.L.B. s.—Messrs. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar and Girधारल Dayaldas Kotharé. Mr. Khanderao is Deputy Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court; an appointment which was previously filled up only by a Member of the Civil Service.

M. A.—Jamsetji Jivanji Gazdar.

B. A.s.—Gangadhar Anant Bhat, Gokaldas Khandas Parekh, Lakshuman Yadava, Hormasji Pestanji Bennett, Abunad Tribanadas, Keshasji Rastamji Dadachanji, Dorabji Edalji Gimi, Kashinath Ramchandra Godbolé, Anna Moreishwar Kunté, Kashinath Balkrishna Marathé, Bomanandra Govind Oka, Dadabhai Sorabji Patel, Rastamji Merwanji Patel, Narayan Vinayak Sathé and Balvant Bhikaji Vakharkar.

L. M.s.—Messrs. Amidas Manji Gorudya and Atmáráo Sadáshiva Jayakar.

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L. M.s.—Messrs. Amidas Manji Gorudya and Atmarám Sadashiva Jayakar.

of the highest kind of efficiency. During all the years that I have passed in this country I have felt a continually deepening conviction that, whatever absolute power may do to impress any particular image on the material with which it works, it cannot create any principle of life in institutions or communities, and that the vital force which lives, and grows, and has the germ of further life and further growth, can only result from true natural organization, and is infinitely more potent and valuable than any dead image which external power can impress. It has been the object of this Government to draw to the Senate of this University all the independent thought and educated ability which is within our reach, and we firmly believe that no man worthy to be a Fellow of this University would consent to serve as a mere nominee of Government, bound in any way to prefer the behests of that Government to the dictates of his own conscience or independent convictions. It is a noteworthy circumstance that this University stands almost alone among the great institutions of this country, as managed by the unbought exertions of those who direct its action; and we of the Government attach a double value to whatever it does, because the progress it achieves affords an excellent practical refutation of the doctrine that no good or useful service to the State can be expected unless directly paid for in money or money's worth. We have a strong conviction that here, as in every part of the world, men will serve their fellow-men truly and laboriously for honor, for love, and for conscience' sake, and we thank you for teaching this among other truths that great service may be done the State though it be not paid for in money. Under these circumstances, Sir, I and my colleagues in this Government have felt that, if forbearance on the part of Government is sometimes needful, still oftener is forbearance called for on the part of the Senate when the habits and language of the Government may seem to imply a desire to dictate which in reality does not exist. Generous trust and forbearance on both sides are needed to insure life and growth in the joint work. You have alluded to the jealousy which centralising and absolute Governments naturally feel as regards any independent institutions, the main object of which is the cultivation of free thought. I would say a very few words on the reasons why we believe

that the Government of British India need entertain no such fear. In almost every other parallel case that we know of it has been more or less the object of the governing nation to treat a dependency like British India as a conquered possession, to be administered for the benefit direct or indirect of the governing power, and, in proportion as this spirit animates the action of the government so will it have good reason to dread the independent growth of institutions like this. But England has, as I need not remind you, no such purpose, and need have no such fear. From the day when the sudden brilliancy of the achievements of her sons in this distant country first startled the Parliament and people of England, from the days of Clive and Warren Hastings to this hour, there has ever been a continual protest on the part of those who mould the thought and direct the action of the British nation, against the doctrine that India is to be administered in any other spirit than as a trust from God for the good government of many millions of his creatures; and, however fitfully and imperfectly this purpose may have been carried out, it has in every generation, grown in strength, and was never more powerful than at the present moment. However firmly England may resolve that no force shall wrest from her the empire of India, the root of that resolve has always been a deep conviction that to surrender that empire would be to betray a high trust. England desires to administer India as she would administer her own colonies with a single eye to the benefit of the dependency and with a strong assurance that whatever is truly good for the dependency must benefit the empire at large. To a rule of this kind such a University as you would form can be nothing but a most valuable auxiliary, training minds to understand and appreciate as well as to promote the great purpose of the ruling power. And even in the short life of this University and the schools which furnish its Graduates, I think we find practical proof that this view is the sound one. As I once before remarked from this chair, I remember the opening of the first English High School in this Presidency, and now, wherever I go I find the best exponents of the policy of the English Government and the most able coadjutors in adjusting that policy to the peculiarities of the nations of India, among the ranks of those educated natives, for increasing whose numbers, and for

raising whose standard of attainments this University is designed. It is not only here in Bombay but from every part of the Presidency I receive testimony to this fact. From Sind and from Canara, from Kattiawar and Guzerat, and from the furthest parts of the Deccan, I have the concurrent evidence that, wherever progress, whether intellectual or material, is observable, there the natives who have received a good English education are among the most active in the good cause. And it is to be remarked that this is not observable of Government servants only. It is a healthy result of extended education that it has contributed to cause a diminution of that craving for Government employ which in former days was almost universal. No close observer can fail to have been struck by the increasing popularity of independent employment of every kind. But I do not find that this has been accompanied by any increase of what we in England would call Radicalism. On the contrary, I find among the educated natives, who are independent of Government service, the strongest appreciation of the benefits of British rule. It is not among the best educated natives that we generally find the warm admirers of native misrule or those who sigh for the restoration of effete dynasties. This is remarkably evident in the native press, which from being generally in the hands of educated natives, writing anonymously, would naturally betray, if it existed, any prevalent spirit of disloyalty to the British Government. But I bear willing testimony to the fact that, whatever may be its defects in other respects, the usual spirit of the native press in this Presidency is one of spontaneous respect for and sympathy with the British Government. Individual rulers may be criticised severely, perhaps unjustly, but as regards the Government at large the prevailing tone of the native press is at least as respectful as in England, and its criticism is often expressed with remarkable ability. I would, before concluding once more state very emphatically my convictions of the soundness of that policy which has led the University to insist on strict and severe examinations, which by limiting the number of admissions to the University, and by raising the tests required for its honours, has made its growth appear less rapid than it otherwise might have been. I am convinced that what has thus been lost in rapidity of

growth has been gained in soundness and permanence of result, and it is this rigor of selection which has justified the Government in recognizing the University Degrees as a mark of social rank and official qualifications. It has every year been a pleasing duty of the University to acknowledge the munificence of its benefactors. These benefactors have been hitherto almost exclusively citizens of Bombay ; but I am glad to observe in your report the record of a scholarship founded by the Jam of Nowanagar, a Kattiawar Chief.* This is I trust the precursor of other foundations of local scholarships which will perform for this University the same service as has been rendered in earlier days to our English Universities by their local foundations.

In now taking leave of the University of Bombay, it is a satisfaction to me to know that I leave behind me colleagues who I believe concur with me in the views I have endeavoured very inadequately to express regarding the work of this University, and the soundness of the foundation which has been laid by yourself and your accomplished predecessors (Messrs. C. J. Erskine and E. I. Howard,) in your great office as Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency. † I feel assured that you will have every support

* His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanagar being "desirous of encouraging English education in Kattiawar," gave a donation of Rs. 4,500 for the founding of a Scholarship to be held by a Native of Kattiawar (who has passed the Matriculation Examination,) for two years in an Institution recognised by the University.

† On the 31st of May 1855, the Board of Education delivered up their functions to Mr. Claudius James Erskine of the Bombay Civil Service, the first Director of Public Instruction, appointed in pursuance of the instructions contained in para. 20 of the Hon'ble Court of Directors' Despatch No. 46 dated 19th July 1854. In August 1856 Mr. Erskine's health gave way, and at Lord Elphinstone's request, Mr. Edward Irvine Howard M. A., late Vinerian Scholar, Lincoln's College, Oxford, and Barrister-at-Law acted for him. In February 1857 Mr. Erskine resigned, and Mr. Howard was confirmed in the Director's office, which he held upto 23rd June 1865.

It is necessary to record here the opinion which Sir Bartle Frere entertained respecting the value of the services rendered by the late Mr. Howard, when he held the post of Director of Public Instruction. The following is an extract from his Minute dated 3rd March 1867.

" I had hoped that I might have been able to have reviewed Mr. Howard's services in connection with Education in this Presidency in detail proportioned to

in your good work from my successor, who will come among you with a name not undistinguished in one of our great store-houses of active thought and learning to which the freedom and the power of England owe so much.* It is a great gratification to me to know

the length of his tenure of office, and the importance of the services which I consider he rendered as Director of Public Instruction.

I have in vain sought for such leisure as would admit of my doing this in the manner I could have wished. I should be sorry to leave India without bearing my testimony, however briefly to the efficient service Mr. Howard rendered in eradicating much that was unsound, in establishing a high standard of scholarship in all branches under his control, and in thus laying a good foundation for the subsequent operations of ourselves and our successors for a long time to come.

I beg also to record my sense of the great intrinsic value of the series of books to the course of education in this Presidency, and that the public service which Mr. Howard performed in producing the series is one only of the many permanent benefits which he has rendered to the cause of Education while he has been connected with the Department of Public Instruction in this Presidency."

After leaving the Educational Department, Mr. Howard practised as a Barrister-at-Law. On the 26th August 1867, while he was returning to Bombay from Poona, whither he was engaged to conduct the prosecution of forgeries in connection with the Bank of Bombay, he met with a Railway accident at Lanowli, which resulted in his instantaneous death. The public press, both European and Native, bore sincere testimony to the eminent services he rendered to education during the ten years he was Director of Public Instruction.

At a Meeting of the Senate which was held on the 4th October 1867, the following Resolution on the death of the late Mr. H. L. Howard, one of the original Fellows of this University, was adopted:—

"The University desires to place on record an expression of its great regret at the untimely decease of a most accomplished scholar, whose opinion on all academical questions was felt to be valuable, and who has done the University good service by constantly advocating the maintenance of a high standard for Matriculation and Degree Examinations."

Sir Alexander Grant, M. A., LL. D. formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, arrived in Bombay in 1860, as Professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College. When Dr. Harkness retired, he was appointed Principal, which post he held for three years. In June 1865, His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere appointed him as successor to Mr. Howard.

* The Right Hon'ble William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, D. C. L. (now Sir W. R. S. V. FitzGerald, G. C. S. I.) of Oriel College, Oxford, and late M. P. for Hornham.

that you propose to perpetuate the memory of my tenure of office as your Chancellor. Few things will give me greater pleasure in other lands than to know that I have contributed to carry out any great work begun by one who was loved and lamented like Lord Elphinstone, a work which was foreseen and hoped for by his great namesake and predecessor, and for your purpose in connecting my name with theirs I heartily thank you. But whatever we may attribute to individual agency or may hope for from individual exertion, there is ever present to our minds in this and in every other great work in this country a prevailing sense of an over-ruling Power, in comparison with whose agency the mightiest works of man are dwarfed to insignificance. Philosophers tell us of the evidence which is afforded by the shores of some of the fairest regions of the earth that some great subterranean force is already at work gradually upheaving or submerging the whole continent. It has always seemed to me that this afforded no unfitting image of our work in this country. We may terrace and adorn the hill sides, we may trim the vine slopes and plant the olive and orange; but there is a Power which, though unseen and often unobserved by us, is ever working with a silent energy of which we can have no conception to raise or depress whole nations. That that great Power may bless and prosper the great work that you have in hand and make it fruitful in good results, of which we can have now no clear conception, is my fervent hope, and in that hope I now bid you, Sir, and this Convocation, farewell.



Grant Medical College.*

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

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[*Bombay, 14th April 1863.*]

The annual Exhibition for the distribution of prizes and scholarships to the students of the above College took place under the presidency of His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B. *

Dr. John Peet the Principal having read the report, His Excellency said:—

He was glad after the lapse of several years to visit the College at the annual distribution of prizes, and to find unequivocal signs of progress in every respect since he saw it last.

Referring to what was stated in the report relative to the duty of conferring Diplomas having been transferred to the University, His Excellency pointed out that the position of the College as a branch of the University was a higher one than when as a College it exercised the University function of conferring degrees.

* The following account of the establishment of the Grant Medical College is taken from the report of Dr. Charles Morhead, the First Principal;—

"SIR ROBERT GRANT, shortly after he entered upon the Government of Bombay in the year 1835, directed his attention to the expediency of establishing a Native Medical School at the Presidency. The subject was one in which he was deeply interested; but, for many reasons, it was necessary to enter upon its investigation with much cautious deliberation; and as a preliminary measure it seemed to be of importance to encourage amongst the Medical Officers of the Establishment a spirit of scientific enquiry as a means calculated to elevate the character of their profession, and to qualify them for co-operation in this philanthropic design.

Influenced by these considerations, Sir Robert Grant took advantage of every opportunity of urging upon the Medical Officers with whom he was brought more immediately into communication, the benefits that might result from forming a Scientific Medical Association in connection with the public service.

The College had a large share in the work of making a University in Bombay possible, which was not the case when the College was founded. His Excellency dwelt on the evidence—apart from the number of Students—of the extent to which the principles of a sound medical education had been diffused among the community at large.

His Excellency instanced the growing desire of all respectable native families to live in roomy and airy houses, which he had the authority of a gentleman well acquainted with native opinion for saying was one of the main reasons why the wealthier native families were now inhabiting houses formerly built only for Europeans. This was in itself a remarkable sign of progress. He felt assured that a sound appreciation of the physical blessings of light, space, and pure air, must promote the physical, and through the physical, the moral improvement of those who had formerly confined themselves to close and ill ventilated houses, and in this point of view—though we might suffer inconvenience,—we must rejoice at the change.

In this manner the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay took its rise.

Early in the year 1837, shortly after the Medical Society had become fairly organised, the attention of its Managing Committee was directed by the Government to the subject of Native Medical Education.

The records relating to the abolition of former Medical School were communicated, and the Committee was requested to submit its matured opinion on the expediency of instituting a more complete and comprehensive system of Medical instruction.

At the same time a series of queries were proposed by the Government to various Medical Officers of experience and to other functionaries in the several districts of the Presidency. This enquiry had in view to elicit a true statement of the condition of Native Medical practice in the Provinces, and to ascertain by every practicable means whether there existed prejudices likely to operate as an obstacle to the introduction of a better system.

The time was well fitted for these proceedings of Sir Robert Grant's Government. The Bengal Medical College had been two years in operation, and by its success had triumphantly exposed the fallacy of the visionary opinions and imagined difficulties which but a few years before had led to the abolition of Medical Education at Bombay.

In another way, the education afforded at that College had told in a remarkable manner, on the native community. The true principles of sanatory science were now very generally diffused among educated natives; and sanatory reforms, which were utterly impossible owing to ignorance and prejudice a few years ago, were now believed perfectly feasible. In these respects, the Principal and Professors of the College well deserved the gratitude of Government and its subjects. They had assisted to make good Government more easy to carry on as well as more easily to bear. This, he trusted, would be some compensation for any temporary decrease in the number of educated native youths who looked to medicine as a profession. Indeed, considering the large demand for educated young men in all professions, His Excellency wondered that the number who devoted themselves to the medical profession was so large. When the College was first opened, the Principal must recollect the medical profession was literally the only career, except the Government service, open to the educated youths of the native community. We have now not only a vastly extended commerce, but Railways, Telegraphs, and the Law, many other professions offer careers of

The Committee of the Medical Society was enabled to report favorably. The enquiry instituted by the Government showed Native Medical practice throughout the Presidency to be in a most degraded state, and gave no encouragement to the idea that prejudice would be found to stand in the way of its amelioration.

With these data before him, Sir Robert Grant drew up a most able minute, in which the subject of the Medical Education of the Natives of this Presidency is fully discussed, and in which those principles are laid down and plans of instruction proposed which form the groundwork of the system at present pursued in the School which has been honored with the name of this distinguished Statesman.

The minute which thus advocated the establishment of a Medical School in Bombay, and proposed the means by which it was to be effected, was transmitted, to Calcutta about the middle of the year 1838. It was approved by Lord Auckland's Government, but before this intelligence had reached Bombay, Sir Robert Grant was no more. [He died at Dapoorce, near Poona, on the 9th July 1838.]

'The burst of grief throughout this Presidency, and indeed the whole of Hindustan, at the tidings of his death, is such as was perhaps scarcely ever equalled. Few, very few, Governors have fallen in India itself; and the purity of his administration, the splendour of his talents, the vast amount of good he had achieved, the excellency of his private character, the sincerity and dignity of his piety, the very overstrained efforts under which he sank, broke upon every mind.'

profit and distinction. Such being the case, it was a matter for congratulation that there was no serious falling off, either in the numbers, or in the station of life of the medical students. His Excellency felt assured that when the present demand in other professions was somewhat decreased, educated young men of the upper classes of native society would regard the medical profession, as it was regarded among ourselves,—as among the most honorable of the learned and liberal professions.

His EXCELLENCY expressed his extreme gratification at the marked success of the Vernacular class, which he promised to communicate to Sir George Olerk with whom the suggestion had originated, and who had taken a lively interest in the subject. He promised to enquire regarding the delay in the preparation of the text-books, and referring to the instances of liberality of native gentlemen, acknowledged in the report, His Excellency stated, he had reason to believe that that day,—the 4th anniversary of the death of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoj who had founded the noble hospital adjoining,—would be signalized by further acts of liberality from the same family. His Excellency concluded by setting before the students, the example of Sir Jamsetji, and still more particularly of Sir Robert Grant, as deserving of their attentive study and imitation.



A public meeting was held in the Town Hall at Bombay, on the 28th July 1838, at which the following Resolutions were passed.

I. "That this Meeting, deeply sensible of the greatness of the loss which this Presidency has sustained in the lamented death of Sir Robert Grant, G. C. H., its late distinguished Governor, and actuated by the admiration of his rare endowments, and veneration for his excellent character and exalted Christian virtues, and moved by gratitude for the numerous acts of his public administration, calculated to advance the improvement of the country and the welfare of all classes of its inhabitants, and anxious to hold up his example to the world, considers it a public duty to adopt measures for preserving his memory in this place."

II. "That a subscription be immediately opened for the formation of a fund to be devoted to the public commemoration of Sir Robert Grant."

Grant Medical College.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

[*Bombay, 14 th April 1864.*]

The annual Exhibition for the distribution of prizes and scholarships to the students of the above College took place under the presidency of His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B.

Dr. John Peet the Principal having read the report, His EXCELLENCY said:—

He was glad to be able to congratulate Dr. Peet and his fellow-labourers on the continued success which had attended the institution under their charge, and he referred to several points mentioned in the

III. “That while it is the duty of all classes of the community to express their respect for the departed by uniting in the proposed subscription, it is peculiarly incumbent on those to come forward who are able to appreciate the many public measures which he either originated or carried into effect for improving the agricultural resources of the country, facilitating the communication with Europe, and also between the towns and provinces of the Presidency, and improving its commerce and general prosperity.”

IV. “That there is a peculiar propriety in commemorating Sir Robert Grant in connection with the cause of the education of the Natives, of which he was the enlightened friend, the eloquent advocate, and the liberal patron and supporter.”

V. “That on condition that the Medical College, so ably planned and so zealously advocated by Sir Robert Grant, be established and bear his name, the fund be applied under the direction of a Committee to be nominated by this Meeting, to the erection of a suitable building for that Seminary, or the foundation of Scholarships to be conferred after public competition on its most deserving pupils; and that in the event of the Medical College not being established as expected, the fund shall be applied in such manner as may be agreed upon by the contributors.”

The Hon'ble Court of Directors sanctioned the plan of a Medical School as proposed by Sir Robert Grant, and authorized its being designated “THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.”

The fund subscribed amounted to Rs. 44,800. The Hon'ble Court of Directors contributed an equal sum to defray the cost of the College Building.

report as justifying his belief that the institution had passed the lowest point of the ebb and might now look forward to one of those flood-tides of prosperity which were always observable in the history of such institutions. His Excellency instanced the increase in the number of candidates for admission into the English or higher department, and the successful competition for the scholarships, as among the favourable changes observable since last year. He also referred to the number of graduates engaged in private practice and superintending those dispensaries in the city which so much to the credit of the native gentlemen who supported them, were doing so large an amount of good in the island. His Excellency expressed a hope that several of these institutions would become the nuclei of future hospitals, and be from time to time enlarged by the beneficence of the native community as had been done, in the noble Jamsetji Hospital adjoining the College. No single hospital, however extensive and well-endowed, could suffice for the wants of a population like that of Bombay, and His Excellency hoped that before long each separate division of the island would have its own hospital after the example of the great cities of Europe and America. With regard to the delay in carrying out the benevolent intention of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy in the

The foundation stone of this edifice was laid on the 30th March 1848 by the respected Metropolitan of British India, and was opened on the 3rd November 1845. It bears the following inscription ;—

In the year of our Lord 1845.

In the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA
Under the Government of

The Right Honourable Sir George Arthur, Bart, K. C. B.

This building was erected at the joint expense of the
HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LATE
SIR ROBERT GRANT, G. C. H., GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY.

For the purpose of an Institution designated
THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE

And designed to impart through scientific system

THE BENEFITS OF MEDICAL INSTRUCTION
TO THE NATIVES OF WESTERN INDIA."

"To render more complete the history of the GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, it is necessary to explain the origin of its School of Practice, the JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL.

additions to the hospital, His Excellency promised enquiry, but added that, considering the difficulties which at present beset all building operations in Bombay, he could not but regard the progress made in the Hon'ble Rastamji Jamsetji's Leper-ward, and in Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier's Eye-hospital, as affording solid ground for congratulation. Referring to the vernacular class, His Excellency concurred with Dr. Peet in regarding it as an epoch in the history of the College, and said it would give him great pleasure to communicate to Sir George Clerk the undoubted success of this experiment, which had originated under his Government, and in which he had taken the liveliest interest. His Excellency then referred to the remarks in the report on the position of the medical profession in Bombay, and said that, while entirely agreeing with Dr. Peet that the position of such a profession must mainly depend upon the members of the profession themselves, we should bear in mind that it would be impossible for them to achieve the position we would wish to see them occupy unless the society in which they laboured were itself enlightened sufficiently to appreciate their labours. In every civilised country we find the highly educated medical practitioner occupying a position which is not more due to his learning and science than to his qualifications to fill the post of a confidential and trusted friend in every family to which he is admitted as a practitioner, and

In the plan of a Medical School proposed by Sir Robert Grant, it was contemplated that the Native General Hospital of Bombay, in an improved state, would afford the means of clinical instruction.

Early in the year 1838, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy offered to pay into the Government Treasury the sum of one lakh of Rupees, provided the Government would contribute an equal sum, and grant interest at the rate of 6 per cent on both contributions. The annual income thus resulting to be expended on an Hospital established for the relief of the sick Native poor of all denominations. This most liberal proposal was submitted to the Government shortly before the transmission of Sir Robert Grant's minute to Calcutta, and was noticed in a postscript to the minute as calculated to facilitate the arrangements for the Medical School.

The Hon'ble Court of Directors acceded to the wishes of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, and the Committees which were constituted to arrange the preliminary details of the Grant Medical College were also required to consider those of the proposed hospital, and to point out the most advantageous manner of connecting the two Institutions.

there was no feature connected with native society in Bombay which gave him greater confidence in its solid progress in enlightenment and intelligence than the fact that medical men, trained as the best and most distinguished pupils of that institution had been, were appreciated and trusted in the native community in the same manner as the medical practitioners who enjoy the respect and confidence of the most enlightened classes of civilised Europe. This fact would no doubt in time operate as in Europe to draw recruits to the ranks of an honoured profession, by helping to establish the character of that profession as one into which any family, however high in social position, might be proud to see its sons enter. But with regard to official rank and honours His Excellency would assure the Principal that his suggestions would have the most careful attention of Government. In this respect it was necessary that Government should not go in advance of what the profession was able to

As a result of these deliberations it was finally determined to build the Hospital in the close proximity of the Medical College, to designate it the Jamssetji Jejeebhoy Hospital; to construct it for the accommodation of 300 sick; just regard being paid to prejudices of caste; to close the Native General Hospital on the opening of the new Institution; to constitute the Professors of the Medical College the Medical Officers of the Hospital; to place it under the control of the Superintending Surgeon and the Medical Board, subject to the scrutiny of an Honorary Board of three managers of whom Sir Jamssetji Jejeebhoy or his representative was to be one, the other two being nominated by Government.

The Foundation Stone of the Hospital Building was laid on the 3rd January 1848, with masonic honors, by R. W. the Provincial Grand Master of Western India, Dr. James Burnes, K. H.

In the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty

VICTORIA,

And under the Government of

EDWARD LORD ELLENBOROUGH—*Governor General of India;*

GEORGE MARQUESS OF TREVEDALE, K. T.—*being Governor of Madras;*

AND

THE HONORABLE SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, BART, K. C. S.—*Governor of Bombay.*

The Foundation Stone of

THE JAMSETJI JEJEEBHAY HOSPITAL

Was laid with Masonic honors, in the presence of

SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHAY,

The Founder, and of

vindicate for itself. It would have been useless for Government to have given artificial rank to men of any profession unless Government were assured that they would by their conduct justify the precedence given them. It was a subject of sincere congratulation that the graduates of the Grant College had shown themselves fully worthy of any such honor as Government could bestow, and Dr. Peet might rest assured that the subject should have early attention. His Excellency also adverted to what was stated in the report relative to the degree in which European medical science could be said to have taken root in Bombay and the Mofussil; and, while fully agreeing with the Principal in his estimate of the success achieved in Bombay itself, His Excellency said he could not concur with Dr. Peet in thinking that there was any less ground for satisfaction with the progress made in the Mofussil; he felt assured that the difference was simply owing to the natural absorption of the very limited supply of qualified practitioners owing to the superior attraction of a great capital like Bombay. It was the same in England. London could produce no more

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

BY JAMES BURNES, K. H.,

Provincial Grand Master of Western India;

Assisted by

The Hon. Geo. W. Anderson, Prov. P. P. G. M.

P. W. LeGeyt, Esq., D. P. G. M.

Lestock R. Reid Esq., P. G. S. W.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neill Campbell, P. G. J. W.

Captain W. Goodfellow, the Architect,

And a numerous Convocation of the Craft,

On Tuesday, the 3rd day of January, in the year of the Christian Era, 1843.

And of Masonry 5843.

THIS EDIFICE

Was erected as a testimony of devoted loyalty to
THE YOUNG QUEEN OF THE BRITISH ISLES,
 And of unmingled respect for the just and paternal
BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA,

Also, in affectionate and patriotic solicitude for the welfare of the poor classes of
 all races among his countrymen, the British Subjects of Bombay,

BY SIR JAMSETJI JEJKEBHOY, *Knight.*

The first Native of India honoured with British Knighthood,

practitioners than London itself required, and the provinces were supplied mainly from among the pupils who themselves belonged to the provinces. His Excellency believed it would be the same in this country, and that the Mofussil could never be adequately supplied till better communication with the provinces and better means of education in the provinces enabled the educated youth of our great provincial towns to come up to be trained in Bombay, whence many of them would return to practice in their own native districts. His Excellency then referred to Dr. Peet's approaching departure, and said that he felt assured that Dr. Peet would hereafter look back upon his career in India with well-grounded satisfaction, as one consistent and successful exertion for the good of the country, and he would be able to assure Dr. Morehead and Dr. John McLennan that the work which they had so well begun was prospering beyond their most sanguine expectations. His Excellency referred to the time when the College was first founded under the Government of Sir George Arthur, and when, as Dr. Peet would recollect,

Who thus hoped to perform a pleasing duty
Towards his government, his country, and his people :
And, in solemn remembrance of blessings bestowed, to present this,
His offering of religious gratitude, to

A L M I G H T Y G O D,

The Father in Heaven—of the Christian—the Hindu—the Mahomedan—and the Parsi, With humble, earnest prayer, for his continued care and blessing
Upon his children—his family—his tribe—and his country. ”

“The Hospital was opened for the reception of the sick in the month of May 1845, when the Native General Hospital was closed, and its inmates transferred to the new building.

The Medical College has also the advantage of possessing endowments for the reward and encouragement of deserving students. These are the *Farish*, *Carnac*, and *Anderson* scholarship Funds, the *Sir Jamssetji Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund*, and the *Sir Jamssetji Jejeebhoy Medical Prize Fund*. The scholarship funds were subscribed by the friends of the Hon'ble Mr Farish, in conformity with a resolution passed at a public meeting held on the 18th February 1841; by those of Sir James Carnac, at a meeting held on the 22nd April 1841; by those of the Hon'ble Sir George William Anderson, at a meeting held on the 16th February 1844.

The following are the Resolutions which were passed at these respective Meetings:—

I. “Resolved, that a Scholarship designated after Mr Farish be formed in

there was much said of the foundation of the institution being laid on a scale so much beyond what the superstructure could ever justify. Dr. Peet would now be able to assure those who were then his fellow-labourers that the College and the institutions attached to it had far outgrown the proportions originally designed for them, and required constant enlargement. His Excellency observed that the institution owed to Dr. Peet not only a lifetime spent in the successful teaching of medical science, but a bright example of all that placed the medical service so high on the list of liberal and honorable professions. His Excellency thanked him in the name of Government for the judicious advice and independent spirit which had characterised Dr. Peet's conduct in all his relations with the Government, and he begged him to carry with him the assurance that the Government of Bombay would continue to regard that institution and all connected with it with the same interest which had ever been evinced in it by the great men who had gone before us.

the Grant Medical College." [The total amount subscribed for the Parish Scholarship Fund being Rs. 7,960.]

This Resolution, was proposed to the meeting by Mr John Pollard Willoughby, C. S., in the following words:—

"I am of opinion, that we could not have selected any mode more appropriate or more congenial to the feelings of him whom we design to honor, than the one I am about to propose, that Mr Parish's name shall be for ever associated with an Institution which is to be devoted to the advancement of Medical knowledge and science, and to the relief of suffering humanity, and raised by the joint munificence of this community and of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, to perpetuate the memory and virtues of a kindred spirit, the much lamented, the late Sir Robert Grant."

II. "Resolved, that the sum of Rs. 10,000 be set apart for the foundation of a Scholarship in the Grant Medical College, to be denominated the *Carnac* Scholarship, as an appropriate record of the interest Sir James R. Carnac has taken in the establishment of that Institution, and the zealous support he has afforded it both in England and in India from its first submission to the notice and patronage of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the present time."

III. "That the funds realized by the public subscription (Rs. 10,700) for a testimonial to the Hon'ble Sir George Anderson, be appropriated in his name to such Scholarships and Prizes as the Governors of that Institution may deem best adapted for the promotion of Medical Science."

Free General Assembly's Institution.*

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[*Bombay, 19th February 1866.*]

THE annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the students of the above Institution took place under the presidency of His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B., G. C. S. I.

Prizes having been distributed to the successful pupils and scholars, His Excellency complimented Dr. John Wilson upon the evidences that were before him, that the Institution had grown in usefulness since His Excellency had the pleasure many years ago, of being present at one of the annual meetings held at the institution. He expressed the gratification which Lady Frere and himself felt at what they had seen and heard that evening. A special debt of gratitude was due, in His Excellency's opinion to Dr. Wilson and his colleagues for their labors in a system of education which, Dr. Wilson would very well understand, the Government in this country could not undertake. It was a field in which he and his colleagues had worked for many years with beneficial results; and it was after all a glory to which they might properly lay a claim as the teachers and instructors of youth. His Excellency concluded with wishing prosperity to the Free General Assembly's Institution.

The Revd Dr. John Wilson, on behalf of himself and colleagues, tendered thanks to His Excellency for his kind wishes, and for the interest he had shown in the success and progress of the institution. He (Dr. Wilson) could conscientiously say, that after laboring in this country for thirty-seven

* This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths founded by the Rev. Dr. John Wilson in 1832, and originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland, and in 1848 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. It is recognized by the University of Bombay since 1861. For an account of the endowments connected with this Institution, vide Bombay University Calendar for 1869-70, page, 200.

years, he felt that India was dearer to him than ever before; that, even at his advanced age, he had no wish to bid her adieu; but that he intended to labour in promoting her welfare as long as it pleased the Almighty to spare him the energy for the task.

Free Church Mission Schools, Poona.

[*Poona, 3rd July 1862.*]

An examination of the English and Vernacular schools belonging to the Free Church Mission was held under the presidency of His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B.

After the Report was read by Dr. Murray Mitchell, His Excellency said:—

It was quite true that he had had the pleasure of visiting the school more than five and twenty years ago, while it was under the care of his friend Mr. James Mitchell, whom he was glad to see able to resume his labors. Great changes had taken place in that time. The school had at that time contained some fifty or sixty pupils; now there were five hundred. Then they had but one or two good English scholars; now they counted them by dozens. Then, they had the greatest difficulty in persuading natives of any but the lower classes to attend it; now, they educate Brahmans, and the sons of the respectable classes of native society by hundreds. This alone he thought a matter of congratulation. No one could have lived in this country and become acquainted in any degree with its inhabitants, without forming a high opinion of the intellectual powers of the Brahmans of the Deccan; and it was most desirable that those powers should be cultivated by European instruction. The influence of education in missionary schools was in His Excellency's opinion of the best kind, and in some important

respects superior to that which government schools afforded. They took in a wider range of study; and instruction in those subjects which we Englishmen were most solicitous to teach our children from their earliest years, as being of all others the most important and momentous—was carefully given them. He was convinced that they had found the right principle of education—that it should be carried on according to the views of parents and pastors, the State interfering as little as possible. The result was also a better disposition and moral character than the government schools generally turned out. There was but too much truth in the statement often made that the pupils of government colleges were rather presumptuous and conceited. He remembered hearing the relative merits of the two systems of education discussed shortly before he left Calcutta. It was acknowledged that the government scholars had brought their studies in some branches of science to greater perfection than those trained in the missionary colleges at Calcutta. But a gentleman at the head of an important public department had expressed an opinion that whenever he had a clerk who was more than usually attentive to his duties, and respectful in his manner, he was sure to find, somehow or other, that he came from “Duff’s school”.

The Rev. James Mitchell thanked His Excellency the Governor for his kindness in attending the examination.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy School of Art.*

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[*Bombay, 12th May 1862.*]

The First Exhibition of the above School took place under the presidency of His Excellency Sir, H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B.

After the Report was read by Mr. G. W. Terry, the Superintendent, His Excellency said:—

He regretted that his recent arrival in Bombay had prevented his personally examining the School of Art; but what the company saw around them of the works of the pupils, and the facts stated in Mr. Terry's report, were sufficient to show that the intentions of the liberal and benevolent Founder of the Institute have been well carried out by his family and the managing committee. His Excellency had lately had an opportunity of visiting similar institutions at Calcutta and Madras, and while he must frankly tell them that they had still a great deal to do to overtake the Institution founded by Dr. Hunter at Madras he thought the results of a comparison with the School of Arts at Calcutta would afford Mr. Terry some consolation and give the managing committee good reason to be satisfied with the exertions of Mr. Terry and his pupils. All that could be expected from the liberal founder had been done by Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, whose intentions had been so well carried out by the members of his family; but something

* Opened on the 8th. September 1857. This School, was a few years ago nothing more than a Drawing School, but lately numerous changes have been made in its organization. In 1864, the Hon'ble Mr. Rastamji Jamsetji Jejeebhoy supplied the funds for a scheme of art instruction drawn up by the late Mr. Howard, and approved by the Committee of the Art school, who undertook to superintend its execution. The plan was, to bring artists from England skilled in various trades, as metal decoration, pottery and the like, and to establish them with native apprentices and pupils in Bombay. *Vide* Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for 1867-68 pages 51 and 52.

more than this was required to form a good School of Art. First it was necessary that the artistic teaching should be really efficient. Mr. Terry's report showed what was still needed in this respect to provide a qualified staff of teachers; and His Excellency could only say that, as far as depended on Government, any aid would be afforded which the Director of Public Instruction could recommend. The second requisite was a willing and apt body of pupils. As regarded aptitude, it was only necessary to look around at the remains of ancient art or even at the specimens of modern native art in stone or wood carving, and in various manufacture in metal and enamel, in file and textile fabrics, to see how great a taste and natural aptitude the natives have as a body for many branches of ornamental Art. His Excellency did not think that any one who had studied the subject, could doubt that there was a natural capacity in the native mind to avail itself of any amount of teaching which might be offered to it in matters of art; but the number who could avail themselves of such an opportunity of learning, as this school afforded, must of necessity be regulated by the demand which they might find to exist for their labours, after they had been trained and educated. The pupils could not be expected to come to take lessons as a mere matter of pleasure or accomplishment, they came in the hope of learning to be artists, who could gain their bread by hard labour at their art, and the number of candidates for instruction must therefore depend on the amount of remuneration which they would look forward to receive for their labours. The question therefore resolved itself into this—What prospect had these pupils of finding employment after they had finished their course of instruction? In this respect His Excellency saw much ground for encouragement in Bombay. If we look at the history of art in modern Europe, in Geneva, Florence, in Venice, in Holland, and in our own country, we find that next to the ecclesiastical bodies, the best patrons of art were the wealthy merchants and men of commerce; and looking to what they had already done in Bombay, he could not but hope that the merchants of Bombay would do their duty as patrons of local art. They had been hitherto content to depend almost exclusively upon foreign countries for works of art, but His Excellency hoped a time

was coming when we should find the native merchants of Bombay extending a discriminating patronage to artists instructed at that Institution, and affording the best guarantee for the growth of a school of genuine native art.

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Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution.*

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[*Bombay, 31st March 1863.*]

The annual distribution of prizes to the scholars attending the above Institution took place under the presidency of His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B.

After the report was read by Mr. James Burgess the Principal, His Excellency said;—

He could not help expressing the very great pleasure he had experienced in being present on such an occasion as this, and witnessing the marked progress the Institution was evidently making. He remembered visiting these schools some ten years since, with their distinguished founder, his revered friend, the late Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, and he was happy to find how much they had prospered

* The origin of this Institution is thus explained by the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, who presided at the annual exhibition which took place on the 8th. March 1863:—

"I suppose there is no one here present who is not aware that these schools owe their origin to the munificence of the late Sir Jamsetji, but it may not be in the recollection of all under what circumstances the gift was made. These circumstances are so noteworthy that I may be pardoned for bringing them to your recollection. It is now twenty-seven years since, on the occasion of the late Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy's being knighted, a number of his fellow-citizens in Bombay resolved to present him with a testimonial of their esteem, regard and admiration. The amount of money which was subscribed, Rs. 15,000, was a large one to be contributed in honour of any private individual, but it was a very small one for the purposes which the

and advanced since that time. He considered that very great credit indeed was due to the gentlemen entrusted with the management of it. From the examinations that had just been held it was also evident that the Principal and his assistants discharged their duties with conscientious honesty. He desired Sir Jamsetji to receive the assurance of the gratification he felt and the interest he took in this noble work. Mr. Burgess, in his report, His Excellency said, had complained of the want of room, both in school and outside the school; but now when the Fort gates were being removed and when scholars would be able to pass out and in without danger of being run over, he hoped some relief would be obtained, and much advantage received from the opportunity of enjoying recreation and exercise on the Esplanade. He regarded schools of this kind for the middle and lower classes with peculiar interest. It was from these classes that the muscular minds of a people arose—the class represented by our English Stephensons and Arkwrights. He agreed too, with Dr. Wilson, in expressing the hope that this Institution and others of a similar character, may to a certain extent be feeders of our University. He alluded to another very pleasing feature in the Institution—the Girls' Schools, from the future of which he augured the greatest advantages to the rising generation.

His Excellency begged that the President would convey to the Dowager Lady Jamsetji, the sentiments he had expressed of the great gratification he experienced on this very interesting occasion.

subscribers had in view, for they proposed to found schools, and feed and clothe the children of the poor and indigent of the Parsi community of Bombay. I need hardly say that this sum would not have been sufficient to secure results such as we see here to-day. But in acknowledging the address which was presented to him, Sir Jamsetji made a reply which I believe is without a parallel in the history of testimonials and addresses, for he did not in the usual terms acknowledge with thanks the honour which had been done him, but he said: 'Gentlemen, I beg in return for the honour you have done me to devote three lakhs for the purposes which you have mentioned.' It was to the gift accompanying this reply, magnificently aided by gifts from the Dowager Lady Avabai and supplemented by the Panchayet, that we owe the establishment of these most successful schools, and many other charities in this and other parts of the presidency of Bombay."

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution.

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[*Bombay, 31 st March 1865.*]

The annual distribution of prizes to the scholars attending the above Institution took place under the presidency of His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B.

After the report was read by Mr. James Burgess the Principal, His Excellency said ;—

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and Gentlemen,—I beg to express to you the satisfaction with which I have heard of the great progress, which this Institution has made during the past year. With regard to the new building to which Mr. Burgess has alluded in the report, I think that a very great step has been made in removing the school from the small building in the Fort, and the very confined premises, in which I saw you last year. That of itself is a great step, but I hope it is only preliminary to obtaining a more suitable building—one which is especially adapted for the purposes of schools—in the place, which has been made available for it upon the Esplanade. I feel satisfied, from the manner in which the schools of this Institution are being managed, that the gentlemen of the Panchayet will not allow any time to be lost in completing the building as soon as they get possession of the ground, and I trust that, that time will not be long distant. Mr. Burgess has stated that the want of a suitable play-ground is much felt. I remember last year, that I noticed that it was almost impossible in a crowded city like this, to obtain a piece of ground, which was available for that purpose for the children of even a single school, but I trust that something will soon be done to obtain one ; and if more space is wanted, that they will obtain it in the open area of the Esplanade—an area which I hope, will never be built over

so completely, as to take up all the space for the recreation of the people of Bombay. The bodily exercise of all is a subject which, I am glad to see, is occupying the attention of the gentlemen of the Panchayet as well as of the boys, who are disposed to take a still more kindly interest in the matter. From time to time I see very marked evidences of this in the whole Parsi community, and the example thus set is one which I trust will not be long in being followed by the Hindoos, who, I may say, in this respect, are a little behind their Parsi brethren. I hope this will not always be the case: because, however acutely intellectual they may be, they cannot win in the long race unless they add to it the physical muscle which their Parsi brethren possess; but I hope it will not be long ere they see that if you would have a thoroughly sound mind, you must put it into as sound a body as you can. There are many other points in the report to which I should like to allude, as they came before me for the first time, but at present I am not prepared to discuss them. Some of them relate to the Governmental Department, and I will pay attention to see that thorough justice is done to this Institution. I congratulate the gentlemen of the Panchayet upon having come out into public on this great occasion, and I trust they will not be induced to go back to their old quarters until they get a hall as large as this, and that next year and in all future years they will take a hint from the numbers present, who could not have assembled in the school-room where we met last year. They must remember that we look upon the schools of this Institution as the great schools of the Parsi community, not only from the very striking circumstance that their pupils have been able to matriculate at the University, but also in the very general interest taken by the community in the subject of education. This has been shown by the willingness of those who formerly looked to others for charitable education, but who are now willing to pay according to their means for the excellent education they receive at these schools. When I was last at Guzerat I noted one thing which I regarded as extremely hopeful it was that wherever a gentleman of the Panchayet went, he made it his business to visit all the schools and see if he could not make them better and larger. This was especially the case with the Honour-

able Mr. Rastamji, who would have been here if his health had permitted;—he never went to the old haunts of his race without visiting the schools. Another point is the education that ought to be given to the children in their own Vernacular. This is a laudable feature in the Institution, and it strikes me that the gentlemen of the Panchayet will not allow it much longer to be said that the Parsi natives are behind the Guzerat youth in the knowledge of their own vernacular. This has been said; but I may confess, from what I have seen, that it will not be so much longer, for this study will not only give them a better knowledge of their own country, but also a better knowledge of other things. I will not detain you longer; but in future years I hope all classes of the community will respond to any invitation you may send them on such an occasion, as you did this for the first time, and I trust that the members of the community will be here to see what the Parsi gentlemen of Bombay are doing for the education of their children.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy then said:— On behalf of the managers of this Institution, I beg to express our warmest thanks to Your Excellency for your kindness in presiding on the present occasion. Your Excellency has always displayed a lively appreciation of the progress of native education, and this important Institution has invariably commanded a large share of your sympathy and interest. Permit me to convey our acknowledgments of your kindness in honoring us with your presence here this evening.

**Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent
Institution.**

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[*Bombay, 20th March 1866.*]

The annual distribution of prizes to the scholars attending the above Institution took place under the presidency of His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B., G. C. S. I.

After the report was read by Mr. James Scorgie the Acting Principal, His Excellency said:—

He wished to express to Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and the gentlemen of the Panchayet his sincere thanks on behalf of himself, Lady Frere and the company present, for the very great pleasure they had felt in what they had just witnessed, and also for the many benefits derived by the children from the schools. He trusted also to have an early opportunity of expressing his thanks to Lady Avabai for the interest she took in the progress of the institution. He had not had time to study the report, but there were many facts stated in it which would prove that this institution had taken a deep root among the most valuable educational institutions on this side of India. He trusted that it would not be long alone, but that similar institutions would be provided for other sections of the community, so that the middle classes of India might enjoy the same educational advantages as the middle classes in England, for he need not remind them that it was to institutions of this kind the great middle classes of England during nearly two centuries had owed the greater part of the education they received. In the Panchayet, which had charge of these schools there was the great element of conservative strength which was afforded by a trust—such a trust as had kept the great free schools of England in existence during so many centuries. He hoped that those gentlemen, from among the Parsi community who visited

England would study the institutions of a similar character to this, with a view to prevent its falling into either of two great dangers which beset such institutions. The first of these dangers was that of carrying the system of education in advance of the necessities of the class for whom the institution was intended by its founders, and consequently making the schools, instead of being a benefit to those who needed the means of education, an establishment for the benefit of those who could afford to pay for an education. He did not however think there was much danger of this, while they had such gentlemen at the head of the affairs of the Institution as those composing the Panchayet, and from what he knew of the Parsi community he believed that while its members were willing to receive an education from an institution of this kind when they were unable to pay for it elsewhere, yet as soon as they found themselves able to pay for it they would do so, and not take up the places of those who were less fortunate than themselves and in need of the benefits of the Institution. The second danger was, that on the other hand of not keeping up the system of education to the requirements of the age by adhering too closely to the intentions of the original founders. In this very city and in their own time there had been very striking evidence of how this might happen. He need not tell the gentlemen of the Panchayet that such an education as they had given to the boys who had that evening displayed their talents to the meeting, a thorough good English education, could only be obtained in Bombay some thirty years ago at one small establishment and at a high price, such an education was then only afforded to a few of the upper classes, but the fact that at the present day it was not considered too good for the youth of the middle classes was sufficient evidence of the progress of education was making and of the advanced requirements of the age. One fact mentioned in the report struck him as a very important one and one on which they had great reason to congratulate themselves, that the gentlemen in charge of the Girls' schools had been able to get assistants from among the pupils who had been brought up in the Institution. This was very gratifying as they all knew that the great difficulty in the way of female education in India was that of procuring ladies willing to devote their time and talents to the

work of teaching. He was glad, however, to see that that difficulty had been successfully overcome in this case, and he thought that they might augur from the fact that the Institution was destined to accomplish great things in the course of education in India. He would not detain them longer, but would again express his thanks for the pleasure he had felt that evening, and assured them that when he had an opportunity of seeing that noble lady who bore the name of the distinguished and benevolent founder of the Institution, he should not fail to tell her how full of hope was everything they had witnessed there.

Sir JAMSETJI JEEJEBHOY then said:— Before we close the interesting proceedings of this afternoon, I would wish to express on behalf of the Committee of Management of this Institution their grateful appreciation of the interest which His Excellency has always shewn in these schools. I hope that they are fulfilling the purpose which their worthy founder had in view, when he endowed and established them, and it is an encouragement to all who are engaged in the important work of carrying on these schools, to find those in authority giving their countenance, as your Excellency invariably does, to projects which have in view the spread of education amongst the native youth of this place. We are also deeply indebted to Lady Frere and the Misses Frere for so kindly gracing this meeting with their presence, and we hope that they have been gratified by what they have witnessed to-day, particularly as regards the Girls' schools which are now so well attended to as lead us all to indulge the hope that the benefits of female education are being recognised by the Parsi community. With these few remarks, I would beg to propose a cordial vote of thanks to your Excellency and to Lady and the Misses Frere for doing us the honour of being present here to-day.

The Bombay Education Society.

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[*Bombay, 30th March 1865.*]

After the distribution of Prizes to the successful pupils, His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere said:—

He did not think it was necessary to put to a formal vote the resolution which the Rev. Mr. W. K. Fletcher had just proposed. † He felt quite certain that it would meet the views of all the members of the Society and of the committee of management who were present, and they might take it as being carried unanimously. The ladies and gentlemen who had done them the honour of being present that evening would see that they had separated the more important and more serious business of the institution from the more pleasing task of witnessing the performances of the children. The change had been in every respect a most useful one; for he, in common with the members of the committee, some weeks ago devoted a great deal of time and attention to the affairs of the Society—with, he hoped, the best results, and he trusted that each succeeding year would show the good effects of what they had then done. With regard to the more important business of the Society, he had only one remark to make, and it was, that he felt quite certain that it would have been much more satisfactory to the gentlemen of the committee if all the

* “This Society Was instituted in 1815 by the exertions of the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, the first Archdeacon of Bombay. It has for its principal object the training up of the children of Europeans in the principles of Christianity, and teaching them such knowledge and habits of industry as may render them useful members of the community.” Its proper designation is, “The Society for promoting the education of the poor within the Government of Bombay.” *Vide* sketch of its history given in its fifty-first annual report.

† That the best thanks of the assembly were due to His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, the President of the Society and to Lady Frere, the lady patroness, for the honour they had conferred upon it by distributing the prizes that day.

public who were interested in these schools—and there were very few who were not interested—had favoured them with their presence at those Meetings to the same extent as they had done this day. There was nothing which did a body like the managing body of this Society more good than public countenance and public criticism from those who are not on the management, but are simply subscribers to the Society, or who are interested in its welfare by having their children at the schools; and those persons could not do a greater favour or show a greater interest than by attending the public meetings held in connection with them. Having said so much for the serious business, he had only to say, with regard to the more pleasing business of this day, that he felt sure all the visitors had derived much pleasure from what they had seen and heard—a result which reflected credit upon Mr. Thomas and his Assistants who had charge of the Boys' school, and upon Miss Gower and the teachers of the Girls' School. The Revd Mr. Fletcher, than whom no one was better able to speak of the schools, had alluded to the improvement in the appearance of the children; and although His Excellency's experience of the schools was not so long as Mr. Fletcher's, still he had witnessed this improvement year after year, and more so this year than any other. He hoped that this improvement would be maintained by Miss Gower among all the children under her charge. On behalf of Lady Frere he begged to thank the assembly for the honour they had done to her, and he hoped that at no distant day before the hot weather commences, the Society would permit her Ladyship to provide the children with a little entertainment.

Proposed Establishment of an English Classical and Commercial School in Bombay.

1866.



A public meeting was held in the Town Hall to take measures for founding a Classical and Commercial school in Bombay for Christian children of all denominations, under the presidency of His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B., G. C. S. I.

His Excellency addressed as follows ;—

Gentlemen,—Before calling upon those gentlemen who have taken the lead in this matter to state what they have to say this afternoon, I think it is as well to tell you that I have come here to-day—as I have no doubt most of you have done,—rather to learn what it is proposed we should do, than to attempt to dictate the course that should be undertaken. You are doubtless every one of you well aware of the great need which, we hope, will in some measure be supplied from to-day. It is a want which I believe is quite peculiar to Bombay, for you will be told that in the other Presidencies there are not only large and flourishing schools in existence, but there are very ample endowments for the instruction of the classes of children for whose education we propose to provide this day. At Calcutta there is the noble foundation of the Martiniere,* which, to a great extent, educates a very large number of children of the upper classes, who are born in India. There are also the

* "La Martiniere College was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France, and a Major-General in the service of His Majesty, the King of Oude. By his will he bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government of the Supreme Court."

St. Paul's School† and Doveton College,§ both of which educate upto the standard that it is hoped this proposed school will do. Here in Bombay there were, as you all know, some means provided by private enterprise for giving a very fair education, by masters whose schools had more or less pretensions to affording what we call a classical education; and amongst the schools may be mentioned those of Mr. Boswell and Mr. Mainwaring. We may continually find instances of men, who partly at these private schools, and partly by what they learn for themselves afterwards, obtain a very excellent education, and who not only become excellent members of the community but highly distinguished men. But as you are all aware, these private educational institutions were one by one obliged to be closed, sometimes through the death of the master, or those who assisted him, and from other causes; and sometimes—perhaps more often—owing to the enormous increase in the price of living in this Presidency. All the schools were thus closed. I believe I am not overstating the subject when I say that within the bounds of this Presidency there is no man who can give a better education than such as is afforded by the better class of what are called foundations for charity boys in England. Now, how few of the Europeans here who wish to give a good education to their sons do so by sending them home, you are all as well able to judge as I am; and it was for the purpose of meeting the wants of these classes, that the schools, which I hope may be the result of what we may do to-day, were intended; and I think before we go further, it is as well we should limit our consideration to the education of the children of the upper classes of Europeans in this country, who from one cause or another cannot well send their children to England. I need not tell you I should be the last person to discourage any project for the education of the children of the poorer classes; but their wants are

† This Institution was founded in 1845, and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President.

§ "This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day-school, which was established on the 1st. March 1828, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education. In 1855, a legacy of two lakhs and thirty thousand Rupees, was bequeathed to the Institution, by the late Captain John Doveton."

to some extent already supplied, and means for still further supplying them are in progress. But the upper classes have no such schools for their children, and the pressing want felt by all the upper classes who are tied to this country as it were, is the want of good schools for the boys of their community; of a school which would be equivalent to the Grammar School in England or the High School in Scotland, and at which so many of the most useful men we have had in this country have been educated. I may mention in passing, how much has already been done by the Roman Catholics in this case, for the education of their own children. They felt the want for themselves, as we feel the want for ourselves; they set to work to supply it, and they met with such encouragement and assistance as the Government could give them, I am happy to say. But nothing that was done by the Government was done otherwise than to meet the efforts made by the Roman Catholics themselves. And this brings me to notice another point which we should all remember. It is not, as I understand it, at all meant to come to Government and ask them to do the work of the parents and friends of the children in this matter; what the Government can do to aid the work, they will do with all their hearts and souls; but I am quite certain that to ask the Government to do more, would be to ask them to do that which they have no intention of undertaking, and which it is the parents' duty to fulfil. And here I may notice one or two points connected with what is considered to be the duty of the Government, and respecting which it is well we should clearly understand one another. There are some people—and many of them are persons who know India well, and take great interest in it—who say that this education is a matter which belongs to the parents alone, and that the Government should take no part in it; that the matter should be left entirely to private enterprise and to what the children's parents think fit. Now I must say I do not at all agree in that opinion, and that I do not think it is an opinion which is taken by the people, by the natives of India themselves. I look upon it that the Government are more or less bound to aid the Europeans who come out to this country either in their own service or to add to the strength of the Empire by their presence here out of the Government service. I need not tell you that Go-

vernment are continually reminded that they are as much strengthened by those who are out of their service, as by those in their service, and that the Government recognise the fact that it is their duty to make life here as tolerable and as profitable to all those who thus support them, and to assist the people in doing their duty to their children as they would do in Europe. This is the clear duty of the Government; and I am quite sure if you put it to the chiefs of India or to our good friends here, the wealthy native gentlemen of this city, or to the ryots who pay so many taxes, they will agree in saying, that it is as much the duty of the Government to do what they can to aid parents in educating their children, as it is to provide for the care and the transit of our soldiers and for such as belong to the Civil Service. But this fact will not in any way lead us one step beyond that point at which parents can expect external aid towards the education of their children. On the other hand, something has been said to the effect that the Government are a little too apt to look to their duty to the natives in the matter of education, whilst they have been negligent in their duty towards their European subjects. Now I can't admit that there is any real ground for that argument, for I can only say that if any portion of the community would come forward and do what the Government have a right to expect them to do in the matter of education, they would find precisely the same aid given them by the Government that any portion of the native community has hitherto received. In this matter I do not think we can too highly estimate the value of sinking all minor differences that exist among the Reformed Churches, in order to successfully establish the school, for I believe we have only to look back to what has been done in former days in our own country, to see that this is not only a feasible plan, but the right way to set about doing what we want done; for the great body of schools whose constitution I wish to see imitated in the present case, date their origin from the time when men were not forgetful of their duties in religion, and when they were not latitudinarian in their religious views. Those schools date from the time of the Reformation, and from that day to the present, they have done more for the middle classes of England than any other kind of educational institutions; at those schools, as I

need not remind gentlemen who have been educated there, meet not only the children of members of the Established Church of England, but the children of the greater portion of members of all the other Reformed Churches, resident in the neighbourhood of the schools. And it is very seldom you find an instance where it is thought necessary by a denominational church to have a school of its own, when there is a good grammar school in the neighbourhood. I trust we shall find it equally possible to have the same state of things in this country, upon the basis of the agreement which has been come to by the gentlemen who have brought us here-to-day, and that that basis will satisfy us, that without neglecting what is most important—namely, the religious instruction of the children, they have settled and agreed upon a common ground of action on which we can all meet together.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency for his kindness in taking the chair, and in doing so, said he would just make one observation. He (Dr. Wilson) had sometimes been connected with important movements in which the assistance of the Governor and the Government was required, and on such occasions he had generally felt some anxiety. But happily, there was no need for such anxiety here, because they knew the heartiness with which His Excellency had gone into the question.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch seconded the motion, and expressed his hearty concurrence in the undertaking, and wishes for its success.

His Excellency, in returning thanks for the compliment, said that he might be allowed to say that he felt a somewhat personal interest in this movement because it was to an institution of this kind he owed all the learning he had ever had. It was in a grammar school founded in the time of Edward VI., and reformed in the time of Queen Anne by Robert Mason, that he had learned whatever little he ever did learn at school. That school was conducted by a Christian minister, who was a very strict man in his own way of thinking, but His Excellency believed that in the school they had representatives of all the Christian denominations in England, and that those representatives were drawn from among every class of society. When he was last at home, he had the pleasure of calling on his old schoolfellows; some of them he found were highly respectable tradesmen, who were

serving behind their counters and who were very glad to see him back from India—others were in the army, the navy, the church, and at the bar, and he had the gratification of seeing one or two in Parliament. He could only add that in the school all they looked to was what a boy did. If a boy behaved himself like a man and tried his best to become a scholar, his schoolfellows thought him an honour and did their best for him; but if he was the contrary, and no credit to the school, they did their best to turn him out. He hoped those brought up in Bombay grammar school would derive profit from their instruction here, and that they would have the same pleasure that he found in meeting his old schoolfellows in after life, in whatever rank they might be.

The Bombay Diocesan Board of Education.

[*Bombay, 22nd February 1867.*]

A MEETING to receive the first report of the above Board was held in the Town Hall under the presidency of His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B., G. C. S. I.

THE HON'BLE MR. ERSKINE proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and said that he had a duty to perform in acknowledging their obligation to His Excellency the Governor for presiding on this occasion. It was especially incumbent upon the meeting to offer their thanks to him that evening as it must be so difficult to him to find leisure—he ought rather to say make leisure—to comply with their invitation. But he ventured also to think that it would be encouraging to His Excellency hereafter to reflect that the latest meeting at which he was able to preside at Bombay was one whose objects he had been so strenuous a promoter—a meeting to draw together all classes of the community for the purpose of securing among our own countrymen the blessings of education.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GIBBS, in seconding the resolution, said he was quite sure that it was one which would require no observations from him to ensure its being carried. He should therefore content himself with making a few remarks about the subject now before the meeting. It had been objected in one of the newspapers that day that the schools which the Board has founded were merely elementary—that they could be classed only as infant schools—and that this was not the kind of schools which were wanted for the rising generation of Europeans in this country. In reply to that he could only say—and he knew he should be borne out by the clergymen under whose immediate supervision the schools were going on—that the masters who presided over them were quite able to give a superior English education, but that the children who attend the schools were not able to receive more than a purely elementary education. He was happy to say, and His Excellency would bear him out—that in the school at Colaba the superintendent was for many years in charge of a school in Sind which was supported under the supervision of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Bartle knew personally that the gentleman was quite fit to impart to the children an education equal to anything which European boys up to 14 or 15 years of age receive at home. Of course he (Mr. Justice Gibbs) did not mean a classical education, as that was not at present required in this country; but the Board in founding these elementary schools had taken the lowest but also the firmest foundation upon which to build a superstructure which would be hereafter capable of providing an education, should it be required, to prepare pupils for the University. He thought this should be known, as he knew that in some quarters it had been said that they had only instituted elementary schools. The subject itself was one of the utmost importance, and he could only say that he had been present at several discussions on this subject, and he felt sure that every person in Bombay, from His Excellency downward, was fully impressed with the importance of doing all in his power for the benefit of the rising generation of Bombay.

His Excellency, in acknowledging the resolution said:—
Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr Gibbs; and in so doing I would venture to make a few remarks on the general subject of education. I came here this evening to be a hearer rather than a speaker, in the expectation of learning what has been done by the Diocesan Board; and I am very glad to hear from the report which has been read by the

Secretary* and from the facts which have been stated by the Lord Bishop and the other gentlemen, who had spoken, that so much real progress has been made. There is one point on which I fully agree with the Lord Bishop and the Chief Justice, and that is, that any statistical facts which we might obtain would give a most imperfect idea of the need of improved means of education among the Europeans of Bombay. There is really no necessity for waiting for those facts. This much is clear to whoever travels much in this Presidency, that there are vast numbers of European children, and children of European descent, who have arrived at an age when they should be attending infant schools. When we come to inquire into this matter we find that there are many parents who do not ostensibly belong to our Church, and that there are many instances where the services of the Church are available while they are not heartily received; but I am quite certain that in cases where those Europeans are parents of children, it seldom or never happens that they will not receive from the hands of our clergymen an education for their children. I fully concur in the opinion expressed by the Chief Justice that we should regard the present state of our educational affairs in Bombay as a famine of education—a famine which should be met by the prompt, and ready, and energetic movement which such an emergency requires. Some years ago there were very few Europeans who used to give their children anything more than an elementary education to fit them for the military service; and even those occupying a position in the Civil Service who were able to pay liberally for the education of their children could not send them elsewhere for this purpose. The superior class of clerks and uncovenanted servants were at that time men who would now be considered in very easy circumstances, but they had not facilities which the overland route to Europe has opened up to us now. Hence there were a few men of attainments who opened schools in Bombay and who were able to give an excellent education. Some of these schools were maintained for many years in a most flourishing condition, and sent forth a number of well-educated young men, who even at this day would be considered to have

received a very good middle class education. But things are very much changed now, and the change is mainly owing to the enormous influx of Europeans. Those who were in easy circumstances, such as the servants of Government, now find themselves comparatively pinched by having to pay the fees they used to pay for their children's education. A few who are more fortunate are obliged to send their children to England to be educated there; but there has been such a great influx of a class who may be said to have no permanent home in this country—people who come here, not with the deliberate intention, as men did in former years, of spending half their lifetime in India, but who intend to return home in a few years,—that it is impossible for them to obtain for their children similar educational advantages to those which they could obtain for them at home. I should be sorry if anything which I have said should be considered as a plea for relaxing our efforts in favour of education. Indeed, there are strong reasons why there should be continued public efforts. We should endeavour to persuade our countrymen who come here with families, and who intend to remain here for a very short time, to use that time in educating their children, and not to allow them to grow up, as they too frequently do now, completely uneducated. Now, I would say a few words with regard to the duties of Government concerning this question. I would not in the least assail the view which the Chief Justice has taken in this matter. I believe, on the contrary, that he has hardly stated as fully as he might have done, the obligations which Lord Canning undertook to explain when he published the minute, in accordance with which the Diocesan Board was constituted. Lord Canning's view was this, that while as a matter of secular education, it was not advisable to make any difference between class and class, still the Europeans had a pre-eminent claim to the attention of the British Government;—that the British Government of India was bound to look to something more than the bare educational part of the question;—that it was bound, in the case of soldiers, of mechanics, of sailors, and of all others who are brought out by the British Government to assist in the administration of

* The Revd. Mr. G. C. Beynell, M. A.

the affairs of this country,—that it was bound in the case of all these to make special provision for their education. It was on these grounds that Lord Canning drew up his minute. He proposed that the first overtures should come from those who required assistance for educational purposes; and I think this requirement should be borne in mind by all who are interested in the proceedings of this meeting. With regard to every other class, the Government must necessarily take the initiative. It must say,—(as it does in the case of the University, for instance,) “Here is a certain standard up to which you must come.” You must remember that the question of religion is entirely set aside,—necessarily, I believe, as in all the educational questions of India the subject of religion must necessarily be set aside, as it is in the case of schools which are State-supported in Ireland. But with the European population the case is different. They would not accept—and I would be very sorry to see the Government press upon them—an education in which they have no part; and it is this which constitutes a difficulty—a difficulty which, I think only requires to be pointed out to be removed. It is necessary, with the children of European parents, that these religious questions should be provided for; and as the Government cannot come forward and order the various sects to adopt one common kind of religious education, it can only say to them,—“You must organise your own system of schools, you must say what you are going to teach, and then state to Government what aid you require.” I feel sure that when this is done—when parents and those interested in these schools come forward and say,—that they have organised a plan of education, and have organised schools, and that such and such branches of learning, joined with religion, are to be taught in them,—then I feel confident that the Government of British India will never be wanting in its duty to you, but will give you the public support which you require. Before I conclude I would say a few words concerning the duty of that class to which I myself and so many gentlemen now present belong—I mean the laity of this city. I do not believe that many of us have any idea of the inadequate number of our clergy to the duties required of them. In this particular matter it would be necessary for the clergy to go round

and find out among the fluctuating European population—a population which is now in Bombay and now in the Mofussil—what is needed for the education of their children; but this is a duty to which the present clergy is absolutely inadequate, and they must be assisted by the laity. And how do we do our duty in this manner? How many of us do more than subscribe to institutions of this sort? It was only to-day that I happened to be at the Byculla Schools—schools which, if they were properly worked, would provide for the education of so large a number of European children in this city—and I could not help recollecting, that when, last year, the Lord Bishop and so many of the clergymen of Bombay who have taken a life-long interest in this institution were spending day after day in the hope of raising these schools above their present position—there were very few gentlemen—certainly not a dozen—who took the trouble to come and give us anything in the shape of advice or assistance, or what was still more valuable—their criticism; and when I asked the clergyman who is now in charge of the Boys' School what aid he got in this way of visiting or assistance from any persons, he confessed to me that few of the ladies of Bombay habitually visited the Girls' School, and that he hardly recollects any layman who was a habitual visitor to the Boys' School. Now, this is a matter in which every one of us can do something to assist: I should be very sorry to see the general direction of the Board taken out of those hands in which it has been placed; but every one of us might constitute himself a lay-helper in the matter, and if he would do something besides subscribing—if he would look up the parents of children whenever he can—if the English laity of Bombay would take this view of their duty, then there will soon be no want of success, and the present grievous reproach which now lies upon us would soon be removed. I am sorry to have detained you so long, but as this is the last opportunity which I shall have of addressing you, I thought it my duty to express my views on this subject, and I beg to return you my thanks for the vote you have just passed.

The Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' Schools.

[*Bombay, 13th December 1862.*]

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A DISTRIBUTION of prizes and scholarships to the successful girls attending the schools of the above Society took place at the house of Mangaldàs Nathubhàí, Esq. His Excellency the Governor presided on the occasion.

After the Report was read by Rào Sàheb Vishvanàth Narayan Mandlik, the Secretary, His EXCELLENCY addressed as follows ;

He expressed on behalf of himself and Lady Frere, and of the assembled company, the gratification which the proceedings of the evening had afforded them, and he added that he wished especially to state, on behalf of Government, their high appreciation of the spontaneous efforts which had been made by the gentlemen of the Society in promoting female education, and their sense of the great progress which had been already made. His Excellency could not help contrasting what they had witnessed this evening with what he had seen nearly twenty-eight years before in what he believed was the first school established for females of the upper classes in Western India. Nothing could be stronger than the contrast between the little band of Bràhmint girls, who were taught reading and writing almost by stealth in the verandah of a ruinous old palace in Poona, and the scene now before them, when they saw the children of some of the wealthiest and most intelligent Hindu gentlemen in Bombay assembled in such numbers in that magnificent mansion to receive their prizes before the large and influential assemblage then present. But, the chief value of the successful exertions of the Society was to be found in the high and pure motives which had actuated those who took the leading part in this important work. They had been moved by no desire to secure the

approval of Government, for Government was necessarily passive in the matter; they had been actuated by no desire for popular applause, for they had too often met with apathy, misrepresentation, and even active opposition. He believed, they had been successful, mainly owing to the purity of their motive, a single-hearted desire to extend to the daughters of their race the same advantages of education which they themselves had enjoyed and so highly valued. Whether we look to the difficulties they have overcome or the progress they have achieved, His Excellency felt assured that Dr. Bhaú Dáji and his associates had established their title to be enrolled among the real heroes and benefactors of their race. But while congratulating them on what they had achieved, His Excellency said he would remind them of the arduous task which still lay before them. They had declared their intention of endeavouring to secure to the women of India the full benefits of an "European system of education," and looking to what the Society had achieved, His Excellency felt no doubt of their success; but let them ever bear in mind what an European system of Education really meant. It meant not merely reading, writing, and accounts, the simple rudiments of instruction, but that the woman should be as completely educated as the man. The details of that education would of course vary, but the promise the Society had given, involved a pledge not to rest content with the results of their exertions till the women of India were so educated as to be the fit companions of the educated men. It was late in the day to attempt to answer any objections as to "what was the use of all this trouble," and whether the women were not better without it. No such question could possibly arise in the minds of those men who had themselves received and appreciated a good education. To all others, His Excellency would simply say that it was the fixed and deliberate opinion, not of England only but of all civilized Europe, that no nation, could have a pretence to the character of a civilized nation, in which the women were not on a par with the men, in point of refinement and education. Whether civilized Europe was right or wrong in this opinion, His Excellency would not now discuss. He would only assure those among his native friends who had any doubts on the subject, that Europe would al-

ways distrust the highest pretensions to civilization, in which this one distinctive mark was wanting. It would be said that a good female education involves great expense. Of this there could be no doubt, for the report which had just been read, pointed to the expense as the one great obstacle which remained; but this was a point on which they would find that the greater progress they made, the more would their ideas of the subject expand. At present, a few rupees seemed a very large sum to pay for the instruction of the daughters of even the richer members of society; but His Excellency believed that before long, they would consider no expenditure too great to secure a really sound education for their daughters. His Excellency would appeal to some of the native ladies [the Misses Manakji.] and gentlemen near him, who had travelled in Europe, to illustrate what he stated. They would be able to tell their native friends, that not only were the sums which are spent in England on the education of daughters absolutely very large, but that in comparison to the whole family income, they are relatively far larger than most native gentlemen would believe possible; and that there was in fact no sacrifice which an ordinary English family of the better classes would not make, to have its children, but especially the daughters of the family, well educated according to their degree in life. After expressing his concurrence with that portion of the report which pointed to the necessity of home instruction through good governesses and educated mothers of families, His Excellency expressed his conviction that the difficulty with regard to means to which the report alluded, would speedily be overcome through the liberality of the native gentlemen of Bombay. In every other respect, they might feel confident of success. His Excellency appealed to Dr. Bhau Daji's antiquarian researches to confirm his assertion, that the non-education of females was a modern innovation, totally repugnant to the ancient traditions of the Hindus; and he instanced Ahalya Bai Holkar and the present Begam of Bhopal as proving that the native ladies of modern days are in no respect inferior to those of ancient days in capacity for filling with distinction the highest and most difficult positions in life.

His Excellency then addressed a few words in the Maráthí language to the girls of the Maráthí classes, who were seated near him, expressive of the gratification which their progress had afforded to all present; and, on behalf of Lady Frere, His Excellency said that she hoped, on her return from Europe, that some of the young ladies in these schools would be able to converse with her in English. In conclusion, His Excellency expressed to the President and Members of the Committee his hope that they would ere long remove from Bombay the reproach to which, he feared, it would be liable now that Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen would have difficulty in finding, among her Bombay subjects any one Hindu lady of rank, who would be able to converse with Her Majesty in her own language.

The Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' Schools.

[*Bombay, 12th December 1863.*]

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A distribution of prizes and scholarships to the successful girls attending the schools of the above Society, took place at the house of the Hon'ble Jagannath Sankarsett. His Excellency the Governor presided on the occasion.

After the report was read by Rao Sahab Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, the Secretary, His Excellency said:—

He congratulated the Society on the continued progress evinced by the Secretary's clear and business-like report. His Excellency was inclined to think that they had nearly reached the limit of what was to be accomplished by their present organization and present means of

teaching; and therefore he had heard with peculiar interest and satisfaction that part of the report which alluded to the establishment of a normal school, and the employment of properly qualified female teachers.* Without such aid, he felt assured even the existing rate of progress could not be maintained, and much improvement was impossible. He referred, for confirmation of his opinion in this respect, to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji (late a Professor in the Elphinstone College, and now Professor of Guzerathi in University College, London), whom he was glad to see among them after several years usefully and honorably spent in England and who he felt sure, must be gratified at the progress made during his absence by the Society of which he had been one of the earliest and most earnest and energetic members.† Mr. Dadabhai would tell them that, in England, it was reckoned quite impossible for any but a woman properly to instruct female children, and that none but a lady in mind and education could be a fitting instructress for girls of the highest class in families where the men received a liberal education, such in fact as most of the girls in the schools now before them. His Excellency was glad to see that the Society adopted as their standard of teaching the principle that the women of any class must be educated to the same extent as the men of the class, and he felt assured that the supporters of the Society would not be content with any lower measure of success in their efforts. He did not participate in the fears expressed in the report as to the result of the sudden and enormous influx of wealth into Bombay. No doubt such prosperity had in itself a debasing tendency as leading to the pursuit of mere material pleasure and enjoyment.

* Recently by the philanthropic and unwearying exertions of Miss Mary Carpenter, a Female Normal School has been established in Bombay, towards which the Government of India have made a liberal grant of Rs 12,000 per annum. For the details of the scheme, *vide* Miss Carpenter's Six Months in India, Vol. II, pp. 157-162.

† The valuable and disinterested services which Professor Dadabhai Naoroji rendered to this country,—in the advancement of the social, political and moral welfare of its inhabitants,—were publicly acknowledged at a meeting held in the Framji Kavasji Institute on the 26th. July 1869, by his numerous friends and admirers, who presented him with a handsome purse, and voted for a life-size portrait of his to be placed in the above Institute.

But a great proportion of their merchants had shown that they were alive to the responsibilities which such riches carried with them, and that they were able to make a good use of them, and His Excellency trusted that a large amount of this wealth would be devoted to objects connected with female education. His Excellency then touched on the question of vernacular English education. He said it reminded him of the old story of the discussion regarding the two sides of the shield, and that they might as well attempt to decide whether the walls and floor of the magnificent house they were then in, were more necessary to its completeness than the furniture and ornaments. Their object was to educate the mothers of future generations, and for this purpose a correct knowledge of what was emphatically the mother tongue of the pupils, ought to be their first object. This was, as it were, the shell of the building. But as a house with bare walls, floor and roof might contain all that was necessary for existence, but would still be a very incommodious residence, so no education could be reckoned complete without a knowledge of English or some equally rich and complete foreign language. His Excellency dwelt on the value of the study of some foreign language as in itself a necessary part of education without any reference to the special value of its literature. He then adverted to the connection of Government with female education. It was sometimes alleged that Government ought to do more than it had hitherto done to promote female education. The gentlemen he was addressing well knew that the Government of Bombay had hitherto abstained from active interference with female education, not because they were indifferent to the subject, for they regarded it as one of the most important, he might almost say *the* most important, of all the divisions of secular education, but Government considered that the subject was one which properly belonged to, and could only be efficiently superintended by, the educated men of the native community, and believed they should do more harm than good by interfering in the matter. But it did not at all follow that the action of Government with regard to education generally would be barren of results, as regarded female education. It was not only useless, but practically impossible, to educate any large body of native females above the standard of the men in the class to which they belong,

and Government felt assured that the first effect of giving a really sound English education to native gentlemen would be that they would not only feel desirous to have their wives and daughters educated, but that they would feel absolutely ashamed to let them remain in a state inferior to themselves, as regards educational advantages. His Excellency considered the result of the Society's labours as a very satisfactory proof of the soundness of the view Government had taken in this matter, and he confidently looked to a further progressive improvement from its labours. His Excellency concluded by saying that he trusted his venerable friend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta would favor them with a few remarks.

The Right Rev. G. E. L. Cotton, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and the Metropolitan of India, at His Excellency's request, next made some observations upon the report. His Lordship was of opinion that female education has reached a higher level in Bombay than any other part of India. There are more girls thoroughly well-educated in Bombay, certainly more than in Calcutta, and His Lordship trusted that the Society would go on and prosper. It appeared from the report that gentlemen had too much to do with these schools; and His Lordship pointed to the great desirability of woman being the instructress of woman. Referring to the medium of education, His Lordship was of opinion, with the Society and with His Excellency the Governor, that the Vernacular should be the foundation, and that they must go on and add English to it. The education of females among the native community, aided only by their own exertions, was a movement highly honorable, in His Lordship's opinion, to Bombay.

The Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' Schools.

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[*Bombay, 1st April 1865.*]

A DISTRIBUTION of prizes and scholarships to the successful girls attending the schools of the above Society took place at the residence of Bhagwandas Purshotamdas, Esq., at Breach Candy. His Excellency the Governor presided on the occasion.

After the Report was read by Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, the Secretary, His Excellency said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—This concludes the business of the evening, except the fireworks, which, I dare say, will not be the least attractive feature of the proceedings, so that little time remains, if you will bear with me for a few minutes, to return to Mr. Bhagwandas and other gentlemen our thanks for past favors and for the additional pleasure we have just enjoyed. During the past week or two Lady Frere and myself have visited several of the educational institutions of this island, especially those for the education of native children only; and I can assure you that nothing can possibly give me greater pleasure than to see the evidences which they afford of the interest which is taken by native gentlemen in the cause of female education. It is not only that they see the number of schools—it is not only that they see the number of scholars, are increasing, but that the girls are getting an education; and it is only necessary to look around us wherever we go to see that something more than the mere school education of the females is making progress. There are many things which strike a stranger, but especially an old inhabitant of India, that no matter what part of the country he may visit, he will witness signs of increasing prosperity. It is pleasant to see the proofs of extended promise, and I think I speak the sentiments of all the European ladies and gentlemen present, that nothing can possibly give them greater

pleasure than to see the evidences which meet us on every side of the increased appreciation of education by the natives of this country. Through you they are being treated as we are in the habit of seeing treated our fellow creatures. When we see ladies and children driving about in the open air, or seeing the native gentlemen taking a walk in the country—I may say that there are few things which give an old Indian greater pleasure than this. On one or two former occasions when I had the pleasure of addressing you, I have contented myself with saying to those native gentlemen who do not yet agree with us in these matters, that if they wish to approach to English habits they must first of all agree with us in this important matter. I hope you will bear with me if I tell you that I feel this is a matter of great interest and highly important. All the native gentlemen who are here this evening will recollect what a dark cloud came over the civilization of the whole world when the civilization of Greece and Rome was overwhelmed by the inroads of barbarians. They carried with them a system of barbarism which we can scarcely conceive in our day,—unless it is such as the Pindarees give us some notion of. Well, all the countries of the world have been steeped in a like barbarism. If you read attentively the history of how the world recovered from barbarism you will see that there were two great causes—one, the religion which we English profess, and the other the spirit of chivalry. The spirit of chivalry was nothing else than an appreciation of good society. It was this, as every historian will tell you, which had a pre-eminent and marked share during many centuries in rescuing Europe from barbarism and bringing it to its present state of civilization. The work has been done, and we can trace to-day some of its manifestations. There is no doubt that our ancestors regarded the female portion of the community as the great, almost the chief instruments in bringing back civilization to Europe. I wish all my native friends to recollect that this spirit, although it manifested itself chiefly there, was not confined to Europe. If they will read any history of Rajpootana, they will see that this spirit, was a desire to make them as far as possible equal to this. This spirit is essentially the spirit of the old Hindu races—a spirit which subdued India and

drove out the barbarous tribes of those days, and formed such communities that they are now, after the duration of many centuries, still vigorous and still able to oppose to ~~us~~ a vital power which in spite of this Government and its forces, can command the respect of all who go among them. Now this is a fact which the rising community of this country should ponder. It is a matter, of great importance, too, that the native gentlemen are learning to enjoy the society of the ladies of their families, which we in Europe—and in England especially—look upon as the best reward of our lives; but I would have those gentlemen here who have aspirations for a high political position to believe that those great changes which we all look for cannot be achieved without such experiments as those of this Committee raising the social position of the ladies of this country generally. I trust that this question is fast proceeding out of the region of argument, and that it is going soon to be accepted by you, as it already is by us, an acknowledged fact; but since we met last year I have come across some very intelligent native gentlemen, and they say, as the result of observation and reflection—"All this is very well for you; but our systems and our ways are different, and we get on much better in the way in which we have hitherto lived—keeping our wives and families apart from ourselves and never letting them see us or join with us in society." I am afraid that perhaps a few gentlemen who have enlarged their minds with reading and travel are apt to take views of this kind, and it is needless to ask you to point out the great fallacy which underlies all their arguments. If you press one of them he will tell you that, however Europeans, from their habits and constitution, may be able to pay the distinction which is paid to our ladies in this country it would take all spirit and manliness out of mankind here. Now I would ask you, especially those gentlemen who have travelled, to explain to those gentlemen what is the general effect evident among ourselves—what do you find to be the effect of this society upon men of business, or those engaged in the manly business of the world? I think the men engaged in the manly business of the world find the greatest interest and the fullest relaxation in the conversation of intelligent ladies of their own class. I recollect

a great statesman who is now no more, once told me what he knew of the Duke of Wellington on this matter. You all know who the Duke was—the great Iron Duke as we call him—and how strong his wish always was to adapt the public mind to public duty. There is not a higher instance of sternest adhesion to principle mentioned in modern history:—but I was asking this gentleman why although there were so many points in the Duke's history which were of the greatest interest, he yet never talked about himself. The reply was the Duke never talks about himself; if it is one of his campaigns he never talks about it; yet to So-and-So—and he mentioned the name of a lady noted for her grace and her accomplishments—except to a lady of this character you can seldom get him to refer to the battles of his early days at all. We have still the evidence of great commercial men, of great lawyers, and of great statesmen, what great assistance they derived from the sympathising spirit of the ladies of their family. I might cite the case of the great Lord Canning during the fearful days of the late mutiny. I would refer to Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and other gentlemen who have been in England, who will understand me when I say that if you take away the society of the ladies of London from the men of business or statesmen of that city you take away half their powers. I would ask you to look at the cause of this. Now, there is no country in the world where men of business are more intelligent than those of America, and there is no country in the world where more attention is paid to women, or where they are allowed so much liberty or where they are so highly educated. I think you will all agree with me that in commerce, or war, or in any other department of life, the Americans are second to none. I would beg the educated members of this community to bear these things in mind, and to recollect that if they would have it increase, not only in wealth and prosperity, but also in political importance, this question of female education is one not of ornament but of serious consideration with them, and one which they cannot postpone. I trust that the different sections of this community will emulate each other as they are now doing, and that we shall find Parsees and Hindoos trying to outvie each other, and see who will do most for the

common cause. It is a matter of regret that there are large and wealthy sections of the community who are utterly in the background in this respect. I trust we shall not long have it said this is the case. You must not think it ungracious in me to say so, but in all these respects the Hindoos are somewhat behind the Parsees; and all the Parsees have taken the lead, which, I trust, they will long keep and carry on, in teaching their females all that can be taught in the schools. I will not detain you much longer, but all who have been lately in Bombay will understand me when I say that we must unite in giving a sound English education and in getting it from no man however accomplished, but from ladies of their own class. This would be an advantage to the Parsi community, but which I regret to say we are still obliged to bring about. I trust it will not be possible to say this another twelve months hence. We have seen in the report, and in the performance of the girls this day ample evidence of the good-will and affection of the Hindu gentlemen who have taken up this question with a will and determination to succeed. I hope you will appreciate the force of what I should be sorry to consider a reproach in the remark I am going to make, that with the exception of the Hon'ble Jagannath Sankarsett, this small room contains all the leaders of this movement. This must not be said any longer; you must bring other gentlemen to meet the persons whose names have been allied to it. I have just heard from Dr. Bhau Daji that we have just received from Mr. Premchand Roychand the offer to give no less a sum than a lac and a half of rupees for the purpose of advancing education in this city.* I hope he will build a good school and have rooms for a larger meeting than this without trespassing upon the hospitality of Mr. Bhagwandas, and I trust that the noble benefaction will not be the last of this kind in Bombay, but that this large city will not be satisfied with a single school, or even half a dozen schools, but that each wealthy man in his own neighbourhood and in his own class will provide one for the benefit of the community. And with these remarks I wish to return thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have advanced the progress of these schools.

* This amount was not received by the Society. See its Report for 1866-67.

The Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' Schools.

[*Bombay, 27th February 1867.*]

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A DISTRIBUTION of prizes and scholarships to the successful girls attending the schools of the above society took place at the residence of Vinayakrao Jagannathji Sankarsett, Esq. His Excellency the Governor presided on the occasion.

When the reading of the Report by Rao Saheb Vishvauath Narayan Mandlik, the Secretary, had concluded, Dr. Bháu Dáji, Hon. M. R. A. S., the President of the Society,* read the following Address ;—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, beg to tender your Excellency this expression of our heartfelt thanks for the zealous interest your Excellency has taken in promoting the cause of native female education in this Presidency, and of our deep regret at your Excellency's approaching departure from the scene of your labours amongst us.

Although indigenous to the country, female education had by long neglect become so nearly extinct, as to demand for its restoration the care, the anxiety, and the patronage needful for an exotic.

We felt that, however pure our cause, and however great our interest, we could not in the present state of native feeling anticipate the success which has rewarded our exertions, without the countenance and encouragement of those who hold the reins of Government. This encouragement has been fully afforded to us by your Excellency, while the active sympathy evinced by Lady Frere in promoting a movement on which the moral elevation of the people of India so essentially depends, cannot fail to be

* In recognition of Dr. Bhau Daji's services to the cause of education and of his generous support to the Girls' School at Loharchal for three years, the Students' Literary and Scientific Society in 1862, permanently endowed the said School in his name with funds (upwards of Rs. 14,000) which were subscribed for the purpose by the European and Native inhabitants of Bombay and the Mofussil.

remembered by us without lasting gratitude. The expectations that we had indulged in on behalf of female education from your Excellency's rule in this Presidency have been fully realized. We have found your Excellency ever ready to use your best efforts in aiding both the pupils in our schools as well as ourselves, by presiding at the annual exhibitions and by publicly recognizing our humble attempts to ameliorate the condition of the women of India and thus stamping these efforts with your Excellency's approval.

We would also take this opportunity of expressing our unfeigned gratitude for your Excellency's active interest in the cause of native education generally. That cause so dear to every well-wisher of this great country has received no common encouragement by the liberal policy of your Excellency in raising educated native gentlemen to posts of responsibility and honour, while the blessings of education have been extended to every remote corner of this Presidency. So general has been the spread of education during your Excellency's administration that the educational institutions of the Presidency have doubled in that period, a fact which speaks for itself.

Deep as is our regret at losing in your Excellency a friend of native education and a sincere well-wisher of this country, it is to some extent moderated by the hope that your Excellency will still be able to render important service to this country in your exalted position as an adviser to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

As a small tribute of our esteem and regard for your Excellency, we beg to be permitted to found a scholarship in your Excellency's name, as well as another in that of Lady Frere, in connexion with the Girls' Schools under our management.

We desire, in conclusion, to offer to your Excellency our sincere wishes that your Excellency, Lady Frere, and the members of your family may be blessed with all happiness and prosperity on your retirement to your native land.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere replied:—

Mr. President, and Gentlemen,—I beg you will accept, on behalf of yourself and the members of your society, my sincere thanks for the address you have just read. It has been a matter of very great satisfaction to me to be able to redeem the promise which I made to you a great many months ago that I would, if possible, meet you again at another annual examination of these schools; and what you have read to us to-day in the report has satisfied me that notwithstanding the gloomy period through which we have passed, the work which the students

of Bombay had so well undertaken, when many of them were young men, has, by the blessing of God, made both steady and satisfactory progress. You referred in the report which you read, to the deductions which must be made from what, when we last met you in this room, we were able to congratulate you upon, in the measure of success you had attained. I cannot, however, look altogether upon what has happened to your labours as otherwise than a cause of satisfaction. I recollect, when you first began the work of female education in this city, you were obliged to collect scholars from every portion of the native community before you could present yourselves to the public as a body of such influence as to enable you to take the lead in female education. Since that time you have thrown off from the parent body a very healthy offshoot in the Parsi Girls' schools, which I am very glad to know are prospering under the conduct of gentlemen of that community; and I think you have judged wisely in agreeing to the separation of your labours in making over to the gentlemen of the Guzerathi community those schools which are chiefly frequented by girls from that class of society.* I think you will find that you have enough, and more than enough before you, in looking after the schools of the great Marathi community of this capital; and when I remember what you have achieved during the past two years in the face of great discouragements, I feel certain that you are on the way to permanent success. That you have been able to say that there was not actual loss of ground during that period, is in itself a proof of satisfactory progress; and I hope that the time will come when the educated young men of the other parts of the Marathi country will join with you in the work that you have in hand. We have lately, in Poona, and in other parts of the presidency, had most satisfactory evidence that there is no backwardness among the chiefs of your nation, and among the nobles of your race, to give you every support in this

* The Parsi Girls' Schools were maintained for seven years by the funds of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, after which their management was transferred to the Parsi Girls' Association, formed on the 28th March 1858. The schools are in a prosperous state, the income being upwards of 7,000 Rs., and the funds in the hands of the Trustees exceeding Rs. 62,000.

matter in other cities as well as in Bombay. Upon the importance of this subject I need not dilate. You began these schools in all the ardour of your early youth when the eldest of you was in truth only a student, but now you are men, taking a part in the management of your families and in the government of this country, and I feel satisfied that every day must strengthen your views of the paramount importance of this branch of education; because it is the education not only of your wives and sisters and daughters but it is to a great extent the education of your own sons as well. I very lately had occasion to refer to a report written by an officer who is well-known to me as one of the best friends of the natives of this country—General Le Grand Jacob.* In speaking of the difficulties besetting the administration of Kattiawar, he said that of all the difficulties which he met, there was none so serious to his mind as the almost total absence of good female education among the people of that province. He ascribed, in part, the great blessings which had been brought to this country in the shape of peace and good government, to the deterioration of the nobles of the land by taking from them almost the only stimulus to active exertion which they used to find in their internal dissensions of war, and he said he found that in a great majority of cases the management of many large estates was passing from the hands of young men who from want of education and from want of occupation were daily losing every characteristic of the noble race from which they sprung, into the hands of their wives and mothers, who, being educated, were quite capable of supplying the place which their male relatives ought otherwise to have filled. It is true they were not addicted to such vices as opium eating, from which young men often suffer so much; but on the other hand, from their total want of education and capacity to deal with those who ordinarily undertook the management of their affairs they, their families, and their establishment were all going to ruin. But General Jacob believed that female education—I am speaking of what took place several years ago—was the only thing which would undoubtedly prevent the ruin of most of the great families of that

* Now General Sir Le Grand Jacob, K. C. S. I., C. B., Political Agent of Kutch, Kattiawar and Southern Maratha Country at different times.

provincia. I feel assured that the truths which he laid before his superiors at that time, under the seal of his official correspondence, have been more or less present in the work which you have had before you, and that in the discouragements and difficulties you have met with, you have been sustained by the feeling that in educating your young women—though that class may not be a large and numerous one in the great nation to which you belong—you are still doing your best towards a great national service. I thank you very sincerely for what you have said about what Lady Frere and I have been able to do in promoting the great work of female education in this country. You know that it bears a very small proportion to what we would have done if we had had the power; but we carry with us this satisfaction that the work you have undertaken is in a state of daily progress towards that time when I hope you will be able to see not only all the ladies of your own families in the enjoyment of a good education, but that the work will be continued by ladies competent to the task. That, in my opinion, is a great desideratum in the present day. It appears to me that many young persons are unavoidably precluded from taking advantage of anything in the shape of a complete education. And it is this which makes their education so short and so imperfect; but I trust that, seeing so many scholars around us, the educated native Hindu gentlemen of Bombay are not going to let this be said against their race, that whilst the education of their daughters is necessarily entrusted to them, it ceases about the time when the education of the young females in my own country becomes most important. I hope that I may meet many of you in my own country, and I feel assured that whether there or here, this subject will be foremost in our minds. I earnestly trust that the blessing of God will go with you in your work, and on behalf of myself and Lady Frere I thank you most heartily for the address you have read to us, and for the manner in which you purpose, in the manner most congenial to yourselves, to recognise our notice of the excellent work you have undertaken.

The Parsi Girls' School Association.*

[Bombay, 10th April 1866.]

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A distribution of prizes to the successful girls attending the schools of the above Association took place at the residence of Byramji Jejeebhoy Esq. His Excellency the Governor presided on the occasion.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Karaka, one of the Members of the Managing Committee read the report and concluded it by saying, "the Committee beg to express to your Excellency their warmest thanks for your kindness in honouring them with your presence this day. To Lady Frere also their most sincere thanks are due for her kindness in consenting to present the prizes to the successful pupils. The Committee also feel much indebted to the Misses Frere and the other ladies and gentlemen who have honoured this meeting by their presence; they feel that your Excellency in presiding at this gathering, and her Ladyship in consenting to present the prizes, do not do so as a matter of form, but because your Excellency and Lady Frere take a deep interest in the subject of Native Female Education. If the natives have been aroused to a sense of its importance, they have been encouraged to go onward in the knowledge of the righteousness of the cause, and that in your Excellency they have a hearty and deep sympathiser in all their difficulties. Your Excellency has been many years in this country, and it is patent to every one who is at all acquainted with your career, that you have always laboured for the good of the people. Wherever, in the providence of God you have been called to rule, your Excellency's name has become a household word."

His Excellency then addressed as follows:—

He thanked the gentlemen of the Committee for the pleasure which he and the other visitors had received from what they had seen and heard at this first examination of these schools to which they had been kind enough to invite their European friends. He sincerely trusted that this would not be the last occasion on which they would allow those friends to participate in the pleasure which he was sure the progress of the schools must give to the gentlemen of the direction. The progress of the schools was not merely

* Vide note, page 211.

numerical. They had the satisfaction of knowing that these schools did not depend for their success upon any external agency, but that they were a spontaneous answer to the wishes of the Parsi community itself. He thought it was to this feature in their character that they chiefly owed their success, for he was quite certain that the Parsees in conducting these schools must be very unlike what they were in regard to everything else if they rested content with anything but the very best they could get. Not only with respect to numbers, but with regard also to the character of the education afforded by these schools, they had the pleasure of witnessing continuing progress. In what the pupils had done there was a great deal they might wish to see, but he quite agreed that there was much satisfaction to be derived from what had been already achieved. It was quite certain that they could not bring about that general improvement which they would like to see till the great body of the Parsi ladies were able to read and write well in their own tongue—able to communicate freely with their friends at a distance, and to amuse their leisure hours by reading. He was confident that those who had the management of these schools would not be content with what they had already done, for he agreed in the hope expressed in the report—and expressed in language which it would be difficult to improve—that the time was not far distant when by the agency of female teachers a very considerable improvement might be made in the teaching of the schools. He need not remind the gentlemen of the Committee that the young ladies attending the schools necessarily broke off their education just at the very time when education became of the greatest importance. There was a great deal to be done in infancy, up to the age of 12 or 14; but the best part of one's education was received after that age. It was what was learned when the mental faculties had been fairly excited and were come to full maturity, that was of most value to the scholars. As the report very well observed, it was impossible that instruction of this kind could be imparted on any large scale without the aid of female teachers. He was sorry that the report concluded with an expression of regret that their efforts to obtain such teachers had been unavailing, but he was very much mistaken if the progress which had been made

among the Parsi ladies in regard to education did not tend to supply that want. He would not for one moment have it supposed that mere money could obtain what they required, for he need not tell them how heartily he agreed in the old Eastern opinion, that the teaching of youth was a holy work, not to be undertaken merely for gain. But it was a matter of experience that in no climate and in no age could one person effectively conduct the education of more than a very limited number of boys and girls. Even in imparting the most elementary instruction, when one teacher had about eighteen or twenty children the instruction lost a great part of its effect; and on this account as well as on others the teaching of large numbers of children was a very exhausting task, and care should be taken to have the work given to an adequate number of efficient instructors. Now, what was good pay for work of this kind? It had been considered that a few rupees a month was large pay for this kind of work; but he thought they would find that a very large sum approaching Ra. 100 or 150 a month was not too much to pay for the services of one single teacher such as the parents now present could confidently entrust with the education of their children. He trusted that parents would lay this to their heart and ponder well upon it, and that they would see that they could not by mere bidding for them, or without sacrificing a very considerable amount of money, get such teachers as they desired. And surely almost any sacrifice they could make for such an object would be a sacrifice well made. He would not detain them longer than by expressing his regret at the absence of Mr. Framjā Nusserwanjī, whom he would be sure to tell how excellently well the schools were conducted.



The Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

[*Bombay, 22nd March 1866.*]

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The annual distribution of prizes to the successful girls attending the above Institution took place at Framji Hall, Breach-Candy. His Excellency the Governor presided on the occasion.

When the distribution of prizes had concluded, His Excellency said;—

Ladies and Gentlemen:— I should be very sorry indeed if it were to be supposed that the expression of our feeling as to what we have seen and heard this day, was a mere matter of form: for I do not think any stranger coming here and seeing what we have seen of these children, could fail to carry away the memory—even if he did not care for India, as I am sure most of us do care—of these proceedings, and to hold that memory for his life time. But to us who are elder inhabitants, what we have seen in Framji's Hall is of the greatest interest, because it speaks so forcibly of the great truths inculcated in the minds of his children by my old friend, the late Mr. Framji Kavasji, and of the services rendered by him in this matter, as well as of the services of Mr. Manockji Cursetji, which are now beginning to bear most valuable fruit. I am sure there is not one of the Parsi community, who can remember Mr. Framji Kavasji,† who will not feel a deep personal interest in all that we have seen here to-day, and at the same time it is very gratifying to those who witnessed the examination of the school last year, to observe the evident improvement there is, in these young ladies whom we recognise as having been

* Founded on the 30th June 1863 by the persevering efforts of Manockji Cursetji Esq. Its object is to give to Native girls the blessings of an English education upon sound moral principles.

† Vide Reports of the Board of Education for 1850-51, pp. 1 and cv, and of the Alexandra Native Girls' Institution for 1865, page 23.

in the institution twelve months ago, for their progress appears to have been a very solid and satisfactory one. And the increase in the number of scholars is a proof that this most valuable institution is becoming thoroughly appreciated by the whole native community of this island. There are one or two points, moreover, mentioned in the reports, which it would be difficult to pass by without notice. And firstly, the increase in the rate of payment is an important fact, as showing that Parsi and Hindu gentlemen are beginning to recognise the truth which we have long recognised in Europe—that a good education for ladies is not to be given without some personal sacrifice and expense, and without entailing upon some parents considerable sacrifice. I must say that the inclination of the native community to afford their children a good education is to me most satisfactory, and there is another point which must be equally gratifying to him to whom this institution owes so much—I mean the increased attention given to their own language in the instruction of children. For a long time it used to be said to Mr. Manockji Cursetji and others, “If you teach your girls the English language, they will forget their mother-tongue, which is the most useful to them as wives and as mothers.” But the truth is, there is great value in combining English with the Vernacular, for no lady can learn any foreign language—and to these children English is a foreign tongue—without being improved in her own language. She cannot learn a foreign language without thinking for herself more deeply and more accurately in her own, and therefore there is no need to fear that in teaching Parsi ladies English, they will forget Guzerathi, and this day’s proceedings is one of the proofs that the exact contrary is the case. It shows that if you teach them a foreign language, you teach them more in their own tongue as well. I will not now detain you longer than by stating the great gratification it gives me to express to Mr. Manockji Cursetji how much pleasure I have felt in what I have witnessed to-day and I am sure I only speak the sense of those present when I say to the Committee and to the lady visitors that they deserve and do receive our best thanks for what they have done for this most useful Institution.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS SPEECHES.

The Inauguration of the Sind Railway.*

[Karachi, 29th April 1858.]

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After Mr. Warren, the Agent of the Sind Railway, had addressed Mr. H. B. E. Frere, the Commissioner in Sind, requesting him to commence the Railway, the latter replied as follows;—

Mr. Warren and Gentlemen,—

I need not tell you, Sir, I undertake the duty with the most sincere pleasure. I think the first and most prominent feeling in the mind of every one here present, must be one of deep thankfulness to the Almighty Disposer of all things, who has carried us through so many and great perils and permitted us to meet together this day to commence a work of peace, undisturbed by those alarms which elsewhere have so changed the face of society in India. I trust that it is with an humble reliance on the same overruling Providence and not in any confidence in our own unassisted strength and power that we shall carry on and complete this great work. It is indeed a work which, unless I am greatly mistaken, will change the whole aspect of this barren plain where we now stand, and aid in making Karachi one of the great cities of India. But it is not merely as a work of great *local* importance that we must regard it. It is, I believe, a great *national* undertaking. Of its commercial value it is not necessary for me to speak. None of us who were in Karachi one short year ago, are likely to underrate its importance as a military work. We recollect how, less than a year ago, we watched with anxious expectation the passage of the slender reinforcements we were able to send to the Panjaub. How for days after they left us we heard nothing of them as they crept slowly up river, and we were glad to hear in anything less than a week, that they had safely reached Kotree. What would we then have given for a railway which would bring Kotree so near in

* For a description of the Lines and Works of the Sind Railway, see Mr. John Brunton's paper on the subject given at page 451 of the Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers for 1862-63.

point of time to the transport in our harbour that the recruit who dined to-day on board the sea-going steamer at Kemaree, might breakfast to-morrow unwearied, and with all his baggage about him on board a river steamer 110 miles off at Kotree. In the last year, probably the most eventful in our Indian annals, we have been taught how great was our want of men. This railway will enable one man to do the work of ten. Of money our want was scarcely less urgent; of the value of our railway in this, the economical point of view, it seems superfluous to speak. I sincerely hope it will be found a source of profit both to the Government and to all who are in any way connected with it. But a railway in India has, I believe, a higher function than that of a great military engine or a money-making and money-saving appliance. I believe it to be one of the greatest of civilisers. When the most active and energetic race in the world crosses so many thousand miles of oceans and establishes such a work of art at a cost as great as the whole value of our English trade with India one short century ago, surely great moral changes must follow. A railway always seems to me to bring out most strongly those deeply marked national characteristics which make our nation what it is, which have enabled us, a small and remote people, to bring our troops with the trophies on their standards, of many a fight in distant fields, to dominate over such a vast continent; and I feel sure that the execution of this railway will tend to impress more deeply on the native mind those great national characteristics, which have won for us the respect of the natives, and have made us what we are. I cannot but hope that the grand result will be to bind closer this country to England, and to prepare in a thousand ways unknown and unobserved by us for that assimilation in interests and in faith which alone can render permanent our empire over so many millions of such different races and languages. It is with bonds like these that I would bind India closer to England. We have now, I hope, passed through the talking and writing stage, and all differences of opinion will, I trust, be interred under one of Mr. Bray's largest embankments, and I most gladly, Sir, accept your invitation to commence the stage of actual execution.

The Victoria and Albert Museum.*

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

[*Bombay, 19th November 1862.*]

The Honourable Jagannath Sankarsett, President of the Victoria and Albert Museum Committee, in an Address reviewed the history of the undertaking, and requested His Excellency the Governor to lay the chief Corner-Stone of the Building.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere replied as follows;—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—I accept with pleasure the task you have assigned to me, and I trust that the building now commenced will, when completed, be worthy in all respects of this vast and growing city. We have listened with great interest to what you have told us of the history of this institution, of its early difficulties, of the liberal and energetic support it received not only from the native gentlemen around you, who have furnished the means of erecting it, but from my predecessors in this Government, Lord Elphinstone and Sir George Clerk,† and many among us have felt peculiar pleasure in the justice you have done to the claims on our

* *Vide* Government Selection No. 83.—New Series, pp, 11—30 and 47—58.

† It was proposed to have the bust of Sir George Russell Clerk, G. C. S. L., K. C. B., executed and placed in the Victoria Museum near that of the revered Mountstuart Elphinstone, (which was subscribed for by the students, and ex-students of the Elphinstone College and High School at a meeting held in the Town Hall on the 11th. January 1860.) for the great benefits he conferred on it, when Governor of Bombay. It was during his time, that a contribution of a lacs of rupees was made to the Museum and a splendid and extensive plot of ground given for the Victoria Gardens. In a letter addressed to the Secretary, Victoria Museum, dated 6th October 1863, Sir George Clerk declined with thanks to sit for a Bust, and concluded by saying, that, “although truly grateful to the Committee for the kindness that has prompted their proposal to incur the expense of a sculptured Bust, I feel that I have no fair title to any distinction; while it certainly will be just that others, through whose perseverance and contributions or both, the undertaking has been concluded, should be there represented.”

gratitude of one of our fellow-citizens, to whom Bombay owes so much, I mean the late Dr. George Buist.*

You have, Sir, also, I feel sure, expressed the general feeling of all who are aware of the nature of the difficulties to be overcome in what you have said of our obligations to the Joint Secretaries. I believe I rightly interpret the wishes of your Committee and Dr. Birdwood's excellent colleague Dr. Bhan Daji, in particularly specifying Dr. Birdwood, whose laborious exertions, so long continued, so unselfishly and energetically rendered, are now, we may hope, destined to be crowned with success.

This building will, I trust, be a fitting monument of the greatest event in the recent history of British India.

Here in Bombay, where the East India Company had ruled for two centuries, we, who were formerly subjects and servants of that Company, may be allowed to look back with not unnatural pride to the day on which it was announced to all India that the Empire built up by that marvellous corporation had reached such imperial dimensions, that it was no longer possible for our Sovereign to rule over it with delegated authority.

It was in truth an historical era which deserved commemoration, and you wisely resolved, as you stood around the late Lord Elphinstone when he proclaimed that Her Majesty had assumed the direct sovereignty of India, that such an event should not remain without an enduring and visible monument.

But this building will mark, not only an era in the history of Empires; it will be a record of one of the greatest boons which England could have conferred on India, when, in the memorable and gracious words of Her Majesty's Proclamation, Her Majesty declared not only her assumption of the powers of Sovereignty, but her sense of its responsibilities, and her determination by the blessing of Almighty God to exercise those powers for the good of India. You have also resolved that this building should stand

* Died at Calcutta on the 1st October 1860. *Vide Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. VI. No. 21, page LXXXVIII, wherein a short obituary notice of him is given.*

as a monument of the loyal love and personal affection you bear to Her Majesty. It would be neither becoming nor necessary that I should attempt to recapitulate the many claims which you thereby recognize to your loyal attachment and admiration in the first sovereign who has since the dawn of history ruled over all India, the first oriental sovereign who has ever addressed her subjects in such words as those with which Her Majesty's Proclamation concluded. The words are, I am sure, engraven on your hearts, but I cannot forbear once more quoting them as embodying the feeling to which your present undertaking is a fitting response. Her Majesty declares, "When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquillity shall be restored, it is Our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its Government for the benefit of all Our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be Our strength; in their contentment, Our security; and in their gratitude, Our best reward. And may the God of all power grant Us, and to those in authority under Us, strength to carry out these Our wishes for the good of Our people."

I think you have judged rightly in believing that Her Majesty would accept with the greatest pleasure this proof of your loyalty and devotion, if you connected with it the name of the late lamented Prince Consort, a name which will not only be ever associated with all the glories and splendours of Her Majesty's reign, but with every private and personal virtue which claims our admiration and respect, and which has enthroned Her Majesty in the hearts of so many millions of her most distant subjects.

For such a purpose there is, I think, a peculiar fitness in the form of the memorial you have chosen. Among the many marked and enduring characteristics of this reign none is likely to live longer or bear more valuable fruit than the principle first practically recognised, and acted on under Queen Victoria, of the duty of promoting by every means the education and enlightenment of her Indian subjects, and no name will go down to posterity more intimately connected with this particular form of education than that of Prince Albert.

For, let us remember, this Museum is designed to be no mere collection of rarities and curiosities at which crowds may gaze in vacant and resultless astonishment; you have purposed that it shall be a great engine of education. In the words you have so aptly quoted from the great law-giver of scientific investigation, a "College of Enquiry" as distinguished from a "College of Reading."

Here, as in a microcosm, you will collect specimens of whatever in Art or Nature ministers to man's wants or occupies man's thoughts. The student will here read not through the imperfect medium of language or in books, but in the very products themselves, visibly placed before him, the history, as far as human eye can trace it, of each wondrous process and product of Nature. He will trace, step by step, how the intellect of man, in various ages and in various countries, has turned those processes and products to human use, and how Art has striven to impart to the result of her labours somewhat of that divine image, of those more than human characteristics of beauty, variety, perfection, and adaptation for which the rudest of mankind ever yearn, and which the most civilized never fully attain to.

It seems to me a happy resolve that you have placed this Building close to the Gardens of the Horticultural Society.

The student in the Museum will thus find himself ever in the presence of living Nature in her richest and most varied forms.

Such an association must be favorable not only in supplying the materials of study, but in inducing the frame of mind in which the enquirer is most likely to reach the truth.

The narrow dogmatism and self-sufficient pride which more than anything else are obstacles to the perception of truth, must stand rebuked in view of the multiform power and beauty of nature, as seen in the vegetation of a tropical garden, and man, who in the midst of the crowded city has some excuse for fancying himself absolute Lord of the Creation, will here feel that he can only command nature by understanding and obeying her laws.

Sir, there is one sentence in your address so striking in its truth that I trust it will come to have proverbial significance, and be remembered, repeated, and acted on, long after this ceremony shall have been forgotten. You truly observed "It is a sin for a great

and wealthy city like Bombay not to be continually engaged in good works." I cannot doubt, Sir, but a blessing will attend those who work in this spirit.

We have in what we see around us, living proof that this feeling is no vain form of words, but a vital principle, inciting those among the inhabitants of this island, whom Providence has blessed with ample means, to use these means for the good of their fellow-men.

These things encourage us to hope that this Building will long stand, not only as a monument of a great event of historical interest, testimony of your loyal devotion to your Sovereign, and of your affectionate sense of what you owe to Her Majesty and the lamented Prince Consort, but that it will show those who come after us, that you took for your motto the words which the Prince directed should be inscribed on the last great educational building with which his name is connected in England,—“Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will towards all men.”

The Victoria and Albert Museum.*

[*Bombay, 23rd January 1866.*]

A public meeting was held in the Town Hall with a view to raise additional funds for the purpose of completing the construction of the above Building.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere said:—

Gentlemen,—Before taking the chair, I will avail myself of the only opportunity that is likely to present itself of my being able to

* “The Victoria and Albert Museum was commenced as a private work, but owing to the difficulties of 1865, funds could not be obtained to carry it on. It has now passed into the hands of the Public Works Department to be completed from Imperial Funds. It has been found necessary, in the first place, to pull down, in

say a few words on the occasion which has brought us together to-day. I have come this evening, not in the character of a representative of Her Majesty, but as a private member of this community; because I feel that the occasion which has brought us together is one which very nearly concerns the honour and the character of the people of Bombay. It will be in the recollection of a great many now present what occurred when the Museum was first projected, and what passed at the meeting when the first subscriptions were raised towards its funds. Those who were not present on that occasion will learn it, no doubt, from the report which will be laid before you, and you will have from those who were entrusted with the expenditure of the money which was received, an account, and I trust a very satisfactory account, of their stewardship. The question which will then remain for you to decide, and which I trust will be decided in a way that will commend itself to the approval of many who are not now present, is briefly, whether the work is to be carried to an honourable and satisfactory conclusion. I have no doubt whatever as to the response which the inhabitants of Bombay will give to this question; but I feel that there is some danger that there may fall upon this enterprise that kind of blight which is more or less apt to fall upon all enterprises in this country. I mean that delay and procrastination which forms the chief difficulty with those who commence an undertaking like this in carrying it

great part, the front and rear walls, which were considerably out of plumb; and owing to the iron work of the lower floor having been lost at sea, still further delay is unavoidably incurred in completing the work. The building is faced on two sides with Porebunder stone; on the other sides the dressings only are in Porebunder stone. The interior is to be fitted with ornamental iron work; a gallery runs all round the interior level at the first floor over the aisles, supported on iron columns. The Hall consists, of a nave, $105 \times 32 \frac{1}{2}$, with two aisles, 105×16 . The gallery is 18 feet wide, the entrance vestibule is $32 \frac{1}{2} \times 30$, and the staircase vestibule at the other end of the building is of similar dimensions. Six small rooms are provided in the angles. The design was partly by the late Mr. William Tracey and partly by Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co., the iron work being designed in England; the style is Palladian; and the site is at the entrance of the Victoria Gardens. The estimate to complete the building is Rs. 2,20,972, of which Rs. 1,64,687, have been expended chiefly in payment for materials and outstanding claims."

to a satisfactory conclusion. There are not wanting in this city many prominent examples of this defect, which I fear is one inherent in most Indian enterprises. I need go no further for an example than to the Memorial Church at Colaba, to which I refer, as I believe I am one of the few here present who had anything to do with the commencement of that work. It was a noble object, which had been well considered, and which began with every promise of success. You all recollect for how many years this church remained a standing monument of the procrastination and delay to which I have referred, and nobody who was not intimately concerned in the enterprise itself can tell how heart-breaking was the feeling that this great work was year after year left uncompleted.* Now, I would not like to see this sort of delay happen in the case before us; and it is because we are come to that very critical point in this enterprise that I think we should consider the occasion which has called us together this day as one of the very utmost importance to the community—to its honour and to its character. I have the less hesitation in speaking

* In allusion to the Monumental Church of St. John the Evangelist, Colaba. "The proposal to build this originated with the Rev. George Pigott, M. A., then Chaplain of Colaba and the Harbour. On the 25th March 1848, a meeting of gentlemen who had subscribed for the erection of a monument to the memory of such Officers, in Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Services, as had fallen during the campaigns in Sind and Afghanistan, was held in the Town Hall, when the late revered Metropolitan (the Right Rev. Daniel Wilson, D. D.) was called to the chair. A resolution was unanimously passed, that the monument should be a Church at Colaba, in which the names of all Officers and Men who had perished during the campaigns of 1838-39 and 1842-48 should be recorded. A plan by Mr. Henry Conybeare, M. I. C. E., having been approved, the first stone of the proposed Church was laid on the 4th December 1847, by His Excellency Sir George Russell Clerk, K. C. B., the Governor of Bombay. From this day to his death in February 1850, Mr. Pigott laboured assiduously to forward the work, but numerous difficulties followed. He died leaving the walls 25 feet above the surface. He was succeeded by the Rev. Philip Anderson, M. A., who took an equal interest in the good work, and largely aided for seven years, in surmounting the financial difficulties which retarded its completion. In the midst of his preparation for the consecration of the Church, he was taken ill, and died in 1857. On the 7th. January 1858, the consecration of the Church took place; the ceremony being performed by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, [the Right Rev. John Harding, D. D.] The total amount expended on this Church was about Rs. 1,27,000; part of which was paid by Government."

to you plainly on this subject, because the enterprise is one in the commencement of which I was in no way connected. As far as the Government is concerned, it belongs entirely to the time of my two predecessors. Originated in the time of Lord Elphinstone, whose memory is so dear to you, the work was planned and actually commenced in the time of Sir George Clerk, whose name is still held in such honor among you; and it is on this account, because it belongs to my predecessors, that I feel it a sacred duty to omit nothing which is in my power to bring the work to a satisfactory conclusion. Something has been said, and a good deal more alluded to, about this being rather an inopportune time to bring forward an appeal to the public on behalf of an enterprise of this kind. Now, let us speak plainly on this subject. We all know through what a crisis we passed a very few months ago. Every one of us has suffered—some of us in purse, some in the case of our friends—all of us in the case of those who are more or less dear to us; and we are not likely to under-estimate the greatness of the calamity which has passed over us. But, I would ask you, do you believe that the permanent wealth of this great city is not infinitely greater than it was a year ago? I believe I may say with the greatest confidence, what any one member of the mercantile community who is acquainted with the actual state of affairs will tell you, that this city is far richer to-day than it was the year ago. Well, what is it that keeps it back? It is the particularly marked prosperity of this country. The profits of trade are so enormous that it becomes more and more difficult to get people to part with money for objects of the nature of which I am speaking, and it is this which makes it more difficult at this than at other times to raise any considerable subscription. I believe, you will all agree with me—all I know who are here present will certainly agree with me—that this is not a feeling which should keep back the people of Bombay from completing and worthily completing what was so well begun before the tide of extraordinary prosperity set in upon us. And let us recollect that this is not one of those ephemeral projects which spring up during a period of exceptional commercial prosperity. It is a project which was commenced long before that period began;

therefore I think we have not any right to turn to the commercial crisis which has since affected us, as a reason for not putting our shoulders to the wheel. I feel not the slightest doubt as to the ultimate completion of the work. I have too much confidence in the public spirit of our Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, our Framji Kavasjis, our Jagannath Sankarsetts, our David Sassoons, our Sir Charles Forbeses, our John Skinners, our Robert Wygram Crawfords, and our John Flemings, and in the spirit which animates the successors of such gentlemen, to let me doubt for one moment that they will act as their predecessors would have acted before them. There is one more reason, to which I must allude before I conclude, and that is, that the gentleman whom you selected as your Secretary has, I am afraid, very materially injured his health, and will certainly be obliged shortly to take some rest from his self-imposed labours in connection with this enterprise. In his presence I cannot say anything in his praise. He would much rather that I should speak of his faults and his failings, and let me add, that his faults and his failings are those of the typical Englishman. His vigour, his energy, the way he throws himself into his work, and his sympathy with those around him, are the characteristics of the Englishman; and it is because he is an Englishman that he is emphatically a friend and lover of the natives of this country.* Such as he is, unless you enable him shortly to complete the work which he took upon himself on your behalf, there is too much reason to fear that he may be obliged to leave it to others. For these reasons, I trust, that in this matter you will act promptly and well, and carry this work which you and your predecessors commenced to a worthy conclusion.

* Dr. George Birdwood left Bombay in September 1868. On his departure, he was presented with addresses and testimonials by the Members of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Agri-Horticultural Society, and the Students of the Grant Medical College gave him a rich Cashmere shawl in token of their respect and esteem. *Vide Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, pp. LXI--LXXIII, Bombay University Calender for 1869-70 page 243, and the Times of India Overland Summary No. 81 dated the 1st. September 1868. The Bombay and Home Governments liberally recognised the merits of Dr. Birdwood's services by granting him a special pension.

The Distress in Lancashire.*

[*Bombay, 12th August 1862.*]

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A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, in behalf of the sufferers in the Cotton Manufacturing Districts of England.

After the proceedings had terminated, the Rev. Dr. John Wilson proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor, for his kindness in presiding on the occasion.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere replied :—

GENTLEMEN,—I cannot content myself with a silent acknowledgment of the vote of thanks. I must, in the first place, disclaim the honor done me by my friend Dr. Wilson, in attributing to me the credit of originating this meeting. The proposal to call the meeting had originated with gentlemen who, if I were permitted to name them, would, I believe, prove to be the same who commenced the subscription in the Chamber of Commerce some weeks ago, as soon as the first news of the distress in Lancashire was received in this country. That subscription had been very liberally supported, but as the intelligence of increasing distress came in by each successive mail, it was felt that a subscription limited to a few classes of the community was quite inadequate to the occasion, and it was wisely resolved to call this public meeting,—a resolve which the results will, I think, fully justify. I have complied with the invitation to be present to-day, not only because I wished as an individual to express my sympathy with the sufferings of a large body of our fellow-countrymen, but with a view of publicly expressing, with the full concurrence of my colleagues who are unable to attend to-day, the great interest which the Government of Bombay take in a meeting, the object of which is to mitigate a great national calamity. I cannot but augur much good

* A similar meeting was held at Calcutta, under the presidency of the late Viceroy and Governor-General, the EARL of ELGIN, on the 6th November 1862.

from the results of your proceedings to-day. The subscriptions will, I have no doubt, furnish substantial relief of much physical suffering, but I believe the feelings we have this day heard expressed will go further than any money we can send to console the sorely-tried working-hands of our manufacturing districts under their heavy privations. I most fully concur in all that was so well said by Dr. Bhau Daji of the value of this practical proof of your sympathy—of your feeling that the sufferers are your brethren in something more than our allegiance to the same Sovereign—that you share their sorrows as well as their joys, and that no prospect of immediate selfish advantage can blind you to the greatness of this imperial calamity—above all, that you cordially sympathise with and admire that heroic patience, self-control, and obedience to law, which enable them to bear so nobly misfortunes in no wise due to any act or default of their own. Most truly was it said by Dr. Murray Mitchell, that no facts regarding India can touch the hearts and arrest the attention of Englishmen at home, as do such proofs of fellow-feeling and community of interests. My native friends may rely on it that these things will not be lost on the classes whose cause some of the native gentlemen here present have to-day advocated with so much eloquence. The operatives of our manufacturing districts are well read and thoughtful far beyond what from the station in life of a working man, would be supposed possible. Among no class in England are there so many reflecting students of theoretical and practical Politics and Political Economy, and probably no one class has taken a more intelligent and effectual interest in the great questions affecting India which have from time to time come before the British public. It was said with great truth by another speaker to-day, that what the workmen of Lancashire would value more than your sympathy, and far more than relief in money, would be *work*—good, honest, hard work; and as I believe India can supply all and more than they need to give them that work, it has struck me that I may add somewhat to the good results of this meeting if I touch very briefly on what has been done, and can be done, to enable this part of India to supply the dearth of cotton which is the cause of all this misery. We have learnt since last year some truths of immense

importance as to the power of India to supply as much cotton as England can require. On the one hand, you have found cotton coming to your port from quarters whence it never came before. The simple stimulus of a rise in prices which few, if any, believed would be permanent, has largely increased the area whence your supplies are drawn, and added whole provinces to the list of cotton-producing countries. On the other hand, the English spinners and dyers have found that, if not quite so well adapted to their purposes as the good kinds of American cotton, slight changes of machinery and trifling variations of process enable them to use good Indian cotton to advantage, and that if they would only get enough of such cotton, they need not fear a scarcity of raw material. It has been asserted that the great rise of prices here has not yet told on the cultivators in the interior; that they are still in ignorance of the great prices which their cotton would command. I must be allowed to doubt this, and to express my belief that there is no part of the country which supplies your port with cotton, where the fact of the late great rise in prices is not fully known to the tillers of the soil. Colonel W. C. Anderson, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Maratha Country, writes in a letter lately received from him, that contracts have been made by some of the ryots down there to deliver the produce of cotton-fields yet unsown, on terms which would require a price of 18d a pound on an ordinary crop to repay the purchaser, and this, not in isolated cases, but so frequently as to leave no doubt that the Dharwar ryot is fully alive to the high prices of cotton in Bombay. Again, I read in the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 3rd August 1862, the following description of the state of things in the Panjaub:—"It is said that cotton, unfortunately not so good and clean as it ought to be, is being exported in considerable quantities to Karachi, and our correspondent estimates the probable amount for this year at seventy thousand maunds, or two thousand five hundred tons. This is pretty well, seeing that cotton has hitherto been imported into the Panjaub from the East. In the former years the cultivators are said to have realized £ 500,000 extra by the sale of wheat; now they are likely to reap another most unexpected profit from cotton, as the price has risen from seven, eight, and nine rupees per maund to from sixteen to

nineteen rupees; the difference on the whole crop will be profit over and above that of ordinary years. No wonder we hear that the Panjaub agriculturist is rapidly becoming independent of his banker, and taking the management of his own money into his own hands." We must recollect that two years ago hardly a pound of cotton ever found its way from the Panjaub to England. But you have here undoubted evidence from both extremities of your fields of cotton supply, that the cotton-growing agriculturist is fully aware of the field that is open to him, and is prepared to take advantage of it; and there can, I believe, be no doubt that the same is the case in Guzerat and Berar, and that all the stimulus which can be applied in the shape of a rise of prices, will operate this year to extend the production of cotton in Western India. The question of a vastly increased supply of cotton from Western India is however, almost every-where a question of roads. I know it will be said that in this respect the Government of India has been wanting in its duty to the country. I will not detain you to discuss the past. But in justice to my predecessors, I must say that I believe the verdict of posterity will not confirm this opinion, if we measure what has been done, by any standard but that of what is still required. Judged by this standard, there is indeed a vast deal still to be done, and I would not have you suppose that the Government are now inclined to estimate their present duty by any other standard. But in judging of the past, and leaving out of account all obstacles and difficulties, it is only fair to compare what has been done with what has been effected by other Governments, and if we make such a comparison, I firmly believe that, when we come to count the results of the last twenty years, it will be found not only that the British Government have made more and better roads than were ever made or dreamed of during the whole of the previous twenty centuries in all India put together; but that the work done will stand a fair comparison with what has been effected during the same time in any other country of equal extent in any part of the globe. I have ventured, in justice to my predecessors, to make this allusion to the past. But our business now is with the present and future, and in both respects, I see good ground for hope that, as far as facilities

for transport are concerned, Western India will not be behind-hand in doing all that England requires of her. I need not dwell on the value of the railways in this respect. They have already reached the frontiers of our Presidency, in each direction of the great cotton fields in Guzerat to the north; in Berar to the north-east; and in the Nizam's country beyond Barsee and Sholapoor to the south-east. They are still incomplete, and owing to the breaks at the Ghauts and elsewhere, they have only commenced imperfectly to fulfil their object in bringing down cotton. But they have already had a great effect in facilitating travelling into the cotton districts; so that it is no longer impossible for the Bombay merchant to go himself, or send his own agent, into the cotton district. In this respect alone, by facilitating commercial intercourse and enabling the merchant to visit the interior, the railways have already conferred on India a benefit which would I believe, be cheaply purchased by the whole cost of their construction. What is now most required is the completion of the common roads needed as feeders to the rails; and in this respect I can promise that the Government of Bombay will not be wanting in its duty, and if hereafter it should be found that adequate progress, in this respect, has not been made, I must confess that the Bombay Government, and it alone, will be to blame. For we have no want of means, nor of encouragement from the Government of India, or from the Secretary of State, to do our duty by the country. Not only have they sanctioned all that we could show was required, but in all their communications they have not ceased to urge on us the necessity for making due provision for the wants of the cotton trade. But all this is matter for the future, and though it may, and I trust it will, furnish some consolation to the operatives now starving for want of work, to know that work is likely, in future years, to be provided for them, we must not forget the terrible winter which is before them, when want of food will be aggravated by a want of clothing, of shelter, and of fuel, to an extent of which no native of this country, who has not faced the rigors of an English winter, can form any adequate idea. From the miseries of such privation there is no escape save by aid such as this meeting can

afford, promptly as well as liberally rendered. In this respect I have no misgivings as to the result of our meeting this day.* I know well the large-hearted liberality of the native gentlemen of Bombay, and I feel assured they will not content themselves with an expression of a barren sympathy; they will answer with their accustomed generosity to the call of suffering, and they will, in so doing, add one more link to the golden chain which binds together, in community of interests and feelings, the many nations and languages which are united under the rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

* This appeal to the benevolence of the community at large was very successful; the total amount subscribed for the Cotton Relief Fund, being a lac and a half Rупees which was immediately remitted in two instalments, to the Lord Mayor of the City of London, (the Right Honourable William Cubitt,) who in acknowledging the first of Rs. 50,000 thus wrote,—“I also venture to avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep sense of the promptitude with which the Inhabitants of Bombay have responded to the call of humanity and benevolence. It is indeed a pleasing characteristic of the case, that not alone have the European official and mercantile community, headed by His Excellency the Governor, come forward thus liberally, but I observe, with respect and satisfaction, the names of many honored Native firms, whose hearts have been thus touched by the calamitous accounts of the present state of these poor English operatives.” *Vide* Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1861-62, pp. XLII, and 170-172.

In a subsequent communication, the Lord Mayor said, “this emphatic demonstration of sympathy from Bombay will be gratefully appreciated in the suffering localities; the large amount [Rs 1,00,000] will enable us materially to augment our immediate distribution, and the noble example thus set cannot fail of a beneficial influence throughout the wide extent of the British Empire.” *Vide* Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1862-63, page 333.

The Opening of the Bhoze Ghaut Incline*

OF THE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[*Khandalla, 21st April 1863.*]

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Mr. John Pares Bickersteth, Chairman of the Bombay Board of Directors of the above Railway Company, gave a detailed account of the Bhoze Ghaut Incline, and concluded it by saying,

“ The Directors beg to tender to your Excellency their thanks for the warm interest your Excellency has taken in the progress of the great works the completion of which we celebrate to-day, whereby all engaged upon it have been greatly encouraged in their labours; and they desire to request that they may be permitted permanently to connect your Excellency’s name with the Bhoze Ghaut Incline, by recording the opening of the line by your Excellency upon a tablet to be erected in some prominent situation on the Incline. ”

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere replied:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—It is a matter of extreme gratification to me, both personally and on public grounds, to accede to your request. I have watched the progress of this work since the idea of a Railway to connect Bombay with the interior first occurred to Mr. Clark in the early part of 1844. I am glad to see among you this day some gentlemen

* The proceedings of this very interesting event have been fully reported in the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 25th. April 1863, p. 384 et seq., to which the reader’s attention is directed.

For a complete and accurate description of this great work, *Vide* Mr. James John Berkley’s paper on the subject, read at the Bombay Mechanics’ Institution on the 21st December 1857; *Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, Vol. XIX, for 1859-60, pp. 586-610; and the *Bombay Quarterly Review* for April 1855, Article III, pp. 281-322.

who took an active part in promoting the scheme from its very beginning; and it is with a feeling of deep thankfulness to the Almighty Disposer of all things, that I find myself now, as head of this Government, enabled to declare this great work, the **BHORE GHAUT INCLINE**—the turning point of the whole undertaking—finished and fitted for public traffic. The first notice that I find on record of any attempt to improve the means of communication in this direction, dates in the early part of this century. The Duke of Wellington, then in command of our Forces in the Deccan, with that foresight which seems to have been a part of his nature, saw the importance of improved communication with Bombay, and caused the old Bhore Ghaut to be made practicable for artillery, and what was then considered a good military road to be constructed from the head of the Ghaut to Poona. You may yet, I believe, find traces of this road the whole distance a little to the south of the line which is now the old Post road, and be told that the massive stone ramps which mark the nullah crossings were the work of Wellesley Saheb. It is nearly 33 years since Sir John Malcolm, himself a friend and companion of the Great Duke, opened the Ghaut for cart traffic. In a minute which he recorded on the subject, and a copy of which was shewn me by the Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Frere as we came up the Incline, he thus speaks of the work. The minute is dated 23rd November 1830. "On the 10th of November I opened " the Bhore Ghaut, which though not quite completed was sufficient- " ly advanced to enable me to drive down with a number of gentle- " men in several carriages. The height of the mountain is " nearly 2000 feet, and the length of the road is 3½ miles. " It is impossible for me to give a correct idea of this splendid work, " which may be said to break down the wall between the Koncan " and the Deccan. It will give facility to commerce, is the greatest " of conveniences to troops and travellers, and lessens the expenses " of European and other articles to all who reside in the Deccan. " This Ghaut will besides prove a positive creation of revenue, " for I am satisfied from the decrease of hamallage, and the offers " already made to farm the duties, that the first year will produce " twenty thousand rupees, and that the ordinary revenue will " hereafter rise to more than thirty thousand; while on any

" military operations occurring in a quarter which required the
 " troops in the Deccan to move, the outlay would be paid by the
 " cheap transmission of stores in a twelvemonth. That Government
 " have had such a return for the lac of rupees expended on this work
 " is chiefly to be ascribed to the enterprise, skill, and unwearied
 " industry of the contractor, Captain Hughes, who, in his desire
 " to do credit to himself, will be found, I believe, when the comple-
 " tion of the work is reported (which it will be before the 1st of
 " January,) to have done more, particularly in the breadth of the road,
 " than the terms of the contract made obligatory. He has built at
 " his own cost a small but neat lodge at the gateway, where the
 " duties are to be levied, and on this he has inscribed in a small
 " marble slab the year in which the work was made. I wish him
 " to be instructed to place another below it, with an inscription
 " stating that this Ghaut was constructed by Captain Hughes, was
 " commenced on the—of—and opened on the 12th November 1830.
 " I shall not anticipate the approbation Government may give
 " Captain Hughes when the completion of the work is reported and is
 " examined, or the consideration they may have for any useful work
 " he may have done beyond the terms of his contract. This rea-
 " spectable gentleman will, I imagine, bring no claims upon the go-
 " vernment. He is very sensible to the favor and indulgence with
 " which he has been treated in being aided with the detachment of
 " pioneers for a few months; but he merits the most liberal encour-
 " agement, for he has not only executed in a superior manner a
 " work of great importance, but has set an example, which if fol-
 " lowed, will be attended with all the beneficial results that must
 " attend the establishment of contracts for such public works, to
 " all who reside in the Deccan." He then speaks of the work as
 an absolute creation of public revenue, and of its immense value in
 a military point of view. These are the words of one whose name
 will long live in honored memory as one of the wisest and most far-
 seeing of modern Indian Statesmen. I quote them, not merely to
 contrast our present appliances and facilities with those which he
 thought so great and important an improvement on the then exist-
 ing facilities for transport, but as calculated to inculcate a lesson of

humility in judging of the improvement, of our own day, and as showing how little the most far-seeing among us can calculate what results a single generation may bring forth. When I first saw the Ghaut some years later, we were very proud in Bombay of our mail cart to Poona, the first, and at that time I believe the only one running in India; but it was some years later before the road was generally used for wheeled carriages. I remember that we met hardly a single cart between Khandalla and Poona; long droves of pack bullocks had still exclusive possession of the road, and probably more carts now pass up and down the Ghaut in a week than were then to be seen on it in a whole year. But the days of mail cart and bullock cart, as well as the Brinjaree pack bullocks, are now drawing to a close. Of the great work, the Bhoze Ghaut Incline itself, you have stated in your Address some of the principal statistics. I will not attempt to analyze their marvellous results, were I to tell you that the bulk of so many pyramids was contained in the earthwork and masonry of embankments—that it would take so many times all the bridges of London to equal the viaducts—or were I to compare the bulk of the stone quarried with the break-waters of Plymouth or Portland—I could give you but an imperfect idea compared with that which we all have derived from traversing the Incline this day. Nor could any description give to the uninitiated a notion of the difficulties you have had to overcome. Military men who know what it is to organize and to feed an army of 10,000 men, may have some notion of the difficulties of organizing, feeding, and working a multitude of labourers averaging for years together 25,000 men, and rising to the enormous number of 42,000; but most of us must be content with the impression we have this day derived, and it is I am sure an impression which can never be effaced, of that which may I believe, without exaggeration, be described as the greatest work of its kind in the whole world.

I feel assured, that in future ages the works of our English engineers on these Ghauts will take the place of those works of their demigods, the great Cave Temples of Western India, which have so long, to the simple inhabitants of these lands, been the type of superhuman strength, and of more than mortal

constructive skill. Mr. R. W. Graham and Colonel Rivers will probably not allow me to say, that this Incline will ever remain among the greatest works of its class; they knew the almost unlimited resources of their science, and will tell us that the greatest engineering triumph of to-day may be surpassed ere the present generation has died out. But the effects of these works on the fortunes of India are, I believe, destined to be far more important than merely supplying a theme for popular admiration, or the substance of a popular proverb. I do not speak merely of their effect on commerce and material prosperity. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of the Railway in this respect; but this effect is so obvious and immediate that it hardly requires to be pointed out. Equally unnecessary would it be to dwell on the value of the Railway as a military machine. Some of us have served with the men of our old European Regiments, who marched with but one halt from Panwell to Poona to fight the battle of Kirkee; and all of us can estimate the immense military and political advantages of a work, which will connect all the capitals of India, and place the garrisons of Madras and Bombay as close to each other in point of time as those of Poona and Bombay were within living memory. It is no exaggeration to say, that the completion of our great lines of Railway will quadruple the available military strength of India. Nor would I even dwell on the manifold blessings which will attend the work as mitigating some of the severest evils which can afflict humanity. We all of us know, either from our own experience, or from that of our friends, how great is the blessing of such ready and easy means of intercourse, between distant points—the fever-stricken patient who longs for the cool sea-breeze, or the wearied man of business who needs the bracing climate of the Deccan, need no longer experience, with a feeling akin to despair, the impossibility of moving; and every class, the roaming foreigner from a far land, as well as the home loving native of India, will have reason to bless the facilities which the Railway affords, for cheap and easy locomotion. But in addition to and above all these, this work will, I believe, be productive of moral effects in comparison with which its vast physical results may be literally said to be insignificant. You alluded in your Address to some of

those not now present among us, to whom the great work is most beholden. You spoke in fitting terms of him whose genius devised its great features, and who animated with his own spirit those who have given bodily form to his conceptions; you referred in terms of well-merited regret to him whose judgment and firmness, united to a kindly and sympathising nature, enabled the Government and Engineers of the Company to work together with a harmony and practical energy unknown in other undertakings.* And you did no more than fitting honour to the brave Englishwoman† who, in

* Mr. James John Berkley, M. I. C. E., F. G. S., Chief Resident Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway from its commencement in 1850.

The London Board of Directors, in announcing to the Proprietors Mr. Berkley's death which took place at Sydenham on the 25th August 1862, stated, that in order to record more permanently their sense of the valuable services which he rendered to the Company, they directed a tablet to be erected to his memory in a conspicuous position at the Bore Ghaut, Incline.

The Council of the Bombay Mechanics Institution, (in which he took a lively interest, and by his personal exertions and active measures as President, he greatly increased its sphere of usefulness,) instituted the "Berkley Gold Medal" as an annual prize for competition among its members, in commemoration of his valuable services.

In addition to the above, the Engineers on the staff of the G. I. P. R., the European and Native friends and admirers of Mr. Berkley united soon after his death, to prove their high appreciation of his talent as well as their great esteem and affection for him, by a substantial testimonial.

‡ In a few days a sum of nearly Rs 80,000 was raised, a greater portion of which was expended in the erection of a suitable monument over his grave, and a balance of Rs 16,000 was thus appropriated,—

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| (a) | For the endowment of a Berkley Gold Medal and Prize, for Civil Engineering in the Bombay University..... | Rs 8,000 |
| (b) | Amount made over to the Sassoon Mechanics' Institution, for being invested in the purchase every half-year of Literary and Scientific Books..... | Rs 7,500 |
| (c) | Amount invested for the purchase of Mr. Berkley's Bust to be procured from England and placed in the above Institution. | Rs 1,500 |

[Vide Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Vol. XXII, pp. 618—624, and the Annual Report of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution for the year 1868-69.]

Associated with the late-lamented Mr. Berkley since the commencement of the operations of Railways in Western India, was Mr. R. W. Graham, who succeeded him as Chief Resident Engineer in April 1861; a post which he filled for four years with uncommon zeal and unremitting perseverance.

† Mrs. Tredwell, wife of Mr. Solomon Tredwell, the eminent Contractor of the Bore Ghaut Railway Incline, who died at Khandalla, on the 30th November 1859.

the midst of her own sore affliction, thought more of her husband's honour than her own distress, and carried on a work the magnitude of which might well have appalled a Titan of old. It may be that the name of Mr. James Berkley, of Col. J. H. G. Crawford, and of Mr. S. Tredwell, may not survive the living memory of the present generation ; but we may rely on it, their example is not lost, and that it will be as nearly immortal as human example may be in that peculiar characteristic which they have all in common, and which forms the backbone of our national strength—their noble devotion to their duty. I may not now refer to other examples of those still amongst us, which will I believe be equally permanent. But I cannot let the occasion pass, without tendering to all you have named as having had a prominent part in this great work,—to Mr. R. W. Graham and to all his staff, to Messrs. S. Adamson and G. L. Clowser, and to Colonel H. Rivers,—the cordial thanks of Her Majesty's Government for their share in this great undertaking. There is one point to which I cannot but advert because I believe it calculated to exercise a permanent influence on the future of India. I need not now remind my countrymen, that we of the Western world have the character of being a stern and heavy-handed race. Among the many difficulties which beset, or were supposed to beset, the introduction of railways into this country, was usually placed foremost the difficulty of controlling a large number of independent Englishmen—not like our soldiers, bound by the ties of military discipline—not in any way prepared to submit their own will to the mere dictates of authority. We have now ample experience to enable us to judge what foundation there was for such apprehension, and what has been the result ? I do not pretend to say that there have not been exceptions—among the many hundreds of Englishmen who have been employed on these works, it would be strange if there were not some who possessed the more animal instincts of courage,

It was she who on her husband's decease, with a high spirit in the midst of her affliction, conducted the business of the contract of this Incline for three years, and with the efficient aid of Messrs. Adamson and Clowser, her Managing Agents, brought this great work to a successful termination.

strength, and capacity for physical exertion, in a higher degree than that inclination, to take the weaker side, the love of truth and of fair play, on which as a nation we pride ourselves. But looking at the general results, and considering the effects which this invasion by a small army of Railway Englishmen has produced on the country, I think there cannot be a doubt, not only that the fears which some people entertained were entirely chimerical, but that the lower ranks of this railway army as well as the higher have left a deep and beneficial impression on the population among which they have been employed; and that the result is one for which our countrymen of all ranks in your service, the artisans and mechanics as well as the gentlemen on the engineering staff, richly deserve the gratitude of the Government and of their country. So far from its being the case, that the bonds of official discipline are necessary to prevent the growth of ill-feeling between the Saxon stranger and the natives of India, I find the employment afforded by the non-official contractor almost invariably more popular than that of Government; and if we were both bent on raising an army, I doubt if Government could have more formidable rivals than Messrs. Adamson and Clowser. I know of no sight more impressive, or more full of suggestive topics to any one who reflects on the future of India, than such a visit as I lately paid to the contractors' works before they were finished. It was then easy to see how railway works taught the native labourer habits of method and punctuality, habits of truth and honesty in their work, and above all habits of independence. It is in this last respect more than in any other that I believe these railway works will have an immense influence on the future of India. We all know what vast sums, chiefly of English capital, have of late years been spent in this country. Let us consider for one moment what has been the effect of all this money being spent, in giving a fair day's wages for a fair day's labour. I can safely say that, as a rule, this was unknown before the commencement of what I may call the Railway Period; not only were wages in most parts of the country fixed by usage and authority rather than by the natural laws of supply and demand, but the privilege of labour was in general restricted to particular spots,

and nothing like the power of taking his labor to the best market practically existed. This was partly due to custom, partly to the absence of any but agricultural employment, partly to long ages of despotic and unsettled Government. But the result was, that the condition of the mere labourer was wretched in the extreme, and the past efforts of Government could do but little to raise him above the status of a serf of the soil. All this has now, I am happy to say, changed, mainly as a direct consequence of these vast railway works; and for the first time in history the Indian Cooly finds that he has in his power of labour a valuable possession, which if he uses it aright will give to him and to his family something better than a mere subsistence, and that there are means open to him of rising in the world other than by the career of a fortunate soldier or by the chance favouritism of Princes. And what has been the result of this discovery to him? Has it made him more indolent, less inclined to labour, more content to be satisfied with the mere existence which he can now procure with less labour than formerly? I believe there is no one who has any experience in the matter, who will not bear me out in saying, that this is not the case; the labourer is, of course, more independent, he is in a better position to make his own terms with his employer, and that is perhaps sometimes shown in a manner which the employer does not quite like; but as a general rule, I believe the labourer works far harder, and acquires new and more civilised wants, in proportion to the high wages he receives. But the effect is not limited to the labourer while he is on the railway works. Follow him to his own home in some remote Deccan or Koncan village, and you will find the railway labourer has carried to his own village not only new modes of working, new wants, and a new feeling of self-respect and independence, but new ideas of what Government and the laws intend to secure to him; and he is I believe a better and more loyal subject, as he certainly is a more useful labourer. Let us add to this effect on the labouring population the inevitable and irresistible tendency of railways to break the bonds of caste, and to destroy the isolation in which the various classes and races of natives have hitherto lived, and you have an aggregate of moral results such as may well be the subject of grave thought to those

who are interested in the future of India, and more particularly of us who have seen in our own time and on our own continent the vast effects for good or for evil which must follow any great change in the habits of life and of feeling of large masses of the people. As we came up the Incline to-day, two thoughts must, I think, have forced themselves on the minds of most of us. The one was the immense importance to every one who was then travelling, or may hereafter travel, up the Incline, of the general truth and honesty with which the work has been executed, and of the order and discipline which are such an essential part of railway management. As we ran over the viaducts and spun round the edges of the hills, it was impossible to help feeling how much depended on the honesty of masonry buried perhaps many feet deep in the earth, and on the true forging of an axle or a coupling iron made thousands of miles away by people who rarely heard and seldom thought of India. Works such as we have this day seen, are possible only under a strong, settled, civilised Government, where truth and honesty in the minutest details of ordinary work are held in habitual honour. But there was another feeling calculated to hush any national pride at such results; it was the feeling of awe from which no man can be free in the presence of such striking phenomena of nature, as the vast rocks and precipices among which the railway winds. One could not but feel the utter insignificance of man in the face of the great features of nature on so vast a scale, and the most thoughtless among us must have felt inclined to say, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be the glory." Let us trust, Sir, that the blessing of God which has carried the work thus far may rest on the work, that it may be such a permanent monument of our rule as a thoughtful patriotic Englishman may wish to see raised by his nation, and as all who love India, whatever their race or creed, may rejoice to see completed, not merely uniting distant provinces in one bond of material prosperity, but knitting together distant peoples and races under our orderly and beneficent rule, and thereby advancing the cause of civilisation by means which may be blessed alike to India and to England. And now, in the name of Her Majesty's Government,

I DECLARE THE BHOKE GHAUT INCLINE TO BE OPEN AND FITTED FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC.

After His Excellency had ended his speech, the assemblage retired to an adjoining shed for tiffin.

The toasts of "The Queen and all the members of the Royal Family" having been drunk with enthusiasm, the Chairman then proposed the Health of His Excellency the Governor.

In proposing this, Mr. Bickersteth said—

The toast I am now about to propose is one which, among us, needs as little introduction as those which have preceded it, and I doubt not it will be as enthusiastically received. It is the health of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Queen's representative in this Presidency. None of us who were in India at the time will ever forget the unanimous thrill of satisfaction and delight which pervaded all classes of the community when the announcement of the appointment of Sir Bartle Frere as Governor of this Presidency reached the shores of Western India. Great as were the expectations then formed of the advantages which such a Governor would confer on this Presidency, they have not been disappointed: our highest hopes have already been more than realized. I now propose the health of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, and long may his rule be prolonged.

His Excellency in returning thanks said:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I thank you very heartily for the honor you have done me in proposing my health. I can assure you that it is no mere official interest which I feel in the prosperity of this Railway. If there is any truth in the theory, that those who have known us from our earliest infancy are entitled to a double share of our regard, then indeed I may claim a high place among the earliest friends of the G. I. P. Railway; for I believe I can claim the honor of having been aware of its existence earlier than any one else now in this country. It was in the early part of the year 1844 that the idea of a railway to connect Bombay with Tanna, Callian, and with the Thull and Bhore Ghaut roads, first occurred to Mr. George Clark, when on a visit with Colonel Turner to a Parsi gentleman well known and respected among us in those days, the worthy proprietor of Bhandoop. After some months of private discussion, the undertaking was formally brought before Government in a letter dated 13th July 1844, and signed by Sir Erskine Perry* and seven other gentlemen, among whom you will

* Arrived in Bombay as Puisne Judge in 1842, and was promoted to the Chief

find the name of our respected friend the Hon'ble Jagannath Sankarsett, then, as now, foremost in anything connected with the improvement of Bombay; and another of your present Directors, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, who has been connected with the undertaking from the beginning. I sincerely congratulate them on the completion of a work in which they took so early and intelligent an interest, and I congratulate the Board on having among their number native gentlemen of so much wealth and consideration, whose presence at the Board during so many years forms some counterpoise to the ever-changing character of our community in general. The first Prospectus of the "Bombay Great Eastern Railway," as it was then called, is dated 15th July 1844, and contemplated a line almost absolutely identical with the present line as far as Callian. This Company, of which Mr. John Pollard Willoughby* subsequently became chairman, merged in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company which had been got up in 1845 in London. I have reminded you of all these particulars, for I believe to this Railway belongs the honor of being *primus* in India, the first of all the Railway schemes formally laid before the Government in India—the first to break ground when Mr. Willoughby turned the first turf in 1850, and the first to open a portion of its line in 1853. I am glad to think that Mr. Willoughby, who took so much and

seat on the Bench by the demise of Sir David Pollock in May 1848. In addition to this, he was President of the Board of Education, and the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the warm and zealous patron and munificent promoter of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, the Native General Library, the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, the School of Industry, and in fact of every thing which tended to the diffusion of knowledge and promotion of intellectual culture whether amongst the European or Native members of the community.

On the eve of his departure from India in November 1852, he was overwhelmed with addresses [Madras and Poona included,]. The Native Community of Bombay raised a subscription to the amount of Rs 40,000, and endowed the Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence in connection with the Government Law School, as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

[Vide Report of the Board of Education for 1852-53, pp. 1-2, 107-111, 121 and 122.]

* Afterwards Sir John Pollard Willoughby Bart., of the Bombay Civil Service, which he first entered in 1817. After filling minor appointments, Mr. Willoughby

so great an interest in this line, is still labouring in the Council of India for the good of India, and takes I am sure undiminished interest in the success of your Railway. But I shall be arrogating too much to myself if I supposed that the kind cordiality with which you have drunk my health was due simply to your kind feelings towards me personally. I feel convinced that in drinking the toast you recognized and wished to record, your sense of the fact, that this Railway Company has ever been regarded by the Government of Bombay with the greatest interest. At its very earliest stages the Government of Sir George Arthur† accorded to the scheme an amount of sympathy and intelligent support which has never been surpassed, but which appears to have given the tone to the pro-

was appointed Political Agent in Kattiawar in the year 1831, where he was chiefly instrumental in extirpating the diabolical practice of Female Infanticide. From 1846 to 1851, he was a Member of the local Executive Council. At a meeting of his friends held on the 21st April 1851, the following, amongst other Resolutions, were passed,—

(1) "That the friends of Mr. Willoughby, on the occasion of his departure from India, after an extended and uninterrupted employment of 32 years in the most important departments of the Civil Service, are desirous of expressing the regard and esteem which they entertain for him in his personal character; the high opinion which they have formed of him, as a most able and devoted servant of the Government; and their gratitude for his philanthropic labours in the abolition of Infanticide in the province of Kattiawar; and the public spirit which he has uniformly evinced in the support of the Philanthropic, Educational and Literary Institutions of Bombay; and resolve to open a subscription for the commemoration of his name in this Presidency, in connection with the cause of Native enlightenment and improvement."

(2) "The second resolution had reference to the establishment of a Fund for the education of Vernacular Literature, and a portion for the education of Native Females. The Fund to bear the name of Mr. Willoughby."

(3) "And the third related to the presentation to Mr. Willoughby of a piece of plate with a suitable inscription."

Her Majesty's Government in 1854, nominated Mr. Willoughby as one of the Directors of the East India Company. During 1857-58 he was M. P. for Leominster, which honour he relinquished on being appointed a Member of the Indian Council. This seat he retained up to his death, which melancholy event occurred on the 15th September 1866. [*Vide Wilson on Infanticide*, pp. 346-348.]

† The Right Hon'ble Sir George Arthur, Bart, Governor of Bombay from 5th June 1842 to 5th August 1846.

ceedings of the Government from that time to this. And here let me do justice to our old masters, the Court of Directors, who appear from the first to have taken a view of the Railway question, which, if it appears somewhat over-cautious to us, viewing it by the light of later experience, was liberal and enlightened in the extreme, when compared with the views taken at the same time by some of their advisers. I have seen something of the management of other Railway Companies in India, and without drawing invidious comparisons and without flattery to this Company, I can honestly congratulate all who are connected with it on the highly efficient and successful general management. Much no doubt is due to the distinguished ability of the Engineers—the late lamented Mr. James Berkley, and Mr. R. W. Graham who has so efficiently supplied his place; much no doubt is also due to the judgment, tact, and good feeling of the Consulting Engineers, Colonels Crawford and Rivers; but I believe much is also owing to the Local Committee of Directors, a feature I believe almost peculiar to this among Indian Railways. And I cannot help attributing much of the good management and harmonious working with Government as well as with their own servants to the existence of an influential body of Directors, possessed of full local knowledge, and having the confidence of the shareholders, of the Railway officers, and of the Government. I would beg very sincerely to congratulate them in the name of Her Majesty's Government on the completion of the great work of the Bore Ghaut Incline, and with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will propose a toast which I am sure will be most cordially received by all present—

“Success to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.”

Saint Paul's Church, Poona.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

[*Poona, 29th August 1863.*]

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After the Lord Bishop (the Right Rev. John Harding,) had addressed the assembly, His Excellency the Governor spoke as follows:—

MY LORD,—I gladly comply with your request, in laying the first stone of this Building; and in so doing, would beg very sincerely, to congratulate your Lordship, your clergy, and those of their flock here assembled, on the commencement of a work proposed so long ago by your venerated predecessor,* and which but for the zeal and energy of the Rev. Mr. Francis Gell, to whom the Church already owes so much in this part of the diocese, might have been further indefinitely postponed.

A whole generation has passed away since the first provision was made by Government, in Poona, for the worship of God according to the ritual of our Church. St. Mary's Church was built by order of that great statesman, who founded and consolidated our empire in these parts. He designed it to be not simply a place of worship for our troops, but a permanent and most significant witness of the determination of the British Government never, by the blessing of God, voluntarily to recede from the conquest with which His Providence had here blessed our arms. The Church then built was essentially a Military Church. We were then simply in military occupation of this country. Poona was merely a great camp watching the native capital of the Deccan, a province entirely administered by military officers. We had just subdued the great combination of all the most formidable military powers then in India, and military safety was of necessity, our first object. But an interval, long in fact, and longer still in its results to this country, now separates us from those days. The great men who took counsel with their chief in the building

* The Right Rev. Thomas Carr, Lord Bishop of Bombay, from 1833 to 1851.

which once stood where we now are gathered together; who ruled this country with so much firmness, such manly vigor, and such Christian moderation, are now all gone to their great account. A grateful people has just laid the last of the great soldier statesmen, trained in that school, in an honored grave, where sleep the best and mightiest of England's dead, and I see none, now amongst us who could have stood by when St. Mary's Church was founded, little more than forty years ago. The great change which has taken place, in the interval, is marked in the different classes for whose accommodation this Church is destined.

When St. Mary's Church was built, British soldiers in active service were almost without exception its only possible occupants. As time has rolled on many hundreds of veterans, who have spent their lives in the service of their country, have settled around us; of their children, some follow their parents' footsteps in the Government service, others engage in various other occupations, but all look to Poona, as their home, and to India as their native country. Peace, and the closer ties which now knit England to India, have brought with them representatives of almost every class which form the home strength of England. Her scholars and her professional men and her artisans, are now here, not as solitary wanderers, but with their wives and their little ones, taking the same permanent part in the life that throbs throughout this vast continent, as they have been accustomed to take in their native land. The part they take is the same; but the issues, dependent on the manner in which each man acquits himself are infinitely important to all around him.

It has been truly said that every Englishman in India is in some sense a public character. On the conduct of the poorest among us may depend the judgment, formed by thousands, not of his own personal qualities only, but of his nation and people, and of what is far more important—of his religion also. Each of our fellow-countrymen here has in his hands, to no trifling extent, the character of the Government and nation, and is able directly to influence those who, from among our native fellow-subjects, may be induced to enquire what we believe, and what we hope for, and, by what motives we are actuated, and according to the answer they may receive from our

conduct, as witnessed by them, they will either shun our association, and dread our contact, or seek to join themselves to us in that faith which they recognise as the main-spring of all our actions.

If we, as a Government, have hitherto done less than was needful to provide for all our countrymen suitable means of worshipping God after the manner of our forefathers, let it not be attributed to indifference. Amid the tumult of incessant wars there was scant leisure or opportunity for thinking of aught beyond the immediate physical necessities of the day; but by the blessing of God, we have now reached one of those intervals of peace and prosperity which are so rarely vouchsafed to a great empire. May He enable us to use it to His Glory and to the benefit of our fellow-subjects! I can testify to the hearty desire of Her Majesty's Government, both in this country and in England, to do their part as a Government to afford to our fellow-countrymen, at least, the opportunity of attending the public ordinances of their own faith; and of maintaining, in their own persons, and of having taught to their children, in such churches and schools as we have been used to in our own land, those principles of religion which we believe to be the foundation, not only of individual excellence of character, but of national strength and prosperity.

We know how little Government alone can do to supply all that is needed in the way of religious education and public ordinances. Not only the greater part of the material means, but life must come from within the Church. Government can do little more than supply as it were, the thread to connect the scattered efforts of those who are too poor and incapable of connected and combined action, to help themselves. But experience shows that if Government does its duty in this respect, we may reasonably trust to the zeal of the Church to do the rest.

Let us only bear in mind, that our position here is no longer simply that of conquerors—come to-day and gone tomorrow, as the periodical reliefs, or the completion of service may remove us to distant lands. There is a large and increasing body of Christians now in this neighbourhood to whom India is their home; and in the Church here to be erected, we hope that they and their descendants may, for ages to come, continue to worship, and to learn so

to conduct themselves, that many may be drawn from among the millions around us to seek to join themselves in faith, as in allegiance to a people who possess so holy and pure a religion.

In this sense, the Building we design, may be a permanent beacon whence "the day-spring from on high" may shine, to give light to them that sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death—at the same time that it shall surely guide our feet into the way of peace.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay, (the Right Rev. John Harding,) said, that they owed a debt of gratitude to His Excellency the Governor, both for his presence there, and for all he had done in this matter. This Church had been projected, as His Excellency had observed, by the last Bishop ; but in this and in many such cases, there was always found to be great financial difficulty in carrying out the design. In the present case, when circumstances were changed, His Excellency had himself suggested building this Church, and taken great interest in the design. They were grateful to him more for the words he had spoken that evening. His Lordship then closed the proceedings by pronouncing the Benediction.

The David Sassoon Infirm Asylum.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

[*Poona, 23rd September 1863.*]

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Mr. Bháskar Dámodhar, Secretary to the Managing Committee, read an Address to His Excellency the Governor, containing the history of the above Institution, after which Mr. David Sassoon said :—

Honourable Sir—It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to find that we have assembled together again this year to witness the foundation of an institution for the benefit of our less fortunate brethren. The Poona Infirm Asylum, which its projectors have done me the honor to call after my name, will, I trust, under Divine Grace, be the means, of affording relief to many a helpless person, and of raising them from a state of social degradation to a position, which however humble, would be not unworthy of human beings. We have all reason to congratulate ourselves on the establishment of such a useful institution, which should have long preceded one for the protection, of infirm beasts. Its projectors deserve the best thanks of the public for their exertions.

I will not take up the time of the meeting by dwelling on the importance of the institution which has already been pointed out, if indeed it requires to be pointed out, by the gentleman who has spoken before me. I shall, therefore merely commend the Institution to the patronage of your Excellency, and beg that you will lay its foundation-stone, a task which, knowing the interest felt by your Excellency in every thing calculated to promote the public good, I feel confident will be agreeable to you.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere then replied :—

Mr. Sassoon, and Gentlemen—I gladly undertake the duty you would entrust to me; for I feel that this is a work of no ordinary interest and of no common importance to this city and community.

Its interest is not in its cost, in the large amount of contributions

offered for its establishment, though they are sufficient to have marked it as an important institution in any of the great cities of the west, nor is its special interest derived from the fact that so large a portion of the cost has been contributed by the Merchant Princes of Bombay, for we have had in Poona many, and striking instances, of their charitable munificence. The chief interest and importance of the work, in my eyes, is due to the fact that the Institution has been organised, and that the Funds have been raised, and all arrangements thus far made towards the completion of the design, mainly by gentlemen belonging to the Hindu community of this city, aided by a few of their brethren belonging to Bombay. You have truly observed in your address the duty of helping the helpless, of providing for the really infirm and needy, and of doing good to all men, is strictly enjoined by the ancient precepts of your religion. It is inculcated in your ancient books, and the spirit of the injunction pervades the teaching of all your ancient philosophers and sages. But it had come to pass in process of time that the universal practical application of such precepts was well nigh forgotten, and up to a very recent period, the very name of "charity," in this city of Poona, conveyed little meaning to mankind-in general beyond a supposed duty of indiscriminate alms-giving to men whose only claim to relief was founded on their belonging to a particular race. It is greatly to the credit of that race, and it is a most satisfactory proof of the enlightenment which follows any well-directed system of education, to find the Brahmin gentlemen of Poona coming forward to organise an Institution of this kind, founded on principles which would do honour to the most enlightened communities of the Western world. It is moreover, a most gratifying circumstance to find these gentlemen originating, and carrying forward towards completion, an Institution like this, with so much practical good sense and power of organisation. Mr. William Hart, the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division, who has taken so warm an interest in this work from its commencement, has informed me that, although many European gentlemen were willing to assist, the whole design has been originated, organised, and thus far carried out by Messrs.

Vinayakrao Vasudevaji,* Bhaskar Damodhar,† Narayan Bhai,‡ Daji Nilkant Nagarkar your architect,§ and by the other native gentlemen whose names are recorded in the Address you have just read.

Few things could, I am assured, have given a distinguished servant of Government greater pleasure, on the eve of his leaving the country, in which he has so long labored, than to find the leading native gentlemen of Poona united together for such a purpose as this, and shewing so much practical ability in giving effect to their design. To you, Mr. Sassoon, I cannot help expressing the deep additional interest we all feel from the part you have taken in this matter. Belonging to a race so intimately associated with all which we value in this world, and with our hopes for the next, you have come from the banks of the Euphrates to pursue your peaceful calling under the protection of the British Crown, and no Englishman can view, without emotion, the spectacle of your devoting so large a portion of the well-earned fruits of your industry, to relieve the necessities of the poorer inhabitants of this ancient capital of the Marathas, which has now become one of the seats of British Government in Western India. I trust that God will permit you to see the completion of this Building,¶ of which I will now proceed to lay the foundation-stone.

* Oriental Translator to Government. † One of the Judges of the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

‡ Principal, Poona Training College. § Professor of Civil Engineering and Mathematics in the Poona Engineering College.

¶ Mr. David Sassoon gave Rs. 25,000 for the purpose of this Asylum, and the other opulent merchants of Bombay and the interior contributed about 90,000 more. "The Asylum is not only a place of protection for the Infirm, but a school, where they may be trained to such honest and useful exertion as may be compatible with their bodily and mental condition—where in fact, they will learn to appreciate, and be thankful for, their existence, and, to the best of their power, to fulfil the duties which they owe to themselves, to Society and to their Maker."

The David Sassoon Hospital.*

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

[Poona, 8th October 1863.]

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Mr. David Sassoon addressed His Excellency the Governor as follows ;—

Honourable Sir—Permit me to express my most sincere thanks to your Excellency, to the Hon'ble Members of your Excellency's Government, and to the several Members of the Managing Committee appointed to see the design carried out. The object of the Building of which the first stone is now being laid, is to relieve the physical sufferings of the poor of this large City, and I can only hope that the work so auspiciously commenced will be brought to as successful a completion. That such will be the case cannot, I think, be doubted. Sanctioned by your Excellency's presence here to-day, and by that of your Hon'ble Colleagues, the Members of the managing committee, the Engineers and the Medical Officers concerned, I feel the less hesitation in expressing my belief that one of the most cherished schemes of my life will be fully realized. The interest which your Excellency has ever taken in all that relates to the prosperity of Western India, and to the welfare and the happiness of the people, indicated to me that under no more gifted or popular administration than the one of which you are the distinguished head, could I hope to see my object substantially supported, and its ultimate success guaranteed.

* On the 7th October 1867, this building was opened to the public by His Excellency Sir W. B. Seymour. V. FitzGerald G. C. S. I. "It is in the English-Gothic style. It affords accommodation for 144 patients, allowing each 75 superficial feet and 1,400 cubic feet of space, and on an emergency the verandas can accommodate 60 more. It is 327 feet in length, with a depth of 94 feet at the centre; upper-storied, with a westerly aspect; the western verandas are arcaded to admit the sea-breeze; the eastern are enclosed. The wings terminate in projecting masses, which, as well as the centre, are gabled. At the south-west angle a clock and water tower rises to a height of 117 feet; water from this tower will be distributed throughout the building. For a height of 68 feet this tower is solid, but above opens into a tall lancet light, and is covered by a high-pitched roof. On each floor are four wards, the largest of which is 72 feet by 24 feet, each of the three smaller being 48 x 24 feet. The operating-room is over the carriage-porch. The whole building is of random masonry, with cut-stone quoins; the roof metal, at a pitch of 45°, and ventilated by dormer and rose windows above the ceilings. The total cost has been Rs. 3,10,060, of which the late Mr. David Sassoon contributed Rs. 1,88,000."

I will not detain you with a recapitulation of all that you have in a very brief space of time achieved, not only for this presidency but for imperial India. But I may be permitted to express in conclusion my earnest hope that the great works of public utility and universal benevolence which have been commenced in Western India under your encouragement, may with the blessing of Heaven, be so satisfactorily completed as to render the leading features of your administration one of the brightest chapters in the History of India, and your own name a household word in the Homes of Hindustan. I therefore ask your Excellency to lay the stone after the custom observed in such ceremonies, and beg again to thank you for the honor which you have conferred upon me this day.

His Excellency then replied :—

MR. SASSOON, and Gentlemen^d— I shall have much pleasure in complying with your request, for I regard the occasion as one of peculiar interest to Government, to the people of Poona, and all who feel an interest in the welfare and progress of India.

Poona was for more than a century the virtual capital of the Marathá country and people. For the last thirty years it has been the occasional residence of the British Governor of Western India. It is now made by the Railway an almost integral part of the great commercial metropolis of Western India.

But when the traveller enquires for our Public Buildings, our Public Institutions, what have we to show him? Beyond some useful and necessary shelter for our troops, the Government has no public buildings distinguishable from private residences of the most unpretending character—even the palaces and temples of the native dynasty are singularly poor and devoid of architectural effect, compared with what may be seen in other native capitals, and there is an almost total absence of architectural effect in our buildings, which are solely devoted to the material and most elementary wants of simple protection for life and property, and for locomotion.

You have resolved, Sir, to be among the first to wipe away this reproach from Poona, and to join the Government in erecting a building suited in size and architecture to be the principal Hospital of this metropolis of the Deccan. Here you hope that every physical infirmity and every form of suffering, to which

human flesh is heir, shall receive the best treatment which European medical science and skill can afford. This aid will be given without distinction of race, or rank, or age, or sex, or station, with all the large-hearted liberality which has characterised your public benefactions, and your design that the building provided shall be on a scale and of a character suitable to the noble public object which the Hospital is to fulfil.

Colonel Henry St Clair Wilkins will, I have no doubt, do ample justice to your wishes in this respect, and I can assure you on behalf of myself and my colleagues of the cordial and sympathising co-operation of the Government in the matter.

It is difficult to state fully all the public reasons which enhance the satisfaction with which Government have complied with your wishes in this respect, without touching on personal details which you would, I am sure, have rather avoided and to which I would allude very briefly and only because they are connected with public considerations of great weight and moment.

It is now, Sir, some thirty years since you first came among us in Bombay. During that time you have vindicated your claim to rank among the most enterprising, energetic, and successful of our merchants. In every port of the Eastern world where the British Flag is to be seen, there has been the theatre of your commercial enterprise. In every eastern mart your name is known and respected, and you have been blessed with a more than ordinary share of prosperity in all you took in hand.

But more than this. From the very first it has been your wont to devote a large share of the fruits of your prosperity to the relief of the suffering and indigent. Your name was known in connection with plans of wise and judicious philanthropy long before it had attained its present repute on the changes of the world. One among those plans I cannot help mentioning as more particularly characteristic; I allude to your endowment six years ago of the Sassoon Reformatory for juvenile offenders.* In making it, as it

* For full particulars concerning this useful Institution, vide Miss Carpenter's *Six Months in India*, Vol. II, pp. 177—190.

now is, one of the great public Institutions of Bombay, you manifested a benevolence as enlightened and discriminating as it was munificent, and strove to cure poverty and disease by attacking their origin, by reforming the youthful offender, by curing him of his vicious propensities, and training him to habits of peaceful industry and order.

It is, I know, Sir, a source of gratification to you, as it is to all of us, that you have not stood alone either in the ample prosperity which has attended all your undertakings, or in the excellent use you have made of those means with which Heaven has blessed you. In these respects we have witnessed a generous, honourable rivalry with many of your friends and contemporaries in Bombay. But there is one feature in your career not directly connected with this present undertaking to which I, as an Englishman, cannot but refer with peculiar pleasure, and the more so because I believe there is no unwillingness, on the part of those who feel with you on questions of pure philanthropy, to follow your example in this respect also. You have shown the sense you entertain of the blessings you receive under the British Government, by training your children after the fashion of those classes to which Her Most Gracious Majesty, and the British nation, habitually look for the men to be trusted in public as well as in private affairs.

It is not every one of the native gentlemen of Bombay, even in these days of general prosperity, who can follow your example, by purchasing an English estate, and enrolling himself among the landowners of England; but there are many who can do as you have done, in sending a son to an English school and college, there, to learn not only what English gentlemen know, but what they feel and think on subjects of more permanent interest and importance, than how the wealth of modern commerce is accumulated and distributed. I must apologise to you, Sir, for touching on a subject so personal to yourself. My excuse must be, that I could not refrain from noticing the prominent and prevailing feeling of sympathy which you have ever manifested with the British Government and British people—a feeling which enhances manifold the interest which English people feel in all that you do. I will now only add an expression of the

feeling in which every one here present will join me—that you may be permitted to see this Building suitably completed, and fulfilling all your benevolent intentions as a permanent relief to suffering humanity; and that you may long be a living example of that blessing, which the Royal post, of your own people, has declared shall ever attend him who provides for the sick and needy.

Christ Church, Kirkee.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

[*Kirkee, 10th October 1863.*]

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After the Lord Bishop (the Right Rev. John Harding,) had addressed the assembly, His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere said;—

MY LORD.— With the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, (Sir William Rose Mansfield,) I accept the duty you entrust to me with the same feeling of pleasure in the case of this,—a purely Military church,—as I did a short time since when we laid the foundation-stone of the Church at Poona, which was mainly intended for the non-military classes. Its construction will I hope appropriately mark the transition from Kirkee 'camp,' to Kirkee 'station'—from the simple 'cantonment' to the 'garrison.' It is I believe essential to the military security of our Empire that our troops should ever be, as they have always been heretofore, ready for instant service in the field. But this is not inconsistent with—indeed it almost necessarily implies the existence of fixed places of strength—the citadels as it were of the positions held by our troops, and such I hope Kirkee will become as the permanent Head Quarters of our Artillery. The construction of this Church will also I trust

mark emphatically the changed views which we now all hold with regard to relation of the British soldier to his church and his spiritual teachers. There was a time not far distant from the present when it was a dictum perpetually asserted and often honestly believed by men who were accepted as authorities in such matters, that the wilder and more licentious the man the better soldier he made. This fallacy has been now I trust for ever exploded. Our greatest living military authorities act on the principle that the better and happier the soldier is, the more formidable is he in fight, the more exemplary and well disciplined is he in quarters. Hence they labour incessantly to improve not only his physical condition by giving him better quarters, better terms of service, and more material comfort, but also to raise his moral and intellectual status, by giving him better means of mental improvement, a more varied and higher possible career, and by making provision for his spiritual and religious instruction. In all these respects I need hardly assure you the civil Government go entirely with the great military authorities, and desire to make the profession and position of a soldier in this country one to which the parents of England need not be afraid to entrust their children with the assurance that setting aside the great contingencies of war, there is nothing in the profession of a soldier in India which need cause greater anxiety for the physical or moral welfare of their children than any other profession which necessarily detaches us from the land of our birth. We Englishmen have learnt to look on the art of war as one every way worthy of a true Christian. The more we see of amateur soldiers the more do we value the trained veteran who is a soldier by profession, who looks on war in its true light as the ultimate appeal, where there is no other arbiter, no human tribunal to decide, who prosecutes war with a full knowledge of its tremendous responsibilities, and a due value for those laws of what we call Honour and Chivalry,—compendious terms for describing all those feelings which distinguish the pursuit of what is noble and unselfish from that which is base and sordid. We would therefore have our soldiers' churches in external fabric calculated to revive and keep alive all those feelings which would be produced in the young soldier's heart by the

noble churches of the land of his childhood, such we hope the Church which the Rev. Mr. Francis Gell has designed for Kirkee will be. I have a peculiar personal pleasure in taking any part in the erection of any church intended for the use of the artillery. The officers of this artillery regiment were among the first to welcome me in my early days when I first arrived here many years ago. Some of them have been my most valued friends through life. Many of the good artillery men of those days fill soldiers' graves in distant lands; few and war-worn are the veterans who remember those days and now stand around us. I would gladly, before I quit this land in which my best days have been past, join my old friend Colonel Forster and the Rev. Mr. Gell in laying the foundation of a church in which young artillerymen in future years will meet and worship and will recall the lessons taught them in childhood and learn to be better Christians. For we are well assured that they will thus become better soldiers, and that, as long as they remember their Baptismal vows as Soldiers of the Cross, they will never dishonour the flag of Old England, of which the artillery regiment has ever been among the best and most devoted defenders. It is for this reason that I heartily thank you for inviting me to take a share in this ceremony.

Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

THE CENSUS OF BOMBAY.*

[*Bombay, 14th January 1864.*]

Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace assembled in the Town Hall for the purpose of meeting His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of taking a Census of Bombay.

The Hon'ble M. H. Scott read the notice convening the meeting, after which

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere addressed the meeting, explaining the reasons of having taken the unusual course of asking the Justices to meet for the purpose of consulting on the subject of the Census. His Excellency observed that under former constitution of the law, the Bench of Justices took an active part in all municipal matters, but it was no intention of the framers of the Census Act (Bombay Act XI of 1863,) that the Bench of Justices should be deposed from their influential position to take the Census. His Excellency thought it advisable to confer personally instead of communicating by letter with the Justices

Although Bombay Act XI of 1863 was disallowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, yet the Census of the Town and Island of Bombay was taken on the 2nd February 1864, under the superintendence of Mr. C. J. Forjett, the then Commissioner of Police. The total cost was about Rs 24,000; half of which was borne by Government, and the remaining defrayed by the Municipality. Government in their Resolution of 18th. February 1864 stated that great credit was due to Mr. Forjett, and their special thanks were conveyed to the following Gentlemen, as having rendered assistance in carrying out the wishes of Government ;—

Sir Jannetji Jejeebhoy Bart, the Honourable Jagannath Saakarnett, Framji Namernwanji Patel, Varjivandas Madhavadas, Carnetji Namernwanji Cama, Kharsetji Rastanji Cama, Newrooji Pardsuji, Dombhey Framji, Ardaseer Framji Mee, Bhaskar Sundarji, Ramchandra Lakshmanji, Madhoba Hurrychandji, and the Cause of Bombay.

[*Vide Report on the Census of the Town and Island of Bombay by Dr. A. H. Leith, 1864.*]

on the subject, as being a more efficacious course to bring about the desired result. The question to be considered and which required the earnest attention of the Justices, was the taking of the Census of the town and island of Bombay. His Excellency expressed the hope of the Government to raise the Bench of Justices to the influential position they formerly occupied. All attempts on former occasions to take a Census had failed, in consequence of which the present Act was passed. His Excellency thought it right to notice the usual objections to Census being taken in this country, chiefly by the ignorant classes of the population; the first of which was, the prejudice existing among the uneducated masses that it was an unlucky thing to allow the counting of the members of one's family; but this was quite an unfounded objection, and might be easily removed. The second objection was on the score of religious scruples, which partially existed amongst Europeans as well as natives, but which should not be allowed to prevail in a civilised society. The third was the fear of taxation which generally prevailed in despotic countries, but could not prevail under the British Government. The fourth was a social objection, most of the families being unwilling to give any information of the members composing them; but every care would be taken to prevent undue enquiries being made into the secrets of families. The fifth and last objection which most people were apt to take, was the oppression of the ignorant and poor people by the lower orders of Government servants entrusted with the execution of the Act; but as far as possible this cause of dissatisfaction would be removed by the authorities. His Excellency then dwelt upon the importance of having an accurate Census, remarking, that such returns were most essential to good government, and that it was of immense importance to the people to know the modes of their living, and which information could only be obtained from accurate statistics. In illustration of this, His Excellency noticed the inconvenience and delay occasioned in the case of the Parsees when asking for legislation,* for want of accurate information as to the extent of their

The whole subject of the legislation of the Parsees is embodied in a book recently published by Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalli, Hon : Secretary, Parsi Law Association, entitled, "the Parsi Acts."

community. To have an accurate Census in Bombay would be to lay the foundation of sanitary reports. His Excellency then stated the advantages derived from applying the principles of sanitary science to practical life, and said, his own impression was that sanitary science was the science of removing all evils which shorten natural life and impair natural health, and was one of the most important subjects which should occupy the attention of the community. How to preserve in a close and crowded community the same qualities which preserve life, as good air, good water, and good food, was the object of sanitary science. It was the opinion of medical authorities, that immense disadvantages arise from neglecting the simple rules of sanitary science, and such diseases as cholera, small-pox, and fever, result in consequence. His Excellency noticed the increase of deaths during the past week from cholera, which might be attributed to the want of good food and water and pure air. The causes of these diseases might be easily traced by knowing from the Census the name of the locality and the number and the mode of living of the residents. His Excellency remarked that it was a mark of civilisation to have an accurate Census, as in despotic countries it could not be accurately taken.

His Excellency then showed a draft form of the Return, which was made as little complex as possible; copies of which would be supplied to the Justices for any alterations or corrections they would choose to make, and to which he would pay his best attention. As regards the agencies to be employed in collecting the information, every expense would be incurred, and qualified persons would be selected from educated classes for the purpose, while people requiring explanation would have free access to Dr. A. H. Leith and Mr. Charles Forjett. In conclusion, His Excellency asked the Native Justices especially, to explain to their ignorant neighbours the advantages of having a Census, to remove all prejudices from their minds, to visit the different localities where the Returns would be distributed, and afford every information.*

* The total population of the Island of Bombay and the shipping in the harbour by the Census, was found to be 8,16,562 persons. [Vide Government Selection No. LXXX—New Series, 1864, being a report on the Sanitary State of the Island of Bombay, By Dr. A. H. Leith, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.]

The Cowasji Jehanghier Hospital, Surat.

[Surat, 18th January 1864.]

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His Excellency the Governor held a Durbar at the Surat Adawlat, for the reception of the Civil and Military Officers, Native Gentlemen of rank, and the Sur-Soobha of Newsaree.

After the reading of the report by Mr. R. W. Woodhouse, the Executive Engineer, had concluded, His Excellency said that in the first place he regretted that Mr. Cowasji Jehangier Readymoney should have been prevented by sickness from being present on this interesting occasion. However it was a matter of deep satisfaction to all, that this Building, which had under some circumstances taken up so many years, was now completed, and ready for the humane purpose for which it had been designed. He was highly gratified at the prospect which was now before this ancient city, and observed that he had personally marked the stages of prosperity and ruin which this ancient city, the very first landing place of the people from England, had passed, and he was glad to anticipate it would in a few years again revive its ancient glory and Saturnian days. He marked a great change in the appearance of Surat since he last visited it, saw better houses and roads, and was gratified to remark that two most important works were already commenced, viz,—those of educating the ignorant masses and affording remedy and relief to those inflicted with diseases. His Excellency observed the praiseworthy attempts made by several of the millionaires of Bombay to raise up this fallen city from its misery. He specially mentioned the Hon'ble Rastamji Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Cowasji Jehangier, Cursetji Furdunji Parak and Sorabji Jamsetji Jejeebhoy as prominently concerned in the improvement of this city. He alluded to the proposal of Mr. Sorabji Jamsetji Jejeebhoy to build the School-House opposite the Castle, thanked that gentleman for his munificent offer, and expressed a hope that Mr. Sorabji would not fail to make the building suitable to the locality.

His Excellency then exhorted the Municipality to devote its earnest attention to laying out gardens and adopting measures for the free supply of water to the people and otherwise improving the appearance of Surat. He next referred to the fact of his having travelled from Bombay to Surat by Railway, and thanked Colonels J. P. Kennedy and J. S. Trevor, and Mr. J. B. Lane for their exertions in superintending and completing the railway works. His Excellency hoped that on the opening of the Railway between Surat and Bombay, many native gentlemen who had lately amassed princely fortunes, would make this as their country residence, leaving for a time the monotony and anxieties of Bombay life.

Mr. Robert Hill Pinhey C.S., the Judge of Surat, thanked His Excellency the Governor on behalf of the assembly for his kindness in opening the Hospital.

The Goldsmid Dharmashala, Deeksal.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

[*Deeksal, 4th October 1864.*]

On arriving at this Station, His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B., held a Durbar for the reception of Rajah Sahib Rattansing Jadhavarao of Mallegaum and the Wattandars of Indápoor.

His Excellency in opening the proceedings spoke as follows;—

Gentlemen,— Soon after the death of Mr. H. E. Goldsmid,* a subscription was raised to erect a suitable monument to his memory. Much difference of opinion prevailed among the subscribers as to the best form and place for the monument. It was only last year decided that it should be a Dharmashála for Native Travellers

* *Vide notes, pages 57 and 81. Also Government Selection No. CVII—New Series, 1868.*

at Deeksal Station, close to the spot, where nearly thirty years ago, the Deccan Revenue Survey and Assessment system was commenced, in originating and maturing the plans for which Mr. Goldsmid had so great a share.

It might be asked, by those who did not know him, why so many people should be invited together to do honour to the memory of a servant of Government, who however eminent his services, had been many years at rest, and who now sleeps far from this country, in the English cemetery in old Cairo.

There are many here present, who could answer this question. No man in the Service had more or warmer personal friends, no one who had ever known him could ever forget or think, without affectionate regret, on his ardent, energetic temperament, his warm affection for all that was good and disinterested, his hatred of all that was mean and selfish, his plucky fancy, his inexhaustible wit. Nor was this all. He had other claims to be long remembered. He was one of those who were gifted by nature with the rare power of impressing something of their own character, upon all with whom they came in contact, and it was no exaggeration to say, that he gave a bias and a colour to the whole character of the civil administration of this part of India during the last quarter of a century; for there are few Government servants who have borne a prominent part in the civil administration of Western India, of late years, who however much they might have differed from him in opinion, do not trace to Mr. Goldsmid's influence a part of that devotion to public duty, and postponement of all private interests to those of Government, which is the secret of all real and permanent success in administration, and for which he was so remarkable.

But it was not only over his own countrymen, and over his associates in the service of Government that his influence extended. There are two facts which must often strike any one who attentively considers our position in this country. The one is the race with which any earnest, energetic Englishman, who sympathises with the Natives of this country obtains an absolute personal influence over them whilst he is among them, without any feudal

or religious tie of race or creed, but by mere force of character and sympathy,—and in this respect, I have seldom seen any one surpass Mr. Goldsmid. Not even Sir James Outram, or General John Jacob, had a more absolute control, while either lived over the wills and affections of the Natives around him, than Mr. Goldsmid had. The other peculiarity is, one less flattering to our national pride. All who have devoted their lives to the public service in this country, must have felt that however easy it is for us as conquerors to write our own names in our own annals of war or politics, it is not easy to write them in the hearts and memories of the people. How few public servants do any of us know whose names will be remembered by the people for one short generation after they have themselves passed away? But with respect to Mr. Goldsmid how different will be the result. This spot, (DECKSAL STATION,) has been chosen for his monument, because it was near this place that the Deccan Revenue Survey and Assessment system was commenced. It has proved a great blessing to the people, not only of this part of India, but of several neighbouring provinces, and the name of Mr. Goldsmid will live in connection with that great work, in the grateful recollection of the simple cultivators of these districts, long after the most costly monument we could erect to his memory would have perished. The poor and the helpless had ever his warm sympathy, and there were few things in which he took a greater personal interest than in providing such shelter as this Building will afford to the way-worn native traveller. Let us trust that hereafter some of those who find shelter in this place will remember with gratitude the name and services of him in whose memory we found it.



The Deccan College, Poona.*

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

[Poona, 15th October 1864.]

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Mr. William Wordsworth, Principal of the Deccan College read an Address to His Excellency the Governor, containing a sketch of the history of the above Institution, after which Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy said;—

Honourable Sir,— All who are interested in the progress of education among the Natives of Western India, will feel sincerely grateful to your Excellency for your condescension and kindness in attending here to-day. I may be permitted to add, in an especial manner my personal thanks, for while your Excellency is inaugurating an important educational work, you are at the same time, paying a distinguished honour to myself, and my family, and of this honour we are deeply sensible.

The re-organisation of the Poona College in appropriate buildings on this healthy and beautiful spot, will produce, I trust, fruits of the best and most lasting kind. Here, Professors, and Students will be able to associate together to an extent that has hitherto been found impossible. The experiment of "College Residence" has, I understand, been sufficiently tried in Bombay, in Ahmedabad, and even here in Poona, to shew that the difficulties in its way, arising from native family habits are not so serious or so deeply rooted as to render them impossible of removal by the exercise of a little tact. When I was in England, three years ago, I observed that the

* The Deccan College was opened on the 23rd March 1868. "It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and has been planned to occupy three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side being left open to admit of free ventilation. The central side, facing north and south, is 243 feet in length, and 52½ feet in extreme breadth; the two sides, or wings, are each 158½ feet long and 28 feet broad. The entrance is vaulted, and the tower above, rising to a height of 106 feet, contains the Principal's room, Record-room, and Library. On the ground-floor of the Building are the main staircase, 4 Tutors' rooms, Laboratory, and 4 Students' studies. An arcaded cloister runs round the building on both floors on the inside of the quadrangle, and

educated classes attach considerable importance to the system of resident studentship practised in the public schools and universities of that country ; and being desirous that my country-men should enjoy the advantages of that system, (modified of course to render it suited to India,) it is particularly gratifying to me to know that the experiment will be tried here on a large scale, and at a time when the College of this City has a staff of able and learned Professors, such as it never possessed at any previous time. Under their zealous care and assiduous attention, I trust that the general scope and usefulness of the Deccan College will be considerably enlarged, and that the career of improvement which has marked the management of the last few years will continue until the benefits of the education which will be imparted within the walls here to be erected, shall be felt in every Deccan village. I now, Honourable Sir, beg your Excellency to lay the First Stone of the Building of the future Deccan College.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere replied ;—

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, and Gentlemen—I have, on more than one previous occasion expressed the pleasure I feel as the head of this Government in seeing the wealth which has been accumulated by commercial enterprise, and the fruits of industry, carried on in Bombay under the protection of the British Crown, so nobly applied to benefit and adorn this ancient Maratha Capital.

This pleasure is enhanced when, as now, we recognise in the public benefactor a member of a family whose charities have become proverbial, and in whom we may regard a right use of the gifts of Providence as an hereditary virtue.

Some doubt has, I believe, been expressed as to the suitability of this site, which is at present far removed from any other human habitation and from the busy precincts of the

two turret staircases communicate with the upper floor. On the upper floor of the central building are Tutors' class-rooms, and the College Hall, which is 70 x 25 feet. The wings contain studies for ten students. In the centre of the Hall is an octagonal bell turret. The walls of the Hall are 22 feet in height ; it has an open, ornamental roof, and a hanging balcony runs along its length on the north side. The construction is of random masonry, with cut-stone quoins, and roof-covering of corrugated iron. The Building has been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,45,963, of which Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy contributed one lac. It is situated across the Jamsetji Bund and Water Works. Its design is by Colonel St. Clair Wilkins, R.E."

City, but I feel convinced that the Committee* which selected this site exercised a wise discretion, not only because they have placed the College far from the temptations and distractions of the town, but because they seem to me to have designed what is most appropriate for an institution which is henceforth to be not merely the Poona College, but the College of the Deccan. If the great future which I confidently anticipate for this College is ever realised, it must cease to draw its students from those who lived on the superstitious charity of the Peishwas, or who now derive a precarious existence from whatever can be earned by any pursuits save those which involve severe mental or bodily labour. Here, I trust, will be found the children of the old Deccan families, some being trained to occupy wisely and with public benefit positions secured to them by inheritance; others seeking the means of distinction in active professions, but not looking to the service of Government otherwise than as a profession of honor and distinction, peculiarly free from all those sordid motives of action which now, I fear, too often form its chief attraction.

Here the students will be able to devote, as our European youths are wont to do, their whole attention and all their energies to study, without distraction by family cares or even by the pleasures of home, and their bodies will be invigorated by fresh air and healthy exercise, to which we attach so much importance, but which are so often denied to the Indian student or the dweller in towns.

Your recollections, Sir, of our great English Colleges to which you have just alluded, will lead you to remark two most prominent features, which will not be found in our Deccan College. It will have no chapel—it can have no common Hall. I feel it a great privilege, Sir, to be able to speak to you and to those native gentle-

* This Committee was appointed to select a healthy and suitable site for the College and arrange all preliminary details. It was composed of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. E. I. Howard, H. Coke, William Wordsworth, Colonels J. T. Francis and H. St. Clair Wilkins.

men here present frankly and freely, on this subject, without I trust, any risk of misconception. You know that in not proposing to make religious teaching any part, as in most of our Colleges at home, of the studies of this College, we are not actuated by any ignorance or want of feeling for the paramount importance of the religious element in every complete system of education. You know that among ourselves in England, however much we may differ on points of religious belief, religion, in one form or another, is the most vitally active principle in all that we do, or abstain from doing, whether as a community or as individuals, and that we could not, if we would, omit religion from anything which pretended to be a perfect system of education.

Still less will you suppose that, valuing religion as the foundation of all that we prize most, whether in our political or social economy, we withhold it from the students of this College from any narrow jealousy, or from any feeling lest it should weaken our position as the rulers of this country.

Apart from higher motives upon which I need not dwell, you know that whatever of power or of knowledge we, as Englishmen, value most, has by the Crown and Parliament of England been freely placed within the reach of all Her Majesty's Indian subjects in any part of her empire. And we could not, if we would, withhold from those who might be willing to learn them, those truths which we believe to be the great talisman of our success as a nation.

The simple reason why that religious teaching, which every one of us would regard as of supreme importance in the education of his own child is necessarily omitted from the course of study in this College is that the parents of the scholars would not willingly permit their children to learn this most important part of education in the way and to the extent to which we, as parents, would wish to teach it.

Some men, for whose opinions I feel a high respect, but with whom I cannot agree on this point, deem that we do wrong in not teaching here the whole of what we ourselves hold as necessary to a perfect education, and many, I know condemn that system of State education which has been handed down to us by

Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, the venerated founder of this College and of the present educational system of Western India.

I cannot say I agree with such opinions, or that I think any fault can fairly be found with Government if here, as in Ireland, we acquiesce in the teaching of less than the whole circle of a perfect education. — If all that you as parents are willing for your children to receive is here taught, if we honestly tell you that what is so taught is but a part of the great whole, and does not contain what we Englishmen think the most vital and valuable part of a perfect education, I cannot see that we are in any way unfaithful to the cause of truth.

The College which is to be accommodated in the Building we this day purpose to found, possessed, as the learned Principal has shown us, already a history and traditions of its old habitation, in the capital of the Peishwas which it has now outgrown.

I trust we may safely augur for it a future of prolonged usefulness and distinction in its new habitation. The youth who will here come under the tuition of the Professors of the Deccan College will belong for the most part to a race which has during many centuries vindicated its title to rank among the most intellectual of all the tribes of Asia, — that Asia which was a mother of intellect and learning at the same time when the literature of Greece was yet in its infancy.

Ages of comparative darkness and inactivity must not blind us to the fact that the Brahminical students of this College can trace a pedigree more undoubted than any accorded by Western Heraldry, to those poets and sages from whom the travellers of twenty-three centuries ago carried to the Father of Grecian history the traces of an earlier literature and civilisation. These Brahmin youths may still read in their own sacred language the writings of ancestors from whose speculations the great Western philosophers of Alexander's era were not ashamed to gather wisdom. We have abundant reason to feel assured that however much a long course of misrule and consequent barbarism may have obscured the light, the true intellectual fire yet burns in the minds of this wonderful race. Opportunity is only wanting to call out the political and adminis-

trative ability such as has been shewn by Nana Farnavese, and still more lately by Raja Dinkar Rao, and to my own knowledge, by some of the Hindu gentlemen whom I see here present this evening, and no Western scholar who has tried the capacity of this race for the more subtle attractions of science or literature has ever expressed disappointment at the result.

The scholars of this College will here, we may hope, re-ignite that light of ancient Sanskrit learning which once for so many centuries burnt so brightly in the Vedic Colleges which have been alluded to by the learned Principal as having once flourished on the banks of the Godavery and Krishna, but of which the last embers hardly now survive. It is, Sir, a singular coincidence which brings to a College built at the expense of one of your race, and a chair maintained by the English Government, one of the greatest Sanskrit scholars of Germany (Dr. Martin Haug,) to teach to Brahmin youth the ancient language of their Vedas.

Here too, as Mr. Wordsworth has told us, they will apply themselves to studies as yet hardly known to the Hindu youth of the Deccan, the languages of ancient Rome, and I hope of Greece too, those famous off-shoots of the great family of languages to which Sanskrit has given its name, and which finds in Sanskrit its most perfect and fully organised form of expression.

Knowing what all European literature owes to Latin and Greek, I cannot but look for great results when the stores of ancient Greek and Roman literature shall become familiar to the educated minds of modern India.

But it is from the more perfect acquaintance with the modern literature of our own country that I augur the greatest results in the education of which this College will I hope be a principal seat. A study of our own poets and historians, our great writers on philosophical and political and physical science, and on all their varied application to the arts of modern life, will, I am assured, work changes of which our imaginations can now form but an indistinct idea.

We cannot doubt that the intellect of this people has been already deeply stirred by contact with a civilisation and literature so

different from their own, so fertile in all the seeds of change and progress as those of Western Europe, and I cannot help anticipating a new and brighter development of Hindu intellect when it feels the influence of those minds which have informed and directed the energies of the modern English people.

These are briefly the reasons, Sir, why I cannot but think that the work which you have now in hand will be something more than an episode in the history of a noble family—it will, I hope and believe, be an epoch in the intellectual history of a great people.

The Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

[*Bombay, 26th October 1864.*]

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The Hon'ble Mr. M. H. Scott (of Messrs Ritchie Stuart & Co.,) read the following address;—

May It Please Your Excellency—We have deemed it right to ask your Excellency to honor by your presence this day the commencement of those great public improvements which will, we trust, ere long, render this city worthy of her proud position as the metropolis of Western India.

The general architecture of our city has for years been a standing reproach, whether considered as regards the outward appearance of our buildings merely, or as regards their safety and durability. This reproach we trust is now about to be removed.

Your Excellency is aware of the circumstances which led to the erection of this Circle. The project originally emanating from our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. C. Forjett, and urged upon this community with all the energy by which every action of that gentleman was characterised, speedily gained favour. The preliminary arrangements were very soon completed, and less than two years have sufficed to render the Elphinstone Circle almost an accomplished fact.

At the first meeting of the purchasers of land on the old Bombay Green, it was unanimously agreed to give to the new Circle the name of the honored statesman who had ruled this Presidency so ably and who had served India so well during the trying times of the Mutiny, and whose loss we still deplore.

In giving to our work the name of this great and good Governor who ruled Bombay for six eventful years, we seek to offer our slight tribute of respect to his memory, but no poor efforts of ours are necessary to ensure the remembrance of the name of Elphinstone.*

The Buildings which are now rising around us, and the more stately edifices which will shortly adorn our Esplanade will serve to mark to all future generations the period of your Excellency's reign, a period of material progress and prosperity for Bombay which, we believe, will be found to be unexampled in the history of nations.

We now beg that your Excellency will honour our work by laying the Corner Stone.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere replied as follows :—

I have felt it a duty to attend on this occasion because, while recalling many recollections of the past, which we would not willingly have forgotten, it points to a future of great interest to all who may be in Bombay when we, who are now present, shall have passed away.

This pile of Buildings is to bear a name which for two generations has been regarded with just reverence throughout this Presi-

* *Vide Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1859—60, pp. 384—386, also for the year 1861—62, pp. XLIV, 213—215, where that body acknowledges the eminent public services which Lord Elphinstone and Sir George Clerk rendered to Western India, and speaks of Sir Bartle Frere's appointment as Governor of this Presidency thus ;—*

“He (Sir George Clerk) has been succeeded by the experienced statesman who was so well known amongst us as the Commissioner who did so much for Sind, and who latterly, in the Council of the Governor-General of India, had taken a leading part in passing the many useful and important measures which distinguished the latter part of Lord Canning's administration.

The Chamber hailed Sir Bartle Frere's appointment with the greatest satisfaction. They anticipate from his rule very great benefit to the Presidency ; and the measures already brought forward under his auspices encourage them in the belief that they will not be disappointed.”

dency. This is not the time to speak of Lord Elphinstone's claim to a high place on the roll of Indian statesmen, nor even to dwell on that noble courtesy and high-bred regard for the feelings of others which lent such charm to his intercourse with society. It is enough to recall what Bombay owes him for those municipal and local improvements which alone are needed to make her one of the fairest, as she is one of the greatest, cities of the East.

Lord Elphinstone once told me that with regard to the Island of Bombay he had three great objects in view, which he trusted he might accomplish during his administration: they were an ample supply of good water, the effectual drainage of the Town and Island, and the reclamation of all those marshes and pestilential foreshore surrounding Bombay, and the southern and western portions of Salsette, which medical science assures us are so prejudicial to the health of this Island.

You all know how much of this noble purpose he effected.

The Vehar Water Works* would of themselves form a magnificent monument of the most successful administration. A perfect system of drainage,† though long delayed, is now I trust in course of successful execution. Much has been already done in which you, Sir, have had a prominent share, and much more will, I trust, be soon effected to render the marshes and foreshore of this Island and Salsette no longer a source of malaria, but the seat of successful commerce and of healthful agriculture.

Lord Elphinstone had, as you are aware, an almost filial regard for a city the name of which will ever be connected with the fame of his great relative and predecessor, and I can imagine the feelings with which he would have witnessed this effectual commencement

* For a description of these Works, vide Government Selections Nos. 1 of 1854 and 22 of 1855, New Series, and Mr. Henry Conybeare's Paper on the subject given at page 555 of the Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Vol XVII for 1857—58.

† On the subject of the Drainage of Bombay, see printed correspondence published by Government, and the valuable reports of Messrs. G. Buist, W. Tracey, Russel Aitken, Hector Tulloch, William Sowerby, Jagannath and Harychand Sadashivaji, Civil Engineers.

of a series of edifices which, when complete, will, I hope, render the Island as striking in regard to architectural, as it already is in natural, beauty.

For be it remembered this is the first of those projected architectural works which spreading beyond the limits of our old Fort, will, I trust, contribute to the permanent convenience and adornment of all the most frequented quarters of our Island.

You have mentioned the share which I have had in this work ; but it is only justice to my immediate predecessor to say, that Sir George Clerk had completed all the arrangements for sanctioning the erection of the Elphinstone Circle before he laid down the government. The circumstances that he is, though not among us, still in the active service of Her Majesty in England, precludes my speaking of him with the same freedom as in the case of his lamented predecessor. I cannot, however, help recalling to you events which by lapse of time have become historical and which are within the living memory of but few here present.

It is difficult to convey to any one who only knows the Panjaub as it is now an adequate idea of the state of things in India immediately after the Cabul disasters.

We cannot now help thinking of the Panjaub as the province which forms as it were the great outwork of British India. Rich, peaceful, industrious, amply garrisoned, and not idly aiding to preserve the peace of India, but sending forth its gallant soldiers to uphold the honor of England at the very gates of the capital of China.

While paying our just tribute to the genius and courage which have converted this great kingdom into an essential element in the strength of British India, let us not forget the time which is still in the recollection of some of us, when the Panjaub hung like a thundercloud over our North-Western frontier, while Pollock's Army strove to retrieve in Afghanistan the misfortunes of their ill-starred predecessors. The great Seikh nation stood like greyhounds in the leash eager to contend for the mastery of India ; a vast and well disciplined army, of which we a few years after proved the prowess, intervened between our distant forces and our own Indian Frontier.

At that time, it is no exaggeration to say that the temper and action of the whole Seikh nation depended on one man, and that one man kept them to their treaties, and awed them into an attitude of passive watchfulness, not by legions at his back, nor by any hereditary claim on their obedience, but by sheer force of character, by the respect which even the wild beast of the forest pays to unflinching courage, and which the least civilised of mankind feel for unswerving honour and fidelity to duty.

It always seemed to me a fit ending of such service that after so long standing sentinel on our North-Western Frontier, Sir George Clerk finished his Indian career in devising plans for adorning or improving the commercial facilities of the great capital of Western India.

For let us never forget, that all this prosperity that we see around us is mainly due to that wide-spread peace and security to which services, such as those Sir George Clerk rendered in 1842, and Lord Elphinstone rendered within your own recollection in 1857-58, have so largely contributed. The same harbour, the same natural facilities, have always existed. It is because God has blessed us with peace, because the trader can follow unmolested his peaceful calling throughout India, that this wealth is now pouring in on Bombay; and I feel that it is a good augury for the permanence of this state of things when I see you choose as the title of this great pile, a name which recalls like Lord Elphinstone all that is best in the Government of British India, and all that is noblest in the character of the services of that Government. I feel that while you admire his lofty integrity, his generous and unswerving devotion to public duty, and his utter forgetfulness of all sordid personal advantage, you have set before our public men a model, the very attempt to imitate which must be a fair guarantee for successful service of the State.

We are often warned that this prosperity cannot last, that it is hollow and transient, and will leave Bombay after a brief period of inflated prosperity much as she had been for centuries previous.

God forbid that I should tell you to despise such warning or urge presumptuous reliance on the present.

No prudent man can expect such a tide of prosperity to continue without check, and when the check comes it will doubtless overwhelm many who have nothing to trust to but the favouring breath of fortune—who have not the training to steer their bark aright, and like all who meddle with what is not their proper business must sooner or later incur failure and disgrace.

But I would fain augur better things for the great permanent establishments connected with the commerce of Bombay, which will here, I hope, find their home, and which you, Sir, so worthily represent; and I would rather trust the anticipations of my reason which tells me that if we are blessed with a continuance of peace and general security as our railways penetrate further into the country, and as our steamers multiply on our coasts, what we now see will be but the precursor of a much greater development of commercial activity, and that we may hope for many years to come to witness such a steady increase of commercial prosperity as will require a vast extension of such noble buildings as this of which we now lay the corner stone. Of this at least I am sure. When I look to the way in which the men who will live and labour here are employing their wealth, when I consider the example set us by Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier (whom I am sorry not to see here to-day, and whose absence I regret the more, because I believe that, without his aid this Circle would never have been begun), by the Jamsetjis, the Sankarsetts and Sassoons, the Premchanda, and so many others of our great merchants, I cannot but feel that come what will, History will write up the generation who built this pile.—“THESE MEN KNEW HOW WORTHILY TO USE THE GIFTS WHICH GOD HAD GIVEN THEM.”

The Late Mr David Sassoon.

[Bombay, 14th December 1864.]

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A public meeting* of the Inhabitants of Bombay was held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of erecting a Statue to the venerable head of the Jewish Community—David Sassoon, who died at Poona on the 5th November 1864. His Excellency the Governor presided on the occasion.

HIS EXCELLENCY said that before putting any resolution to the meeting, he wished to observe that his presence there was due to two circumstances—one the fact that Mr. David Sassoon was removed beyond the reach of our praise or blame, and that it only remained for us to take care that the good example he had left behind him was not lost to posterity. The second reason which made him feel it to be a duty to attend the meeting was that Mr. David Sassoon, though he never held public office, was emphatically a public character, and consequently one whose acts and whose memory could not be a matter of indifference to the Government. His Excellency then proceeded to notice Mr. Sassoon's claims to be considered a public character on the triple ground. First—That to Mr. Sassoon was owing the present position of the Jewish community in Bombay as a body of great commercial importance and influence. Second—As a founder of benevolent institutions who had evinced not only rare liberality but also great judgment and discrimination. His Excellency then referred to the terms of the Telegram in which Mr. J. R. Morgan, the Revenue Commissioner, who as Collector of Poona had long known Mr. Sassoon, reported his death to Government, as one "in whom the poor of Poona had lost their best friend." Third—As one

* The result of this meeting was that Rs. 24,500 were collected; of which about fourteen thousand were remitted to Mr T. Woolner, the famous sculptor, for a full life-size Statue and the balance was made over to the Sassoon's Mechanics' Institution Building Fund.

who strove effectually to link his fortunes with those of the British Government. His Excellency remarked on this last feature as characteristic of the Bombay native community in general, and referred to an emphatic expression of it in Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy's late speech at the Cyclone Meeting.* But loyalty to the British Government was a ruling principle of Mr. Sassoon's whole life, and one of his latest wishes had been to erect a statue of His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, whose memory was so justly revered by the people of England. His Excellency then expressed his hope that much of what had been stated by the speakers at the meeting,† and especially by Mr. Raymond West, would not be without its permanent use in the opportunity it had given for considering the rules which ought to govern us here in Bombay in the use of sculpture as a means of commemorating our public men. Granting that we have public men worthy of being commemorated, it would be difficult to find any means of public commemoration which fulfilled the requirements of the case more completely than sculpture. Painting is inferior in the one obvious point of durability; we have yet to see whether any of the usual modes of painting practised by European artists will last under the trying influences of the tropical climate, while we have abundant evidence that sculpture will remain unimpaired for centuries if protected from actual physical violence. But we are told as a reason for not erecting sculptured monuments to any but great statesmen and heroes, that, "if we go on at the rate which has

* This meeting was held on the requisition of the Inhabitants of Bombay on the 2nd November 1864, for the purpose of affording aid to the sufferers by the terrible Cyclone which took place at Calcutta on the 5th October 1864. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, who presided on this occasion, observed;—

"Let us do our duty. I especially address the Native Community, let me show that we have for ever cast in our lot with the great British Government, that we will stand by that Government with our fortunes as we would, if need be with our lives, let us join with Calcutta in healing the wounds of those who have lost home and home, by the dire calamity which it has pleased God to inflict upon her."

A sum of about two lacs was subscribed for, and remitted to Sir Cecil Beadon, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for distribution among the poor sufferers there.

† Vide, Bombay Gazette of the 16th December 1864, for a full report of the proceedings of this meeting.

been proposed to us of late years, Bombay will speedily be filled with statues." Let us for the sake of argument anticipate this result, and consider whether it is in itself an evil to be dreaded. We have here a very large increasing and rich city, such a city as in Europe is, if not a capital city, would possess all the principal characteristics of a capital. Let us recall to mind the principal features which strike a stranger in any European town of 800,000 inhabitants, and then consider whether we have, or are likely to have during the next century, any superfluity of architectural or sculptural ornament in Bombay. His Excellency observed that all the beauties and noticeable features of the place are due to the bounty of nature, and that we owe extremely little as yet to art, or the hand of man, and that the number of buildings and statues which would appear striking in a second or third rate capital in Europe would be utterly lost if fairly distributed over the great areas and among the teeming crowds of this large Indian city. Be it remembered that sculpture and architecture are inseparably connected, and that any large number of buildings of any architectural pretensions, without a great amount of sculpture is a simple impossibility. Let us look at the examples of any but our Mahomedan predecessors to the works of the Assyrians or Egyptians, the Greeks or Etruscans, the Romans or their successors in Northern and Western Europe, we find sculpture, monumental and historical sculpture, the portraiture in stone, of man as he lived when any great building was first designed and erected is accepted by usage as a necessity in the architecture of great buildings, and the ornamentation of great cities. His Excellency said he knew of no European town which had any pretension to the character of even a provincial or district capital, in which this truth has not been practically recognized by the experience of centuries and where the visitor will not find the local worthies of former days commemorated according to the best skill of local artists, in such materials as the local means permitted. But, it may be said that this example would be a safe one to follow, if we could only secure our local worthies—if we could find men deserving of such durable commemoration! Here again let us look to the example of other people, other ages, which, in such matters we may safely follow. There can

be no doubt, that in the sculptures which adorned the public places and buildings of the Assyrians and Egyptians, the portraiture of the very men who reigned, and fought, who hunted, who built, who worshipped, was at least arrived at and the hereditary lineaments of conquerors and conquered, as they walk in the procession of the victor, may still be traced in many a people around us. Let us then come to more modern examples, let us enquire who were thus commemorated in the great provincial cities of Greece and Rome? whose effigies do antiquarians disinter from the ruins of some flourishing Roman colony in Asia or Africa, or from the forum of Pompeii or Herculaneum? Are they not the local celebrities and worthies whose virtues and good deeds we find commemorated in sculpture but of whose claims to the honour, the great history of the world bears little or no record? Let us look nearer our own English home. From the date when wealth and civilisation rendered monumental sculpture possible up to a comparatively recent period, how abundant is the monumental commemoration! Not only of our great historical statesmen and heroes, but of our local celebrities, let us enter any of our churches and civil halls, or any unaltered market-place of our provincial capitals in England, Germany or France, and there we shall find that our ancestors of the middle ages, recorded in their monumental sculpture not merely the emperor, the king, or the great statesman, but the good knight whose greatest public act was to build a castle or lead a few dozen retainers to the wars, the good lady who founded a school or an hospital, the good abbot who embellished the church, and the good burgess, a citizen who built the market-cross, or won, by honest thrift, the means of founding schools where the youth of future generations might be trained to follow his own steps in the paths of civic industry and charity. What, then, is the deduction that we should draw alike from the examples of Greece and Rome, and of those times in modern Europe when the arts most flourished? It is simply this. That in adorning our Eastern city, we should combine with the best architecture we can obtain, the best sculpture we can command, to commemorate our most worthy citizens. But it may be asked, in what form shall we commemorate them? And here it may be admitted that the peculiarities of costume might present some difficulty to the artist,

but none His Excellency thought, which might not be overcome when we considered how completely similar difficulties had been vanquished by our great artists who had to deal with the yet more difficult costume of modern Europe. His Excellency referred to the statue* in the Town Hall, that of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, as a noble work of art every way worthy of the great artist's high reputation—which presented Sir Jamsetji precisely as he lived among us and as we would desire to recall him to our memories. In this matter of costume, as in every thing else connected with sculpture, His Excellency observed that *truth to nature* was the one qualification, for the absence of which no artistic skill could atone.

The Opening of the Thul Ghaut Incline.†

OF THE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[*Egutpoora*, 1st January 1865.]

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His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere said he experienced great pleasure in presiding on an occasion like the present, and, doubtless the same satisfaction that he felt in the opening of the Thul Ghaut which would throw open uninterrupted the vast traffic of Western India, was felt in the same degree by every one

* Voted at a meeting held in June 1856, under the Presidency of the Right Hon'ble Lord Elphinstone, G. C. B., G. C. H. For particulars, see Mr. Dossabhoj Framji's History of the Parsees, pp. 168—183.

† For a complete description of this work, *Vide* Mr. James John Berkley's paper on the subject, read at the Bombay Mechanics' Institution on the 10th December 1860; Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Vol XIX, for 1859—60, pp. 586-610, and the Bombay Quarterly Review for April 1855, Article III, pp 281—322.

present. He recollected it being asserted that this Road would never pay even for the bridging of it, as well as a minute recorded by the late Hon'ble Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, forty-two years ago, that sooner or later the old method of traffic across the Thul Ghaut must be abandoned, and a more improved one substituted in its place. The idea of a road across the Thul Ghaut when first mentioned was absolutely scouted by men of no mean engineering talent; and it was not till Colonel Kennedy had pronounced the feasibility of the undertaking that the public became interested in the matter. How far Colonel Kennedy was justified in his opinion, the beautiful Ghaut through which they had just come, comfortably seated in a railway train, testified. That bold project, however, had yet to be grappled with, and it was not till the late Mr. James Berkley finally dealt it his touch that the idea of a railroad through the Ghauts sprang into an existing fact. It was then that embankments were formed, tunnels cut through, stupendous cuttings effected, the rails speedily laid, and the entire road over the Ghauts finally completed in the beautiful and grand manner they had just witnessed in coming up. In a few short years the great Roman road which was deemed the very perfection of road-making has to be abandoned, and those precipitous heights are spanned across and barriers cut through until finally a railroad is laid over those Ghauts which, at one period were deemed unapproachable even by a common track road. In a work of the former description, one single fault would have marred its effective construction, and it shewed how much depended upon the workmen engaged upon such a difficult task; for had there been less heartiness, less unanimity, the vast design, that gigantic undertaking, would have crumbled to pieces in utter failure; but Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, with a spirit and zeal in the undertaking which would have done honour to any nobleman, brought it to the successful termination which they had that day witnessed; although very soon after they had commenced the work it was perfectly clear that it would be anything but a profitable undertaking to them. But with a kindness of spirit they pursued what they began even in the midst of the precarious position of their countrymen in India, until at last they behold the great

work of their hands completed to its uttermost; surmounting all barriers, overcoming all difficulties, and connecting the country with a railroad through obstacles hitherto deemed impossible to remove. His Excellency, therefore, proposed the health of those eminent engineers who although not present, were nevertheless, personated by Mr. R. W. Graham the Chief Engineer, as well as the contractors of the works* who were present with them that day.

The Bombay Strangers' Friend Society.

1865.

THE annual general meeting of the supporters and friends of the above Society was held in the Town Hall. His Excellency the Governor presided on the occasion.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere said;—

Gentlemen,—I have been asked, before taking the chair, to say a few words on the subject which has brought us together to-day. I am quite certain that the attendance here this evening does not at all represent the amount of interest which is taken in this institution by the European inhabitants of Bombay; because I feel quite sure that if the objects of this society were generally understood, there are very few Europeans in this island who would consider themselves absolved from the duty of coming here and taking an active part in the proceedings of

* It is but just to mention that the credit of bringing the Thal Ghaut Indico to a successful completion belongs to Mr. Charles. B. Ker, C. E., who was connected with the G. L. P. Railway from the commencement of its operations, as second Resident Engineer when the late Mr. James John Barkley was the Chief. He left that Company's service in 1860, and became the sole Managing Agent of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, contractors of the line from Kussara to Bhoawal and Hurda.

this society, and give to it their heartiest support. I confess it appeared to me, when I heard that it was proposed to hold a public meeting in support of this society at this particular season, that the managers of the society had very great faith in the strength of their cause; because we all know that when our ranks are very much thinned by departures to Europe or to various parts of India, and the climate is so much against us, how difficult it is to obtain a large attendance. At the same time, however, I believe it was felt by the managers of this society that they would not be doing their duty if they deferred laying before the European community an account of their stewardship—of what had been previously done; and that if they delayed to make the European community acquainted with the state of their funds, there was a possibility of their being obliged to contract their operations. Among the gentlemen who would have been here this evening, if time had permitted, was the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Erakine, who was unable to be at the meeting in consequence of his preparing to embark that night for the Coast. I believe, that though our numbers this evening are not large, yet we have a tolerable representation here of every class of the community; and I only trust that another object which the society has in view will be attained by this evening's proceedings, and that is to make more generally known the existence of this society and the objects which it has in view. In such a fluctuating state of society as we have it is next to impossible to get up a continuous interest in any institution however useful or however meritorious; and while we are obliged, as we are in the present state of this island, to put our most valuable public institutions in all kinds of out-of-the-way places, it is still more difficult to attract individuals to meetings of this kind. I see among us to-day a great many gentlemen who could not have been present in Bombay at the time when the discussion took place which led to the original institution of the society. It will be in the recollection of some of the gentlemen now present that shortly after the commencement of the enormous rise in prices it was found that the first class to feel it most acutely were the lower orders of Europeans; and it fell upon them more severely because many of them were badly off and had no resources to fall back upon; and the greater

number were pressed so closely, that they were actually brought to the borders of starvation. This circumstance attracted the attention of several of the leading members of the commercial community, and they took up the question with that energy for which they are so remarkable. That discussion—which I trust will bear permanent fruits—was conducted with a great deal of ability by some of the gentlemen connected with the Government service and some connected with commerce; and the result was one of an important practical nature, the foundation of this society.* For three years past the society has practically had this effect—it has shown that it was impossible for any European to say that he was without the means either of getting employment or subsistence in Bombay; and it has also accomplished a very useful object in bringing out some of the difficulties in our laws about dealing with European vagrancy.† This is a very brief statement of what the society has already done. The report which will be read to you this evening, and will be put into the hands of all who are interested in the matter, will give you further information, and I think it will satisfy all who are now present that it is owing to the exertions of the managers of this society that its objects have been so usefully and honestly carried out. The lapse of time which has removed so many gentlemen who assisted in founding the society, has also removed a great many others who subscribed to it; and as is always the case in institutions of this nature, it has also become necessary, not only to arouse, but to keep up the public interest in it to obtain a more extended and continuous pecuniary support. I feel sure, that this will not be wanting when the object of this society is fully understood; for it is one which comes home to every one of us. This society is emphatically an European poor man's society. There is not a soul among us in the European community of Bombay who is not more or less directly interested in this matter, whether we may be employed on the electric tele-

* *Vide* Reports of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the years 1861-62, pp. 173 to 178; and 1862-63, pp. XLIII, 295 to 324.

† *Vide* Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India for 1868 and 1869. The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Maine introduced the European Vagrancy Bill into that Council which was passed into law as Act XXI of 1869.

graph, the railway, in commerce, fighting by sea or by land, as shipmasters or as shipowners, as governors or as commanders of armies. I need not tell you where we should all be if it were not for the poor European who is at the bottom of the scale in this country, and on whom rests emphatically the military power, the commercial prosperity, and to a great extent, the artistic advancement of this country. And when I remind you, that the object of this society is to provide for this class, to provide for them against want, which is never far from their doors—and when it does come they are totally unprovided for it—I need not tell you that there is not a single person among us—whatever may be his stay in India, whether for a few months or for many years—who is not directly or indirectly concerned in the prosperity of this society. It is the only one which had for its object that which I have described—the care of destitute Europeans; and I trust that every one will consider it a duty not only to aid in supporting it himself, but also to make its objects and its claims known to every one with whom he is socially connected.

Proposed by the Hon'ble G. Foggo seconded by Major J. H. Henderson, that a cordial vote of thanks be given to His Excellency the Governor for presiding this evening.

His Excellency in acknowledging this resolution said he begged to make one or two observations with regard to a remark which had fallen from the Rev. Mr. W. K. Fletcher, than whom no man knew better or had had a longer experience of the state of the poor Europeans of Bombay, or was more entitled to speak with authority on the subject. He had described the operations of the society as an experiment. They might safely say, however, that upon the whole it had been a very successful experiment. Mr. A.T. Crawford had said that it was necessary to provide for the female portion of the poor Europeans of this island. That was a difficulty which every one of us wished to see remedied, but it must to a great extent depend upon the extent of the support which the society received from the public. Hitherto they had been content with

supporting the bread-winner, and leaving him to provide for his family ; but he trusted that this subject would receive the attention of the large and influential committees which had just been appointed. On the previous day, the Commander-in-Chief and himself had visited the Parsi Sanitarium at Colaba,* which was provided for the poor classes of that community, and if persons would only recommend the claims which the Strangers' Friend Society possesses, we should soon get a building like that for the poor classes of our own countrymen. Mr. Fletcher and some of the other speakers had alluded to the difficulty of dealing with Europeans who were unable or unfit to remain in this country. How to deal with this class was not merely a question of money, because it no doubt required legislation as well. It was a very difficult subject, and it was one in which he as a member of the Government might say they would be pretty sure to go wrong unless they were sustained by the independent opinion of the Europeans of the community. It was only by unofficial as well as by official employers of labour considering the question in all its bearings, by which we could take any successful steps in dealing with the European vagrants of this country. The gentlemen who had had the direction of this society seemed to him to have overlooked one act of justice in the programme of this evening's proceedings. It had made no mention of the labour of the executive committee, and he hoped the meeting would pardon any irregularity if he asked them to pass an unanimous vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. F. M. Davidson, and to the members of the executive committee.

His Excellency then thanked the meeting for the vote of thanks which they had awarded to him ; and he begged to move another vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary and the Executive Committee.

* Mr. Marwanji Framji Panday, Justice of the Peace, constructed the Parsi Sanitarium at Colaba at a cost of about six lacs of rupees. He also expended a sum of a lac and a half for the construction of a Dhurmasbála in Girgaum, close to the Churney Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the accommodation of Parsees coming from the different parts of Guzerat.

Sir W. R. Mansfield, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.,*

[*Bombay, 6th February 1865.*]

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A Farewell Entertainment was given to His Excellency Sir William Rose Mansfield, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., Commander-in-chief of the Bombay Army, on the occasion of his appointment as Commander-in-chief of the Forces in India. The banquet took place at Government House, Malabar Point.

His Excellency the Governor in proposing the toast of the evening, said :—

Gentlemen,—It is with very mingled feelings that I ask you to join me in drinking the health of your guest this evening, His Excellency Sir William Rose Mansfield. I believe there is

* His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir William Mansfield, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., resigned the Command of the Bombay Army on the 14th March 1865, and the Government of Bombay issued the following General Order ;—

The services of Sir William Mansfield, previous to his taking command of the Bombay Army, are so recent and so well known, that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. They have been so frequently honoured with the notice and approval of the Viceroy of India, of the Parliament of England, and of Her Majesty the Queen that any comment on their eminent character would be superfluous.

But the Governor of Bombay in Council in notifying His Excellency's resignation of his present office, tenders to him the acknowledgments of Government for his unremitting and successful exertions whilst in command of the Bombay Army to improve its efficiency.

Sir William Mansfield has exercised a vigilant and active control over all that relates to the Personnel to the Materiel, to the permanent quarters, and to the discipline of every Arm of the Service ; to the health, comfort and well-being, moral as well as physical, of the Soldier, to the efficiency of the fortifications and communications of the Army, and has given to the Governor in Council the aid of a sound and experienced judgment in a series of measures, the result of which will constitute the best and most permanent record of his administration—*Bombay Government Gazette, 16th March 1865.*

nobody here present at the table, and I believe there are very few in India, who can boast of so long an acquaintance with Sir William Mansfield as I can myself, for I had the honour of seeing him first, on the day when he left Sandhurst, distinguished by the highest honors which could possibly be obtained at that time by any student at that great military college. The promise which was then given by the boy was very speedily fulfilled by the man, and it was not long before Captain Mansfield became known in India as one of the best and most promising regimental officers in Her Majesty's service. He served with very marked distinction in the war, in the great campaign in the Sutledge and in Northern India, where he found himself associated with one of the most remarkable soldiers of modern times; a man who knew more than any general of our age wherein lay the strength of the British army, the British infantry. Sir Colin Campbell soon discovered the distinguished worth of the young soldier who was at his side. I have been told by one who knew them well, that when Sir Colin Campbell was called upon to discuss one of the many difficult problems which he had to solve in the course of the war—problems of the greatest military and political importance—he would say with that grasp of apprehension which distinguished him, “I am sure I am right,—I know I am right—but I cannot put it on paper; but there is Mansfield, who knows as well as I do, and he will put it on paper for me.” I believe it was some of these very papers which found their way into the hands of the statesman and soldier who belonged to the school of the great Duke of Wellington, and which gave to English statesmen, during the time of the Crimean war, their first impression of Sir William's abilities in a very different field. You will recollect that when we found ourselves face to face with one of the greatest of modern powers, and when we were associated in one of the greatest wars of the generation to which we belong, with our good allies the French—I say you will remember the great difficulties which were felt in combining the political and military duties which were at that time separated. They were separated; for the military was one of the things of the past generation which belonged to the Peninsular school, and the political was in the hands of one who was,

certainly, the greatest foreign statesman and diplomatist of which England can boast; so that it was difficult to reconcile these duties, and to bring the stern and unbending nature of Lord Stratford De Redcliffe* into relation with the other branches of the administration which were employed in conducting the war. It was this difficulty that led the Government of the day to look to Colonel Mansfield, and they called upon him to go to Lord Redcliffe's side as his Military Secretary. Such a position can be judged of only by its results. When peace returned, to him was confided one of the most important diplomatic posts which it was in the power of the Government of the day to bestow—that at Warsaw—but before he was able to show how well he could appreciate the difficulties which attended it, and how well he was able to overcome them in the position he filled, he was called upon to enter upon the next step in his career. We are all familiar with that story, which will live to the latest day of English history as one marked by the saddest events, and distinguished by the brightest heroism. We are all familiar with what Sir Colin Campbell replied to the summons to proceed to India and take charge of the armies in the field when the Mutiny broke out. To civilians it seems a very simple thing to say "I will go out. I will put myself on board the next steamer and go out and command the armies in India." But a soldier knows there is something more required than that. When that summons was given to Sir Colin, it was known that some of our most important arsenals were in the hands of a relentless foe; it was known we had to look to England for aid, and during the days that intervened between the summons to Lord Clyde and his proceeding on his great mission, he had to consider some of the weightiest problems that a soldier and statesman can be called upon to discuss. I do not think any one can fully understand the sense of relief it brought to the great Governor-General who then ruled over India to find such an eminent man at his side in Calcutta. This I know, that when Sir Colin

* Viscount Stratford De Redcliffe, P. C., G. C. B., was Ambassador at Constantinople from 1824 to 1829, and from 1841 to 1856. Sir W. Mansfield was attached to this embassy in June 1855.

Campbell and the chief of his staff, and those soldiers who will ever live in the hearts and memories of Englishmen as exemplars of virtue, patriotism, and soldierly courage, Sir James Outram and his colleagues—when they looked round them and saw how little was all the military aid they had at the base of their operations in India—we can understand the difficulty they had to surmount. How that aid was supplied it would be too long to attempt to tell you, because the story would be only the story of the Mutiny, and the story of how the Mutiny was suppressed. The details of it are fresh in our recollection, and you will all remember how Lord Clyde himself, and how those who spoke on that memorable occasion when the thanks of Parliament* were returned to Sir William Mansfield, all dwelt on the aid which the General Commanding-in-Chief, and the Governor-General had received from the tried sagacity, the experience, the great military talent of the chief of the staff. You all remember how proud we felt when such a man was called upon to command the armies of this Presidency.† We are living too near that time to be able thoroughly to judge of what he has effected for us; but this we can all see, that we have passed, during the five years of his command, through a great revolution, and that the army of Bombay has come out of that revolution in a state completely different from what it was before that revolution commenced—and I can say with confidence that it would be impossible to put it in a more efficient state than it is at the present moment. There are many here who can judge well of the truth of what I say that if Her Majesty were to command us to put the army of Bombay on a war footing and increase it to double and quadruple its present strength, it could be done with a perfection and celerity of detail which would be unmatched in any army of the same size, and that all this has been quietly and peacefully effected, we owe to our guest of this evening. But it is not only in his command of the army of Bombay that we

* *Vide* Hansard's Parliamentary Debates for 1858 and 1859.

† Sir William Mansfield took his seat as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army on the 29th June 1860.

have had reason to feel and appreciate the value of his administrative ability, for I do not believe there is a single branch of the civil administration, that does not bear traces of his talent and his unflinching attention to every part of the duties of his office. Those duties are more important than fall to the lot of a general, in the pure European sense of the word. They require to a very great, to a very high degree indeed, all the abilities of a statesman and I am certain that I only speak the feeling of my colleagues, and of all who have been associated with us in the Government, when I say that we shall ever entertain the most cordial recollection of the aid we have received from Sir William Mansfield on many of the most important questions that have been confided to our care. You yourselves know what he has done for Bombay how much he has assisted us in revising the obsolete system of fortification, and more than that, in laying out plans which I hope we may see some day in good progress for beautifying and extending the town. You and I who have been in the habit of resorting to Poona will regret, that he has been here amongst us a solitary man, for all of us will remember the frank courtesies with which he presided over there, and if Lady Mansfield is not here to receive our congratulations on the high post to which Her Majesty has summoned her husband, we hope that they will live together for many years in their new position as happily as they have lived in Bombay, and if we live to meet Sir William Mansfield again; it will be with added lustre to the reputation he has already earned, with undiminished health, and with all the blessings which prosperity can bring. I beg you will join me in drinking with all the honours, the health of our distinguished guest.

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield replied,—"When the heart is very full, the tongue is very weak, and in returning my heartfelt thanks for the great honour you have done me this evening, I can only say, that I feel a difficulty in expressing myself. And further it is no light thing to return thanks for a toast like the present, serving as I have been during the last five years in the Bombay Presidency, and receiving such assistance as I have received in the performance of my duties, as well as at the same time having been met with the greatest cordiality from the highest to the lowest. I came among you a perfect stranger five years ago, and during that period

I have had the honour of being associated, with three different Governors of this Presidency. First, there was the lamented and heroic Lord Elphinstone; a man who may be called heroic, for he stood with unflinching and unblushing brow in the presence of that catastrophe which broke over India, and on that occasion Lord Elphinstone showed himself a fit coadjutor to the great Lord Canning. The successor of Lord Elphinstone with whom I had the honour of being associated as a colleague was the good, the chivalrous Sir George Clerk. He is now watching from afar over the destinies of this Presidency which he loved so well. But he had a difficult task to perform; and his task was to bring back this country from a state of war and insurrection to a state of peace. His task was a difficult one and a thankless one, for he was ordered to cut down the expenditure, and he set to do it and did it. This task he performed with a generous integrity to every one who served under him, and notwithstanding the unpopular nature of the task he left this country with the good feeling of every one in the service. After Sir George Clerk left, your Excellency came to this Presidency, and I think on this occasion I may cast aside the trammels of office and here offer my thanks to the man as I do to the Governor. Greatly as I am obliged to your Excellency for the eulogy with which you have proposed this toast, still I may say that on every occasion with which I have been associated with you in this Government, it has always given to me the greatest pleasure to work under you and to carry out your orders. The task of commanding the army has been made easy to me, and it would have been impossible to have brought it to a successful conclusion, if there had not been the greatest cordiality between the highest civil authority and his colleagues. With respect to the other point to which your Excellency has been pleased to allude, I can only say that the man must have been insensible and dull indeed who did not see and appreciate the great practical improvements which have been going on with the view of carrying forward the interests of this community. During these five years we have witnessed a revolution in the whole state of society here. First there was the political change, then there was the change in the law, and then there was the commercial spirit at work, producing a change the full extent and course of which we can hardly yet appreciate; and I think this community may be congratulated in having a Governor who is not only able to grasp the character of the revolution but who is able to direct it.

St Thomas Cathedral.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW CHANCEL.

[*Bombay, 22nd February 1865.*]

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After the Rev: Mr Fletcher read the report, His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere said:—

My Lord Bishop, Ladies, and Gentlemen—Before on behalf of the Trustees, and on this occasion, asking you to lay the corner-stone of this new building I would venture upon a few remarks. It has been thought by the Trustees that these would come better from one of the congregation, than could be admitted in their own address. The brief history of the Church which the Revd. Mr. Fletcher has just read has told us how it has increased from the use of the parish church to that of the Cathedral, and why it is that what was found sufficient for this parish is not sufficient for this see. He has told us how the present building is insufficient for the daily and weekly uses of the cathedral services, and we have seen how it is quite unequal in space to those requirements which are continually coming upon it, when it is necessary that your Lordship should meet all the clergy of your diocese in addition to that of the usual congregation. When this Church was founded, it comprised all that was comprised in the English map of the East. Within sight of this spot were to be seen the boundaries of sometimes hostile tribes which hemmed the English territory in on every side. During the century and a half which has since elapsed those boundaries have greatly increased.

The increased boundaries of your Lordship's see are now many hundreds of miles distant, and it would give a traveller a journey of 2,000 miles in some directions. In the same time and in the same degree, the population, the commerce, and the wealth of this island, have increased also. What was but a small port where

merchants lived in daily dread of inroads of hostile inhabitants on the other side of the harbour, at the time when Governor Tolaby and his Chaplain, the good Mr. Cobbe, laid the foundation stone of this Church has become one of the greatest emporiums of the world. My Lord; it is assuredly not in a boastful spirit that we speak of these things. It is rather in the thing which is real, that will mark the Power which imposes upon his people greater responsibilities, and greater respect. Many among us may think that it would be better to quit the confines of this place and to seek a place where we could build a larger cathedral. That has been well considered, and I rejoice to say it has been decided not to quit this spot, hallowed as it is to all of us by so many reminiscences of the past. Here many of us, for years past, have worshipped, and here rest many who are dear to us. In this Church we find many who have gone before us, and have left us accumulations of those virtues, social and political, to which we owe our position. It is not well to quit this spot, and I trust that means may be found to render the space somewhat wider, to correct that straitness which is the only objection which can be made to it. I trust we can already boast that of the buildings which a short time ago rather hedged us in on the northern side. It was a rather interesting subject for those who founded this Church, that those who do not worship with us are rather interested in what they see going on. It is a matter of interest that that interest is greatly increasing and that we see around us in the witnesses here present a deep, and seemingly more than a transient interest in what we are about to do this day. With some of them it is only the mere fact of association with men who have lived and grown and prospered in this city, within a close vicinity to this Church—they could not but feel an interest in it; they would look on it with an interest which is laudable in itself, though it reach no deeper root than association. There are others, and I know that there are many in the educated native community—men who have a greater interest in this work—men who look upon the work of England in the Eastern world as the true safeguard and upholder of freedom of thought and freedom of trade. I cannot but feel that those who have turned from us have incurred a great debt of gratitude to

our church, which they would gladly pay by the means at their disposal ; and there are many others who have a deep and abiding interest in this work—men who have had, like the centurion of old, founded their hopes in religion, and many who have had their hearts touched by a saving grace. I trust this feeling will go on and deepen, and that there may be many of those who are now wandering, when this Church is finished, may be brought together in one fold in Christ. It is in this trust and this connection that the inhabitants of this city are permitted to do this work : and may be permitted to say that I hope pecuniary aid will be forthcoming, in order that it may be brought to a prosperous conclusion ; and now in behalf of the Trustees of this congregation, I now ask your Lordship to lay the corner-stone of the New Chancel of this Church.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay (the Right Rev., John Harding, D. D.), concluded by saying that "before I proceed to the duty imposed upon me, I have a duty of a different kind to perform. I beg to convey to your Excellency on behalf of the Church the thanks which it owes to you for the interest you have taken in this work, and not only this work only, but in every other work. Wherever your course has been in India, you have left behind you marks of consummate skill in the discharge of your duties to the State, in devoted attachment to the service of your God, and an earnest desire to increase the welfare of those around you, in each and all of those relations. I have also to return to the Trustees and to the gentlemen associated with them our thanks for the unwearied interest they have taken in the work entrusted to their hands. If I may single out one among them to whom our thanks are especially due, it is to our Senior Chaplain (the Rev. Mr. W.K. Fletcher) for the zeal and energy with which he has thrown into this undertaking ; and with feelings of thankfulness to God for his mercy to us, I will now proceed to the discharge of the duty you have imposed upon me, of laying the foundation-stone of the New Chancel."



The Industrial Exhibition at Poona.

1865.

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THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT POONA WAS OPENED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Sir Charles Van Straubenzee addressed His Excellency, thanking him in the name of the Committee for kindly consenting to open the Exhibition, the personal interest he had shown in the matter, and also, as the head of Government, for granting a donation equal in amount to the private subscription list.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere then said, that it was with great pleasure he attended on this occasion, as he looked upon an exhibition of this nature as one which was of far more importance than the mere sight of so many useful and well-made articles as were set out in the room. He looked on it as a great step towards the amelioration of the position of the British soldier. He was old enough to remember the time when "to go for a soldier" was looked upon as going to ruin by the fellow villagers of the new recruit. He knew it was then the opinion of many men—and men for whose opinions he then held a great respect—that a soldier should be a good fighting man and nothing else—that the nearer you lowered him to become a mere machine, the more perfect soldier he became. Nothing was done towards his moral benefit. Long service was looked to as a necessity, and the poor worn-out invalid who returned to the home of his youth with many scars, and a small pension, was neither in a moral or in any other aspect an incentive to the youth of his neighbourhood to join the ranks. Many present could corroborate His Excellency's statements. The first thing which led to an alteration in such matters was the Crimean war; then it was found that mere machines, however well they could fight, could not help themselves in other ways—they could not pitch their tents, or turn their hands to anything beyond the actual fighting portion of the business; fight they did, and that right well; but nothing more.

Now it was to improve such a state of matters that, amongst other things, regimental workshops were instituted in order that the men might be enabled to use their spare time to some profit. Short terms of service had the effect of making men who looked to the future consider, that while they were learning and doing their duty as soldiers they were forgetting the trade of their youth, which in their more mature years they would again have to look to for a livelihood. They were therefore anxious to leave after the first period of service had been got over, whereas those were the very men whom Government wished to retain. Now the workshops gave these men the opportunity they wanted; they could carry on their trade and improve in it—while in the meantime they were earning their pensions as good soldiers, it would assist them in their old age. Another benefit, which His Excellency pointed out as likely to arise from the regimental workshops, was for the young, the boys of the soldiers. In England, who has not seen in a village some of the sharpest lads always hanging about the workshop of the carpenter, blacksmith, &c. and having a finger in the work? Here where it was but too often the difficulty, of the soldier-parent to know what to do with his son these workshops were the very thing, and he had no doubt the youths would soon cut their finger in the one or burn them in the other, as their fellow-country youth in England did. His Excellency in conclusion, tendered not only his own, but the thanks of Government to Sir Charles Straubenzee, the Commander of the Forces, and the members of the Committee for what they had done to further this excellent object, and congratulated them and their most energetic Secretary, Major Hassard, on the success which had attended their efforts.

The Civil Engineering College, Poona.*

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

[Poona, 5th August 1865.]

Sir Alexander Grant, the Director of Public Instruction, read a statement containing the history of the origin and progress of the College after which His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere said.—

Sir A. Grant, Ladies, and Gentlemen;—We have in the first place to perform this day a duty of justice and gratitude in acknowledging the noble benefaction of Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney, to whom we owe it that this building when completed may be something better than a commodious shed. I greatly regret that the state of his health prevents Mr. Cowasji from being here present to-day to receive in person our acknowledgments for his liberality. But his absence has at least an

* This Building was completed early in 1868 at an expenditure of Rs, 1,81,647, of which Rs, 50,000 were contributed by Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney. The plan of the building, which faces the north, is a quadrangle comprising about 1,371, square yards. On the ground floor are three Lecture-rooms, Drawing-room, Laboratory, Instrument and Photograph rooms on either side of the main Hall, which is 62' x 30', rising uninterruptedly to a height of 42 feet. On the first floor are three Lecture-rooms, Office and Drawing rooms, Instrument Depot, and Museum and Library. On the second floor, which extends over a portion only of the north and west faces, are the apartments of the Principal. Round the Hall is a cloister 8' 6" wide, above which is an arcaded gallery, giving access to the rooms on the first floor, and looking into the Hall. Between the columns which extend round the gallery runs a wrought iron railing. In the north-west corner is the Tower, which rises to a height of 85 feet measured from the ground to the apex of the roof. It contains two rooms for the use of the Principal. The construction is random rubble, with chisel-dressed quoins, jambs, arches, cornices, &c. The roofs of the main Hall and Tower are tiled; the remainder terraced. The design of the Building is by Mr. James Trubshawe.

advantage, that it permits me to speak more unreservedly than I should otherwise have ventured to do of our obligations to him, and to refer to one or two circumstances connected with his gift which are so characteristic of him that I cannot forbear them to call them to your recollection. Thus, it will I know interest many here present to be reminded that his offer of £ 5,000 towards building this College was coupled with the gift of a similar sum to aid the Strangers' Friend Society in building a home in Bombay for destitute Europeans.* This, Sir, as you know is not by any means a solitary instance of his liberality, and the gift was marked by other traits no less characteristic of the practical business-like habits, without which such liberality must too often fail to secure its object. The large sums he contributed were paid into the Treasury as soon as he was aware that his benefaction had been accepted. On this, as on all other occasions, Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier was anxious to justify the thoroughly English surname which he had chosen for himself, and acted in accordance with what was the old boast of the great native merchants of Bombay, and will, I trust, ever continue to be the practice of all that deserve to be numbered among that honourable body "that their word was as good as their bond."

You know how much we all regret the delay which has occurred in carrying out Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier's benevolent intentions. It is unnecessary that I should explain all the mischances and misunderstandings which have caused this delay. † I will only say that I am sure that to no one have they caused greater regret than to Mr. E. L. Howard, your able and accomplished predecessor in the office of Director of Public Instruction, whom I should have been glad to have had the pleasure of seeing here to-day to receive in person the expression of our thanks to him and Mr. Henry Coke, for their exertions in establishing this College.†

The obstacles which have so long retarded the commencement of the work are now, I trust, finally overcome; we have here a very beautiful plan for a very commodious building designed by Mr.

* *Vide ante* page 289, and page 291, note first.

† *Vide ante* page 157, note second, and page 135, note first.

Trubshawe, and I feel sure under Captain Melliss's charge every justice will be done to it which professional skill, taste, and energy united can ensure. But before laying the foundation stone, I would say a few words as to the branch of teaching to which the Building when completed will be devoted.

By a happy accident it has come to pass that Civil Engineering has in two or three generations risen from the rank of a profession which concerned itself with a purely empirical art, to that of a scientific profession, and this has been attained without any of the systematic development which usually attends the establishment of a distinct scientific profession. We have some of us seen, or at least heard, in our youth of some of those Fathers of the Engineering profession in England, who, without any advantages of birth or education raised themselves to the highest rank as Civil Engineers, and we in England are apt to forget that it was only an accident, the novelty of the profession, and the favourable combination of circumstances in our manufacturing and mining districts, which enabled a few men of uncommon natural force of character and great natural genius to take advantage of the unusual opportunities presented to them, and to attain that rare union of science and practical experience which are required in the perfect engineer, thus reversing the usual and almost universal rule of training in all professions, which requires theoretical science to be first learnt and then to be perfected by practice.

We in England are apt with these striking examples of our Brindleys and our Stephensons before us to forget that it is only in the infancy of a scientific profession that this can happen, and that it will be hereafter as difficult for a man who has not been regularly and scientifically trained to the profession to make his way to the front rank of engineers, as it now-a-days would be for the empirical practitioner, however able or experienced, to become a leader in the noble profession of Surgery. But even in England we are now awakening to the necessity for a thorough scientific education as the groundwork of a civil engineer's career, and this necessity has been long recognised in France and Ireland and in other countries.

Here in India our position has long been one of peculiar destitution of all indigenous means of instruction, and we have been almost entirely dependent on England for engineering talent and training in all but the most subordinate and purely practical branches of the profession. Not that there was any natural difficulty in obtaining the necessary raw material for an indigenous profession of civil engineers. The great works of former days attest that in all the essentials of natural constructive skill and boldness, united often with exquisite taste, the natives of India are not behind any people of ancient or of modern times. But like all other arts, Architecture and Engineering cannot flourish except where there are the essentials of a good and settled government, and fair security for property, and some aspirations of religion or nationality to lift men's minds above the grovelling desires of mere present material and temporary enjoyment.

I look upon this Institution, and more especially the spirit in which the benefactor of the College has undertaken the foundation, as one among many happy auguries that this part of India will no longer remain dependent on foreign countries for instruction, and that we may look forward to the day when Western India will have her own school of architecture and engineering. It will be difficult to overestimate the effect of this change on both the physical and moral feature of this part of India. On the physical interests of the country, because every day reminds us how much the future prosperity of Western India depends on that development of our resources, which can only be hoped for from the action of modern engineering science, we have nowhere within many hundred miles of Bombay or Poona any great tracts of available culturable land. Almost every acre of fertile waste land in our older provinces is either inaccessible or malarious. Our forests are all too small to furnish timber and fuel for our increasing population, and without engineering science, agriculture within a radius of 200 or 300 miles from this spot may be expected to stand still. But will it stand still? I believe not. We already see in the case of our railways what effect they have on the agriculture of every district they touch; how they equalize prices; how they help to avert famine and scarcity; how they feed our town

populations with the produce of districts which had before no market beyond their own borders. But our railways are only the backbone of a complete system. Branch railways and common made roads must run into every corner of the country before we can say that we have made the most which can be made of our present agricultural resources by means of improved communications. Let any one contrast the present condition of this part of India as regards roads with that of even the less advanced portion of Continental Europe, and he will speedily become aware of how much remains for us to do before we can say that we have given to this country even a moderately perfect system of internal communication. Then again, as regards irrigation, it must strike any thoughtful resident in this place that, while the plains around are barren from drought, the vast beds of our rivars for several months in every year are filled with an abundant and certain supply of water which only requires to be distributed by the engineer's art over the surface of the surrounding plain to insure an abundant harvest. How to effect this is no dream of an impractical theorist, but a subject of present and earnest consideration to some of our ablest engineers; whose labours will, I trust, ere long produce a visible and practical result. It would be tedious to dwell on other objects of engineering skill and science or on other certain effects upon agriculture and commerce. Harbours and works of reclamation, to which attention is now being directed, cannot but exercise a most marked and beneficial influence on the material prosperity of this part of India. All these undertakings will require an enormous body of engineers of every grade; and where, it may be asked, are they to be found? Not surely, Sir, as you have well pointed out in a simple enlargement of the Public Works Department. That department is already on a very gigantic scale, and must be further enlarged to enable it to meet the work which cannot be entrusted to other hands. But no possible enlargement of any Government department can do for this country all that is required, and we have of late done our best effectively to follow out a policy which shall entrust to private enterprise and to local and municipal bodies as many as possible of those works which do not, from their nature, require the direct interposition of Government. We

are doing our best to extend a system of Local Funds,* which shall enable the people to do for themselves whatever can be usefully attempted with as little possible of Government interference; and we feel convinced that this system will aid the growth of a sound municipal feeling which will have the most important results in the extension of what we in this country include under the comprehensive term of "Public Works." The demand for architects and engineers which will be thus created, and the growing taste of which we see so many evidences around us for a greatly improved style of domestic architecture, will more than realize the anticipations to which you have referred in your extracts from the admirable remarks of Sir William Mansfield and Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier, relative to the probable results of the creation of a new profession open to our educated native youth.†

But I believe that this creation of a new profession of native educated engineers and architects will have a far greater effect than even the results which we see produced by our native Schools of Law and Medicine, and as much as the demand for architectural and engineering skill is likely to increase far more rapidly than the demand for educated lawyers and medical men, and I feel certain that the combined results will be far more important to the moral and intellectual feature of this part of India than even the most sanguine among us would anticipate. Some of these results will be direct—to learn what an architect or engineer must learn of the properties of materials and of the laws of nature, is in itself the most valuable intellectual learning, and there is equally valuable moral training in the direction of great works on which large bodies of men are employed. But there are indirect results which seem to me yet more important in an independent profession, which enables an educated young man to make his own way in the world without depending on Government employment. Many of us can recollect a time, not yet very remote, when there

* This subject is now legalized by Bombay Act III of 1869, which provides in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and constitutes Local Committees for the due administration of such funds.

† *Vide* Bombay Gazette dated 10th August 1865.

was absolutely no career for a young native of education save the Government service, and that in a very limited and subordinate capacity. Things are now much changed, and there are a hundred channels of profitable employment open to our educated youth entirely independent of Government, and the change has been, I feel assured, a most beneficial one. It is sometimes argued with some show of plausibility that there is some policy in monopolizing for the Government service all the educated intelligence of the country." No one, Sir, has combated this notion more effectually than yourself. It is a notion which this Government has always abjured, and I am glad to be able to add my testimony, as the result of much recent enquiry and observation, that the educated youth of this part of India who are independent of Government employment, are not a whit inferior to their fellows in the Government service in loyalty to our Sovereign and in a thorough and intelligent appreciation of the benefits of British rule. It seems to me indeed that this is natural, and almost inevitable; for they who know most will best appreciate and respect the secret springs and sources of our power and the true motives of our policy, and this is the reason why I feel assured that, in assisting to open to his countrymen a new, liberal, and independent profession, Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier has not only done well for his own fame, and "conferred a lasting benefit upon his own people," but that he has also added his contribution to the strength and stability of our empire in India.

Rookhminibai Charitable Dispensary, Callian.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

[*Callian, 20th January 1866.*]

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The Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Nathubhoy said;—

Honourable Sir—This Dispensary, of which you have so kindly consented to lay the commemoration-stone, came to be established in this way. It is the custom of the Hindus, on occasions of death and marriage, to spend large sums of money more or less usefully; and so, when it pleased God to take from me by death, the life dearest to me, I wished to devote some money, as usefully as I could, upon such an occasion; and I wished also to set up a memorial of the life taken from me. It seemed to me that the most useful thing I could do, and the very best memorial which I could set up, would be to establish and endow a dispensary; and no place seemed to me to have better claims to such an institution than Callian. I accordingly offered Government the money necessary for the purpose; and they, in accepting it, consented to appoint Doctors Girard and Birdwood a Committee for the purpose of carrying out, in co-operation with their own Officers, my purpose. The Committee selected this site; they also appointed Messrs. Paris and Molecey architects, having approved of the design submitted by those gentlemen. The Building having been fairly begun, I have asked your Excellency thus publicly to lay the commemoration-stone in testimony to the people for whose benefit the Dispensary is meant (and some of whom may still have their prejudices against such institutions) of the esteem in which the Government holds them. In conclusion, I have to thank your Excellency for your gracious condescension in coming here this day, to give the stamp of your approval to this undertaking. Your Excellency is ever thus earnest in everything which conduces to the welfare of the people of India, and that not simply from a principle of just government, but from a sincere and warm personal sympathy with them. May I be permitted also to thank your Excellency for the great honour which you

* Built and endowed by the Honourable Mangaldas Nathubhoy in memory of his beloved wife, Rookhminibai, who died on the 19th September 1864.

do me by your kind presence here this day, and to unite, in this acknowledgment, my thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen who grace the ceremonial by their presence.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere then replied ;—

Mr. Mangaldas, —I feel very great pleasure in redeeming the promise to be present on this occasion, which I made to you some time ago, when you first communicated to me your intention of erecting this edifice, and I am really very sorry that Lady Frere's absence from Bombay prevents her being present to-day to witness the ceremony of laying the memorial stone of an institution in which she has taken the very greatest interest. I have great pleasure in acceding to any wish of yours which you consider likely to be of benefit to the people of this place. I hardly think it would be necessary to take any great trouble to persuade the people for whose benefit this Dispensary is intended, that such institutions will be of the greatest use to them, or to assure them of the esteem in which all such institutions are held by Government. You are aware that within the last few years there has been a very great change in the feelings of the people regarding the establishment of institutions of this kind; and in all the more advanced communities—and among these we may regard all places on the lines of railway—the people are fully alive to the blessings which such institutions as dispensaries and hospitals confer upon them. But there is one reason which made me more particularly desirous to accede to your wishes to be present: because I believe your present undertaking marks a great and important change in the general feeling of your community on the subject of a large class of your social observances, and in that point of view I wish to express the warm sympathy which I, in common with all our countrymen who are present, feel in the object you have in view. As you have very truly stated, it has long been the habit of your people, on occasions such as gave rise to this gathering, to devote large sums of money to be expended in some particular manner. There is nothing peculiar in this, because I believe that in every part of the earth it is more or less the habit of mankind to mark the great events of

life by the expenditure of such gifts as God has given them. It is remarkable that in every part of the world as people become more and more civilised, so they give greater permanence to expenditure of this kind; it may not be always a useful object, but it is generally something likely to endure long after all connected with the event which it commemorates shall have passed away. But in these later ages the expenditure incurred by the Hindu community with a view to commemorate any of the great events of their domestic life, has invariably been of the most temporary description. It has been usual on all such occasions to provide food for as many people as the means of the family will allow. No doubt originally the persons selected were those who from the supposed sanctity of their character or their poverty were considered worthy recipients of such bounty. But of late years, especially in our great and wealthy communities of the Presidency towns, this has been felt by all to be a very useless burden; and it was also felt by all the more sensible members of the Hindu community that it added in a great degree to the poignancy of the grief which they endured at the loss of their friends, that on those occasions they were compelled to take part in expensive ceremonies which did no good to any one. This is a circumstance upon which we may all satisfy ourselves; for there is hardly to be found throughout Bombay any conspicuous work erected by a Hindu during the last two or three generations, until we come to those buildings which have been comparatively recently erected. But, as you are aware, Mr. Mangaldas, this has not always been so. In Rajpootana, where customs of this kind have been the longest in duration, it used to be the custom to mark the great events of domestic life by some work of permanent good to the whole community. And thus tanks, wells, and dharmashálas were erected to commemorate them. It is still more remarkable that similar customs prevail amongst all the communities with which we are associated:—among the Parsees, as you know it has always been a goodly custom to mark the great event of their domestic life by some permanent good to their neighbours or to the community in which they live; and you can remember, I dare say, many instances in various parts of the country, of the manifestation of this spirit.

It is now many years ago since I recollect staying in an old dharmashála at Jai Bordee, which had been erected to the memory of the wife of a charitable Parsi. It so happened at that time that I shared the shelter of the dharmashála with many homeless travellers; they had come from Surat, a fire having burned down the greater part of that city. - I recollect reading an inscription which stated that this hospitable inn had been erected in memory of the founder's late wife; and as I looked upon it, and at the motley crowd who shared its shelter with me, I felt that the man who erected it had a larger sympathy with his race than we are in the habit of giving credit for. . . . We feel great interest in this undertaking. And we share your feelings in taking a part in the ceremony by which you hope to give permanence to the event we are about to commemorate. I dare not here in public, allude further to this occasion; but I can assure you of this truth, that in every trial which relates to our common nature you will always find sympathy among us. I will not detain you further than to say that you have the sympathy of us all in this undertaking. I feel you will experience this sentiment among thousands of the more educated of your fellow-countrymen; and not among them only, but among the whole of the community. I shall now with great pleasure proceed to lay the foundation-stone.



Elphinstone College, Bombay.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

[*Bombay, 7th March 1866.*]

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Sir Alexander Grant, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, read the following address to His Excellency the Governor :—

HONOURABLE SIR,—In the name of the University of Bombay, I beg your Excellency to lay the chief corner stone of the Buildings provided by the liberality of Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney and of the Government of India for Elphinstone College, our principal affiliated institution for education in arts. In many points these Buildings will have a connection with the history of the Bombay Presidency. In the first place, it is connected with the honoured name of Mountstuart Elphinstone. More than thirty-eight years ago, on the 22nd of August 1827, there was a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society to consider the most

* The Elphinstone College, designed by Mr. Trabahawe, is in the mediæval style. The ground floor contains a centre Hall, 30' x 30', two lecture rooms, 40' x 30', and two others 30' x 27'; on the first floor are two rooms 70' x 31', one centre room, 45½' x 31', and an office room and lavatory in the Tower. On the 2nd floor are 40 Dormitories teak partitioned, for students. The corridors on the ground and first floor are 12 feet broad; the Dormitories open on terraces with cast iron ornamental railing in front. The Building is 55 feet in height to the eaves, the Tower over the carriage porch is 150 feet high, being 105 feet in masonry and 45 feet in high pitched roofing. The College contains 846,907 cubic feet, and will probably cost Ra. 5,19,977, or Ra. 80,000 less than the estimate made in 1865, which saving will be available for out-offices and a compound railing. The Building is faced with cut Goria basalt in 6-inch courses, with horizontal bands of blue basalt at intervals. All corridor bases, columns, capitals and window dressings are of Porebunder stone; the arches of corridors, and over doors and windows, of alternate Porebunder and blue basalt; the projecting window parapets of Hemaagar stone carved in geometrical tracery; the ceilings are stuccoed; upper corridor floors of Minton tiles. The Building is nearly ready for occupation; the total expenditure up to date has been Ra. 4,28,289. The College is on the Parel road, nearly opposite the Museum and Victoria Gardens; the adjoining Building, belonging to the Municipality, and used as a Vihar Water Works Office, has been purchased by Government with a view to its conversion into quarters for the Professors.

appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone on his resignation of the Government of this Presidency. The result of the meeting was a public subscription of about £23,000, which afterwards accumulated to more than £40,000 towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English language and the arts, sciences, and literature of Europe, to be denominated the "Elphinstone Professorships." This endowment is a lasting memorial of the public spirit of the people of Bombay. While in Madras and Calcutta, Presidency Colleges were established by the Government without popular assistance or co-operation, in Bombay the initiative was taken by the people themselves, and a fund was provided by them in connection with a beloved name, for the introduction, of liberal and scientific education into this country. On the first establishment of the Elphinstone funds, Bombay was not ripe for the carrying out of their specific object, namely, the foundation of a College. The existence of a College, properly so called, implies the existence of a subordinate organism of schools, in which scholars may be led from primary teaching up to high school instruction, and so prepared for a collegiate course. But in Bombay, in the year 1827, this organism did not exist, and hence the gentlemen who first came out from England as "Elphinstone Professors" found themselves unable to assume the professorial character. To the great benefit of the community they took up the part of high school teachers, extending the range of their instructions whenever practicable. The so-called "Elphinstone Institution" which was established was no college, but a collegiate school, and thus the Elphinstone funds were made applicable to a second and subsidiary object, namely, the foundation of a high school, while the primary object of the founders, namely, the establishment of a Professoriate, or College, was left in abeyance till the year 1856, when the collegiate element in the Elphinstone Institution was separated from the high school element, and Elphinstone College obtained a definite and distinct existence as the Presidency College of Bombay, while the Elphinstone Institution became the Presidency High School. The history, then, of the Building to be this day inaugurated is closely related to the history of educational progress in the west of India. During the first years of its independent existence, Elphinstone College was located in a small hired house in the midst of the native bazaar. It was a new era for the College when in 1862 it was removed to Tankerville, a large and commodious house situated on Gowalia Tank. This house is the property of Mherbai, the venerable mother of Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier. It was placed at our disposal on very generous terms, Mr. Cowasji himself paying £120 a year towards the rent. The college students have already an affection for Tankerville.

Its secluded and quiet situation is particularly favourable for study, and in its gardens by the waterside, young scholars may frequently be seen sitting with their books. It was in that house (owing to the facilities it afforded, that the custom of students boarding within the college premises was first successfully introduced in Bombay—a custom of which the advantages are manifold, and which is now widely spreading throughout the Presidency. In 1863, my esteemed friend Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier manifested his enlightened and paternal interest in the welfare of Elphinstone College, with which he had now become in a way connected, by offering of his own accord the sum of £10,000 towards the erection of suitable permanent buildings for the College, and in 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, he added a second sum of £10,000 to his former munificent donation. A Committee, appointed by your Excellency's Government to make the necessary arrangements, requested Mr. James Trubshawe, Professor of Architecture, to furnish a design for the Cowasji Jehanghier Buildings, and they supplied him with an exact list of the college requirements, as known from practical experience. Mr. Trubshawe's design has most completely grown out of the necessities of the case. With the exception of the upper portion of the gate tower, I am not aware of any part of the elevations which does not spring immediately from the detailed internal plan which the Committee prescribed to their Architect. Stone verandahs were considered necessary from climatic considerations. On the ground floor there will be lecture rooms with dimensions calculated on former experience, also a central hall necessary for roll-calls and examinations. On the second floor there will be a library and sitting rooms for Principal and Professors. On the third floor a set of dormitories sufficient for fifty resident students. In deciding on the ground plan all unnecessary or costly features have been avoided. The Committee refrained from asking for courts or quadrangles; they asked for the simplest form of building, even in point of size confined themselves to the limits of what was immediately necessary. The total estimate for Mr. Trubshawe's design at the recent rate of prices is about £55,000, which, after some delay has been sanctioned by the Government of India.* The

* On this subject, see correspondence printed at pages 377 & 378 of the Supplement to the Calcutta Govt. Gazette dated 25th July 1863. Sir C. Wood, in his Despatch therein printed, thus observes, "whatever may be done towards meeting the wish of Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier, no designation of the Building should be sanctioned which would in any way interfere with the present appellation of the College as a Memorial of the respect and admiration entertained by the Government and Community of Bombay for the late Honourable Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone."

difficulties which have attended the carrying out of this Building have arisen chiefly from an unparalleled spring of prosperity in the country. The history of the Cowasji Jehanghier Buildings will be connected with the narrative of the strange commercial era in Bombay of 1863-65. It will also be connected with that which frequently follows in the train of national wealth, namely, a revival of the Fine Arts. It is hoped that these Buildings will be no unworthy representative of the introduction of a purer taste into Anglo-Indian Architecture. Most especially these Buildings will be connected with the history of your Excellency's administration—an administration that, above all others in India, has fostered the education of the people. The Cowasji Jehanghier Buildings have been designed, begun, and we trust that they may be finished, under your Excellency's rule. And it is a great satisfaction to all who are concerned to reflect that, in future ages, when the College founded by the people of Bombay in the name of a great Statesman, shall have borne full fruit to the diffusion of knowledge, men will read upon the corner stone of this edifice, provided by the liberality of a worthy citizen, your Excellency's distinguished name.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere then replied:—

Sir Alexander Grant, Ladies, and Gentlemen—I need not tell you how much satisfaction it gives me to comply with your request to be present this day, and to lay the corner stone of this Building. It is not on an occasion like this that there is much of novelty in what can be said, but there are some features in the history of this day's proceedings which I should be sorry to let pass without a word of comment; and in particular let me bring to your recollection that the gentleman to whose liberality we owe this Building is not the first of his family who has thus distinguished himself. I find that a paternal ancestor of his was one of those to whom Bombay, and the Parsees of Bombay, are indebted for their share in the great China trade. Heerjee, who is still well remembered among the older inhabitants of Bombay, was the first, in conjunction with the founder of the great house of Forbes and Company, to commence that trade which has enriched so many of his countrymen. It was he who, by the promptitude and punctuality of his payments, obtained for his descendants the honourable and characteristic name of Readymoney, and I lately found in some unpublished letters of the great Duke of Wellington—not in one letter but in three or four, addressed to the then Governor of

Madras, and the Governor General of India—records of his opinion of the firm, and expressions of his belief that that firm had made their mercantile undertakings subservient to the good of the British Government in Western India. I am told too that, on his maternal side, the gentleman to whose liberality we owe this Building, is descended from one who is still remembered as a leader of the Parsees in his day, and of whom it is told that the Governor of those days, Mr. Jonathan Duncan, ordered the great bell of St. Thomas's Church to be tolled, as a testimony of the public respect to his memory, as his funeral passed by. These things, are not insignificant in a community like that of the Parsees. And while we think of the ancestors and of the descendant, do not let us forget the lady to whose liberality the college has for so many years owed its habitation. Fortunately, in this community this lady is not alone as one who shows herself worthy to be a wife and a mother among the liberal Parsees of Bombay. Let us trust that she may long be spared to see her example followed by the matrons of the Parsi community; and let us trust, too, that in time to come the fashions of the community may so far change, that it may be permitted to the ladies among the Parsees to be present when their fellow-citizens pay a tribute of honour and respect to sons, and husbands, and brothers, of whom they may so well be proud. There is one part of your programme to-day which I am sorry must remain unfulfilled; and I regret that Mr. Trubshawe's absence to-day should be occasioned by the failure of his health—a failure I fear attributable to his residence in this country. It is a matter of regret to him, I am sure, and to every body connected with Bombay, that he was not allowed to carry to a completion any of the great works which he designed; but let us not forget that, though the principles of Architecture were sufficiently well established, and to some extent popularised, before he arrived among us, yet it was not till your predecessor (Mr. Edward Irvine Howard,) as Director of Public Instruction introduced Mr. Trubshawe to take his place as Professor of Architecture in Bombay that we were able to see a practical end put to the abominations of plaster and of stucco in our public buildings, and from his arrival I trust we may date the

practical commencement of a better and purer style of architecture. I feel assured, Sir, that you will join with me in expressing your thanks to Colonel Fuller for the generous way in which he has undertaken the execution of Mr. Trubshawe's work. Here I trust at last this College may find a fitting and a permanent home, and one worthy of the great name which it will bear. And surely, Sir, there is no name in India that is worthy of more permanent and respectful regard than that of Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone. He had left the country many years before I arrived in it, and the only occasion on which I had the privilege and the honour of being in communication with him was one in which he took especial interest—the extension to the worthy inhabitants of India of the right to hereditary honours, which we in England so much value. It then often used to occur to me to ask myself, why it was that Mr. Elphinstone's name stood so pre-eminent among Indian statesmen. We all know how able, how courageous, how learned, how sympathising he was; but in those, as in other qualities of a Governor and an Administrator, there have happily been many men who were in no respect his inferiors. But I believe that there has been no one who so thoroughly represented the mind and the policy of England towards the inhabitants of this country as the late Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone. We all recollect the story which is told of him, and told I know with perfect truth, of the answer which he gave to one of his assistants on the subject of education, when he reminded him that, whatever the consequences, if our duty to this country was clear, there was but one course for us, and that was to follow out that duty. It was not only in matters of education, but in every other respect, that this was the guiding principle of his mind; and it was, I am happy to think, the guiding principle of the thoughtful mind of England regarding India, of the statesmen, of the writers, and of the philosophical thinkers of our own nation. You know that a very different school has many advocates even among ourselves; it has advocates even among the inhabitants of this country,—a school of stronger and more absolute government. They refer to other European nations, which, among themselves, and in their distant colonies, have exer-

eised a very different form of government; and they tell us of portions of India no way superior to our own, which not only contribute a very large sum annually as a tribute to the governing country in Europe, but bear every outward mark of prosperity and advance in civilisation. This is not the place, Sir, to discuss the merits of such a form of government as we might find in Java or elsewhere, and contrast it with our own. It is enough to know that those are not the principles of the English Government. The English Government has in this country looked to governing India for the benefit of the people of India, and as far as possible through the agency of the people of India; and the aim of England has ever been to raise the inhabitants of India, so that they may be prepared to take a part with ourselves in the honourable work of governing this country. It may not be that we have always been very successful in this attempt. In establishing different institutions we have had varied success; some have been most successful, such as Legislative Councils and Municipalities; and in other institutions—and more especially those connected with education—there has been much to encourage those who agreed with Mr. Elphinstone in this respect. It is enough for us to know that this is the deliberate purpose of England, and that the same unselfish principles which England, has always acted upon in Canada, in Australia, and in Africa, are those which England intends to pursue in this country. I need not tell you, Sir, how great a source of pride and gratification it is to find my name associated, in however ministerial a degree, with such a name as that of Mr. Elphinstone, and with such purposes as that which you have this day in hand, and I will detain you no longer than to express the satisfaction with which I accede to your request.

The Public Works' Congress.

CLOSING ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

[*Poona, 26th September 1866.*]

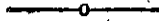
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His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere said:—

Gentlemen:—There are a good many questions remaining, some of which I should like very much to discuss at this Conference, but a number of you are anxious to get away to your regular work, and I should be sorry to delay you longer. Those questions therefore which remain we shall discuss with the Superintending Engineers and Revenue Commissioners, who stay behind in Poona. Some of these questions are of great importance, such as the general question of the subordinate members of the Public Works Department, how they were to be trained, and how they were to be got. There is also the general question of admitting military officers or young men who do not belong to the profession of Engineers to the department. These are matters which will affect the efficiency of every one in your establishments and we will do the best we can, with the advice of the Superintending Engineers and Revenue Commissioners to arrive at a satisfactory determination in reference thereto. If any of you have any particular advice to give on the subject, we shall be very glad if you will stay a few days to discuss them, or if you will leave a statement of your views with the Superintending Engineers or with the Revenue Commissioners, as the case may be, they will be carefully considered. The question of training subordinates is one particularly in which we should have been very glad to hear what officers up at Ahmedabad and officers down at Belgaum had to suggest. However we shall do our best with the means we have by us to arrive at some satisfactory solution of the question. There is one very large question which relates more or less to all the military works at Poona—the question of the Fort of Kirkee which is to cover the ordnance factories. It was, however, scarcely in a position to be

discussed and I am afraid we shall not be in a position to do much for the next month or so. For this reason, we will not detain the body of officers any longer in Poona. I have to thank you all individually and collectively for the aid you have given us, and I only hope—though I shall not be here to see it—that these meetings will be continued in future years. Some of us are apt to think we lose a great deal of time in sitting here, and that we are not so actively and usefully employed as when we are sitting all day at our desk; but I do not take this view of these meetings myself, for every one of us is the better to get among his fellows and among his superiors and inferiors in professional knowledge. There is one point of special importance, and that is the degree to which these meetings tend to clear up misunderstandings between officers who are for a great part of the year in the jungles, those officers who superintend them, and the Government who is charged with the whole department. I suppose there is no man taking much interest in his work who does not get into a state of chronic dissatisfaction at times with everybody above him and he is prone to think that others who are not working so hard as he is get the larger measure of Government support, and the money which he takes a pride in expending well. I know that officers who take a hearty interest in their work have a tendency to take that rust which makes them think they are not appreciated, and that they are not working so freely in the department as other men. I know nothing which so surely takes off that feeling as that which makes a man mix with others; and when he begins to find that nobody in particular is to blame, he then goes away with the impression that if he has been working hard, he has been upon the whole no better than others. The whole body of duties in which we are engaged is one which has enormously increased of late years and which is increasing daily. I was looking at a return which Colonel Kendall gave me shewing the progress of the Engineering department in this Presidency from the time I came to the country thirty-five years ago. Then there were in the Presidency five or six officers employed, and none of them very vigorously on the sort of works on which the Public Works Department is now busy. As you know, the officers who are now employ-

ing their whole time in the Department would fill several sheets of printing, and yet I am quite certain we are only at the beginning of things, I feel assured that Colonel Playfair's Department of Irrigation is destined to develop itself, just as the Railways have developed themselves, and become an entirely separate branch and almost a separate department in itself. Every year I think will see an increase in the work which the Engineers—Military and Civil—have to do. I can only hope it will be always done in the same spirit as it has been done by the officers whom I had the pleasure of meeting in former years and the present, and in case this should be our last meeting I bid you Farewell.



The Lenuery Light House, Bombay.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

[*Bombay, 19th January 1867.*]



Mr. A. D. Robertson C. S., Commissioner of Customs and Chairman of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, gave an account of the Building, after which His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere said :—

Mr. Robertson, and Gentlemen.—I think that any one who has listened to the address which we have just heard read, and who considers the composition of this meeting, will feel satisfied that the purpose for which we are assembled here to-day, in this old pirate stronghold, is something more than enjoying the hospitality of the Harbour Board and the voyage down our beautiful Harbour to which they invited us. Of this at least I feel well assured, that there is no one here present who was in Western India at the time so many disastrous wrecks occurred last monsoon who did not join with the Board in their determination to spare no

exertion which could help to avert such disasters in future; and every one of us will, I am confident, rejoice with the members of the Board at finding that so much progress has been already made towards the completion of this most necessary work. I am glad that the Board invited us all to be present here this day, because I know of no other method by which public attention could be so effectually directed to the very important work which the Harbour Board has in hand. We all feel greatly obliged to the Chairman for the account which he has read to us, of what the Board has been doing, and I am glad of this opportunity of tendering to the Harbour Board on behalf of myself and my colleagues in the Government who are unable to be present this day, an expression of our sense of the very great success which has attended the experiment of constituting this Board.* You will recollect that until a few years ago all public duties connected with the management of the Harbour and its Pilotage were divided among several departments and offices. The Government Secretariat, in both the Public Works and Marine Departments, the office of the Superintendent of Marine and Dock Master, the Master Attendant and the Commissioner of Customs, and the Chief Magistrate,—all had something to say to Harbour matters; and it was extremely difficult for any one who had business connected with the Harbour to tell where he ought to go, or to whom he should apply, the consequence being that Harbour matters went, as sailors say “drifting.” What was the business of so many people, became the business of nobody in particular, and it was mainly owing to this uncertainty as to who was responsible, that the defects in the lighting of this Harbour remained so long uncorrected. The Chairman, in his address, has done simple justice to a meritorious servant of the State who is now no longer among us, when he brought to our recollection the untiring energy with which Captain Barker of the late Indian Navy, year after year urged this subject upon our attention. It was not apathy which caused delay. Everybody wished to see something done, but nobody

* *Vide Reports of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1861-62, pp. 66 to 95, and for 1862-63, pp. XXXVIII to XL, and 182 to 225.*

knew who was to begin to do it, until Captain Barker's perseverance brought the question to a proper focus. If benighted mariners have in future to rejoice in the completed work of the Harbour Board, I hope they will not forget to invoke a blessing on the memory of their old fellow-seaman of the Indian Navy. I do not know where we could find a better illustration than this subject affords, of how rapidly the advance of improvement in this country renders obsolete our best arrangements for administration. I see many gentlemen here present besides Captain Young and the Rev. Mr. Fletcher who are as well able as I am to remember the day, when our present Colaba Light-house was the only first-class light-house in British India. It was not, I believe, until 1844 that the present beautiful light-house at Madras was finished, and that was, if I am not mistaken, the first great light-house erected in the Bay of Bengal. Since then light-houses have multiplied, but they are still far from being all that we want. In those days the Colaba light divided with the Mint, the Dockyard, and the Town Hall the honour of being one of the great lights of Bombay, and we used to send strangers from up-country to Bombay with introductions to Captain Young's predecessors to obtain them admission to inspect what was then considered one of the marvels of Western India. But the rapid advance of Bombay has sadly obscured the glories of the Colaba light. Spires and factory chimneys have grown up about it, and confuse the mariner who approaches by day in the driving scud of the S. W. Monsoon, while long rows of gas lamps seen in perspective, and even the bright Argand lamps on hospitable boards in Colaba and on Malabar Hill combine to puzzle him by night, and he requires something taller, more distinct, brighter, and more seaward, than his old friend, the Colaba light-house. I trust we shall have such a light-house as he requires as far as possible out on the Prongs as soon as we have settled the many difficult engineering and other problems connected with a work of such magnitude and permanent importance. I am glad to think that the Board in their address have rather under-estimated the progress which the question has made, and I feel confident that when once we have clearly ascertained what

is best to be done, neither Government nor the Harbour Board will allow any delay to occur in placing upon the dreaded Prongs of Colaba the best possible light in the best possible position which modern science and scientific appliances can suggest and supply. It is not only here in Bombay, but on every part of the coast of India, that this matter of Harbour lighting has suddenly assumed an importance which it previously did not possess. Up to a very recent period there was comparatively little necessity for lighting up the creeks and harbours anywhere except at Bombay and the other great ports which were frequented by square-rigged shipping. There has for ages been a small light on the tomb of old Governor Vaux at the mouth of the Taptee. A small light-house on the island of Perim in the Gulf of Cambay was the work of Sir John Malcolm's Government, and one was placed by the late Rao of Kutch on a bastion at Mandavie; but a circlet of common oil lights, each of them not much brighter than an ordinary bedroom light, was considered sufficient for many a port which carried on a busy trade with distant lands. The native craft, as you know, never ventured to sea, except in the fair season,—they appeared to know their way almost instinctively by night or day, and when in doubt, could and did always cast anchor. But all this is now changed—much of the coasting trade is now passing into the hands of our coasting steamers; and it is absolutely necessary for their convenience, that the exact entrance of the ports they have to visit, and the proper bearings of the anchorage should be made known by a good and permanent light. Much has been already done at our own ports, by the Chairman's predecessors in the office of Commissioner of Customs, but very much more is required; and I was glad to find that in this, as in every other kind of improvement, the Native States on the Kattiar Coast, under Major Keatinge's management were setting a good example to their neighbours. The Rana of Porebandar and the Nawab of Joonaghar at Veravul had both set up lights at those ports, which they will, I hope, maintain and improve. I trust the gentlemen here present, connected with the Indian coasting trade, will not let this subject drop, for there is not a creek in the coast where there is not room for improvement, and

hardly one where the trade if properly developed would not pay for it. But after all the care of lighting the harbour is but one of the many important duties which devolve on the Board, and when we reckon them up we shall find less reason for apprehending that the Board will not fulfil all its duties, than for fearing that it may be overwhelmed by their multiplicity and importance. They have already dealt with the subject of Pilotage, and I hope that they will be able to bring to a satisfactory practical issue the controversy which in this as in so many other branches of administration is always going on between a fixed establishment and a system of volunteers, and to strike the balance between the trained experience of a permanent service, and the energy which is imparted by open competition. The Board have also already taken up the most important question of the improvement of our landing and wharfage accommodation, and this alone is an undertaking which for years to come will task all their energies and resources before our present lamentable deficiencies are fully supplied. Connected with this question is the subject of Wet Docks; and the port is much indebted to Mr. Russel Aitken for bringing forward a scheme which will ensure a thorough discussion of the very important question whether Wet Docks are, or are not, suitable and desirable as additional facilities for the landing and shipment of cargo at this port.* This is a question the importance of which must attract the attention of the Harbour Board as well as the Municipality as affecting in a very direct manner the great interests committed to their charge; but I am sure both these bodies will excuse me for suggesting that beyond watching the discussion with interest, they should not for the present interfere, but leave the question to be decided on its commercial merits by the shipping and mercantile interests of the port. For this question of floating docks is essentially a commercial question. Whether it is, or is not, the better and more economical plan to load and unload ships

* *Vide* Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1866-67, pp. 189 to 232; the Bombay Builder, Vol II, pp. 211 to 215, and 241 to 243; and the Bombay Municipal Record for 1868, pp 115-116.

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in dock—or as at present to anchor them in the Harbour and load and unload them by large boats and lighters, is a matter which none but the merchants, the shipping owners and ship masters, whose interests are involved, can accurately decide. If it would pay to have wet docks, then I feel assured that after the subject has been fully discussed we shall have them. They will be provided by the enterprise of those who will find in their construction a profitable investment of capital. But, if they will not pay us such an investment, then, I think, care should be taken that the Municipal revenues of the Island or the income of our port funds are not diverted from their legitimate objects to the construction of expensive works, which are not commercially needed and which will not pay commercially. The question seems to me one of the comparative value of the time and labour involved in the two modes of shipping and landing cargo. It is a question on which as at present informed I do not feel competent to offer any opinion. But I trust that if floating or wet docks are found to be desirable and useful in a commercial point of view they will be undertaken on a scale and in a spirit like that of our great docking companies in England, which are not only commercially profitable, but are so managed as to afford facilities for commerce at reasonable and not at monopoly rates of charge. I am confident that after due discussion and ventilation the merchants and shipowners of Bombay will arrive at the right result, and that they will not leave it to the Harbour Board to undertake, on account of Harbour funds, that which can only be properly done in the way it is done in England,—namely, as a matter of private enterprise, in which the undertakers seek for a reasonable return; and I feel certain that while these things are directed by the merchants of Bombay, their promoters will be actuated by the same sort of spirit which actuates the docking companies of England and which makes them feel the responsibilities of a public trust and keeps them from looking exclusively to the advantage of their own Company. The defence of the Harbour is another point of vast importance which, though not directly in the hands of the Harbour Board, is one of which I trust they will never lose sight nor cease to watch with vigilant attention. I may mention that it was the action of the commercial

community in this matter which first enabled my predecessor Sir George Clerk to make a practical beginning of this important and long-neglected work, and I am certain that every one here present will be glad to know that the subject has of late occupied the anxious attention of H. M.'s Government, both in India and in England. Some delay has been occasioned by the fluctuating results of the great contest between wood, iron, and stone, which can hardly yet be said to be decided in Europe. But I am glad to be able to assure you that great progress has been made in determining the character and precise nature of the best defences, floating as well as fixed, which can be provided for this port, and I am confident that when once this important question is settled, no considerations of expenditure will deter H. M.'s Government from providing the most effectual defences possible for our noble Harbour. And this reminds me that a very large portion of the harbour, and in some respects the most commodious and most easily defensible, has until lately been comparatively neglected. But the attention of our enterprising merchants and engineers has now I believe been effectually directed to the subject, and I confidently look forward to the day as not far distant when the sheltered deep waters in the north eastern portion of the harbour about Butcher's Island, Hog Island, and Elephanta will present a scene of commerce as active as we now witness on the western side of the harbour. There is, however, one very important question which, I trust, will receive early and special attention from the Harbour Board, and that is the effect which has been and is being produced by the closing of the Chemboor and Sion Causeways. That effect may be altogether desirable, or the reverse. It may or may not be now capable of correction, but there can be no doubt that it is very great and important, and that it cannot be too soon looked to, and I would strongly advise the Board to see that an early opinion is obtained from the highest authorities on such matters in England, and that the opinion is grounded, not on casual and partial information, but on the most complete statement of facts, past and present, which modern science can suggest. This is emphatically one of the subjects which the Harbour Board will, I hope, consider as specially committed to their charge. I trust that it may be in

my power before I leave India to do something towards placing the constitution of the Board on a wider and more permanent footing. I am sure that every one who considers the variety and importance of their functions will agree with me that it is not fitting that such a body should have any but the most permanent and independent constitution we can give it; and we hope to be able to give effect by legislative enactment to the wish expressed by the Board at the close of the Chairman's address. I will now, Sir, beg the Rev. Mr. Fletcher to ask the blessing of Almighty God on this great work of utility and humanity, and then proceed to comply with your request by laying the corner-stone.*

After His Excellency had ended his speech, the assemblage retired to an adjoining tent for tiffin.

The toasts of "The Queen and all the members of the Royal Family", having been drunk with enthusiasm, Mr. A. D. Robertson, C. S. (the Chairman,) then proposed the Health of His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency, in replying to the toast, said; Gentlemen :—It was not without some little difficulty that I attended here this day, but I can safely say that in my progress to this table I have met with no difficulty so great as that of adequately expressing to you what I feel for the kindness with which you have just drunk my health. In the very partial estimate of what I have been able to do, which has been made by my friend the Chairman, there is only one point on which I must express my dissent. If there has been any failure of success in what I have attempted to do, I have no one's shoulders but my own on which to place that failure. I can

* The Lighthouse on the South West Fringe has been commenced; the foundations of the cofferdam, and the first tier of concrete blocks, having been put in. The tower is of stone; its diameter at low water mark is 40 feet, and at top 16 feet; its height 140 feet above, and foundations 8 feet below, low water mark; the pressure on the base is under 4 tons per superficial foot. Some doubt having been expressed as to the reliability of the substratum on the site to bear the weight of the Lighthouse, the point has been set at rest by a Committee, viz, Colonel J. S. Trevor, R. E., Mr. Thomas Ormiston, M. I. C. E., Mr. H. P. Le Messurier, M. I. C. E., who have decided that the foundations could be relied on for a much heavier structure, and that the site chosen is the best. The estimate is Rs. 5,84, 206.

only state that in what I have done and attempted, I have done my best, as God gave me the power, and with such success as He pleased to vouchsafe. But I have ever felt that whether for good or evil,—whatever might be the measure of success or failure which attended what we attempted in this country,—there was ever under us that great lever of British energy and enterprise as applied by the commercial and industrial classes in this great Presidency. And I have felt that though temporary success or failure—personal success or failure—might be possible, anything like continuous bad success in this Government was almost a matter of impossibility as long as it remained on the terms which I am happy to say have ever prevailed, not merely during the past few years, but during many past administrations, between the Government of Bombay and the Community of Bombay. I will not detain you, gentlemen, any longer, further than to ask you to bear with me while I propose one more toast. I have to-day discussed pretty freely the proceedings of the Harbour Board; and I think that from the time when (as Mr. Fletcher was good enough to remind me in coming over to-day) Sir Abraham Shipman with a few hundred Englishmen was sent to this place, because he could not get access to Bombay—that from that day till this, no Governor of Bombay has had so good reason to be proud of his fellow-countrymen as I have. I would beg you to drink success to one of the latest institutions in this Presidency—to drink prosperity to the Harbour Board and success to its every work.

The Sassoon Mechanics' Institution.*

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

[*Bombay, 21st February 1867.*]

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Mr. John Firth, Honorary Secretary to the David Sassoon Memorial Fund, read an account of the proposed Building, after which Mr. A. D. Sassoon C. S. I., addressed His Excellency the Governor as follows:—

Your Excellency,—In requesting your Excellency to lay the first stone of this Building, the circumstances under which I have the honour to do so are such as to awaken very peculiar feelings in my mind. I cannot forget that I stand here in the room of my father, now no more, with whom originated upwards of three years ago the proposal to erect a suitable building for the Mechanics' Institution which the generous and enlightened labours of the late Mr. James J. Berkley† founded in Bombay, and the hearty co-operation of his brother, Mr. George Berkley, and many other gentlemen have greatly enlarged. Nor can I forget that the ceremony which I am now commissioned to request your Excellency to perform is invested with great and uncommon interest, as being not only one of the latest public acts in which your Excellency will take part before closing your long and illustrious career in India, but also the ceremony of laying the very first stone of that

* The Mechanics' Institution was designed by Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co. The ground floor, which is 64' x 30', is intended for a Museum, and the Reading-room and Library are above, reached by a stone staircase, on the half landing of which is the Librarian's Office. There is an arcade in front, the centre portion of which being raised one floor higher than the rest of the building, forms a Tower. It was proposed to construct a spacious Lecture Hall at the back, but this portion of the scheme has been deferred for want of funds. The exterior walls are faced with Cooria irregular rubble neatly pointed. The Upper Hall or Reading Room has an open roof; the rest of the ceilings are plaster. The total expenditure has been Rs. 1,00,533, out of an estimate of Rs. 1,45,279, of which Rs. 60,000 are given by the late Mr. David Sassoon, and Rs. 20,000 by the Sassoon Memorial Fund.

† *Vide* Mr. J. J. Berkley's interesting Memoir in the Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Vol. XXII, pp. 619—624.

new Frere Town which by your Excellency's energy is to be erected on the Esplanade, and which is to perpetuate your Excellency's name in Western India. I think it must be gratifying to your Excellency that one of the very last duties you have kindly consented to perform is to lay the foundation stone of an institution which will help for many centuries to come to extend the great cause of education in this country which you have so much at heart, and which you have laboured so earnestly and so successfully to promote, among the people over whom you rule. Your administration, Sir, of the affairs of Western India will be remembered for two things—the earnest zeal with which you have ever striven to push forward every work that would develop the material wealth of this country, and the still more earnest zeal with which you have striven to awaken a desire for knowledge and learning and high-mindedness, as the true conditions of national glory. We see our harbours filling with ships of every clime; we see manufactories arising around us introducing new industries and overturning or improving old; we see Railways spreading like a net-work across the country, carrying the arts of peace and civilisation into regions of the densest barbarism, and among tribes who have not forgotten that they were born to be plunderers and robbers. But whatever of art and the applied sciences, India, under the liberal and paternal rule of Britain borrows from the West, she must also borrow the clear and intelligent heads, the strong arms, and the practised hands of British workmen to carry out the work and instruct our ruder people; just as we have to borrow from her, warriors, statesmen, economists and administrators to give to the land the blessings of peace, and to teach its people in their long and new apprenticeship to Empire. It is for this class to whom India already owes so much, to whom with every year of peace she will owe infinitely more, without whom no people will ever reach or maintain a supremacy among the nations, that the Building which your Excellency is about to commence is, in the first instance as its name implies, mainly intended; or rather, I should say, it is designed for all that large and increasing class of young and intelligent Englishmen, who bring their energy, experience and cultivated brain to Bombay, whether to enter on the guidance or practice of mechanical labour or into some of the subordinate departments of commercial life. It is designed also for that large class of educated natives whose opportunities of instruction your Excellency has done so much to extend, and who, although not following the practice of mechanical arts, may yet employ their leisure in the study of useful branches of knowledge within these walls. And the day, Sir, is distant, but I hope, nay I feel certain, it is coming, when native artisans, eager for knowledge, will crowd the lecture halls and class rooms of this Institution to study the great laws of mechanical philosophy, and generally to fit themselves for

being better workmen and better citizens. That will be a proud day for England, and will perhaps repay her for the lives of all the precious sons she has sacrificed for India, when she sees, under her benign rule, not merely the creation, from an acute but unskilled people, of a race of mechanics skilled in the methods of the West, but when she sees the mechanics of this country crowding in the thirsty pursuit of knowledge upon the footsteps of her own more intelligent and highly favoured working men. I think, Sir, that day lies in the future, and I therefore acknowledge with pride the prompt and generous support which your Excellency's Government and the Government of India gave to my late father's proposal to contribute Rs.60,000 towards the erection of a Mechanics' Institute on condition of Government granting equal value. The amount so contributed has been increased by the balance of the sum subscribed by the public of Bombay to erect a memorial to my late father, and I cannot conceal the gratification it affords me to think that while his name is to be identified with this Institute and his Statue to be erected within its walls, the greater portion of the Memorial Fund will be applied to the extension and beautifying of the Building and to the perfecting of the means of education which it will provide. I am sure, Sir, had my father been spared to see the commencement of this Building, he would have felt as I now feel, and as all the members of the Committee feel, that there was no hand more worthy to lay the foundation-stone than that of Sir Bartle Frere. A career spent in noble well-doing like your Excellency's, in the promotion of every great and good work which will make the people of this country happier and better, and not the least in the anxious promotion of Universities and Schools, cannot be more fitly and nobly closed in India than by laying the foundation stone of a building which shall afford the means of instruction to the poorer classes of your own countrymen who come to these shores, and to every one, European or Native, who desires to employ his leisure in refined amusement, or in the more severe study of literature and science. The act which your Excellency does to-day, which as I have said is almost the very last public act that your Excellency will perform in a country you have served so long, so faithfully, and so well, is one that will bear its fruits for many centuries. It is an act that may remind you that as this stone is but one in a building that will confer blessings on thousands, your whole life has been, as it were, a corner stone in the edifice of Indian civilisation, conferring inestimable blessings on millions, a stone on which future builders may build without fear of ruin or change. It is my pleasing task, therefore, as representing my late father and on behalf of the Committee, to ask your Excellency before leaving these shores to lay the foundation stone of this Mechanics' Institution, and may the Almighty long spare your Excellency to hear of its fruits.

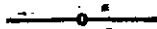
His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere replied:—

Mr. Sassoon,—The address which you have just read leaves very little for me to say beyond expressing my cordial concurrence in the noble sentiments it expresses and my sense of the great truths which you there state. When this Building was first spoken of I was in hopes that your venerated father might have been present here to see the work actually begun, and that he would have been spared to see it well carried on towards its completion; but it is still some satisfaction under the circumstances to know that he is followed by those who so worthily represent him, and that the grateful remembrance of the people of Bombay will perpetuate in this Building the revered memory of him whom we all admired and beloved. Under ordinary circumstances, Sir, I might have felt some scruple in beginning another work while there are so many on which we have bestowed time and labour still incomplete in this city; but I felt that those who were interested in carrying out this undertaking would not allow any obstacle to interfere with its completion,—that, on the contrary, they would steadily, and in a way befitting good mechanics, carry to a completion a work which was wisely designed and well begun. And here, Sir, let me add my tribute to what you have said regarding the class for whose especial benefit this Building was designed. I should have been sorry to have left India with nothing but lip testimony as to the respect which I feel for that class and the national pride which I feel in belonging to the same nation which sends so many of them forth. You have well said, Sir, that India requires the mechanics of England as well as her warriors and her statesmen, her economists and her administrators; and I believe it is because we find in the mechanics of England so many of the high qualities which we find in her warriors and statesmen that this is strictly and literally true. The same courage and the same devotion to duty, the same sense that all that belongs to pleasure is subordinate to duty, can be shown as well by the engineer on the plate of his engine or by the mechanic at his anvil as by the soldier in the breach or by the statesman in the closet. And, Sir, let me

add my testimony, and the testimony of the Government to which I belong and which I serve, to what you have said with regard to Mr. James Berkley. He has left a monument of which the greatest of conquerors and the greatest of statesmen in former days might well have been proud; and he has left an enduring recollection of him in the minds of all who knew him personally, who knew his steady devotion to duty, and who saw that even considerations of health and wealth and life could not induce him to depart from duty. And I trust that his memory will long remain, not only perpetuated in the great works which he achieved, but embalmed in the recollections of those who know what an excellent example he was to the mechanics of every age and clime. I am glad too, Sir, that an opportunity is afforded me before I leave this country of seeing one of those buildings commenced which we have designed in the place of the old Ramparts of Bombay. Unluckily, Sir, you are not the first in this work, because our friend Mr. A. T. Crawford has stolen a march upon us by planting his standard on the Esplanade in the edifice (*i. e.* the new Municipal Markets,)* which has sprung up so rapidly, which we lately saw so beautiful, and which contains so many examples of what is most peculiar in good mechanical engineering. But still, Sir, I hope that the edifice which will stand where we now stand will be the first, strictly speaking, of the buildings which replace the old Ramparts of Bombay. I do not say, Sir, that it will be the first of a new town to be built upon the Esplanade, for I trust that care will be taken that no new town should grow up here. I do not say this from any doubt of the people of Bombay or because I think there can be any question that sooner or later the whole of that magnificent design of Mr. Trubshawe will be carried out in its entirety. I believe, Sir, it is not only a very beautiful design in itself, but that it is a strictly practicable design; and I look forward to the time—though it may not be in my lifetime—when all those great public

* In appreciation of the untiring exertions of Mr. Crawford in effecting various sanitary and other improvements in Bombay, Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at their meeting held on the 29th April 1868, unanimously resolved, "That Mr. Crawford's name should be associated with the Esplanade Markets, and that they be hereafter called the Arthur Crawford Markets."

buildings which it is proposed to raise here, and that fringe of private buildings which was designed for each side of the wide boulevard, which were to replace the Ramparts of Bombay, will be literally carried out. I feel assured that the public offices and the courts of justice and the hospitals will all, one after the other, be built. But, Sir, I trust that care will be taken that nothing more is done on this Esplanade than to complete that which Nature and our ancestors have already provided for us. I trust, Sir, that the buildings which will grow up here will be an ornament to the Esplanade, but that the Esplanade itself will be preserved, embellished with gardens and adorned with beautiful buildings, and having good roads, and good places for walking and riding in, where the gentlemen and ladies of Bombay—and above all, the mechanics of Bombay—will take their healthful recreation and exercise;—that the Esplanade will continue to be the Esplanade, though adorned with fine buildings and beautiful gardens and fountains, and that it will remain as it now is, one of the great amenities of this city. And now, Sir, I will with great pleasure do your bidding in laying this the first stone of the Memorial Hall, and I trust that it will stand long a memorial of all the virtues of him who founded it and whose name it bears, and of the high qualities which distinguish those for whose use it is intended.



Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.*

[London, 13th July 1868.]

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A Banquet was given by the Members of the East India United Service Club to Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B., G. C. S. I. Sir H. B. E. Frere presided on the occasion.

After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the Chairman called for bumpers for the toast of the evening, and said :—
Gentlemen,—I have no intention to carry you through the history of the operations in Abyssinia, which you will find much better narrated in the Despatches of our guest, nor will I venture to give expression to the opinions which I know you will entertain concerning those operations. It is proverbially useless labour to gild refined gold, and it is something more than useless, after the national stamp has been fixed, as it were, on the gold of the Royal Mint, to attempt to impress any private particular mark of our own. But there is another reason why I should not attempt to say anything regarding Sir Robert Napier's career as a soldier in this company, because I see around me men who for the last forty or forty-five years have served with him in every part of the globe in which he

* His Excellency **LIEUTENANT GENERAL THE LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA**, G. C. B., and G. C. S. I., resigns this day the Command of the Bombay Army.

His Excellency in Council feels assured that it is not necessary to rehearse Lord Napier's Services. The Capture of Magdala drew the attention of all to his distinguished career.

His command of the Army, both before and after the brilliant interval of the Abyssinian Campaign, has been marked by thoughtful and active furtherance of every means to better the state of the Soldier, in health, enjoyment, and usefulness, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has no doubt that this has made itself felt throughout the Army; and that it leaves a sense of Lord Napier's care and sympathy, which will be abidingly associated with the memory of his tenure of this Command.—Bombay Government Gazette, 27th August 1869.

has been employed. I see men who have fought and bled with him in the field, who have delved with him in the trenches, who have fought with him through the whole* of the Panjaub campaign. There are many more who served with him throughout those troubled months in Oude, and who were with him when he tracked the rebels through the almost pathless jungles of Central India. There are others who served with him in China, and in the presence of these men, to whom we all do honour, I will say nothing of Sir Robert Napier's career as a soldier. But there is one point respecting which as a civilian and a man of peace I may be allowed in passing to say a few words, and that is the effect which Sir Robert Napier's skill and science have had upon the war in which he has been engaged. It is at this moment a question of great interest to philanthropists and philosophers all over the world to know whether, as we become more scientific and more skilled in warfare we become more humane or more brutalised; and it is therefore of importance to consider the spirit in which the skilful and scientific soldier who is our guest this evening has entered upon the campaigns in which he has been engaged. I would beg those who were his fellow-workers at Lucknow to recollect how, with the eye of a soldier and the skill of an engineer, he showed even the veterans with whom he was associated how they might turn the flank and get in the rear of the enemy, and gain a victory over ten times their force with the least possible expenditure of human life and human suffering. Again in the celebrated expedition to China, the account of which yet remains to be written as a military exploit, we have yet to learn how, when the oldest warriors in the force stood appalled at the immense strength of the Chinese position, and looked for a vast expenditure of life as likely to occur, Sir Robert Napier, by his skill and science, discovered the weak points of the Chinese position, and the strong forts which they held fell in a single day. What he did to alleviate the horrors of war in Abyssinia you all know. They are matters of recent memory to us all. But let me remind you that these deeds of Sir Robert Napier as a soldier have been but episodes in a long life of labour. For five or ten years he has been called upon to draw his sword in the foremost ranks, and I ask any man here present whether he

thinks that the years of civil labour which Sir Robert went through in any way incapacitated him for military service. But it is not as a soldier, it is not, as a great engineer and constructor alone, that I would ask you to think of Sir Robert Napier. Long after he had distinguished himself as a soldier he was called upon by the foremost men in India,—by Lord Dalhousie, by Mr. Thomason, and by his old comrade, Sir Henry Lawrence—to aid them in planning a scheme of civil works in the Panjaub; and the roads, the canals, and bridges which he then constructed will remain long after the fame of many of our victories will have become mere matters of historical record. It is not, however, to Napier as a soldier and an engineer that I ask you now to drink,—it is to Napier as the comrade of those who are sitting here. You have known him intimately as only Anglo-Indians know each other; you have known him as the man who for forty years never forsook a friend, or was known to do a discourteous action; as a man who, in this age of Mammon-worship, kept himself free from temptations, and lived a pure and noble life, only to be paralleled in the poems of men who wrote about the true-hearted and loyal knights of old;—yet a man who was no idle dreamer, but a steady, stern, persistent worker in all that he took in hand. I call on you gentlemen, to drink “Long life to your fellow-soldier and fellow-worker, Sir Robert Napier, and long enjoyment to him of the honour for which his Sovereign and the unanimous voice of the country have designated him.

The Chairman (Sir H. B. E. Frere) then proposed the next toast, “The Lords and Commons,” and said that the Abyssinian Expedition had been watched with interest by theorists to see how a Parliamentary form of Government would manage a war at a distance like that just concluded. Only a year ago, there were plenty of people, Englishmen as well as foreigners who believed that a great war to be conducted at a distance was an achievement reserved for despots and despotic institutions. For many years when any thing went wrong we had been told that our institutions were at the bottom of it, that personal government and despotic

institutions were necessary for vigour in the field, and, in short, they managed these things better—somewhere else. Well, we had seen parties, at a time when party spirit was most bitter, throw aside all hostility, and, when assured that the war was a just and proper one, unite as one man to enable their Sovereign to sustain the honour of their country. He did not believe that in any country, ancient or modern, in any form of government, however concentrated, greater unanimity could have been displayed than was shewn by the two Houses of Parliament in voting the supplies and in doing all that was necessary in sending out this expedition. Parliament said in effect, "We have a just quarrel, there is no other course consistent with the national honour but to make war; we have a good Minister to direct that War and a good General to conduct it;" and then they voted with alacrity the means for carrying on the War. The result had been not only that the war was carried to a successful conclusion, but that thoughtful men all over the world, would now think twice before committing themselves to the conclusion that despotism was necessary for the effectual vindication of national honour when war was the last resource left open for that purpose. The Chairman concluded by coupling with the toast the name of the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, M. P.

The Chairman (Sir H. B. E. Frere) then called upon those present to drink the health of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Northcote Bart, M. P.,—and said that when they were assembled to do honour to the great General who had conducted the expedition to a successful close they would perform their duty very imperfectly, if they forgot the Minister upon whom devolved the greatest part of the labour of directing the operations in this country. It was no disparagement to any other department to say that the greater part of the labour, and almost the whole responsibility rested upon the shoulders of the Secretary of State for India. It would have been no small achievement to have planned such an enterprise, to have decided on the when, the how and the where it should commence, to have furnished him with the

means of doing efficiently what the country required him to do ; but this was in truth a very small part of the work which devolved upon the Secretary of State. When the operations were commenced, the difficulty was only begun, and nobody who did not know what those labours were could conceive the trouble and responsibility attending the every-day labours of the Secretary of State during the whole time that the operations were in progress. It was not that every day brought forth some new suggestion and improvement which had to be adopted but that every day also brought forth suggestions which had to be resisted, changes of plan which had to be stoutly negatived, and interference on the part of those who had neither authority nor responsibility, and who had to be put down. The country owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Northcote for labours which had extended over many months and had involved deep anxiety ; and the Indian Services ought to feel grateful to him for the manner in which he had sought to know the members, personally and collectively, and had constituted himself their discriminating yet active defender.



IL FAREWELL ADDRESSES.

The Honourable Jagannath Sankarsett.

[*Bombay, 9th March 1864.*]

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A public meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay was held in the Town Hall to vote a Statue* to the Hon'ble Jagannath Sankarsett. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, who presided on the occasion, read the following letter from His Excellency the Governor;—

MY DEAR SIR JAMSETJI,—I have explained to you the reasons connected with my official position which would under almost any circumstances have prevented my taking any personal part in the proceedings to do honour to a colleague in the Council, who is remaining among us; and likely I hope to continue long to take an active, independent, and therefore useful share in the legislative duties of Government.

And you are also aware of the reasons why I should have preferred any form of testimonial, which would be sufficiently in accordance with our European usage in honoring living men, to preclude all division of opinion, among the English friends of Mr. Sankarsett, regarding the most appropriate mode of testifying their respect for him.

But I should be very sorry if there were any room for doubt as to my entire concurrence, with you and your friends, in their opinion of the value of Mr. Jagannath Sankarsett's public services to this community, in almost every way in which a gentleman of his position can deserve well of his fellow-townsmen, and most especially in his unwavering, judicious and most effective support

* A sum of Rs. 25,000 was subscribed for this purpose by the public of Bombay and the Mofussil. The execution of the statue was entrusted to Mr. Noble. On its arrival here, it will be placed in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Honourable Gentleman died on the 31st July 1865.

of every thing connected with the promotion of education, and especially of female education, among his fellow-countrymen.

I should be sorry on mere grounds of taste or judgment, as to the comparative fitness of any particular form of testifying respect, to stand aloof from those gentlemen who agree with us in desiring to express, in a formal and emphatic manner, our sense of Mr. Sankarsett's valuable public services.

I will therefore add no reservation in begging you to enter my name as a subscriber to the Sankarsett Testimonial.

Believe me, &c.

H. B. E. Frere.

Government House, Parel, 5th March 1864.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

[*Bombay, 22nd December 1864.*]

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The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held in the Town Hall under the presidency of the Right Rev. John Harding D. D., the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

The Rev. C. D. DuPort, the Secretary, read the following letter from His Excellency the Governor;—

My Dear Mr DuPort,—I regret extremely that I shall be unable to attend the Meeting of the Diocesan Branch of the S. P. G. tomorrow, for I should have been glad of an opportunity of publicly acknowledging our obligations to the Society, for the ready and effective response it has sent to our request for aid, in ministering to the wants of our countrymen, who are now scattered about the country, in such large and such rapidly increasing numbers, and so few of whom are within the reach of any existing pastoral charge.

I feel sure that what you have described to me as already undertaken or proposed by the Society will be productive of much good not only by its direct effects, but by the hope it will hold out of some pastoral supervision being hereafter extended to quarters which are of necessity not included in the first operations of the Society. For, I trust, the Society will not rest till it has provided the means of regular public worship, and some system of regular periodical pastoral visiting, and of instruction for children, as well as for adults who wish to be instructed, at every station where our countrymen are permanently stationed, and where there is as yet no regular provision for public worship, or Christian schools.

Including, as such a scheme must, all the stations on our Railways, at which Europeans are habitually resident, and many large

quarters of our towns and cantonments, where pensioners and others reside beyond the Chaplain's reach, this will require a great extension of the Society's operations. But less than this will, I am sure, not meet the necessities of the case, whether as regards the wants of our own fellow-countrymen, or the removal of the great reproach and obstacle to missionary success among the natives, which is raised by our present grievous neglect of our fellow-Christians.

I feel sure, that if the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will undertake the oversight of the work, and give its valuable aid in procuring Pastors and Teachers, the necessary pecuniary means will not be wanting. Government will, as you are aware, gladly aid in a matter of such vital importance to the temporal and spiritual welfare of some of its most valued servants, and of a class to whom it owes so much as to its pensioners—and I feel sure you may count on most effective aid, both in money, and in organisation for raising and applying it, from the lay members of your congregations throughout the country, who, I believe, very generally feel the deepest sympathy for the wants of their less-favoured countrymen, and who only require to be told how they can help, and to be assured that there is an organised agency ready to apply that which, for lack of time or opportunity, they may be unable to apply themselves for the relief of the spiritual destitution of their fellow-countrymen and fellow Christians.

Believe me, &c.

H. B. E. FRERE.

Government House, Parel, 21st December 1864.

Proposed Memorial of the Loyalty of the People of Bombay.

— 000 —

To His Excellency Sir H. B. E. FREERE, K. C. B.,
Governor of Bombay.

HONOURABLE SIR,—We the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, being desirous of contributing a portion of the wealth of this city to the honour of our Queen, and anxious to erect some token of our love and respect for Her Majesty to mark the progress which India generally and Bombay in particular has made under her rule, and to show the loyalty of her Indian subjects throughout the Empire.

We consider that this our desire would most happily be fulfilled by the erection of Statues of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort in a conspicuous part of Bombay.

The loyalty of Her Majesty's Indian people is a sufficient guarantee that ample funds will be available for carrying out this object on the scale of magnificence it demands.

We therefore respectfully beg that your Excellency will permit us to write your name as President of a Committee to consider the suitability of our proposal and the best means of giving effect to our wishes.

—

REPLY TO THE FOREGOING.

To,

The Hon'ble Jagannath Sankarsett.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart.

The Hon'ble Rastamji Jamsetji Jejeebhoy.

The Hon'ble Walter Richard Cassels.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an address signed by upwards of eighty of the principal European and Native Gentlemen, inhabitants of Bombay, expressing your desire to contribute a portion of the wealth of this city for the erection of Statues of Her Majesty and of His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, as a mark of your love, respect, and loyalty to Her Majesty, and requesting me to accept the office of President of a Committee to consider the suitableness of your proposal and the best means of giving effect to your wishes.

When I had the honour of receiving the address in the Council Room at the Town Hall, I expressed my conviction that as regarded the first point there could be no question.

The propriety of devoting a portion of the wealth which flows into Bombay to express the loyalty of the inhabitants to Her Most Gracious Majesty, under whose rule this city has prospered so marvellously, hardly admits of a doubt, and the character of the gentlemen whose names I find appended to the address is a sufficient guarantee that the object will be attempted with a spirit and on a scale every way worthy of an undertaking with which it is proposed to associate the names of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the lamented Prince Consort.

With regard to the second point, the best means of giving effect to your wishes, I pointed out to you that it must mainly depend on the sum of money subscribed—and that, as the amount of subscription would in itself probably depend on the precise character and style of the memorial, it was desirable, before proceeding further, to define more exactly what that character and style should be.

So large a sum was there mentioned as the estimate of the possible amount of the contributions, that I ventured further to suggest that Statues, on however magnificent a scale, could hardly fulfil your object, and that His Highness the Gaikwar,* and our lamented fellow towns-man the late Mr. David Sassoon,† had already engaged to erect at their own cost, and without any limit of expense, Statues of Her Majesty in her Coronation robes, and a companion Statue of the Prince Consort, in the Victoria Gardens.

Their proposals on the subject were submitted through the Secretary of State for India to Her Majesty, and have been graciously approved, and I believe that a very eminent artist is now engaged in executing the Statues.

Bearing these facts in mind, it occurred to me that the gentlemen who signed the address may be glad to consider a suggestion which seems likely to meet the object they have in view.

* His Highness Khanderao Gaikwar Sena Khaskheyl Shamsheer Bahadoor, G. C. S. I., visited Bombay in December 1863. On the 5th January 1864, a Grand Durbar was held at Government House, Parel, for His Highness' reception. During His Highness' stay here, many institutions received donations. His Highness subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the Victoria Gardens, and ordered a Statue of Her Majesty the Queen to be placed there in front of the Museum.

In His Highness' communication to His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B., on this subject, His Highness expressed his wish that "Her Majesty be represented seated on a throne, with all the insignia of royalty, under a canopy, and that on each of the four sides of the pedestal there should be an inscription, in as many languages, to the following effect:—

VICTORIA R.

Dedicated by
HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA KHANDERAO GAIKWAR,
 Sena Khas-Kheyl Shamsheer Bahadoor,
 Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order
 of the Star of India,
 1864.

The execution of this Statue is entrusted to Mr. Noble, the famous sculptor. Its total cost including all charges will be about two Lacs of rupees.

† The Statue of the Prince Consort will be as magnificent and stately as that of Her Majesty the Queen. This is also entrusted to Mr. Noble.

You are aware that Government is now rebuilding the European General Hospital,* and you will see from the papers lately published by the Government of India, that we propose to set aside for this purpose, a sum of upwards of 10 lacs of Rupees, partly from the sale of the site of the old Hospital, and partly from the general Fund realized by the sale of land in and near the Fort.

But we are assured that even this sum, large as it is, will not suffice for all the wants of the Principal European Hospital of Bombay, and it seems to me that the object of the gentlemen who signed the address could not be better fulfilled than by devoting the sum they are willing to spend in extending, completing, and endowing that Hospital in a style worthy to be associated with the honoured names of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort.

The patients in the Hospital are generally European sailors and soldiers, who are not with their regiments or Depots; military pensioners, European mechanics, and others, employed in the railway, &c.; and other Europeans of all professions, save those who belong to any particular regiment in the army, and there are also the families of all these classes.

The patients are of all ranks, and there are many amongst them who would not ask for admission into a public Hospital did not the friendless and houseless condition of so many Europeans in this country render this Hospital the only means of obtaining good medical advice and attendance.

Hence it will be seen that the classes, for whose benefit the Hospital is designed, comprise those to whose exertions the present wealth and prosperity of Bombay are specially due, and who have thus a peculiar claim on the gratitude and good offices of all, Natives as well as Europeans, interested in Bombay or its prosperity.

But the Hospital is more particularly for the benefit of the poorer and more friendless classes, in whose welfare Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort ever manifested a deep and most active interest.

* The recent information concerning this is that detailed plans and estimates for the new European General Hospital which will cost from 20 to 25 lacs of Rs., have not yet been received by Government; the general design however has been approved.

I can imagine therefore no memorial which could so well fulfil an object of great practical utility, at the same time that it would be in entire accordance with the spirit of active benevolence which actuated the late Prince Consort, and with the feelings of her Majesty, as a thoroughly well constructed and well managed Hospital for Europeans, in which the sailors of Her commercial Marine, the pensioned soldiers of Her army, and the mechanics who carry the arts and industry of Her British Dominions to the extremities of Her vast Empire, would be properly cared for in their hours of sickness in this foreign climate.

The architectural design for the Hospital might be so embellished as to fulfil the specific object indicated in your address and thus render the building worthy alike of its object and of the magnificent site which it will occupy. It might then be designated "The Royal Victoria and Albert Hospital." Its entrance Hall might contain Statues of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, differing in treatment from those in the Victoria Gardens, and adorned with bas reliefs and other accessories, commemorating those traits of compassionate sympathy for the sufferings of Her subjects which have so greatly endeared Her Majesty's name to all the varied races over which she rules.

Any funds which might remain, after enlarging and embellishing the Building, might be devoted to endowing the Hospital, and providing for such medical and other attendants of the Hospital as are not included in the ordinary Government establishment of such institutions.

Should these suggestions meet with the concurrence of the gentlemen who signed the address, and should the amount of subscriptions be sufficient to justify the change of name and the necessary additions to and alterations in the present plans of the Hospital, I would propose that Government should nominate a Commission comprising, in addition to the Government nominees, Architects, Medical men, &c., a number of non-official gentlemen, selected by the memorialists, who should be charged to confer with the Government members regarding the character and extent

of the additions to be made to the proposed Building, and also regarding the permanent management of the Hospital when completed, so as to render it, in every respect, equal to the best establishments of the kind in the great cities of Europe and America.

The report of such a Commission would put the subject in a form sufficiently defined to admit of its being submitted through the Secretary of State for Her Majesty's approval.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. B. E. FRERE

P. S.—Should the Subscribers to the address finally decide on a group of Statuary, I need hardly add that I will gladly co-operate in any manner that may seem desirable with a view to render the work worthy of its object.

H. B. E. F.



The Bombay Agri-Horticultural Society.

[*Bombay, 17th July 1865.*]

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A meeting of the above Society was held in the Town Hall to devise means for meeting its accumulated debt of Rs. 16,217, and the prospective monthly deficit of Rs. 400.* The President read the following letter from His Excellency the Governor;—

To

THE HONOURABLE JAGANNATH SANKARSETT,

President of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India.

MY DEAR SIR,— I have read, with real pain, Dr. Birdwood's letters to Government and to the Municipal Commissioner, on the subject of the present state and prospects of the Victoria Gardens. I am sure you, as one of the oldest Members and President of the Agri-Horticultural Society, will agree with me that it is a great reproach to every one of us who is, officially or otherwise, connected with Bombay, that the Secretary, to whom the Society, and its gardens owe so much, should be obliged to make such an appeal; and that it is a very great public misfortune, that such an appeal, when made, should be ineffectual.

I trust that, as regards both the Government and the Municipality, this inability to help the gardens is only temporary. Viewed merely as an open, healthy place of public resort and recreation, the gardens have a strong claim on Municipal support, and the state of the Municipal Funds will not long, I hope, remain such as to make it simply impossible, as it is just now, to recognize such claims.

The gardens have also, I think, established, on still higher grounds, a claim to recognition by Government as an important adjunct to the Museum. It is too late, this year, to bring the question

* This debt was paid by public subscriptions and from amount raised from other sources. The Municipality of Bombay has contributed the sum of Rupees Fifteen Thousand this year towards the annual expenses of the Victoria Gardens.

of any increase of the Government allowance before the Government of India, but I hope, when the time comes for preparing the next estimates, we may be able to entertain the application.

But nothing which can be expected from either Government or the Municipality, will obviate the necessity for increased subscriptions from the public; and the immediate question which presses is, how are the gardens to be supported for the next six or twelve months?

I am told that you have successfully—for the time at least—resisted a proposal for closing the gardens partially if not entirely, and I now write, as one who has always taken a warm interest in the Society, to you, as its President, and one of its earliest, most consistent, and liberal supporters, to express my satisfaction that such an act of barbarism has been for the time averted, and to say how confident I feel that when the state of the case is fully known to the leading men in Bombay, they will unite with you to prevent that which would reflect lasting discredit on all belonging to Bombay.

I am unable to communicate personally with Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier, Mr. Mangaldas Nathubhoy, and our excellent colleague, Mr. Rastamji Jamsetji and others, who have hitherto done so much for the Society, and its gardens, and I must, therefore, trust to you to explain to them the views I have now very briefly and imperfectly expressed to you. I feel sure they will not allow you to stand alone in this good work.

Believe me, &c.

H. B. E. FRERE.

Government House, Poona, 15th July 1865.

P. S.—Should any subscription be opened on Monday, I shall be obliged if you will put my name down for Rs. 500.



Grant Medical College.

[*Bombay, 10th January 1866.*]

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The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, who presided at the Annual Distribution of Diplomas and Prizes to the successful students of the above College, read the following letter from His Excellency the Governor;—

“ I shall be very much obliged to you if you will express to Dr. Haines* and to the Professors of the Grant Medical College my regret at not being able to attend their annual meeting. There were one or two subjects regarding which I should have been particularly glad of an opportunity of making open remarks.

Dr. Robert Haines, Principal of the Grant Medical College, died on the 26th April 1866. In him the University of Bombay lost one of its brightest ornaments. Dr. W. G. Hunter in his Annual Report of the College for 1867, alludes to his death in the following words;—

“ In the staff of the College great changes have to be recorded. Before, however, proceeding to notice them in detail, I would in a few words briefly refer to the great loss which this Institution has sustained through the sad and untimely death of its late Principal, Dr. Haines. His rare abilities, his varied and extensive knowledge and unassuming manners, caused him to be held in high respect and esteem by all classes of the community. In Chemistry, to which he had devoted many years of untiring energy, he stood, I believe, without a rival in this country; and had his life been spared he would in all probability have taken rank among some of the foremost men in Europe. His connection with this College extended over a period of nearly 17 years, and the chairs which he held with such distinguished ability it has been found no easy matter to creditably fill. Always of a delicate physical organization, his health at length succumbed to his devotion to hard study and a too prolonged residence in a trying climate.

It gives me much pleasure to state that in acknowledgment of his labours amongst us a project, having a double object in view, has been set on foot—one, the placing of a marble Bust in the College, the other of providing for the scientific or literary education of his eldest son.”

“ The marble Bust of Dr. Haines, has been received from England, and now worthily occupies a niche in the vestibule of the College.”

I wished to tell them what gratifying evidence I found during my late tour in the Southern Maratha Country, as on many previous occasions, of the extent to which the results of their noble Institution are visible, even in very remote parts of the country.

I found in almost every market town where I had an opportunity of inquiring, more or less proof that the people generally are becoming aware of the great value to them of medical science as taught at the Grant Medical College. I found that a Dispensary under the charge of a medical practitioner from the College was everywhere one of the first things the people desired when they established municipal institutions, and that the opening of such a dispensary was one of the most frequent forms in which the liberality of native Chiefs and men of property seems inclined to shew itself.

If Mr. Ellis is able to attend the meeting, he will, I am sure, be able to give you instances of this both from what we have lately seen in the Southern Maratha Country and from his former experience in other parts of the country.

It was with great regret that I heard at several important towns that the people had subscribed money and taken every other step required of them towards the establishment of a dispensary; but that owing to the paucity of qualified Graduates of the Grant Medical College, Government had been unable to do their part by appointing a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to the charge of it, and that consequently the dispensary had not yet been opened.

I need not tell you that it is no fault of our Government that such obstacles should occur. We all know that the prospects of rapid advancement for well educated young men are, in Bombay, so good in other walks of life, that the medical profession for the time—and I hope only for a time—fails to attract a sufficient number of students to supply the demand for qualified Graduates. Something may be done to increase the present numbers if assent be given to the plan we have submitted for improving the position of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, but not as much as is required to supply the wants of the Mofussil, unless we can attract to the College students whose homes are in the Mofussil, and who look to

returning thither to practice after completing their medical education.

Hitherto we have been very much dependent on Bombay and Poona for our medical students; but it is not to be expected that young men whose homes and friends are at the metropolitan cities will voluntarily bury themselves in the comparative exile of small towns in the Deccan. Here, as in Europe, the country families must for the most part supply the students, who as Graduates will be the country practitioners. Young men must come to Bombay or other large towns, where alone in the great hospitals they can thoroughly study their profession. Some will probably remain and try to push their way in the competition of metropolitan practice, but many more will be glad to return to their own homes and be content in the neighbourhood of their own families, with a more moderate share of professional success than would have satisfied them away from their own provinces.

It is a question which I trust will engage the early attention of the Principal of the College and the Director of Public Instruction, how we can facilitate this process. The great obstacle is of course the expense of living in Bombay, while going through the college course, and I have no doubt that some plan may be devised which would enable provincial municipalities as well as private philanthropists to aid the provincial students in going through the necessary course of medical study in Bombay.

Mean time we have a most valuable auxiliary resource in the Vernacular Class. Many of the more advanced pupils would no doubt be found fully qualified for the charge of a Dispensary in a country town. Indeed, I saw an excellent Dispensary recently established at Karar, superintended by Mr. Ramchandra Daji, one of the earliest students, I believe, of the Vernacular Class; and I saw reason to believe it was doing a great amount of good. I would by no means advocate our being content with anything but thoroughly educated men, but looking to the difficulty of getting a supply of such men adequate to our rapidly increasing wants, we may gladly avail ourselves of the useful substitute afforded by the Vernacular Class."

St Andrew's Dinner, Bombay.

[Bombay, 30th November 1866.]

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The Honourable A. J. Hunter, who presided on the occasion, said;—

Gentlemen,—Our next toast is one which I am sure only requires mention to be received with enthusiasm : it is—“The Governor of Bombay.”

I feel that it is quite unnecessary to say anything in support of this toast, as the great services which Sir Bartle Frere has rendered to this country during his long residence in India are so well known to all of you that no remarks of mine are necessary to recall them to your recollection. I will only allude to the well timed and efficient aid which in 1857, while Commissioner in Sind, he afforded in quelling the mutiny and preventing it from extending to this Presidency,—aid which was recognised in a fitting manner by Her Majesty's Government to the eminent service which he rendered in the discharge of his duties in the Council of the Governor General; and to the progress which our own Presidency has made during the past five years under his fostering care. I need not do more than refer to the encouragement to education which His Excellency's Government has at all times afforded; to the improvement in architecture; to the promotion of public works; and to the furtherance of every popular undertaking calculated to advance the interests of this country, both as regards Europeans and Natives,—as a general indication of the policy he has pursued and the lasting name he has made in the annals of this country. He is now about to leave us for an important position in England, where his experience and ability will continue to be useful in a high degree to this country; and it is matter of congratulation that in losing him from her midst, India is not altogether losing the benefit of his experience and judgment.

I am very sorry that he has been unable to be present with us this evening, and more sorry on account of the cause. The letter which I hold in my hand, and which I will now read to you, will fully explain the cause of his absence from us;—

Parell, 30th November 1866.

MY DEAR MR. HUNTER,—I have been very unwilling to give up the hope that I might be well enough to be present at the Town

Hall this evening. But I regret to say I am still unable to put my foot to the ground in walking, or to move without crutches. I must therefore beg you to make my apology to our hosts, and to say how sincerely I regret that my total inability to stand, or to sit at table, will prevent my being present at St. Andrew's dinner this evening.

I heartily trust the re-union of that time-honoured institution may be a great success, and only wish I could be present to meet once more so many whom I highly respect and value, to be reminded of the Scotchmen to whom Bombay owes so much, not only as soldiers and statesmen, great merchants and divines, but in many numerous walks of life, the artisans and mechanics of our factories and steam flotillas, as well as our Mackintoshes and Malcolms, our Outrams and our Elphinstones.

More especially I should have recalled with pleasure the memory of many personal friends, some of them of early days, and others who still are bearing with us the burdens and the pleasures of busy life; my regards for whom would, to me, hallow the name of Scotland, even if she had never produced one of that long roll of great men whose fame is now a national property of our United Empire.

Believe me, &c.

H. B. E. FRERE.

Gentlemen (said the Chairman,) I ask you to join with me in drinking to the Governor of Bombay.

The Reverend John Wilson, D. D., F. R. S.

[*Bombay, 15th February 1869.*]

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At a large and influential meeting of Europeans and Natives which was held in the Town Hall for the purpose of presenting an address and testimonial* to the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, the Right Honourable Sir Seymour Fitz Gerald, G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay, who presided on the occasion, read the following letter from Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.

DEAR SIR—I have had the pleasure to receive from you papers regarding a testimonial to Dr. Wilson as a token of the esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens, and of his friends in India and elsewhere.

I have sent a small subscription to Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co., but I should be sorry if my regard for Dr. Wilson and my high estimation of the great service he has done in so many ways for India, were measured by any subscription; as you well know they far exceed anything that can be estimated by any material value.

I have known Dr. Wilson almost from the day when I landed in India, and there is no man now living for whom I can more truly say that my regard for him has grown with every year that has passed, as time brought fresh proof of the great value of the spirit in which they were rendered.

* A sum of about Rupees thirty thousand was subscribed for by the numerous friends and admirers of Dr. Wilson, both in India, and England, the interest whereof, to use the words of the Address which was presented to him, shall be used by Dr. Wilson during his life-time in aid of his literary pursuits, and that it shall be ultimately bequeathed by him for the furtherance of philological studies in connection with the University of Bombay in such manner as he may appoint; desiring thereby to express their own sense of his worth, and to secure, so far as it is in their power, that the memory of his labours amongst them shall not die.

To you in Bombay, though you have not known him so long as I have, it would be quite superfluous to say anything regarding the extraordinary variety and value of the services which Dr. Wilson has rendered to India. His direct services to the cause of religion, education, and literature, are more or less well known to every one of those who will be present at your meeting in February, but I know of few men who have done so much indirect good service to the cause of civilisation and good government in Western India as Dr. Wilson. His whole life has been one striking example of what a self-denying Christian ought to be, and he has done more than any man I know, to show the educated and thinking portion of the native community, that the highest form of Christianity is perfectly compatible with love for their country and their people and with patriotic devotion to that great empire to which the destinies of India have been entrusted. I earnestly hope, for the sake of Bombay that the meeting in February will be like some other meetings I have known in your island, an example to India and something of which men of every race, class, and creed, who wish well to India, may feel proud.

Believe me, &c.

H. B. E. FRERE.

India Office, London, 30th December 1886.

Farewell Address, Karachi.

[Karachi, 15th October 1859.]

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The following Address was presented to the Honourable Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B., Commissioner in Sind, by the Native Community of Karachi, on his appointment as Member of the Supreme Council of India.

TO THE HONOURABLE SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, K. C. B.,
COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

It is with mingled feelings of deep gratitude and sorrow that we, the Native Community of Karachi, respectfully beg to approach you, to attempt an expression of our sentiments towards you on your approaching departure from a Province, which has been so long under your rule, and parting with a people for whose social and moral amelioration you have laboured for the last nine years, with an ability and success which have been surpassed by few Indian Statesmen.

To attempt an enumeration of the innumerable boons, unknown before, and conferred, through your indefatigable exertions, on the inhabitants of Sind, would be to attempt a simple impossibility. But we cannot resist the temptation of touching on the following, as among the many blessings we have enjoyed under your long and illustrious rule.

With complete success you have upheld the cause of "Justice," and "Peace," the first seeds of which were sown by the master-hand that by a few years had preceded you—we mean the late and great Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B.

Administrative reforms, so necessary in any Province recently conquered, and particularly so in Sind, involving as they did so many complicated class and individual interests, have been successfully effected with a completeness and tact almost without an instance of a detriment to the "vested interests" of the classes concerned—in fact, with an absence of unpopularity unparalleled in the history of any of the newly conquered Provinces of India.

On the fiscal reforms was brought to bear your long departmental experience, thereby largely adding to the revenue of the country and that at a reduced rate of the land tax to an extent unknown before.

Works of public utility received your first attention, and, among them, this Province now can boast its Travellers' Bangalows, Dharmashalas, School-houses, Roads leading almost to every hamlet, Tanks, Wells, great Canals, like the Narra and the Fullialee Cuts, River Steamers, Harbour Improvements, Electric Telegraphs, and last, though not least, the Railway.

Talking of the Railway, we cannot but express our great regret—a regret in which we feel sure our friends of that Department, especially the energetic and public-spirited Agent and the Chief Engineer, will join with us,—that we are likely to be deprived of the pleasure of your presence at the consummation of a work of which you are not only the originator, but the moving spring, and which is being rigorously prosecuted, and brought so nearly, and in so short a time, to completion.

Under your blessed rule, Commerce of this Province has received such a powerful impetus, and it has so rapidly multiplied itself from year to year, that we fear Bombay itself has begun to feel jealous and uneasy at the rapid strides which the commerce of Karachi with almost every nation of the world has made under your memorable administration. This feeling of jealousy and uneasiness is certainly unreasonable, as even when the one attains the importance and prosperity of the other, as we are sure it will at no distant time, both will have occupied entirely different fields, and thus rather assist each other's advancement.

It is to your own exertions, assisted by able Officers under you, that this Province is indebted for its Municipal Institutions. While larger Towns in the older Provinces are still without the benefit of a Municipal Government, Sind can boast not only of having Municipalities established in Towns, large and small, but having them in the most prosperous condition. This fact itself speaks how admirable and consummate are your administrative abilities, and how anxious you are to promote every kind of local improvement.

Education has found in you its warmest advocate and active supporter. The wholesale and unjust denunciations hurled against it from certain quarters as one of the principal though indirect causes of the late lamentable revolt in Hindustan, have aided to alter your views respecting it, and you have always held that there cannot be a greater enemy than Ignorance to the State, as well as to the enlightenment of the people of any country. And despite of every discouragement, consequent on the bloody events of 1857--58, one could easily trace a marked and steady, nay, rather a more rapid, progress of Native Education in Sind under your fostering care, as is apparent from the doubled, and in some instances trebled, number of English as well as Vernacular Schools, on nearly a self-supporting system,

advocated in the memorable Despatch of 1854* by our present worthy Secretary of State for India, but fully anticipated and successfully introduced in Sind by yourself, with the able and energetic assistance of our friends Mr. B. H. Ellis and Major F. J. Goldsmid. Your success in this branch of administration has been so unparalleled that it has led to invidious comparisons in the public journals, to the disparagement of more than one quarter of the Indian empire. Among other public journals, in one of its recent issues the "New Panjaabee" concludes its remarks on the subject with this flattering observation—"With Sir Bartle Frere in Lahore, our School in Anarkelly would have made better progress than it has done."

While rebellion was stalking in other parts of India, you not only preserved a profound tranquillity throughout this Province, but were able to send succour to those places where it was most needed. Your important services at that crisis have been already rewarded by our august and illustrious Sovereign, by conferring on you the Dignity of the most honorable Order of the Bath. With what heartfelt and sincere joy this elevation of yours was viewed by all classes of the Native Community of Sind can be guessed from the many public rejoicings held in every part of the Province to celebrate that auspicious event.

In short, your Government has been so just and conciliatory that it has led us to look upon you as our Patriarch, and in the enjoyment of the happiness of your rule we almost forgot, that a day must come when abilities and success like yours will remove you from among us to a position of higher importance. It is, therefore, no wonder that, though rejoicing at your promotion, we should feel the more acutely the shock of so sudden a parting with you. Perhaps you cannot at present fully know the extent to which your good qualities, your knowledge of the secret of gaining the hearts of the Natives of India, and of governing them by the sole power of Justice and Love, have endeared you to the people of this Province, and made you popular, alike among all classes of the country, Natives as well as Europeans, Countrymen as well as Foreigners. But had your route lain through the Province, instead of by sea, we are sure you would have found every step of your way crowded by a sorrowing populace. From the aristocracy of the land down to the humblest fisherman, every soul would have deserted their pleasure and their daily labor, and flocked round you to give vent to the outpourings of their hearts. You would have met with none

* No 49 dated 19th July 1854. *Vide* pp 166-212 of the Report of the Bombay Board of Education for the year 1854-55, where the memorable Despatch is fully given.

but weeping and sorrowing faces on the sudden parting with their deservedly beloved and revered ruler. But you are saved such an affecting scene. We, however, feel sure that you will yet hear of their grief on learning that their benefactor, whose ever-smiling face annually brightened every villager's homestead with a visit, from Karachi up to Kusmore, and the Thur to the remotest corner of the Hill regions, has suddenly left them, with but a slender hope of ever seeing him again.

But we fear we are trying your patience by the length of this Address, and would therefore say, in conclusion, that if Her Majesty's Government want to select from among the Indian Statesmen one who possesses the key of the secret of touching and winning the hearts of men of different creeds and castes of which the Native Society of this country is composed, by the power of Love and not of Fear, they should look to you, and to you alone. You have appreciated and illustrated the "*Power of Love*" to its fullest extent in your administration of this Province. There are volumes in these three words, and your rule here has proved that you have thoroughly mastered them, feeling as you do that "we have all of us one human heart." We therefore pray for the sake of his Province that may God give your successor (J. D. Inverarity, Esq., C. S.,) the will and the strength to tread in your footsteps, and if he only does this, he will have done all the good that it is in the power of man to effect.

Although your connexion with Sind is about to cease, by your appointment to a seat in the Supreme Council of India, we hope, by the grace of the Almighty, to see you, at no distant day, occupying a still higher position, and exercising a direct control over this Province, thus having better opportunities of carrying on the good work you have commenced here.

In the meanwhile, we wish you and Lady Frere a safe and happy voyage to Calcutta, where, we fervently pray, you may be in the enjoyment of health and prosperity.

SIR BARTLE FREER replied as follows:—

Gentlemen, and all my Native Friends—I need not assure you with what sincere gratification I have received the Address you have so kindly presented to me, in which you allude, in terms much more flattering than I deserve, to some of the principal subjects at which I have laboured during my sojourn in this Province. I felt especially gratified at your opinion of the good effects of what has been done for the promotion of Commerce, as such an opinion

coming from those who represent the principal commercial marts of this Province is especially valuable. Without participating in your fears with regard to the feelings with which this place is regarded by the mercantile world in Bombay, I may express my hope that the great commercial metropolis of Western India will have no cause to be ashamed of her progeny that she may find both honour and profit in the prosperity of Karachi, and that we, in Karachi, may in our maturity repay our parent city for any trouble and anxiety we may have caused her in our youth.

You have alluded to the Municipalities which have been singularly prosperous in this Province, and to the Schools which owe much to the support of the Municipalities. I trust in these two classes of Institutions—in the habits of local self-government which are fostered by the one, and the education which is given by the other—you have the means of advancing to a pitch of civilisation far exceeding any thing that has been seen of late years in India, and quite equal to that period when the great and wise men of Western Europe looked to the East for models to imitate in many branches of art and civilisation. My friend Sabar Ali Shah knows that in his own city (Tatta,) they have the remains of arts and learning derived from the best period of Indian history, and I trust we shall, at no distant day, surpass even them. The feature which gives me the strongest grounds for hope, both in your Municipal and Educational Institutions, is the warm interest which you yourselves take in the matter. Men like yourselves, Mr. Syad Ameenoodin, Sabar Ali Shah, Sett Naomal, Mr. Jagannáth Sadáshivaji, Mr. Mahadeva Shastree, and many others, not only take a deep personal interest in the matter, but devote their own time, energy, and money to the promotion of these objects. For let me assure you that nothing effectual can be attained without such personal exertions and sacrifice. The gentlemen to whom you have so justly alluded as the great promoters of Education, Mr. Ellis and Major Goldamid, can do no more on behalf of Government than direct and stimulate your own voluntary exertions, and it is the admirable mode in which this has been done that entitles them to our special gratitude.

You have alluded to the immunity from disturbance which this Province enjoyed during the past two troubled years, and you have justly said that our safety was in no small degree owing to the loyalty of the inhabitants of Sind. Throughout that period the population generally was so contented and well disposed, that I never had any serious anxiety on the subject of the popular feeling, but we must not forget how much, under Providence, we owed to the invaluable legacy of that great man, the first Governor of Sind, in the admirable Police first organized by Sir Charles Napier, and which is now, I am happy to say, being imitated in more than one Province of India. It was, as we all remember, in no small degree owing to our confidence in the Police, so well directed by my friends Major Mauston, Captain Pirie, and Khan Bahadoor Shaik Gulam Hoossein, that we were able, by God's blessing, to sleep free from all the anxiety which disturbed other parts of India, that we went about our ordinary avocations in peace and quietness, and that throughout that eventful period, though attempts were repeatedly made in different places to excite insurrection, no public office was ever closed for a single day, our ordinary commercial dealings were never interrupted, and no community was kept for more than a part of a single night out of their beds, in consequence of any of the abortive attempts at insurrection.

I could have wished that I had been able to express myself at greater length to those of my Native friends who do not understand English but I have already detained you longer than I intended, and I regret that indisposition prevents my saying all I would wish.

Sir Bartle Frere then addressed the Native Community in Hindustani, and told them that he trusted to see the day when any one who, like himself, could not address them with Native fluency in their own language, would find that all who knew him understood enough of English to follow his meaning in that language.

In thanking them for all they had said of the success of his exertions for their welfare, he reminded them that he had done no more than the Queen and the British nation required of all, who were sent to govern in this country. He need not remind them of the way Sir Charles Napier used to work for the public good. They had known Mr. Pringle, Major Freedy, their present Collector Mr. Bellasis, Captain John Dunsterville, and many others, whom he now saw around him ; they had seen how these gentlemen, though in high positions, devoted their whole energy to the duties of their office, laboring night and day to do their duty conscientiously, and not to enjoy the ease which they might otherwise have found in self-indulgence. Others, like their friends Dr. Grierson, with no special duty imposed on them, voluntarily devoted themselves to every work of benevolence. Men who, like Akhoond Hubeeb Oolla, had been in England, knew that it was the same with all our public men there, and he (Sir Bartle) trusted that they would always find it so with all who may come here in the service of Government, and that they would find a constant succession of equally devoted public Officers to represent the British Government in this Province. He looked with especial hope to the good effects of the presence of that highly qualified body of gentlemen connected with the Railway, and other great undertakings of the kind.

Finally, he thanked them all for their uniform kind feeling towards himself, especially as shown in that magnificent entertainment, expressed a hope that God would prosper them, and show them all that was good and all that was true, and bade them Farewell.



Congratulatory Addresses.

[*Bombay, 1st May 1862.*]

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His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B., on his appointment as Governor of Bombay held a Durbar in the Town Hall for the reception of the principal Native Gentlemen of this City. After this was over, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy addressed him as follows;—

Hon'ble Sir,— With your Excellency's kind permission I will read a short Address of congratulation on your appointment to the Governorship of this Presidency, which has been signed by a large number of the native inhabitants of Bombay. Your Excellency's presence amongst us in the high position which you now hold is regarded with feelings of the highest gratification by all classes of the community, and by none in a higher degree than the native portion of the society of Bombay who have been so long acquainted with you, that they cannot but look upon you as an old and kind friend coming amongst them again, and this must be their excuse for departing from the usual custom in the presentation of the Address, which I will now read.

TO THE HONOURABLE SIR H. B. E. FRERE, K. C. B.,

HON'BLE SIR,— We, the undersigned native inhabitants of Bombay, beg to offer you our hearty congratulations on your appointment to the government of this Presidency, and we cordially and sincerely welcome you to the scene of your future labours.

Your long and intimate acquaintance with the people over whom you are now called upon to rule, and the characteristics of your past public career justify us in entertaining the most hopeful expectations from your government of the capital of Western India, and this rapidly increasing Presidency.

We need not detain you by entering on a review of the various grades of the public service through which you have passed with such distinction. Suffice it to say, that, in all the important situations which you have held, you have uniformly directed your best efforts to the amelioration of the condition of the various races with whom you have come in contact, and that your eminent public services have been appreciated and recognized by our Sovereign.

Individually, therefore, and as a community, we hail with joy your appointment to the highest office in this Presidency.

We feel sure that in you we shall have a just and wise Ruler; that under your administration our interests will be promoted, and that from an impartial and generous policy which, we doubt not, will be firmly maintained in your future public career, the most beneficial results will follow.

Fervently hoping that you may have much health to conduct the labours of your administration of this Presidency, we respectfully subscribe ourselves, Hon'ble Sir, your most faithful servants.

On the same day, His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B., received from Karachi the following Address;—

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE, K. C. B.,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

HONOURABLE SIR,

THE UNDERSIGNED NATIVE INHABITANTS OF KARACHI, beg most respectfully to offer YOUR EXCELLENCY our heartfelt and sincere congratulations on your succeeding to the Government of the Presidency of Bombay.

It may be within your recollection that at the conclusion of the address which we had the honor of presenting to YOUR EXCELLENCY at the time of your departure from this place, we stated, "although your connection with

Sind is about to cease by your appointment to a Seat in the Supreme Council of India, we hope, by the grace of the Almighty, to see you at no distant day, occupying a still higher position and exercising a direct control over this Province, thus having better opportunities of carrying on the good work you have commenced here." This hope did not rest on mere conjecture, nor was it simply a compliment, but it rested on our deep-rooted conviction that the eminent qualities, which conspired to render your administration of Sind so popular and illustrious, and which have caused and will cause your name to be held in grateful remembrance by the present and future generations, could not but raise YOUR EXCELLENCY to a more elevated position than the one you occupied at Calcutta. And we have the highest satisfaction of seeing that our hope by the blessing of GOD, has been realized.

We watched, with grateful interest, your career in the Supreme Council of India, and we had the pleasure of knowing from time to time that it was marked with that liberality of spirit, even-handed justice, benevolence of heart, and anxiety for the well-being of our countrymen, which always characterised your rule over us. Your advocacy and maintenance of equality in the eyes of the law between all classes of HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS,* and your principal share in the preparation of those noble measures which distinguished the latter part of the reign of the great statesman, the late VICEBOY of India, and which are best calculated to promote to an unexampled degree the prosperity and happiness of the people, have particular claims upon our gratitude. But what has been of peculiar gratification to ourselves, is the fact that in the midst of the cares of the Empire you bore the welfare of this Province at heart, as much as when you were its immediate ruler.

That YOUR EXCELLENCY has been entrusted with the Government of an important portion of HER MAJESTY'S magnificent empire in the East, thereby having the destinies of millions of your fellow-creatures committed to your fostering care, is another proof of the anxiety of HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT to select to such an exalted post "one who possesses the key of the secret of touching and winning the hearts of men of different creeds and castes of which the Native Society of this country is composed by the power of Love and not of Fear."

* This principle of equality before the law was advocated by Sir H. B. E. Frere in the two measures which were then before the Legislative Council of India in 1860; viz, Enquiry respecting amenability of British Subjects to mofussil Criminal Courts and the Arms and Ammunition Bill.—Vide proceedings of the Legislative Council of India, Vol. VI, pp. 46 and 833—834.

Judging from your past career, we are strongly impressed with the belief that your administration of the Presidency will be a most glorious one, not for achievement of new conquests or annexation of kingdoms, but for the universal contentment which is sure to be produced by your measures, based, as they will be, on the grand maxim of Political wisdom that India should be governed for the sole benefit of her children—a maxim followed in its highest sense by men of such imperishable renown as **ELPHINSTONE**, **MALCOLM**, and **MUNRO**, and very recently by the high-minded nobleman, the **Earl CANNING**.

Now that **YOUR EXCELLENCY** has a vast and independent sphere of action, we are induced to hope that the generous intentions of our august **SOVEREIGN**, as announced, in that ever-memorable document—the Royal Proclamation of 1858—which we may justly call the Magna Charta of our Liberties and Privileges, will be carried out to their fullest extent.

And now in conclusion, we fervently pray to the Supreme Ruler that **YOUR EXCELLENCY** may be long spared to rule over us, and to enjoy still higher honors that may be in store for you in the bosom of your family and friends in your native country.

II. FAREWELL ADDRESSES.

Farewell Addresses.

[Poona, 29th October 1866.]

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The following Farewell Address on behalf of the CHIEFS and SIRDARS of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country was presented to His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., on his approaching departure to England, by the Honourable Shrinivās Rāoji Rāo Sāheb Pant Pratinidhi.

To H. E. Sir HENRY BARNES EDWARD FRERE, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.,
Governor of Bombay.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, having assembled at this ancient capital in accordance with a time-honoured custom, to do honour to your Excellency as the representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign, cannot take our leave on this the last occasion perhaps on which we shall have the happiness of meeting your Excellency, without offering to you the humble tribute of our esteem and admiration for the eminent public services which you have rendered to our country during a long and honourable career extending over more than thirty years.

It is to us a source of sincere gratification that while your Excellency's earliest fame as a Civil Servant of the Government of India was acquired in our own provinces, and amongst our own people, we have lived to witness the latest mark of our Sovereign's favour conferred on your Excellency while directing the government of the Presidency in which above all others you must ever continue to feel deep personal interest.

It is our conviction that the high position which your Excellency has attained as Governor of Western India, is but a fitting acknowledgment of the earnest efforts made by you, from your first coming amongst us, to promote our happiness and well-being, by a patient study of the languages, manners, and customs of our country, and by a warm sympathy and free intercourse with all classes with whom you have been brought in contact.

Called to occupy a seat in the Council of the Governor General during one of the most memorable epochs in the history of India, your Excellency's name became at once associated with that of the much-lamented Earl Canning in those political and legislative measures which so largely contributed

to restore peace and happiness to many distracted provinces, and to knit by indissoluble ties the feelings of Chiefs and people throughout India to the British Crown.

It can never be forgotten by us that, while bitter feelings were still running high in many parts of India, your Excellency, as a member of the Indian Legislature, stood prominent in maintaining the equal rights of all classes before the law; and the firmness so displayed during a period of strong popular excitement, confirmed in the hearts of Chiefs and people those strong feelings of loyal trust in the Viceroy and his Councillors which have not been, and will not soon be, effaced.

We shall always look back with unalloyed satisfaction to the five years of your Excellency's rule as Governor of these provinces—a period marked in an unexampled degree by the prosperity and contentment of Chiefs and Landholders throughout the country. Much of this prosperity, we are aware, is due to the prosperity which flowed in upon us owing to the large demands on the cotton-fields of India during the late civil war in America; but we should be ungrateful if we did not acknowledge also how much is due to the untiring efforts made by your Excellency to improve the opportunity for our benefit, by urging the extension of works of public utility, and encouraging the labours, and hopes of the cultivating classes throughout the Presidency. The great advance of the people in material welfare is most apparent in the large and increasing contributions now made by them towards the diffusion of popular instruction, and the introduction of municipal improvements in their towns and villages. The efforts of the people in this direction have been wisely guided by your Excellency, under whose fostering care it may be said the spirit of municipal government has revived on this side of India.

As a staunch advocate of the cause of liberal education in India, your Excellency has lost no opportunity of advancing it in any way, the fruits of which are everywhere visible in the High Schools established at all the principal stations in the Presidency, and in the noble edifices which are now being reared in Bombay and Poona for the accommodation of our rapidly increasing College Classes.

We view your Excellency's departure from India as an irreparable loss to ourselves, to many of whom you are known as a tried personal friend, by whose counsels we have been guided and cheered during many years of unrestricted intercourse. No one in India, we believe, knows better than your Excellency the true feelings and aspirations of its Chiefs and Sardars, and the means best suited to maintain and elevate their positions in the Empire.

The gracious assurances of Her Majesty the Queen that our hereditary rights and possessions will be continued unimpaired to our successors for all time, have relieved us of anxiety for the future welfare and dignity of our houses; but your Excellency, fully sensible that our happiness will not be complete until we can fit ourselves to share in the government by which we are protected, has never ceased urging on us the importance of providing suitably for the education of our children—as a means towards this great end. Already a few of us have been selected to fill offices of trust and honour under the British Government, and it is our united and earnest prayer that your Excellency may long be spared, on your return to your native land, to foster, by your advice in the Council of India, this beneficent policy, and to promote, by your large and varied knowledge, and by an experience acquired in almost every part of India, the true happiness of our countrymen and the honour of the Crown.

We would now request your Excellency's permission to place in the Government House at Poona, as a memento of our high regard for your many public and private virtues, a life-size State Portrait, (painted by Mr. Theodore Jansen, an artist of European celebrity) of your Excellency, the familiar lineaments of which will serve to remind us and our children of one who has proved himself in the highest public stations a true friend and protector of the Chiefs and People of India.*

In now wishing your Excellency farewell, we desire to offer a heartfelt prayer that honour and happiness may through life attend your Excellency, our kind protectress Lady Frere, and the Members of your Excellency's respected family, and that your Excellency will, in your own home continue to remember us with some portion of that regard which we shall never cease to feel for your person.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere replied;—

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you very heartily, on behalf of Lady Frere and myself, for the kind feeling expressed in your Address, and for the desire—to which Mr. Jansen has given effect with so

* In addition to this, the following occurs in the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1867-68 :—

“ As a mark of respect for the late head of the Government, Sir H. B. E. Frere, the Chiefs voluntarily raised by subscription a sum of Rs 40,000 for the purpose of founding twenty scholarships in the Belgaum Sirdars' High School, to be styled, ‘The Frere Scholarships.’ ”

much artistic ability—that my likeness might remain among you when I am myself far away. And I fully enter into the feeling which has directed that this Portrait should be drawn, not in the guise wherein I have been used to live and work among you, but invested with the honours which the goodness of my Sovereign has bestowed upon me; for I feel that I owe those honours mainly to Her Majesty's desire to intimate to all her subjects and servants, even in this distant portion of her dominions, that honest and conscientious efforts to serve the British Crown by promoting the good government and happiness of her subjects, shall not go unnoticed or unrewarded. In now taking leave of this Province, where so many years of my life have been spent since I first entered Poona thirty-two years ago, nothing could give me more heartfelt pleasure than the feeling that my labours as a public servant have been viewed by you in the terms expressed in such a gratifying manner in your Address. I can say with truth that some of the years I have spent among you have been the happiest of my life, and it is one cause of extreme satisfaction to me to feel convinced that the country and the class to which you belong have been, and are, advancing in prosperity, in wealth, and in intelligence. Nothing can be more unlike the Deccan of my early days than what I see now. The features of nature indeed are all the same, but agriculture, commerce, and education have marvellously increased; and in place of a population steeped in poverty, and dwelling on the memory of the more prosperous days of their forefathers, I see everywhere a thriving people, marvellously improved, not only in wealth, but in contentment, loyalty and independence. Not less striking has been the change in your own class—the Sirdars of the Deccan. Circumstances made me personally early acquainted with an unusual number of your body, and I well remember the almost hopeless feeling with which I marked the discontent, the want of education, the general indebtedness, the ostentation, and the want of any true appreciation of their position and duties, which made me almost despair of ever seeing the class of Sirdars of the Deccan preserved as a necessary and useful part of the community. I would not now speak thus of the Sirdars of former days, did I not feel that in all these respects there has been a change for the better, the full ex-

tent of which few probably can appreciate but those who, like myself, have come back among you after long intervals of absence. I would not flatter you by saying anything to induce a belief that the good work has been more than begun; but I do feel justified in stating my conviction that the tide has turned, and that there is every prospect of the Sirdars of the Deccan taking their natural place as the leaders of the people in the work of civil improvement, as they used in old times to be in war. You have an immense advantage over the upper classes in many other parts of India, in that you belong to the same race as the mass of your people, and that no impassable barrier separates you from the great body of those whom you rule and influence. You have a national history, and national as well as family traditions of ancient achievements; you have a copious and flexible language, spoken alike by prince and peasant, and capable of any amount of improvement to adapt it to the wants of a civilised people. You have, I feel assured, a great future before you as one of the leading races of British India; nothing but your own neglect can interfere with your fulfilling the noble destiny before you. I feel assured that there are many of you fully alive to these considerations. There may be old men here present who recollect, as I do, how rare in former days were the merest rudiments of education among the Sirdars. I recollect but two who could converse in English, and very few had any distinct conception of the geography of their own country or the history of their fathers' time. How different it is now you all know; and it is as rare in these days to meet a young Chief whose friends do not intend him to be educated, as it used to be to find any who knew more than the merest rudiments of learning. But, as you all know, the actual performance of a young Chief rarely comes up to the wishes of his ministers; and the reason of this, as you also well know, is the almost entire absence of any education among the mothers and wives of the Sirdars' class. There are, I know, honourable exceptions, which are yearly becoming more numerous; but, as a body, you are well aware that the ladies of Sirdars are secluded, not according to your own ancient Hindu usage, but according to a comparatively modern fashion, derived from the Mahomedans; and there is hardly a Sirdar's mother or wife, who

can do more than read or write, and but few who can even do that. A poor man's poverty may often force him to learn, and to improve himself; but the son of a great or rich man has little chance of learning, if his mother be ignorant or insensible to the value of education; and this is the reason why I would urge on you most strongly, the education of your wives and daughters, not only for the same reasons which apply to all female education, but as a matter of paramount importance to your order. There are many among you sufficiently well-informed to press forcibly on your enlightened brethren a truth naturally distasteful to an unlettered military aristocracy. You can tell them how, among the nations which now bear rule in every part of the earth, there is no instance of a class of nobles retaining its position without being superior in intelligence and education to the mass of the people; nor any instance of an educated nobility the ladies of which were allowed to remain uneducated. Few men who have not been in Europe or America can estimate the influence which educated women possess in those continents. But you are all more or less aware of the great influence which many noble ladies besides Her Majesty the Queen, possess in England; and by these and many examples, you may satisfy your untravelled or unlettered fellow Sirdars that they need not fear the influence of ladies educated as are the wives and mothers of our statesmen and soldiers. Few things gave me greater pleasure during my late tour in the Southern Maratha Country than to hear of the general good management of the estates of most of the native Chiefs, and among other improvements, of the introduction into so many of them of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, which, by fixing limits to the Government assessment, affords the best security for agricultural industry. I noticed the contentment of the ryots, and heard of the good administration of police and justice, and the extension of roads and schools, of municipal water supply and the other improvements in jagheer villages, with the greater satisfaction, because I felt that they are the best security for the permanence of your order; for I need not remind you that no superior or privileged class of landed proprietors can long exist, if the great body of the people on their estates are less happy and prosperous than those in Government villages. I feel

deeply what you say of my services under one whose name ought ever to be dear to prince and peasant in India,—the late lamented Earl Canning. It will ever be a source of pride to me to have laboured, however humbly, to advance the great aims he had in view; but it is from no affectation that I feel that you have estimated my services in that, as in every part of my career, more highly than they deserve: for I feel most profoundly convinced of the great truth that the progress and welfare of India do not depend on this or that individual, nor even on this or that institution or measure, but generally on the connection of this country with England. It is not our surveys, our codes, or courts of justice; not our railways, our steam-engines, or even our armies; not our teachers or statesmen; but all these combined that under God's providence have helped to advance India. If we labour successfully, it is because we labour according to the settled purpose of the British nation. What that purpose is you may gather, not from this act or measure, nor from the conduct of this or that individual, but from the general tenor of the acts of the British Government since the Deccan came into its hands. This is nearly the anniversary of the day when, eight years ago, you heard that purpose briefly, but formally, stated in the Queen's Proclamation. That proclamation declared the complete incorporation of British India with the British Empire, and I trust when you look back on what has since passed, you will feel with me that Her Majesty's Government have done their best in the interval to redeem the promises so made. I will give you but two instances which are freshly before you. To assist in the making of laws for his own people is one of the highest privileges which any subject can enjoy, and to this privilege the Natives of India have been freely admitted. To confer social rank is one of the honours which sovereigns only can bestow, and to this your countrymen are now admitted on equal terms with the Queen's hereditary British subjects. There is no position of dignity or emolument here or in any part of the British empire to which an Indian subject of Her Majesty may not aspire, or which, if qualified and worthy, he may not hope to fill. I beseech you to prove yourselves worthy of this great destiny. I have spoken to you the plain truth, as becomes a real friend who may never have an

opportunity of speaking to you again ; but wherever the rest of my life may be spent, I shall never cease to feel the warmest interest in the Deccan and its inhabitants, and to pray God that every happiness and prosperity may attend them all ; and these feelings are, I assure you, shared by Lady Frere and the other members of my family.



On the 4th February 1867, the following Address was presented to His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, G. C. S. L, K. C. B., by the Native Community of Poona.

Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestanji,* before presenting it to His Excellency, said as follows;—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The honour has been conferred upon me, by the Native Community of Poona, to present in their name the accompanying Address to your Excellency. The present being almost the last occasion of Your Excellency's appearance in public, certainly the last of your appearing among the native public of Poona, the pleasure we feel at seeing you again in our midst is greatly lessened by the presence of the feeling that we shall have that pleasure no more. It becomes us, then, at this time to beg of your Excellency to allow us to bid you a respectful and solemn Farewell. We cannot help feeling, that in losing your Excellency, we lose not only a wise and beneficent Governor, but also a true and faithful Friend. And we have endeavoured to represent in some measure to your Excellency, in the Address which I have the honour of presenting, the feelings uppermost in our minds at this time, when the direct and

* Son of the late Khan Bahadur Pestanji Sorabji. The following account respecting these two personages is taken from an Indian Newspaper :—

Khan Bahadur Pestanji Sorabji, and his son (the present Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestanji,) undertook among other trades the Government Mail Contract between Bombay and Nagpore, which they successfully conducted with credit and honor for upwards of 28 years. Khan Bahadur Pestanji Sorabji was rewarded by the Government of India for his and his son's loyalty and faithful services during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, with the title of " Khan Bahadur " and

personal connexion between your Excellency, and our community is about to be severed.

Speaking for myself individually it is a matter of no little gratification to me to be selected to present the Address to your Excellency. For me it has a peculiar pleasure, as it enables me to express here the debt of gratitude I owe to your Excellency for the interest you so kindly evinced always in the welfare of my family, which I shall ever gratefully remember.

With your Excellency's permission, I will now, on behalf of the Native Inhabitants of Poona, read the Address drawn up for presentation to your Excellency, craving for it your Excellency's gracious acceptance.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.,
Governor of Bombay.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned Native Inhabitants of Poona, beg respectfully to approach your Excellency on the eve of your departure from amongst us, not merely to express a formal Farewell, but to convey to your Excellency some notion of the debt of gratitude which we feel ourselves to owe for the many proofs we have received, both public and private,

the presentation of a Gold Medal, which honors have as arranged by Government, descended to his son Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestanji;—and the grant of which was approved of in the following terms by Sir C. Wood, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

“ The zeal with which Mr. Pestanji Sorabji and his son Mr. Padamji Pestanji appear to have discharged their duties to the State, and their loyalty to the British Government during a lengthened period of service, and especially the fidelity with which they fulfilled their engagements during the late disturbances, appear to me to be very suitably acknowledged in the permission to assume the Honorary Title of “ Khan Bahadur,” and in the presentation of a Medal.”

On this occasion their Friends in Poona, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Jaulna, Newsari, sent congratulatory addresses, and raised a Testimonial Fund which, with their own large donation was invested for the support of a charitable Dispensary, designated the “Khan Bahadur Pestanji Sorabji's Poona Charitable Dispensary.”

Khan Bahadur Pestanji Sorabji died in 1861, at the age of 71. His son, Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestanji, besides the abovementioned honors conferred by Government, is a Fellow of the University of Bombay, a Municipal Commissioner for the City of Poona, and a Member of the Local Funds Committee. He also enjoys the important privilege conferred by Section: 22 of Act VIII of 1859, which grants exemption to the selected few from appearing in person in a Court of Law.

of your Excellency's regard for the Natives of this country, and your sincere wishes for their advancement and general welfare.

Thirty-three years ago your Excellency entered upon an honorable, though arduous, career in this Presidency; and from that time to the present you have constantly manifested a desire to become acquainted, as far as possible, with the languages, the manners, the customs, the religions, and even the prejudices of the people among whom you were called to labour; and obtaining a rare and extensive knowledge upon these and kindred subjects, your Excellency has been enabled to govern us with an intelligence which it needed only your singleness of purpose, and resolution to do what was right, to produce practical results of the greatest value and most extensive application.

By consistently and continuously befriending and encouraging Native Education, your Excellency has applied a lever, which must ere long, as more and more power can be brought to bear on it, have the effect of raising the bulk of the people of this great country, into position where the light of real knowledge, of truth, and of progress, may shine upon them. The great results, already obtained, are a sign not to be mistaken, of the still greater results which shall be. And here we must not omit to mention, that we owe your Excellency thanks for the great interest you took in, and the encouragement you gave to, the advancement of the study of Oriental Literature.

Upon the important work of Female Education in this Presidency your Excellency has bestowed special attention, and it must be a subject of sincere pleasure and gratification to your Excellency (as it is to us) that this great movement, with which the highest and best interests of the community are inseparably connected, has made, and is making, steady progress, not only throughout this Presidency, but generally throughout India. It will not soon be forgotten that your Excellency has been pleased, on numerous occasions, to give up much of your valuable time in attending the examinations of Girls' Schools, in addressing words of encouragement to the pupils and supporters of these institutions, and in impressing upon all,—both by word and example,—the importance of the movement, and the importance of persevering in it.

And here, your Excellency will pardon us, if we ask permission to tender our most sincere thanks to Lady Frere, for the part she has taken in this, perhaps the most important of all the means now in operation for the regeneration of India.

There is yet another way in which your Excellency has encouraged Education, and for which our best thanks are due. Your Excellency has appointed Natives of India to numerous posts of high honour under your government; to Judgeships of the High Court, to Assistant Judgeships, to Judgeships of Small Cause Court, to be Settlement Officers, Revenue Officers, Magistrates, Assistant Superintendents of Police, &c., and has hereby declared, in the most palpable manner, that if natives are qualified for such and similar posts, their claims for employment will receive full and ample consideration,—in the spirit of the assurance to this effect given in the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, which in this, as in all other points you have endeavoured faithfully and consistently to carry out.

But not only in the matter of Education has your Excellency striven to improve the condition of the people of India. You have fostered the establishment of works of public utility, and have encouraged the erection and endowment of many institutions, hospitals, and asylums, for the alleviation of the distresses of the suffering and the poor. Under your auspices the principle of Municipal government, acted upon from remote antiquity in this land, but which had from various circumstances fallen long since into very general disuse, has been re-introduced into several of the towns of the Presidency. In short, wherever and whenever an opportunity has presented itself to your Excellency for the doing of any act, whereby the condition of the natives of this country could be ameliorated or improved, your Excellency has never hesitated to embrace the opportunity, and to turn it to the best account.

The Inhabitants of Poona have especial reason to congratulate your Excellency, and themselves, on the establishment of the Deccan College, the Engineering College, the David Sassoon Hospital, and the Infirm Asylum, the proposed new Water Works, and various other works completed, or in progress, which owe their existence either to the action of your Excellency's government, or to the munificence of private individuals encouraged and supported by your Excellency; and to mark our sense of the special obligations under which your Excellency's kindness has placed us,—the Inhabitants of Poona,—we have set on foot a movement for the perpetuation of your Excellency's memory in this city, by the establishment of a scholarship in the Poona Civil Engineering College, in connection with your Excellency's name.*

* The total amount subscribed for this purpose was Rs. 7,500 which has been invested in Four percent Government Paper. This Scholarship, value Rs. 25 per month, is tenable for one year and is conferred on the student who obtains most marks in the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

It is with feelings of sorrow that we contemplate the prospect of the speedy termination of your Excellency's kind and beneficent rule, a rule which has had the effect of steadily increasing the attachment of the Chiefs and people of this Presidency to your Excellency personally, and to the Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, which you have so faithfully and worthily administered. We are, nevertheless, cheered by the reflection that in the position you will occupy as a Member of the Indian Council in England, you will continue to be connected with our country; and we are sure that you will always have its interests at heart, and will endeavour to further them to the utmost extent of your great powers.

It is our earnest prayer that the days of your retirement, after your years of assiduous labour, may be many, that your Excellency and Lady Frere with the members of your respected family may be blessed with health and happiness; that in appreciation of the great results of your Excellency's government here, our Most Gracious Sovereign may be pleased to continue to shower favours and honours upon you; and that when your race is completely run, you may receive from our common Father and God the rewards which all the followers of all the various faiths, of this vast empire, believe to wait upon the good and the virtuous, and especially upon those who, being rulers, have, like your Excellency, exerted themselves steadily and perseveringly to forward the best interests of those committed to their charge.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere replied :—

Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestanji and GENTLEMEN,—I thank you kindly for your Address to me. When I was last amongst you I had not expected to be able to visit Poona again, but business of importance connected with the growth of this rapidly increasing station required my presence, and I am glad of the opportunity thus offered me of thanking you for this great proof of your good will. However flattering may be the views you have taken of what I have been able to accomplish, you have not, I may assure you, over-estimated the earnestness of my desire to be of real and permanent service to the community you represent, and among whom so large a portion of my official life has been passed.

I am glad that you have given such prominence to the subject of education, for though many have been able to render more personal service than I have done in the cause of education, I can

assure you no one estimates more highly than I do its importance as regards the advancement of the people of this country. You rightly speak of education in its widest sense as ennobling and as furnishing useful training of every kind which can improve the intellect, the heart, or even the critical powers of man; and it is, as bearing more or less upon every respect and variety of true education in its most comprehensive sense, that I attach a particular value to the view you express regarding female education and that I would beg to thank you in Lady Frere's name as well as in my own, for what you say of our share in promoting it. As I once before reminded you, I can remember the first native lady in Bombay who could speak and read a little English, and I can recollect the time when your excellent friend, the late Mr. James Mitchell, opened the first school for teaching little girls in this city of Poona to read and write their own Marathi language. This school he allowed me to visit with many a careful charge that I would not say anything about it which could attract general attention to his attempt, lest suspicion and prejudice should be aroused and the good work be hindered. I remember at the time being told in answer to my enquiry, from more than one respectable Brahmin of my acquaintance, that a few Brahmin ladies of high rank could be found who could read and write, but that it was not a subject to be talked about, for that reading and writing were not generally considered such desirable accomplishments for women, that their possession by the ladies of any respectable family would be readily admitted in conversation with a casual acquaintance. How much your own public feeling has changed in that respect you all know. Female schools for all classes are now to be met with in Poona, and many of the upper classes have their girls taught at home. In the present scarcity of female teachers, the knowledge thus acquired is generally of necessity very elementary, but I feel assured much will soon be done to supply this want, and that the spread of education among the women of Poona, and of Western India generally, will be quite as rapid and as important, in all useful results, as among the men. It has often been remarked that this will be, in fact, but a return to ancient habits in which the men of olden times showed more true wisdom than their descendants

unless all history misleads. As the ladies of ancient India, of Syria, and Persia considered learning and literary accomplishments no unfeminine attributes, but rather as necessary marks of true nobility of rank and character, it is, we are assured, a comparatively modern innovation in India which would shut up the women of any noble house or debar them all mental culture; and the Hindus and Parsees who would educate the women of their families so as to fit them to come out and influence society, as do their sisters in the Western world, are more true to the ancient tradition of their race than those who would perpetuate the later innovation of female seclusion. In this respect I cannot but regard as most important the change in the habits of the upper classes of native society here and in Bombay, which many may perhaps regard as superficial and of little moment. Lady Frere and I both cherish a pleasing recollection of the first great entertainment given by any native gentleman on this side of India at which some of the guests accompanied the Governor and his wife, Sir George and Lady Arthur, and were presented to the wife of the host and to the other ladies of the family. Our host of that evening has since then been equally tried in the highest prosperity and in much domestic affliction and adversity, and has been equally beloved and respected in every condition of life. She has taken an active share in promoting and suggesting deeds of thoughtful, unselfish, and large-hearted benevolence which will, I am persuaded, preserve the names of herself, her husband, and children, not only in written history, but in popular tradition, as among the benefactors of their kind. But I have often thought that the innovation in social customs in which she took part so many years ago will not prove the smallest, nor the least important among the good and wise deeds with which her memory will be associated. Others are now following the example then set, and we have of late seen native ladies do the honours of their parents' and husbands' homes with a grace and dignity which make us still more lament the custom which has so long debarred them from what seems to be their natural influence in society. I feel sure, gentlemen, that it is from no vague feeling that you prominently noticed this subject in your parting address, and it is assuredly in no spirit of trifling that I

now dwell on it in replying to you, but from a deep and serious conviction of the extent to which this subject of female education affects our appreciation of Oriental habits and character. You will more clearly and easily see this influence among the simplest and roughest of our race than the more cultivated and polished; but from the peer in his palace to the peasant in his cottage you will find that Englishmen generally regard, as a being of a lower order, that man who treats his wife as a drudge or an inferior, and they take for granted that he who confesses to feel no true respect for his own wife can be worthy of but little respect himself. On the other hand, whatever his prejudices the average Englishman is instantly struck with a feeling of real sympathy for any one whom he discovers to possess the same feelings in his domestic relations which actuate himself with a belief that of the many fruitful sources of prejudice which have prevented the East and the West from understanding each other, few have been more potent than those customs which led Europeans to imagine that you do not regard the fairest portion of creation with the same respect and admiration as we do, and which thus make Europeans shy to confess to you how largely the civilising and humanising element of female influence guides and elevates our own Western civilisation. I have listened with peculiar pleasure to that part of your address which connects my name with the municipal improvements of Poona. In the monuments of private munificence and public spirit which we see springing up around us, I can claim no share beyond what may belong to warm sympathy with their objects and a corresponding readiness to afford any aid which they might require from Government, but I shall ever take a deep interest in the municipal improvements of Poona. The extent of what has been already done may be underrated by those who do not, as I do, recollect Poona in the days when no wheel carriage could pass through the streets, and when the Governor Sir Robert Grant had to return the visits of the Sirdars on horseback. In any point of view, however, it is clear that Poona has far outgrown its present municipal organisation, and I am glad to believe that there are the materials available for providing an enlarged and improved municipal organisation which shall do for Poona what is being done on a far larger scale

and with every promise of success in Bombay, and that Government will shortly be enabled to do all that Government can do by placing effectual means of self-improvement in your own hands. It is truly a gigantic work, but your difficulties will only increase by delay, and I can answer for my colleagues in the Government, that the good work will have their energetic support when I am gone. For the good wishes with which your Address concludes, allow me on behalf of Lady Frere as well as of myself to offer you our hearty and very sincere thanks. We shall ever look back on the days we have spent in Poona as among the happiest of our lives, and wherever we go we shall ever feel the warmest interest in its prosperity, nor cease to pray that the blessings of truth, of peace, and of righteousness may ever more and more abide in this land.



Testimonial

TO

Sir H. Bartle C. Frere, G. C. S. I, K. C. B.

[*Bombay, 11th February 1867.*]

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A PUBLIC meeting—which had been convened by the Sheriff Vinayakrào Vāsudevaji Esquire, on the receipt of a numerously signed requisition—was held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking steps with a view to honouring His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Frere on the occasion of his departure from Bombay.

THE HONOURABLE A. J. HUNTER, in taking the chair, said:—

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you most cordially for the honour you have done me in calling me to preside at this important and influential meeting. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my regret that I am so ill-adapted for occupying the position, and I trust you will all believe that this is not intended as a mere common form of apology on my part, but as an honest, heartfelt expression of my feeling of being unfitted for occupying so prominent a place. We are met together in connection with the approaching departure from this country of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, to consider the propriety of giving public expression to our feelings of respect for his personal, and admiration of his public character, and also to decide in what form it is most fitting to give expression to these feelings. On the first of these points I am sure there will be only one unanimous opinion, that it is most fitting and right that we should publicly acknowledge his eminent services—that it is not only fitting and right, but a duty we owe as much to society and to the public interests of this country as to Sir Bartle Frere, that before bidding him farewell, we should publicly mark our sense of the good he has done to the country, in his different capacities of a public servant, a statesman, and a ruler, by voting him an address expressive of our sentiments of respect and admiration for his person and character and such other memorial as to this meeting may seem best. Gentlemen, it is for you to decide what form that memorial shall take. I am sure that all are actuated by the same earnest desire to do that which is most likely to be at the same time pleasing to His Excellency and gratifying to the people of Bom-

bay, and that any one of us will be willing to sink his own opinions in this matter, if they are found to be at variance with the general voice. Gentlemen, it may well and truthfully be said that His Excellency has already perpetuated his name by his deeds, that it has been written on the immortal page of history—and that in erecting a statue in his honour or otherwise handing down to posterity some token commemorative of his rule, we are only giving a mere local character to the memorial, while his name and his deeds occupy an important place in the annals of the country. But it is not that his name will in any way become more familiar in consequence of there being such a memorial of him—it is not that it requires such a memorial to save it from being forgotten—but because it is due to ourselves and the public interests of the country that services such as his, should be specially and fittingly recognised, and any such recognition must of necessity be of a local character. Gentlemen, there are in this hall, and in and around this building, statues of many of this country's great men, the Marquis of Cornwallis, the Marquis of Wellesley, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm, Lord Elphinstone and others, of whom it may justly be said that their statues have done nothing to perpetuate their names, as these are almost better known in England than they are in this country. Their names and their deeds are the property and the pride of the Empire—it is only these pieces of well-cut stone which are the property of the Municipality of Bombay. The monuments of the men are their deeds—the statues are merely tokens of affectionate remembrance on the part of the people of Bombay. And, gentlemen, any statue we may erect in honour of Sir Bartle Frere will in the same way only serve as a token of the grateful appreciation in which he is held by this people. His name rests on higher grounds—the services he has rendered to the country; but it is well that we should so evince our affection, and that a memorial of him should take its place beside the statues of the great men of former times, to show to the generations to come that we were able to appreciate and understand such services as those which His Excellency has rendered to the country. It would be out of place for me to enter into any details of his public career, as this falls within the province of those gentlemen who will address you in reference to the different propositions that will be brought forward; but before making way for them I may be permitted to say that it is not only in his public and official capacity that His Excellency has deserved well of this country. He is not more honoured and esteemed as a statesman, and as an eminently painstaking, conscientious, firm, and unflinching ruler, than as the possessor of most kind and warm sympathies, as courteous and affable to all who have occasion to communicate with him, and ever ready and anxious not only to further the general advancement of the country, but to secure

a high tone to the moral and intellectual character of society generally. While it is his public character, his ability, decision, honesty of purpose that has made his name great as a statesman and ruler, it is his excellence as a member, and as the head of society in this place, that has earned for him the esteem and affection of this community.

THE HONOURABLE LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, ADVOCATE GENERAL,
in proposing the first resolution, spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is with peculiar pleasure, but with the utmost diffidence and distrust as to my power to do justice to the theme, that at the request of the Committee I rise to propose for your adoption a resolution by which we intend to testify to the worth of the public services of our departing Governor. This, Sir, is not the time at which to enter into any lengthened address, but I must ask your kind attention during a few minutes while I pass in review that brilliant career which to the regret of all in Bombay, and especially to ourselves, is so shortly to terminate in the course of a few days. Mr. Frere was appointed in 1833, and he arrived about September in the following year. In 1835 he received his first appointment at Poona. In 1837 he was appointed under the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Koncan, and he had the opportunity of seeing the early portion of that great work, the Revenue Survey and Settlement, carried out under one of the distinguished persons who had originated it, I mean Mr. Ramsay. In 1842, on the arrival of Sir George Arthur as Governor of Bombay, Mr. Frere was selected as Private Secretary. The school which that was, was an admirable one for enabling him to see the inner working of the various departments of Government, and there is no doubt that he took every advantage of the opportunities which were thus brought before him. But in reviewing his public career, I cannot refrain from making one passing allusion to that happy attachment which, I believe, sprang up beneath the walls of Parell, that happy attachment which ripened into a still happier alliance which, whatever blessings it may have brought, and blessings they unquestionably have been without number to Mr. Frere during the whole of his married life, has given such inestimable benefits to the society of this Presidency since the happy day when the kind, the courteous, the hospitable, the sympathising, the social-hearted Lady Frere first stepped under the lofty portals of Parell as the wife of His Excellency the Governor. Mr. Frere remained in the position of Private Secretary until 1845. In that year he took his furlough to England and he remained there for about a couple of years, when, after his return to this country, he was appointed by the Governor, Sir George Clerk, to the responsible

position of Resident at the Court of Sattara. * Here, Sir, for the first time was a fitting opportunity for the display of those qualities which are so peculiarly the characteristics of Sir Bartle Frere. He arrived soon after his appointment, and in a short time the Rajah Appa Saheb died, I think on the 5th or the 8th of April 1848. It is not my intention to enter upon or invite you for one moment to discuss the points which arose upon the death of that individual. I only allude to the subject for the purpose of reminding you, and especially those of my native friends who are here present, that it was not in consequence of anything that Mr. Frere wrote or suggested that the annexation which subsequently took place can be traced in the slightest degree. He minuted, and his minutes are on record and open to most of us, and he was extremely cautious to prevent as far as he possibly could the Home authorities from acting in such a manner as might be calculated to suggest an endeavour to obtain territory which the British Government had no right to, and when eventually, I think, in 1849, the notification was published declaring that territory had lapsed, and that it had become part and parcel of the British dominions in this country, Mr. Frere continued to exercise the power at Sattara under the new name of Commissioner. He was appointed to that office by the then Governor, Lord Falkland, whose words upon the subject of Mr. Frere's qualifications I will give in his own language. In his Minute dated the 18th April 1849, the Right Honourable Viscount Falkland thus wrote:—"I propose, as the best means of managing the Sattara State, for the present, during what may be called its period of transition from a separate government to a regulation province, that Mr. Frere, the present Resident, whose intelligence, ability, and acquirements, as well as his personal knowledge of the family of the late Rajah, and thorough acquaintance with the affairs of the State, peculiarly qualifying him for the discharge of the duties which, on this position, will devolve to him, be appointed Commissioner, to exercise, subject immediately

* Sir George Clerk's Minute was to the following effect;—

"It is advisable, I think, that on the departure of Colonel James Outram the Residency of Sattara should be in the hands of an able civilian. Incalculable good might be done there by a discreet and zealous man, competent to advise and instruct the Rajah on matters of civil administration, and state economy. * * * To conduct this work we require an officer of judgment, ability, and zeal, one who has devoted attention to, and had experience in questions regarding the revenue and judicial as well as general administration of States. The person whom I have selected for the duties, and who is, I believe, excellently qualified to discharge them is Mr. H. B. K. Frere. I propose therefore to appoint him Resident at Sattara."

to Government, the whole civil authority of the State." Sir, this is a high opinion given by a distinguished Officer upon an equally distinguished man. Mr. Frere discharged with the most perfect satisfaction to his employers the affairs of the Sattara State till 1850, and in that year Viscount Falkland who was still the Governor of Bombay, nominated him, when he was a civilian of fifteen or sixteen years' standing, to the higher office of Commissioner of Sind. That appointment as is well known received the most intense opposition from two civil members of the Bombay Council, but in spite of that opposition, Lord Falkland kept his own and eventually, I think in December of that year, the sanction of the Court of Directors was received to Mr. Frere's appointment to Sind.* What he did during the many years of his administration of that province is well known to every one, and I need not allude in detail to the improvement, development, and consolidation which was effected under Mr. Frere's regime. On arriving he found himself responsible for the Government of an immense territory, of a territory with inhabitants numbering upwards of six millions, a territory which was in point of size considerably larger than England and Wales. I need do nothing more than allude to the irrigation works, to the works connected with the harbour of Karachi, and the other works which are too numerous here to mention, which were not merely planned, but which were carried out under the active co-operation of Mr. Frere. Indeed, Sir, I have not heard any one either deny or suggest any doubt as to the perfect success, the extreme brilliancy of Mr. Frere's administration of Sind. Sir, in 1856,

* Viscount Falkland's Minute on the subject was as follows;—

"It is at all times easier to analyse, as my Hon'ble Colleagues (Messrs J. P. Willoughby and D. A. Blane,) have done on the present occasion, the qualifications of any individual who may be selected to fill an important post, than to determine justly between the comparative pretensions of the various parties who may not be deemed ineligible for, or be considered entitled to aspire to it. This duty devolves on me. I have endeavoured most earnestly to perform it scrupulously in the case of Mr. Frere, and others whose claims to the distinction of being sent to Sind might be supposed equally strong with his.

But the Commissionership in Sind requires an union and balance of qualifications which in my opinion are not possessed in a like degree by any Member of the Civil Service senior to that gentleman, who is a civilian of sixteen year's standing; and whose firmness of purpose, mild disposition, and conciliatory manners, cannot but insure for him in the exercise of his official functions the ready co-operation and respect of the military authorities, in a greater degree than mere seniority could be productive of such desirable results."

when he had resided in Sind for about six years, he went to England on his medical furlough. The Persian War broke out and induced Mr. Frere to return earlier than he had anticipated. He arrived in Bombay in the latter portion of 1837, and he had barely reached Karachi in the following month of May to resume his office as ruler of the principality, when he received intelligence of the outbreak of Meerut and the march of the revolting sepoy upon Delhi: in fact, that the whole of India was in a flame. Sir, I feel it quite unnecessary to dilate upon the eminent services which were rendered by Mr. Frere in the course of that fearful crisis. With his thorough knowledge of the native character, a knowledge acquired especially in Sind during the six years of his previous happy reign, he trusted the people of Sind and the people trusted him. You know that acting upon his own responsibility and I believe without consulting the Government of Bombay he despatched troops in the first instance to Sir John Lawrence in the Panjaub and afterwards when revolt broke out in the Bombay Presidency, and especially at Kolapore, he almost denuded himself of European troops and despatched towards the south all the available European troops under his command retaining only a mere handful and one regiment of, I think, the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry. Then when dissatisfaction appeared among two of the native infantry regiments which were stationed at Karachi, the revolt was immediately suppressed with a firm and decisive hand, and the mutineers were at once punished. This bold and energetic conduct of Mr. Frere was patent to the eye of every intelligent observer, and I need scarcely remind you that after his great public services during the mutinies he received, in February 1858, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Lord Panmure in moving the vote in the House of Lords, and in mentioning pointedly the services of Mr. Frere, says: "It is certain that there is no man to whom India owes a deeper debt of gratitude." In the following year, I think in April 1859, Lord Derby made a further explanation of the services of Mr. Frere on the occasion of the second vote of thanks, and about the same time Mr. Frere received the well-merited distinction of the Civil Knighthood of the Companionship of the Bath. In October 1859, Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary of State for India, nominated Sir Bartle Frere to a place in the Council of the Governor General. Sir Bartle proceeded to Calcutta to perform his arduous duties there, and he obtained for the first time a knowledge of practical working of the whole machinery of that vast body, the Government of India. He became, as most of you are aware, the intimate and trusted friend of the late Lord Canning, and after His Lordship's return to his native country, he became the equally trusted adviser of his successor Lord Elgin. We now approach the time in which he became more immedi-

ately connected with our Presidency, and it was in March 1802 that Her Majesty the Queen, acting doubtless on the advice of the Secretary of State and the other ministers, appointed Sir Bartle Frere to the Government of the Presidency. He arrived here as many of us recollect towards the close of the following month of April, and his qualifications on taking up Government here were perfectly unrivalled. His knowledge of the native language, the knowledge which he had acquired of the native habits of the inner life of the ryots of the Maratha districts, the knowledge acquired by him during the time he filled subordinate offices in the Mofussil, the knowledge acquired by him during the whole of his administration in the departments of the Bombay Government during the three years he was Private Secretary to Sir George Arthur, added also to his knowledge of the actual administration acquired first as Resident and afterwards as Commissioner in Sattara, a knowledge which became increased and of a much more varied aspect when he became the Ruler of the fine and rising province of Sind—these afforded him an experience which I apprehend no previous Governor of Bombay ever had. On his arrival, Sir Bartle Frere returned to this Presidency with a reputation second to no Indian statesman of his time, and I ask you whether these five years' administration of the affairs of this Presidency has not thoroughly justified and maintained it? I leave to others who may follow me the pleasing task of dwelling in detail upon the unprecedented progress in education, in public works in this Presidency during the last five years, his encouragement of the university and of schools both in Bombay and in Poona and elsewhere. I however cannot forbear to notice what may be called the gift of the Municipal Act, and the invitation thereby given to the citizens of Bombay to discuss the municipal affairs connected with their own city with perfect freedom and honesty. You will appreciate, and especially natives here present will appreciate, his due recognition of the right of natives of this country to take part in the legislative and judicial functions of the State, and I will ask you whether a finger can be raised up and pointed against one single nomination by Sir Bartle Frere of any of the natives, not only of this city but also of the Deccan and Sind, to such high and responsible positions. I cannot fail to notice, as connected with his public services, his constant desire and his endeavour to see everything with his own eyes; and his progress through different parts of the Presidency, his various interviews, in which his knowledge of the language and character was of the utmost importance, with the Princes, Chiefs, and Sirdars of the country, and his Durbars were events of the highest political value. And I call upon you all to keep in mind his courtly and chivalrous bearing, his firmness, his decision, and his tenacity of will, and in fact the possession of all those quali-

ties which led an able writer* to say, and in my humble judgment to say with perfect correctness, that Sir Bartle Frere belongs to a race of men well nigh extinct in modern days. Shall the inhabitants of Poona, aye and of Sind, be allowed to offer their respectful homage to Sir Bartle Frere on his approaching departure; and shall the citizens of Bombay, where he has resided so long, abstain from offering him a similar testimonial? I apprehend not. Let us do all we legitimately can; let us give honour to whom honour is most unquestionably due, for I believe from the time of Sir George Oxenden, who was Governor of Bombay so far back as 1665 down to the time of Sir George Clerk, our last and most excellent and most revered ruler, between whom we have the names of Jonathan Duncan and Mountstuart Elphinstone, who looks down upon us as portrayed by the classic chisel of Chantrey, of Sir John Malcolm, of Sir Robert Grant, and of Lord Elphinstone, who also faces us as delineated by the sculptor Foley, I apprehend that no Governor of Bombay in that long list has ever performed the high duties which have been cast upon him with such entire satisfaction as has Sir Bartle Frere; and I apprehend that no man has exercised more faithfully the duties entrusted to him—those high and sacred duties entrusted to him by his God and by his Queen,—and I call upon you therefore to receive and to carry the resolution which has been placed in my hands, viz,—“That the public services of Sir Bartle Frere during his career in India deserve the grateful recognition and commemoration of the people of Bombay.”

* The Honourable T. J. Hovell-Thurlow, Private Secretary to the late Governor General, Earl Elgin, and Author of ‘The Company and the Crown.’ At page 45 of his work, Mr. Thurlow thus writes;—

“In 1861, ill-health a second time compelled Sir George Clerk’s resignation, and then it was Sir Charles Wood made perhaps his happiest appointment. To fill the vacant throne, a man was chosen known to all in India as a pattern of vigorous intelligent refinement. A civilian of Bombay extraction, whose ideas had been enlarged by experience in Bengal, he had become Lord Elgin’s senior Councillor. Throughout the trying times of 1857, he had displayed a courage only exceeded by his modesty, and tempered by his chivalry to natives of all creeds and classes. Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere belonged to a race of men well nigh extinct in modern days. To courtly bearing, and all that fascinates the eye, he added a facility of thought clothed in simplest language that failed to bring conviction. But beneath his smooth and silky touch and style, there lurked a firmness of decision and tenacity of will which natives seemed to learn by intuition. Arriving at his post, he found a practised Council, well composed, and in Sir William Ross Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief, he had a colleague who, with management, was priceless.”

SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHoy, in seconding the resolution said : Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—It is with peculiar pleasure that I rise to second the motion which has been proposed. I have had the honour of an uninterrupted friendship with our excellent departing Governor for many years, indeed ever since the very day on which he first landed in this country. I have been, therefore, a spectator of his career—and not an uninterested one—from its very commencement to the present time. That career, it is apparent to the world, has been both brilliant and successful, and identified in a singular and striking manner with general progress, and more especially with the progress of the poor, and the classes who are not unfrequently overlooked. But, Mr. Chairman, it is not my intention to take up the time and weary the attention of the meeting by attempting to enlarge upon topics of general policy or of government, topics more or less patent to all, and which have received, and are receiving, appropriate treatment from gentlemen far more competent and able to treat of them than I can be ; but I do feel that it will not be deemed out of place if I make a few remarks upon certain characteristic traits of the Governor we are about to lose, being such as I can bear personal testimony to. Perhaps no one has had more or greater proofs than myself of His Excellency's kindness of heart, his conciliating manners, his unwillingness to offend even the prejudices of the people among whom he lived, his perfect uprightness, his strict impartiality, his firmness of purpose in all cases where principle was involved, his earnestness and zeal in the discharge of what he felt to be his duty, as well as his utter freedom from anything like exclusiveness : qualities which have won for him the respectful affection of the people of this Presidency, and have gained for him the universal popularity which he enjoys at the present moment. Popularity resting upon bases such as these, does not fall to the lot of every Governor of a Presidency, but the possession of it cannot, I think, fail to be to its possessor a source of happiness of a very pure and exalted kind. It will not soon be forgotten that the reform in municipal government, carried out under the auspices of His Excellency, is really a return to the most ancient usages of the country in this respect ; and the people being eminently conservative—though not, as is commonly supposed, averse to change if they see it means progress or improvement—have been thus gratified in a twofold way, first, by the very fact of ancient usage being restored ; and, secondly, by the practical assurance thus received that the British Government, represented by His Excellency, is desirous that the natives of this land should enjoy privileges of self-government, not only such as few conquered countries have ever been allowed to enjoy, but also such as the people of many States nominally independent have wished and sighed for in vain. It is needless for me to dwell upon the encouragement given by His Excellency to the

trading interests of this port, in which, however, his anxiety has been shown that Bombay should reap the full benefit of the excellent position and other advantages with which Nature has blessed her; upon the spread of education among the masses, which has been more marked during the tenure of office of our retiring Governor, than in any former period of similar duration; upon the great improvement and extension, during the same interval, of the means of intercommunication both by railway and telegraph; upon the development of the resources of the country, which has followed almost naturally upon its being tapped by the great trunk lines. I can, however, recollect, and that not many years ago, when there was a want of almost all of these things, and of many things besides, although of late we have got so accustomed to them, that they have already become to us almost like long standing institutions. Most of the improvements above alluded to were indeed inaugurated previous to our Governor's coming amongst us; yet the part he has taken in helping them forward to their present satisfactory and hopeful condition, has been a very important one; and on this account, as well as on account of the many virtues which have shone out conspicuously in his character, throughout a long and splendid career, he deserves to be gratefully remembered in Bombay; and it is only fitting that the obligations of the community to him should be recorded and handed down in some visible and tangible manner, to our children and children's children, so that they may learn to honour him whom we of this generation have much cause to honour. I cannot help feeling that if my venerable father were this day alive, how gratified he would be to witness, and take part in the present movement. He numbered among his intimate friends Mr. Williamson Ramsay, for some time Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, and afterwards First Revenue Commissioner, the immediate superior of Mr. (now Sir) Bartle Frere. My father, therefore, saw a good deal of Mr. Frere, and what he saw he respected and loved. Well do I remember a time, not long before his death, when, just after taking leave of Mr. Frere, on retiring to his room, affected even to tears by the depth of his emotion, he said what now seems almost to have been prophetic, "May God bless him: would that they may make him some day a Governor"! I beg, then, most heartily to second the proposition moved by the Honourable the Advocate General.

The Hon'ble Mr. George Foggio, in moving the second resolution, said—Sir,—If I apprehend rightly the spirit of this assembly we are met here to-day, Natives and Europeans, Soldiers and Civilians, Merchants and Traders, with all our heart and mind and strength, to render honour to Sir Bartle Frere. On any other occasion and under any other circumstances, more

especially in this hall, where we have so often been admiring listeners to his eloquent and interesting addressee, it might well be thought strange in me to say, that I rejoice that His Excellency is not amongst us to-day, but I do so because his presence must of necessity have interfered with that free and enthusiastic expression of admiration, esteem and regard, which we have already heard from you, Sir, and from the Hon'ble the Advocate General, and which I am confident we shall listen to from every speaker, who has the privilege to-day of addressing this great assemblage. The resolution that has been entrusted to me is in the following terms:—"That the earnest and energetic exertions of Sir Bartle Frere in originating and promoting important works of public improvement and usefulness deserve the warmest thanks of the Inhabitants of this Presidency." To recapitulate the public works of importance that Sir Bartle Frere has been concerned in, throughout his career, would be to recount a long chapter in the history of this Presidency; but I could have wished that had custom warranted some one of those colleagues and friends who now share with him the toils of State, or some of those proconsuls and proprætors who remember, and who shared his labours in Sind and in other districts of the Presidency, might have addressed you to-day, to award, as those who have served with him and under him can alone award it, the just and full measure of commendation that is his due. Sufficient for me is it to say, for Poona and for Bombay, *Monumentum si requiras, circumspice*. You knew Poona thirty, twenty, nay ten years ago, look at her now! You knew Bombay thirty, twenty, nay ten years ago, look at her now! To the dullest imagination I am content to leave it to foretell the fair cities that five years hence will respond to those names. But, Sir, while I leave it to others, whose knowledge is more precise, to deal out the exact measure of praise that is due to Sir Bartle Frere for the promotion of public works, I gladly recognize the opportunity of holding up to admiration the statesmanlike forethought, the persistent and persevering energy, the generous sympathy, the self-denying co-operation, which he has displayed, not only in recent times, but throughout his career, towards every project, no matter from whence it emanated, that he judged could in any way tend to the benefit of the country which he served. Whether we contemplate him in the early years of his official career, calmly and patiently laboring among a simple agricultural population, with enlightened zeal, seeking to improve and elevate their condition, and at the same time labouring to qualify himself for the important duties that might be and that have been, in the course of events, entrusted to him; or urging on the project of that brilliant soldier, Major John

Jacob, for the enlargement of the Bigaree Canal in Upper Sind, giving life to the sterile soil, ensuring immunity from famine, and spreading comfort and plenty among the people; or, if we come down to later career, to his daily life among ourselves, and call to mind the enlightened and ready sympathy which he, a civilian of the old East India Company, has ever manifested with the independent commercial classes, rejoicing to recognize the mercantile element, whenever its manifestation was for the good of all; or, again, his constant and fostering care of every effort, great and small, for the spread of education, of every effort, in the eloquent words of the Vice-Chancellor of our University to create an intellectual and vital soul among the people. As the poet expresses it, "the boy is father of the man": the spirit that speaks in the Governor of the Presidency, is the same that thirty years before breathed through the young civilian in the Deccan. I have observed, Sir, that on a late occasion His Excellency disclaimed, with characteristic modesty, any share in those monuments of private munificence and public spirit, which were springing up around us, beyond what might belong to warm sympathy with their objects and a corresponding readiness to afford every aid they might require from Government. I venture to think, and I know the opinion is cordially and widely shared by the native community, that it is just that sympathy which is so rare and so valuable, and the more valuable when accompanied as it often has been by a ready and delicate tact in guiding and directing the proffered liberality. Thus has he been able to pluck allegiance from all hearts, and to knit by firm ties, the feelings of high and low throughout India, to the British Crown. The career of Sir Bartle Frere, in this Presidency, may be ended. For India and for this Presidency as a part of India may it long be continued. Called to a seat in the Indian Council in England, I trust, to use the eloquent and touching words of the address of the Sirdars of the Deccan, that he may long be spared, to foster, by his advice, a beneficent and enlightened policy, and to promote, by his great and varied knowledge, and by an experience acquired in every part of India, the true happiness of its people. I rejoice that we are unanimous as to the propriety and fitness of erecting in this hall a statue to his honour. Though dead, he yet speaketh—dead indeed to Bombay in person, but alive and at work for her in another sphere, alive too, in form and habit as he dwelt amongst us, by the sculptor's magic art. I am not sure, but that at some distant day, when passions and prejudices now rife, shall have been mellowed by the sobering hand of time, some stranger, contemplating the statues of the heroes and statesmen, who shall, each in his measure, have helped to win and to maintain the empire of India, and

whose statues may then be ranged around this noble hall, will not exclaim, when standing before the statue of Sir Bartle Frere,—

“ This was the noblest Roman of them all.
 He, in a general, honest thought,
 And common good to all, makes one of them.
 His life was gentle; and the elements
 So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
 And say to all the world, *This was a man!* ”

MR. VINAYAKRAO JAGANKATHJI SANKARSETT, in seconding the resolution, said :—

Sir,—I feel that no words of mine are needed to commend to you the resolution which has been so ably and effectively proposed by the honorable speaker who has preceded me. But I may say that there is nothing which harmonises better with the native mind than a statue, as a means of commemorating the eminent services and virtues of those who have devoted themselves to the welfare and advancement of this country. Now the testimony which is flowing in from all parts of India, and all that has been said and assented to this evening, undoubtedly place Sir Bartle Frere in the rank, not only of a great Indian statesman, but of a tried and steadfast friend of the chiefs and people of India. He may indeed be said to be one of the few living types of those great and good men to whom an all-wise Providence has entrusted the care of this country, on the first introduction of British rule amongst us—of the Elphinstones, the Malcolms, and the Munros,—whose unfinished work in the settlement of the country he and his contemporaries took up and completed. It is fitting therefore that the statue of Sir Bartle Frere should take its place side by side with those we see around us in this Hall, where our children and children's children may look up to it in grateful veneration for the great services he has rendered to us. I feel that we cannot permit Sir Bartle and Lady Frere to take their farewell of Western India without offering them some token of our admiration and regard, which they may be able to hand down to their family as a permanent testimonial from the Capital of Western India. It is with peculiar feelings that I second the resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. George Foggo has moved.

THE HON'BLE MANGALDAS NATHUDROY, in proposing the next resolution, said :—

Sir,—It is quite unnecessary for me after all that has been said by previous speakers,—and I feel that I should be incapable myself of doing justice to the subject, speaking as I do in a language foreign to me, —to review the career and administration of the great Indian statesman,

to honour whom the citizens of Bombay have met here to-day. But, however imperfectly I may acquit myself, I am constrained to testify to the gratitude and admiration with which the career of Sir Bartle Frere has inspired me and all my countrymen; and I am encouraged to do so from the knowledge that I am to be supported by my learned friend the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, who is so admirably qualified to make up any deficiency on my part. Than Sir Bartle Frere, the natives of India have never had a more steadfast and valuable friend—none who has better understood their true interests and the means best calculated to promote their welfare and happiness. This has been in no way more signally displayed than by the increasing support he has given to the cause of liberal education, in obtaining large and increasing grants, for improving the efficiency of our Colleges, establishing High Schools at all the principal towns in this Presidency, and for patronising native literature. Nor has Sir Bartle Frere been unmindful of the educational wants of the great body of the people in the interior; for to him is mainly due the credit of having successfully introduced a plan proposed many years ago by his early friend Sir George Wingate for raising local funds among the landholders and agricultural classes, and applying them towards opening village schools aided by State funds. And it would ill become me if I abstained in this place from alluding to the sympathy and encouragement we have received from Sir Bartle and Lady Frere in fostering native female education, which may now be said to have fairly struck its roots in the soil under their watchful and benignant care. In his public capacity, acting on the golden maxim of the greatest good for the greatest number, Sir Bartle Frere has, regardless of the disapprobation of the more prejudiced of his countrymen, lost no opportunity to advance us to places of trust, power, and honour, and thus stimulated us to greater efforts in educating and qualifying ourselves for still higher positions in the administration of the country. However unpopular one or two of Sir Bartle Frere's acts may have been to my countrymen, they will never forget that as Governor of Bombay he has set example of treating Natives as they have prepared themselves for it, equally with Europeans, which future Governors will find it difficult to emulate. Sir Bartle Frere as Governor of Bombay has permanently raised the position of the Natives of India. That always strikes me as the greatest service he has done to us personally. As the head of Government he has seconded his public policy towards my countrymen with the whole weight of his social influence and position. He has made no distinction of race and creed in his social intercourse with us. He has received Natives with the same accessibility and courtesy as Europeans, and it is the uniform

testimony of every one who has known Sir Bartle Frere, that he has been the most accessible and courteous of any Governor of Bombay—and has thus obtained an immense influence over us, which absence will only increase. It was owing to this influence that the wealthy classes came forward, when wealth flowed into Bombay, with so much public spirit to establish and endow all manner of public institutions. We have not indeed realized all our intentions and wishes, but still a great deal has been done, which never would have been done if Sir Bartle Frere had not been a sincere and intelligent well-wisher of this country. Sir Bartle Frere has not only been the kindest, but by far the most large-minded, Governor we have ever had in Bombay; and I believe that, however great and good the future Governors of this Presidency may be, none will have a higher place in our regard and affectionate remembrance. With these remarks I beg to propose the resolution entrusted to me, and which is as follows:—“That Sir Bartle Frere is entitled to the special acknowledgments and gratitude of the Inhabitants of this Presidency for his enlightened application, eloquent and judicious advocacy, constant patronage and liberal support of education, philanthropy, and social improvement in all their forms throughout the West of India.”

THE REV. DR. JOHN WILSON spoke as follows;—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I very cordially second the motion which has just been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas. It would appear from the excellent review of the services of Sir Bartle Frere made by the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley that his appointments in the west of India, and indeed in the east of India, have been of a confidential and of a preferential character. And there was a reason for this in the position which Mr. Bartle Frere had even assumed when he was in England. By looking at the lists of the Haileybury College it will be seen that when he left that College he was the first in Classics, the first in Mathematics, the first in Law, and the first in Drawing, and that he came out to India as the first man of the first class. He brought with him to this Presidency many commendatory letters. I remember one which was put into my hands by him when he came to this island. It was by a very remarkable person, who was acquainted with many tribes and many tongues, and who had seen much of the vast face of this world,—the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wolf, who, I would mention, was the first person who broke silence in this Hall in which I am now speaking. It is well known that he was very much addicted to drawing inferences from what was presented to his view; and he was a very excellent judge of human nature whatever he may have been of the signs of the times. In the letter which I received from him—and which was written at the request of the Right Honourable Hookham Frere of

Malta—he prophesied that Mr. Bartle Frere would attain to distinction. And now we have all lived to see that he has attained to distinction, and we are met to commemorate that distinction. I believe that in all the services in which Sir Bartle Frere has been engaged he has left the impress of his own mind and of his own benevolent heart. From his reply to the address presented to him on a very late occasion by the Sirdars and Native Gentlemen at Poona; it would be observed that so early as 1835 he manifested a peculiar interest in female education, and that he went with my old and venerated friend Mr. James Mitchell to the camp of Poona, in the city, to see a female school which he was attempting to form. I know of many other things of a like character which were done by Mr. Bartle Frere at Poona, when he was there. I have heard him spoken of with the greatest fondness by Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, under whom he served when he was engaged with the application of the Revenue Survey. The other day, during the Christmas Holidays, I went up to the jungles of the Northern Koncan; and, of all places, we should suppose that that would be the place where his name was least known. I was told however, by the most degraded tribe of that part—called the Waralis—that two years ago he had visited them, and that he had been particularly kind to the sons of one of the Chiefs whose acquaintance he had made when he was in the Northern Koncan. He had shown the members of the family the greatest kindness, and they spoke of him as of a warm friend. His duties at Sattara were of a very delicate character but his whole bearing and his whole frame of mind were fitted for the duties which he was there called to discharge first as Resident, and afterwards on the lapse of the State, as Commissioner. I do not intend to refer to any political aspects of the question which was raised with reference to the extinction of the Sattara raj. Pratap Singh having been found guilty of being in league with a foreign Government in India, his brother, Appa Sahib, was called to the throne, and when he died the State lapsed to the British Government. With great tenderness, with great respect, and with great consideration, the whole of the affairs of the royal family were settled under the advice of Sir Bartle Frere and the population of the country—which was represented as being in the first instance somewhat sorry at what had occurred—very soon formed a most loyal attachment to the British Government. It is consistent with my knowledge—and I have the proof in my pocket if I chose to bring it forward—that most serious efforts were made in the Sattara districts to get the sympathy of the agricultural population on the side of those who had risen against British interests and against the interests of humanity in the East of India. But from the attachment of the cultivators of the Sattara districts these efforts were altogether in vain. Those

who tried to stir them up were informed that they had great confidence in the wisdom of Britain and in her military and civil resources, and that the treatment they had received had far transcended their expectations. In short the attachment they manifested to the British Government was such that with respect to them everything of an unpleasant character was avoided. During the time that Mr. Frere was at Sattara he discharged not merely the duties which were incumbent upon him in connection with the administration of the province, but paid particular attention also to the state of the whole population of the Sattara province. I have lately had occasion to examine many statistical papers treating of various tribes and races of this country, and I have not found one with fuller and more precise information than that which was furnished in reply to the enquiries of Sir Bartle Frere when the census was taken in the districts which I have just named. Sir Bartle Frere, too, looked to past ages as well as to the present, and he was the Englishman who brought to notice the very extensive remains of the Buddhists in the territory of Karar. He also took a great interest in a library which was found in the possession of some Mahomedans at Beejapoor and which came into British possession. He got the books collected together and took steps to have them catalogued; and he moved the Bombay Government as to their right disposal. It is not right for me to make any remarks upon his administration in Sind, but there is one fact connected with the dangerous position of that province and connected with its military defences which I would take the liberty to mention. It is, that in the 21st Regiment there was a majority of persons belonging to the Upper Provinces of Hindustan. I believe that amongst some eight hundred men there were 594 who belonged to Upper Hindustan, in which the mutiny originated; and who may therefore be supposed to have sympathised with their brethren who were in revolt. Keeping this fact in mind we are better able to appreciate the character of the administration of Sind during that critical period. In that province also, Sir Bartle pursued the same enquiries as to the tribes and tongues that he had done elsewhere. In the collection of records of the Bombay Government connected with Sind there is a short paper by him in which he points out the magnitude of the province and shows that it has as many square miles as the twelve old collectorates of the Bombay Presidency. It is true that the population is sparse, there being only two millions of inhabitants in Sind. They are of a diversified character however, and the affection of all of them was gained by Sir Bartle Frere. The position, too, which he occupied in Sind, with regard to the movements of philanthropy and education particularly referred to in this motion, was of a remarkable character. I shall not say anything as to the part taken by

Sir Bartle at Calcutta, further than to mention that it is consistent with my knowledge that, even during the distressing time of his residence in that city, he made himself acquainted with the philanthropical, and the educational, and the religious operations which were being carried on in the Bengal Presidency. He gave them there his countenance and his encouragement, as he was wont to do in connection with similar movements in this Presidency. Now, with regard to this Presidency. And referring to the terms of this motion, it will be observed that Sir Bartle Frere has done a great deal for the promotion of education in connection with all its interests. We know what wise and affectionate counsels he gave to the Sirdars on several occasions. For many hundred years the native rulers of India,—by the popular feeling, and by the instructions which they received from that portion of the Arian tribe which is employed in the administration of their affairs,—have been almost encouraged to remain in a state of ignorance. It was different in more ancient times in connection with India. I am one of those who believe that the origin of what is called Indian philosophy is due to the ancient Rajahs of India,—the *Kshatriyas*. We who come from the favoured lands of the West, and who know the civilising and humanising power exercised by the upper classes of society on the middle and on the lower classes, greatly desire that the native rulers and chiefs of India should make speedy and satisfactory progress in knowledge and in culture and the addresses of Sir Bartle Frere have had, in an eminent degree, the tendency to encourage them to begin and to prosecute, their studies. And I have been most happy to observe amongst a considerable number of them—some of them being even in this assembly—a determination to follow the valuable advice he has given them. Then, again, to refer to the subject of female education, we all know the peculiar interest which Sir Bartle has taken in this matter, and that while expressing his congratulations on the progress made in female schools under the tuition of Brahmins and other male teachers, he has always urged the great importance of having female instructors and of having the same tender influence applied in the matter of education that we find to be so effective in Europe. It is said by a great French writer that the test of civilization is the treatment of the female sex; and there is no doubt that good treatment and respect towards the female sex is a correct index of civilization. I am therefore most thankful—having myself for many years laboured to promote the work of female as well as male education in this Presidency—to find that a good impression has been made upon many of the natives of this Presidency in the direction I have mentioned by the action and influence of Sir Bartle Frere and of his excellent lady,

Lady Frere. With regard to the higher education of the Presidency, too, we all know what Sir Bartle has done. I shall not recapitulate what was said in this place by the Vice-Chancellor of the University on the occasion of our last Convocation; I would call upon you however, to bear in mind that while it is of very great importance that education should be diffused amongst the masses of India, in order that they may be prepared to come into the possession of all the privileges which the highly favoured lands of Christendom enjoy, it is nevertheless of great consequence that there should be such a cultivation of the minds of a select number as would make them a power, and a power effectually felt, throughout the country. And I think it is by our Universities and the studies which they direct and encourage—in connection with which so fervent hopes of usefulness are entertained—that the end I have just indicated is to be reached. With regard to the education of the masses, too, I think that the measure which has been consummated, or at least put into practical form, under the Government of Sir Bartle Frere; is calculated to be productive of most happy consequences. I refer to the matter of grants-in-aid. There may be persons here who do not appreciate the full importance of this measure, but I believe that the time will come when under the stimulating influence of the system of grants-in-aid we shall see thousands educated where there are now only hundreds, and the sources of knowledge opened up to multitudes of the people of this country. Sir Bartle Frere was always an advocate of that system, and even while discussions and arrangements in connection with it were pending we had always the fullest confidence that the sympathy he expressed was a real sympathy. Now, in reference to the question of general philanthropy, I would make this remark, that I do not know of any public institution connected with the cause of philanthropy in Bombay which has not received the sympathy and support of Sir Bartle Frere. He has attended many meetings and many examinations in connection with philanthropical and educational objects, and I have often thought that the demands made upon his time in this manner were unreasonable. He complied almost uniformly, however, with such invitations, and both by his words and by his presence encouraged multitudes of the natives of this country and of those who have come to sojourn in it from England. I cannot conclude without this observation, that Sir Bartle Frere has paid particular attention to the circumstances of the many Europeans brought to this country in connection with the army, in connection with the naval services, and particularly in connection with the railways. He has been most desirous that the European character

should not be suffered to degrade in India, and that peculiar appliances should be resorted to, to preserve Europeans in the pursuit of that which is good and to encourage them to proceed in the ways of righteousness, that they may be an example to the multitudes around them. I have had a personal knowledge, and I may say the friendship of all the Governors of Bombay from Sir John Malcolm to the present time and even going a step backwards, and looking to Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone as well as to those from the time of Sir John Malcolm who have ably and successfully conducted the affairs of this Presidency, I must make this remark, that I believe to a great extent all the good qualities of these great and distinguished men are united together in Sir Bartle Frere. In honouring him Bombay honours itself, and I firmly believe that the value of his example in a moral, intellectual, and social point of view, will still be felt many years hence.

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR then read the Address proposed to be presented to His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere. It was as follows;—

TO H. E. SIR H. B. E. FRERE, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

HONORABLE SIR,—We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Bombay, desire to approach your Excellency on the occasion of your retirement from the office of Governor of this Presidency, to express the deep sense we entertain of the signal services you have rendered, not merely in your capacity of Governor of Bombay, but also in various high offices in this and other parts of India, in the course of a distinguished public career extending over a period of thirty-two years.

With feelings of pride and satisfaction we are carried back to the time when your Excellency, as a young member of the Bombay Civil Service, took an active part in the introduction of the great measure for an improved Survey and Assessment of the Government lands in this Presidency, which has wrought such a beneficial change in the condition of the agricultural population.

In the early years of your public career, the interest you took in the welfare of the Maratha people led you to engage in that

close study of their manners, customs, and language, which shortly afterwards proved of such advantage to the State, when you were called upon by the Government of the time to administer the whole civil authority of the lapsed territory of Sattara.

We thankfully recognise the ability and earnestness with which, as Commissioner in Sind, you applied yourself to the work of developing the resources and improving the civil administration of a Province barely settled when you first became connected with it, as its ruler.

The liberal enlightened spirit which guided your administration in Sind was observable in the rapid growth of its commerce, in the energy with which canals and other works of irrigation were pushed forward, notwithstanding the inadequate means placed at your disposal; in the persevering efforts made for the improvement of the Harbour of Karachi, of the means of inter-communication in the interior by opening up roads, and the introduction of a Railway; and at the close of your administration your Excellency had the satisfaction of seeing the Province in a state of order and quiet, with progress steadily prevailing in every district of the country.

With feelings of deepest gratitude we think of the magnitude of the services you rendered to the State during the trying period of the mutiny in 1857-58.

Though responsible for the peace of a Province which had but recently been thoroughly subjected to British rule, and with only a small force at your disposal, considered barely sufficient for its requirements, your Excellency thought not of yourself, but of those who were placed in circumstances of greater peril, and, on your own responsibility, promptly sent aid to the full extent of your power to the districts that were in danger and distress.

At the commencement of the revolt you hurried up European and Native troops to the assistance of the Panjaub Government; and when the Government of Lord Elphinstone was pressed by mutiny at Kolapore and symptoms of disaffection elsewhere, your Excellency speedily despatched to Bombay and other parts

of the Presidency, a portion of the European troops still left in Sind.

The services of your Excellency during this crisis in the history of our Indian Empire, received emphatic public recognition from some of the leading statesmen of the time, and were honoured with the thanks of both houses of Parliament.*

The career of your Excellency as a member of the Government of India was remarkable for the ability and energy with which you supported the financial measures of the Government, under circumstances of considerable novelty and difficulty; and you had the satisfaction of seeing those measures brought to a successful completion. During your short tenure of office as a member of Lord Canning's Government you gave the most cordial support to every measure of public improvement and usefulness.

When your Excellency came amongst us, five years ago, as Governor of the Presidency in which you began your career in the public service, your appointment was everywhere hailed with feelings of heart-felt satisfaction.

During the administration of your Excellency, public improvements have been either initiated, or the groundwork of them laid, to an extent far exceeding what had been done in any previous period of our local history.

Soon after your assumption of the office of Governor, a work which had been considered and recommended by some of your predecessors, the demolition of the old Fort Ramparts, was, on the earnest representation of your Excellency's Government, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and vigorously carried out.†

The value of this work, in giving improved ventilation to the buildings within the Fort, and in enlarging the very limited means previously at the disposal of Government, for building and other purposes, cannot be overrated; and it is earnestly hoped that the public buildings, and other public works of usefulness and ornament,

* *Vide* Hansard's Parliamentary Debates for February 1858 and April 1859.

† *Vide* correspondence given at page 226 of the Appendix to the Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1862-63.

which your Excellency's Government has planned and sanctioned, some one of your more immediate successors may have the satisfaction of seeing carried forward, and at no distant date successfully completed.

The munificent liberality of some public-spirited citizens of Bombay, supplemented by the generous aid accorded to their plans by your Government, have enabled us to see the new Elphinstone and Poona Colleges, and a College at Poona for the instruction of the Natives of the country in Civil Engineering, not merely founded, but in rapid progress towards completion; and a building worthy of our rising University, for which funds have been provided in part by private citizens and in part by Government, we hope soon to see commenced.*

To your Excellency's Government we are indebted for the creation of the new Municipality, by the formation of the Bench of Justices into a body corporate; and the vigour and ability with which so many sanitary measures have since been entered upon, and the local improvements of all kinds now in progress, amply justify the wise policy of your Government in affording scope to the enterprise of the citizens under a system of Municipal self-government.

To your Excellency's Government we have to express our acknowledgments for important measures that have been taken for the improvement of the Harbour, and the better accommodation of the Shipping. Your Excellency, at some personal inconvenience, lately assisted at laying the corner-stone of a new Lighthouse on the Island of Kennery, which, after long discussion, was sanctioned by your Government a few months ago. This Lighthouse, when completed, will be an inestimable boon to the Shipping, especially to vessels making for Bombay in the storms of the South-west Monsoon.

* The Foundation Stone of the Buildings for the University of Bombay was laid on the 29th December 1868, by His Excellency Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G. C. S. I., D. C. L., in the presence of the Right Honourable the Earl of Mayo, K. P., Viceroy and Governor General of India.— *Vide* pp. 250—261, Bombay University Calendar for 1869-70.

Your Excellency's Government has had the satisfaction of seeing the successful completion of the great undertaking which directly connects India with England, by Electric Telegraph, and your part in a work so calculated to promote the common interests of both countries, was recognised by the Secretary of State, when he expressed his 'sense of the value of your zealous and energetic co-operation in a work which has been brought to a prosperous conclusion.'*

The people of Western India are deeply indebted to your Excellency for the persevering energy and zeal with which you have pressed upon the Governments of India and England the necessity for lines of Railway to connect Bombay with Rajpootana, Delhi, and other parts of Northern India, and from Kotree to Mooltan to connect the Panjaub with the seaboard at Karachi, by one continuous line through Sind. The value and importance of these proposed lines of Railway alike on commercial, military, and political grounds, it would be difficult to exaggerate; and it is a satisfaction to us to know that when you part from us here, we can still count on your influence and advocacy in support of these projects in your place in the Indian Council.†

The great work of Education has made rapid progress in Western India during the period of your Excellency's administration. English and Vernacular Schools have been opened, and are fast multiplying in every district of the Presidency. The system of grants-in-aid has been introduced, and by an important clause in the recent Revenue Survey and Settlement Act, a local cess for schools and roads is allowed to be made, from which very import-

* In a telegram, dated London, 1st March 1865, Sir Charles Wood expressed his sentiments as follows ;—

" The Secretary of State in congratulating the Governor of Bombay in Council on the successful completion of an undertaking calculated to bring India into closer union with Great Britain and under God's blessing, greatly to promote the common interests of both countries, desires to express to Sir Bartle Frere the sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the value of his zealous and energetic co-operation in the work which has now been brought to so prosperous a conclusion."

† Vide correspondence given at page 1 of the Appendix to the Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1866-67.

ant results may be expected to follow. The higher education of our Colleges has been powerfully aided by the sympathy and public sanction which your Excellency has afforded to the authorities of our University, in the efforts they are making for the creation of a high standard of scholarship amongst the educated youth of the country.

How much the cause of Native Female Education in this Presidency, and with it social improvement in the largest sense, has been advanced by the patronage and support of your Excellency, we feel more strongly than we are well able to express. No work of public charity has been founded, or institution of an educational character inaugurated amongst us, without your Excellency having assisted, and by words of counsel and encouragement given strength and support to the undertaking.

The manner in which you have ever made yourself accessible to all classes of the community, the kindness, courtesy, and urbanity which have invariably characterised your intercourse with them, and the sympathy with their best interests so eminently displayed in your public addresses, will leave a deep and lasting impress on the people of Western India.

In conclusion we have to ask your Excellency's permission to place your Statue in the Town Hall, beside those of some of the most eminent of your predecessors, as a visible memorial to future generations, of the affectionate regard for your personal character, and the heartfelt gratitude and admiration for your public services, entertained by the people who have participated in the blessings of your rule.*

In earnest hope and trust that, by the blessing of God, your Excellency may long be spared in life and health to continue to serve your Sovereign and your country in an ever-increasing sphere of usefulness, whether in England or elsewhere, we now respectfully and affectionately bid you—Farewell.

* The total amount subscribed for Sir Bartle Frere's Statue was about Rupees Twenty-three thousand. Its execution has been entrusted to Mr. Thomas Woolner, the celebrated Sculptor.

THE RIGHT REVEREND JOHN HARDING, LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, in moving the next resolution, said:—

Sir,—I feel that the Address which has just been read to this meeting has spoken for itself, and that no words from me can be required to commend it to the cordial approbation of every individual here present. It is a full and complete survey of the services which Sir Bartle Frere has rendered to this Presidency, a survey which commences not with the term of his Government of it but from the period when he first set foot on India's shores. From that time to the present hour his whole course has been one of public utility, utility which lays this Presidency under obligation to him which no number of years will ever wipe away. I feel, Sir, that after such a survey, and after the lucid sketch which the Honorable the Advocate General gave us on the same subject, after the facts which have been mentioned by the Rev. Dr. Wilson and others, it is not for me to attempt to magnify the subject which is before us or to add to the statement by which the resolutions have been already carried in support of it. There is only one point on which I would venture to make a remark, and in doing so I echo only the sentiment which fell from yourself in those fitting remarks with which you opened the business of the evening. You alluded to Sir Bartle Frere's personal character. Now it is upon that point that I wish to make a very few remarks, because although when I look around this Hall I see the representatives of various races and the representatives of various faiths, yet I am sure that, in this one point people all agree that, whatever may be a man's comprehensiveness of intellectual power, whatever may be his faculty of expounding his views upon political and social subjects, with an eloquence which attracts attention, whatever may be his administrative talent, whatever may be his success, still these are not sufficient to command the full and entire approbation of his fellow-men. Personal virtue must be added to these, or that commendation will not be awarded. Now, Sir, it is here that I feel that Sir Bartle Frere has a special claim upon our respect and affection. I feel that that personal virtue which he has been enabled by God's mercy to maintain throughout his whole career is to the whole circumstances of that career, just what a bright and sunny sky is to a beautiful prospect. It sets out the whole in lustre and brilliancy. When we look at great men—and there are such in the pages of history, when we look upon a man whose very name has been ennobled by many services to his country, I feel that if we dare not follow him beyond the precincts of his public life, if we dare not go with him to his home, if we dare not enquire what are his personal habits, that a melancholy impression is left on the pages of history. There are such men on the

pages of history, and we should have felt a deep and sad impression in our hearts if we could not have followed Sir Bartle Frere from his public life to his private life and seen that he was no less distinguished for his abilities in the one than he was distinguished for his virtues in the other. The beauty of a virtuous course before the eye of sometimes a jealous, but always an observant world, the sanctity of domestic life within the precincts of a home which threw open its doors to every eye around, it is this which commends Sir Bartle Frere's career to a claim on our respect and reverence which will be felt by every man here present just in proportion to his own personal excellence. Now, Sir, I have the honour to move a resolution which echoes the concluding passages of the Address which has just been read. It is to the following effect:—"That the Address now read be presented to Sir Bartle Frere, and that a public subscription be commenced for the erection of a statue to be placed in the Town Hall of Bombay, and for the presentation to His Excellency of such a personal testimonial as a committee of subscribers may hereafter determine." I think there is a great excellence in the resolution which the Committee have entrusted to my hands, because it blends two things which I am sure will command our universal support, a Statue which shall remain here as long as Bombay stands to commemorate the virtues of our Governor, and a present which he shall take with him home to stand as long as he will live within his house, a memorial of Bombay's gratitude, to go down to his children after him and to be pointed out as the memorial which his career of usefulness and excellence obtained from his fellow-citizens. It is a very happy idea that the citizens of Bombay should have before their eyes in this Hall a memorial of so great and so good a man, and that he and his family should have before their eyes continually the record of what Bombay has felt for his long course of excellence and virtue.

THE RIGHT REVEREND Dr. Walter Stairs, S. J., in seconding the resolution, said :—

Sir,—I am of opinion that the Address, which has been read deserves our full approbation, and I feel perfectly confident that all the sections of our community will cordially endorse it. I say all the sections, and these words "all the sections" will be, I think, the greatest satisfaction to the highly-esteemed Governor whom we regret to address for the last time. It is in fact one of the striking features of the administration of Sir Bartle Frere that his continual endeavours have been directed to promote the welfare of the Presidency of Bombay without omitting to look, or let me say, by continually looking, to the interests of each and every section, what-

ever may be the nation, whatever the religious community they belong to. We all have had the gratification to hear a great deal about the political career of our parting Governor; the gentlemen who have preceded me have given the account of it with great ability and eloquence. I wish only to add a few words on what, I am happy to state and thankful to acknowledge, he has done for the community I represent. That community, I am assured, feels highly gratified to have in this assembly an interpreter of the sentiments it entertains for our revered Governor, and all the members, I have no hesitation to say, join in the feelings expressed here. Many lasting monuments will make them always look back at the short time of Sir Bartle's reign, with delight, with affection, and sincere gratitude. It is during the time of the administration of Sir Bartle, it is under his protection and with his assistance that an asylum has been opened at Poona for the female children of our soldiers as well as for the orphan "girls of the native community. It is under the same protection and with the same assistance that another asylum for 150 soldiers' boys and for as many destitute native boys is in course of erection in Nesbit Lane at Byculla and now approaches completion. There is no doubt but without the protection and the assistance mentioned, I would never have been able to raise the said asylums to the level in which I am happy to see them. On many occasions I saw with my own eyes our Governor and the noble-hearted Lady Frere encourage, by their presence and their words, the generous exertions of those who took upon themselves the heavy burden of the education of so many soldiers' children. If the funds now and then were not sufficient for the maintenance of the large number of the inmates, Lady Frere was ready to give the powerful assistance of her patronage, now to a concert, then to a fancy fair, in aid of the funds, always with the same kindness and always with the same prosperous success. On a late occasion His Excellency himself condescended to sacrifice his valuable moments to go a great distance to examine and to encourage the poor boys who are under my patronage, with that dignified affability which cannot fail, and has not failed, to leave the happiest impressions in those young hearts. To come to other instances of Sir Bartle's impartial protection, I shall state that upon one occasion a law had been framed and was already in force, which, I feel inclined to think, without any unkind intention on the part of those who had been connected with the work, was particularly onerous, I might even say ignominious, to the community under my care. One interview with the Governor was enough to give full hope of redress, and, in fact, the next meeting of the Legislative Council my highly-esteemed friend, Sir Henry Lacombe Anderson, made the requested modifications, beyond which we desire nothing. I allude to the

Marriage Act. I shall not enter into other details. Suffice it to say that every favour obtained bore with it the testimony that the Governor was always pleased to extend the liberality as far as the limits of his power permitted, and a refusal, if at times I had to meet with any, bore the sign of its being beyond the limit of his power to act differently. All this, I can assure you, is highly appreciated by the Catholic community. I wish, however, to be properly understood by all those whom I represent, some of whom might find fault with me when I am speaking as I do. Though I am gratified to give the greatest praise to the impartiality of Sir Bartle, we cannot deny that there is still a certain amount of inequality prevailing. This remark may appear somewhat strange, but I feel no hesitation to give expression to it before this assembly. I know too well the spirit which animates the gentlemen here present, many of whom I have the honour to call my friends, and I would not be doing justice to their liberal feelings and to their wish for equal protection to be granted to all, if I manifested the slightest fear in alluding to a state of things which they disapprove of as well as I do myself. But it would be the greatest injustice to lay the blame of this inequality on the noble Sir Bartle Frere, and I wish all the members of the community under my care to bear in mind that there are laws and regulations binding the Governor as well as all those who are governed by him; beyond the limits of these laws he cannot go. Those laws are sad remains of old times: gradually they will sink down. All that can be expected from a Governor is that the application of similar laws be made in as favourable a way as possible. In this, I can state, our revered Governor has never been deficient, always he has favoured us with the fairest interpretation and the mildest application the existing law was capable of. To expect anything more would be injudicious. To have enjoyed the benefit of it is a matter for which sincere and everlasting gratitude is due. I therefore second, and cordially second, and without any hesitation second, in the name of the section of the community I represent, the resolution that an Address be presented and a Statue erected. This much is deserved from that section of the community, it is deserved, as we have been gratified to hear, by all the other sections. Holy Providence has disposed things in such a way that besides the reward in a world to come there is a reward given in this world. I am of opinion that one of the greatest rewards in this world is the satisfaction expressed by those for whom man has sacrificed his labour and his life. On this principle I think the resolution must be adopted. Let the departing Governor have this reward in full. Let gratitude be manifested, gratitude by all and every one; gratitude in the best means in our power, gratitude now and in the future.

Let this gratitude be to Sir Bartle a partial reward for all he has done, let it be for the future Governors a continual encouragement to follow his steps, and let them always be supported by this idea:—what I am going to bestow upon each and every section of the Bombay community, will be bestowed upon those who know how to appreciate a beneficial Government, and in whose minds I shall leave lasting remembrances.

The Rev. W. K. FLETCHER then moved the following resolution:—

“That the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects of this meeting:—The Hon'ble A. J. Hunter, the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, the Hon'ble Alex. Brown, the Hon'ble George Foggo, the Hon'ble M. H. Scott, Sir Alexander Grant, Alex. Stewart Esq., Brigadier General Russell, the Hon'ble Col. W. F. Marriott, C. S. I., F. S. Chapman Esq., A. D. Robertson Esq., General Harry Rivers, the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, E. I. Howard Esq., the Right Rev. Dr. Steins, N. Fernandes Esq., A. R. Scoble Esq., Captain John Young, Captain G. F. Henry, H. Forman Esq., Dr W. G. Hunter, the Rev. D. Macpherson, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Framji Nasserwanji, the Hon'ble Mangaldas Nathubhoy, the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Byramji Jejeebhoy, Vinsayakrao Jagannathji Sankarsett Esq., Dinshaw Manockji Petit Esq., Premabhai Hemabhai Esq., Cowasji Jehangir Esq., C. S. I., Ardaseer Hormusji Wadia Esq., Muncherji Framji Cama Esq., Haji Esmael Haji Hubib Esq., Gocaldas Tejpal Esq., Moraji Gocaldas Esq., E. D. Sassoon Esq., Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik., Manockji Cursetji Esq., A. M. Gubbay Esq., Cursetji Nasserwanji Cama Esq., Vurjeevandas Madhowdas Esq., Colliandas Mohandas Esq., Dhurumsey Poojabbhoy Esq., Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, and Messrs. James Taylor and Narayan Vasudevji, secretaries and treasurers.”

He regretted that this motion had fallen into his hands,—not that he thought any power of eloquence was necessary to commend it for the adoption of the meeting, but because he felt that from his own position as a public servant he was precluded from speaking of Sir Bartle Frere as others had been at liberty to speak. He felt also that on account of his intimate friendship with Sir Bartle since the latter arrived in this country, it would not be proper on his part to make known to others what he might know of him in his domestic relations—his affections having been, he might say, wound up with the persons of the family of Sir Bartle Frere. It was this feeling which prevented him from adding to the many just encomiums which had been passed on that able man and his able administration. He trusted

therefore that he might be excused if he only expressed his concurrence in the remarks of the gentlemen who had preceded him.

RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has just been proposed by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher. The speakers before me have well-nigh exhausted the subject. The Hon'ble the Advocate General has given a narrative of the career of Sir Bartle Frere. Other speakers have likewise dwelt upon his brilliant achievements. The Rev. Dr. Wilson has brought out many old reminiscences and scenes which will fill up the gap in what would otherwise have been almost a bare outline. Now, Sir, when we look to the career of Sir Bartle Frere, one is naturally tempted to ask, how this gentleman, a member of the Bombay Civil Service rose to such a high position of merited distinction. I think those who have closely watched his career will agree with me that the rise of Sir Bartle Frere is due to his vast energy, untiring perseverance, prodigious industry and a wonderful capacity of adapting means to ends. Whether we look at him as an Assistant Collector in the Konkan, or as an Assistant Revenue Commissioner in the Deccan; whether in his post of Commissioner of Satara, or as the pro-consul of Sind, swaying the affairs of Young Egypt and anxiously watching the keys of India on the Afghan and Belooch frontier; whether we view him as the confidential adviser of Lord Canning or as a Governor of this Presidency, the same capacity of adapting means to ends is to be observed. The Natives of this Presidency have most to thank him for encouraging education. The Public Works Department will also testify to his immense industry and foresight. India has been visited by dire famines during the last few years: first, the N. W. Provinces, then Bengal, and lastly, Madras. In Bombay I would undertake to say that, by the wise and extended organisation of public works, the Government of Sir Bartle Frere (to use the words of an intelligent native gentleman well acquainted with the Public Works Department of Bombay) has, as it were, anticipated the famine, and broke down its severity to a considerable extent, or we should have had a fearful account to give of several parts of this Presidency. Gentlemen, this meeting has assembled to pronounce what I may venture to call a political verdict on the administration of Sir Bartle Frere. That verdict is unanimous; and it is *success*. To carry this verdict into effect, this assembly proposes to appoint, by the resolution which I have the honour of seconding, a Committee which will have the pleasing task of carrying out the objects for which we are assembled here today. With these remarks, I beg to second the resolution now placed before the meeting.

Mr. CHARLES CURREY begged to move—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Honourable Alexander John Hunter for his kindness in taking the chair."

DR. BHAI DASI, in seconding the resolution, spoke as follows :

Sir,—In seconding the resolution entrusted to me, I desire to speak a few words. When Sir Bartle Frere was nominated Governor of Bombay, the appointment was hailed with pleasure by those who had studied his character, and I could not help then remarking that Sir Bartle Frere bade fair to rival Mountstuart Elphinstone in all that was great and good. This expectation I have no hesitation in saying has been fully realized. Sir Bartle Frere's liberal encouragement of education has been justly praised, if,—as was well observed in the address to Mountstuart Elphinstone, that his name shall be the first that our children shall learn to lip—that of Sir Bartle Frere should be the second. To continue the parallel. A sincere tribute of applause is due to Sir Bartle Frere, not only on account of the highly liberal and enlightened principles by which his public conduct has been so peculiarly characterized, but because his private virtues have particularly excited our admiration, gratitude, and respectful affection. The accessibility, the absence of all form, and the urbanity with which Sir Bartle has always received persons of this country of all classes, and the affable and unrestrained manner with which he has condescended to mix in their society, can only be ascribed as in the case of Elphinstone, to those amiable, generous, and high-minded sentiments which shine so conspicuously in his every word and action. In fact no truer or wiser friend have the natives of this country found than Sir Bartle Frere. Having spent the best period of his life in active and arduous duties in this country; having minutely studied its languages and the customs of its people, Sir Bartle Frere's sympathies could not but be with those over whom he has ruled with rare industry, ability, and wisdom. No Governor in this country can be great or good without throwing his four doors open, that is without making himself freely accessible. Five years ago I visited the principalities of Bengal, Behar, and the North-West Provinces, and whenever the name of Sir Bartle Frere was mentioned, Native or European spoke of him in the warmest terms of praise. Last year I visited Central and Eastern India, there indeed I met with many natives who had never heard of Sir Bartle Frere, but they at the same time did not know where Bombay was, or that it was under British rule. To show that nothing has escaped the vigilant eye of Sir Bartle Frere, I will relate but one instance. On the very first day of introduction, Sir Bartle had something to say to every one who he thought was inclined to be useful to his country. His Excellency suggested to me the desirability of examining the ancient

and extensive libraries of Jessulmere which have not been visited by any scholar since the time of Colonel Todd. This object has been carefully carried out by me with Sir Bartle Frere's assistance, and the result which will be shortly published, will be hailed, I feel certain, as most satisfactory by the literary public. To Sir Bartle Frere's suggestion we owe the splendid photographic volumes brought out by the Committee of architectural antiquities of Western India. The humblest artizan, where he has exhibited originality or genius has met with liberal patronage. With all this attention to details, measures for the consolidation of the Empire, for the promotion of public works and just government have received full and enlightened attention. I conclude with the observation that Sir Bartle Frere is like Elphinstone, my bean-ideal of a British Governor, and that in him we lose a wise, virtuous, benevolent, and upright ruler. Our regret in losing him is mitigated by our confidence that his connection with India is not yet severed and will yet bear much fruit.

Mr. **MANOCKJI CURSERY** said he begged to propose the last, but not the least important resolution. It might be said to be the night cap of proceedings like the present. It was—"That our thanks are due to the Sheriff for having convened this meeting." Having himself been Sheriff twice he knew what the duties of the office were: they were rather of a responsible than of an onerous character. Sir Bartle Frere had manifested his regard for the Natives of India by choosing a Native on the last occasion of his appointing a Sheriff; and the gentleman so selected had worthily discharged his duties this day. There was one point which he found had been entirely omitted in the speeches on this occasion; and it was a subject which might jocularly be said to be one of his hobbies. Much had been said about female education, in the spread of which Sir Bartle Frere had taken a most prominent, a most forward, and a most active part. But Sir Bartle had not only encouraged it by his public addresses and by attending examinations; he had also done so by exercising his valuable influence with those influential and worthy natives of Bombay who—in a manner more creditable to their conciliatory feelings than likely to achieve the grand object in view—stood for a time opposed to the movement. There was another matter in which Sir Bartle Frere had taken a great interest, and that was, the bringing of native ladies out in public. There was perhaps no object to which higher importance should be attached than that of bringing native ladies to a proper position with regard to society; and Sir Bartle had exerted himself both in public and by the exercise of his private influence to attain that great end—and he had in manner succeeded in attaining it. To his mind Sir Bartle Frere's

services were their own record and needed no special movement of this kind to point out their value. What it was proposed to do, however, was deserving of praise as a means of evincing the gratitude of the community for what he had done.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Rowland Hamilton, and carried.

The foregoing Address was presented to His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, at Government House, Parel, on the 25th. February 1867 by the Honourable A. J. Hunter.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere replied as follows;—

Honourable Mr. Hunter and Gentlemen;—I am perfectly at a loss to express adequately the feeling I experience on receiving the Address which has just been read from the Inhabitants of Bombay. Your kind judgment has attributed to me more credit than I deserve for what I have been able to do during my term of office. Wherever I have gone I have always found friends and fellow-labourers among my fellow-countrymen, and the natives of this land, who have heartily and earnestly set themselves to work to carry out whatever I have thought it my duty to plan, and if I have been successful in anything, the credit is as much due to them as to me. I feel this to be particularly the case with regard to some of the measures to which you have alluded in the Address. It is true I took the very warmest interest from the very first in the great measure of the settlement of the Revenue Survey, which originated with my late friend, Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, and with his able coadjutor, Sir George Wingate, and which I look upon as one of the greatest and best results of the administration of this part of British India during the last thirty years. I feel certain that, for ages to come, its good effects will remain. But the success of this measure is as much due to the able staff of officers who have been charged with carrying it out, as to those who originated it. So with regard to what you have said about my labours as a member of the Governor-General's Council at Calcutta. I laboured earnestly, and to the best of my power to support the measures of Lord Canning's Government when Mr. James Wilson was engaged in the arduous task of

restoring the finances of India. I did my best to aid the great work they had in hand, from the conviction that what Lord Canning and his advisers were doing was done in a noble spirit, and would tend to the prosperity and permanence of our Empire in India; and it is only as a fellow-labourer of theirs that I can claim any credit for what was done. For what you have said of my measures since I have been Governor of this Presidency, I can only return you my most heartfelt and earnest thanks. Of some of these measures I have already spoken in replying to the Addresses from the Bench of Justices and the Chamber of Commerce. There are many others which I would gladly refer to fully, were there a fitting opportunity for me to speak more of the policy of the Government of this Presidency during the past five years; but I feel that you have set me a very fitting example in touching only on those points on which a general agreement may be expected. I would gladly, if I had an opportunity, enter at length upon many points to which I have not yet referred; but I shall content myself with expressing to you the deep sense I entertain of what you have said regarding me at this particular moment. The years which I have passed among you as Governor of this Presidency have been in almost equal proportion years of extraordinary prosperity and excitement and of equally unparalleled adversity and depression. Had I been leaving you, and had you spoken of me as you have now done at the flood-tide of your prosperity, I should have felt proud and grateful to you; but I am quite at a loss to express fitly to you, my acknowledgment for what you have said of me at the present time, so soon after passing through the gloomiest season of adversity. To the Inhabitants of Bombay, through you, Gentlemen, who have presented me this Address, I would return my heartfelt thanks for the great honour they have done me. They could do nothing which I should prize more highly, than to place my Statue in their Town Hall among those of the great men who have gone from among us, some of whom I have known, and loved, and revered, and all of whom I have, according to my light and power, in some degree striven to imitate.

Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

[*Bombay, 18th February 1867.*]

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In bringing forward the subject of an Address to Sir Bartle Frere, on his retirement from the Government of Bombay, the CHAIRMAN (ANDREW RICHARD SCOTT, Esq.) said ;—

I am sure I need use very few words to recommend this proposal to the attentive consideration of all the gentlemen here present—and I think we shall agree in this, that of all the Governors Bombay has ever had, there has never been one who has had the interests of Bombay more sincerely at heart, or who has shown more intelligent appreciation of those interests than has His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere. Not only with regard to the constitution of this Bench and the powers which under his government have been conferred upon it, has His Excellency shown himself more liberal and broad in view than ordinary Indian statesmen, but I believe I may say that in every department of his administration he has shown what in my mind is of the greatest importance in connection with the future of this country—and that is, he has invited the non-official portion of the community to take a share in the administration of public affairs. In language more eloquent than I have at command, the University of Bombay testified their sense of the wise and enlightened policy he has pursued with regard to that learned body by introducing all the cultivated thought of which this Presidency can boast into the governing body of that great educational institution. And in regard to this Bench, which I take to be the most thoroughly independent public body that exists in this country, the constant endeavour of His Excellency has been to make it a representative body to which he feels he may safely leave the care of the civic interests of the community of the Island. Similar bodies to this Bench exist in Calcutta and Madras, but they are under a much greater degree of control on the part of the central governments. Here, the administration of Sir Bartle Frere has shown itself jealous in its care of the newly acquired powers of the Bench, and anxious not to interfere with the due exercise of those powers. I think therefore that a body like this, which owes its existence in great measure to Sir Bartle Frere's government, should testify to the claim which His Excellency has upon our gratitude for the influential footing on which, thanks to his statesmanlike liberality, we have been

placed, and I have very great pleasure in proposing that an Address be presented to Sir Bartle Frere, on his retirement from the government of Bombay.

THE HONOURABLE MANGALDAS NATHUBHOY seconded the motion.

RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said the proposition which had just been submitted to the meeting by their worthy Chairman and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Nathubhoy was one which must be acceptable to the Bench in a very peculiar manner. He thought the free discussion of municipal matters was a thing that was not indigenous in this country. In antiquarian times there might have been forms of Municipal government, and when the present Municipal Act of Bombay was discussed, it was said by one gentleman that there were particular facilities for Municipal government in India. By that he (Mr. Mandlik) supposed the speaker must have meant the village system which was very ancient, and which, if reformed, would facilitate the introduction of Municipal government to a very great extent; but as the model of all such institutions, the Presidency municipality was the one to which all must tend, and there was no doubt that the Government of a country like India could do much to strengthen the hands of the Municipality as well as to aid their work without its influence being seen; and where the experiment of municipal administration was set on foot under the new Act, the character of that municipal administration was to be influenced by the Government, which was legally the superior, of Municipal institutions. And he had no hesitation in saying that the government of Sir Bartle Frere had ever courted a free discussion of all the measures started by the Bench, or which had been sent to them for their opinion. Allusion had been made to the municipal bodies existing at Madras and at Calcutta. He had no wish to disparage any sister institution to this in any part of India, but he must say he was proud of Bombay Municipality, of which all present were component parts; and for the reason that he thought whatever differences there had been among the constituent elements of the Bench, or between the Bench and the Government of Bombay which had watched over the Municipality with so much care—the various matters brought forward had always been broadly and intelligently discussed with the view to the solution of many difficult and intricate questions raised. For all these reasons, he thought they owed a deep debt of gratitude to the departing Governor who had watched over that, as well as many other like institutions in the country with a solicitude and interest which had not been surpassed, and which he was not sure had often been equalled in this country.

Mr. DOSSABHOY FRANJI said he could not allow this proposition to be passed—as he had no doubt it would be most heartily—without saying a few words on the subject himself. The great interest which Sir Bartle Frere had taken in the affairs of the Municipality would be observed by the perusal of the reports of the discussions in the Legislative Council when Act II. of 1865 was under consideration, and those who had watched the progress of the measure and read the reports with attention could not have failed to see the great amount of interest, and the watchful care which His Excellency had displayed throughout with regard to the Municipal affairs of the city. He remembered very well meeting the late Hon'ble Mr. Jagannath Sankarsett on one occasion, and having some conversation with him about the Bill, and he should never forget what Mr. Sankarsett said, for he remarked "Sir Bartle Frere has paid great attention to this Bill, and so long as he is at the head of the Government, the interests of the Municipality will not suffer." Since then they had had full evidence of the unceasing interest which His Excellency had manifested in the affairs of the Municipality, and he would only mention one instance of that. In making selections among the native community for members of the Bench, Sir Bartle Frere went beyond what his predecessors had done with regard to native gentlemen, for he did not confine himself to the ranks of the landed proprietors—and in saying that, he cast no reflection whatever on the landed gentry—but selected native gentlemen who belonged to the middle classes; they were the classes most deeply interested in the welfare of the city, and he believed that His Excellency's intention was to make the Municipality the true representative of the native community. In former times the native Justices were only appointed from among the wealthier classes. Among those classes there had been, and were undoubtedly many good and true men, but the present constitution of the Bench was the one which really represented the native community. Those who had watched the progress of the Municipality knew that in former years—and although not a member of the Bench at the time he referred to, yet from his former connection with the press of the city he had observed it—the European members of the Municipality had it all their own way. He did not cast the least reflection on them for the way in which they exercised their influence, for they had acted to the best of their belief for the benefit of the Municipality; but still formerly the native community was not sufficiently represented, whereas now as they knew, there was an honourable and healthy rivalry among the different sections of the community in the discussions of the Bench. And discussion always brought forth a correct result. To Sir Bartle Frere the native community owed much for sending proper representatives to the Bench, and they would all most cordially join in the Address to His Excellency.

The following Address was presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Chairman on the 25th February 1867, on behalf of Her Majesty's Bench of Justices.

To His Excellency

Sir HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FREER, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.,
Governor of Bombay.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, desire to approach your Excellency on your return to your native land—after thirty-three years of laborious service in this country—with the expression of our grateful appreciation of the many important benefits which the city of Bombay has derived from your Excellency's administration as Governor of this Presidency during the past five years.

Your Excellency was among the first to estimate at its true value the importance of the municipal element in the Government of this country, and three great periods in your Excellency's career were marked by the initiation, first at Sattara, afterwards in Sind, and finally in this city, of a system of municipal self-government which we are well assured has already contributed and will in future years add yet more largely, to the political and material advancement of the people of Western India.

It was one of the first acts of your Excellency as Governor of Bombay, to appoint a Commission* to enquire into and report upon the sanitary condition and requirements of this city; and the comprehensive and practical report, in which the labours of that Commission were embodied, has proved the starting-point of great municipal improvements already effected, as well as a store-house of wise counsel in regard to those hereafter to be accomplished.

An immediate result of this report was the Municipal Act of 1865, whereby the Justices of the Peace, who heretofore had been restricted to an almost nominal connection with the administration of municipal affairs, were erected into a body corporate, invested with the control of the municipal funds, and invited to undertake, with the cordial co-operation of your Excellency's Government, those sanitary reforms and other great municipal improvements of which their city stands so much in need. It is this liberal recognition of the rights and duties of citizenship which merits our warmest gratitude, and will render your Excellency's rule conspicuous in the annals of Indian administration.

* Composed of the Honourable Messrs. L. H. Bayley, Jagannath Sankarsett, Walter Richard Cassels, Dr. A. H. Leith, and Colonel J. S. Trevor, R. R.

It would be long to recapitulate the many valuable services which your Excellency's Government has rendered to the city of Bombay. The removal of the ramparts, the census of the population, the elaboration of a scheme for the effectual drainage of the town, the extension of the water supply, the improvements of the markets and roads, are among the chief matters which have engaged your Excellency's attention, and received your efficient support: and we rejoice to observe that while your Excellency has apparently regarded the improvement of this city as a matter of imperial importance, and has recognized the great future in store for Bombay when it shall have become the centre of the railway communications of this empire and the commercial capital of Hindustan, you have declared your confidence in the ability of its citizens to prepare for that future untrammelled by State control or State interference.

In taking leave of your Excellency, we would express our earnest hope that your life may long be spared to render service to India in the new position to which you have been called; and while we feel convinced that it is not necessary for us to bespeak for the city of Bombay a place in your memory, and such future service as it may be in your power to bestow, we desire to assure your Excellency that it is with no common feeling of regret that we bid your Excellency respectfully farewell.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FREER replied.—

Mr. Scoble,—I would beg you as Chairman to express to the Bench of Justices my cordial thanks for your Address, which I shall ever greatly value as a proof that on one subject to which I have devoted much time and attention during my residence among you, my labour has not been altogether in vain. It is not only of late years that I have learnt mostly to value the importance of the municipal element in the Government of India. But I cannot claim to have been by any means among the first to recognise this great truth, for I find that from the very earliest period since England first took a share in the Government of India, all who knew most of the people of India by knowledge acquired outside a Government office, and all who felt most strongly the importance of governing the people of India through the people of India, were in the habit of estimating most highly the municipal element of Government, and of lamenting the inevitable tendency of a centralizing administration to break down such municipal institutions as existed, and

to hinder the growth of any others in their stead. In your own case I can claim no other merit than that of taking the earliest opportunity to act on a truth which had long been recognised by some of the wisest and best of my predecessors, though the time for giving practical effect to their views was long in arriving. Until other systems had been tried and failed it would have been but of little use to attempt such a system as we have now at work; and I have specially to thank you, Gentlemen, and more particularly your Chairman and your Municipal Commissioner, for the success which has attended the experiment. In every age and in every country there has always been a discussion going on—which will probably continue as long as there is any city remaining on the face of the earth—and that is the great controversy between the merits of the imperial and the municipal mode of governing large cities. Upon the one hand, we have the advocates of an imperial system from the times of Nimrod and the Pharaohs, through the ages of the Cæsars and down to the present moment. These can claim great results no doubt, and in no part of the world can they claim greater, or appeal to more magnificent monuments of the imperial system, than in India. If the name of the Cæsars had not been given already to this form of government, it would have been remembered in India as the system of the great Acbar in every great Mahomedan city of India, and its monuments will last as long as India is a country. Upon the other hand, we have the municipal form of government for great cities and I think we may claim as examples of its working the great cities of ancient Greece and of our own middle ages—a system which has given us London and Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge; which has given to the Netherlands, to Northern Italy and to Germany, all the glories of their great and ancient cities and the treasures of art which are their boast. If we were to choose merely between comparative material results, we might well be in doubt which system was the best for India. If our object is merely to create a beautiful city full of magnificent buildings, then we might well adopt the imperial system. But we seek something better and more permanent than the material monuments of Acbar's greatness. We wish to leave in our city the evidence of that growth and life which

shall give permanence and prevent change of system with every change of ruler, and which shall in turn be the germ of further progress in future ages. The imperial system requires a constant succession of Acbars, not only great and wise rulers, but rulers of limitless resources and uncontrolled power. But even if we could hope for these essentials, the spirit of the imperial system is utterly opposed to the genius alike of our own nation and of those we rule over; and we should perforce be driven back on our English municipal system of local self-government, which, whatever may be its faults, I believe to be the system possible for the administration of a large Indian city like this, under such a Government as ours. I would not have stated my views on the subject at such length, but the imperial system has always its advocates in India as well as in Europe, and we are frequently tempted by its great immediate and apparent results to forget the merits of our own Saxon system, which has so much which is congenial to the ancient indigenous customs in India. I will not attempt to follow you through the long list of the objects of your labours. I cannot help calling to mind, however, that within these walls I heard, many years ago, the first discussions regarding many measures which have since had an important influence on your city. It was here that I heard from my old friend, Mr. George Clarke, the Civil Engineer, his first proposals for the construction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and I am glad to have this opportunity of doing justice to his claim as the pioneer of our Indian railway system, by bearing my testimony to the fact that he was the first to propose the actual construction of an Indian railway.* Here, too, I heard discussed between him and your predecessor, the then Chairman of the Bench, Mr. Robert Wygram Crawford, the present member for London, the first proposals for a good water supply and an efficient system of drainage. But neither these nor any other great measures now in hand could have been attempted, far less carried out, without the aid of an intelligent,

* The history of the introduction of railways into Western India has been fully stated by Mr. Henry Conybeare in his remarks on Major-General G.B. Trevelyan's paper on "Public Works in the Bengal Presidency". *Vide* pp 514—522 of the Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers for 1857-58.

educated, and public-spirited body of men like those whom you represent; and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my sense of the manner in which they have discharged the public duties entrusted to them. I have often thought that a better proof could hardly have been given of the general fitness of the educated classes in Bombay to discharge their duties as citizens than their conduct when the Census was taken—one of those measures which you are good enough to rank among the useful results achieved since I have been Governor here. It will be in the recollection of many here present, that, at the time, we were obliged to depend almost entirely for the carrying out of the Census on the influence and public spirit of the better educated classes of natives. The measure was one which even in Europe is not easy to carry out on account of its inherent difficulties, and it was mainly due to the voluntary exertions of the educated classes that our Census was effected with such little difficulty and with such accurate results. In every other matter connected with the welfare of the city, we have had to acknowledge the very great assistance which we have received from the discussions and the labours of the Bench; and I have often felt proud when I have read the account of what has passed at the meetings of the Justices, for I felt that no unprejudiced person could read the reports without being convinced that there is a very large and intelligent class of citizens well able to undertake the municipal government of a city like this. And this, Sir, is no light task. We have been lately reminded that Her Majesty the Queen, in all her vast dominions, has but one city which is more populous than this, and few which are the seats of such important commercial interests. It numbers twice the population of Glasgow, and there are hardly two of your great English cities which in this respect would, if united, out-number the population with which you have to deal. Then consider the magnitude of the task which the Bench has undertaken to discharge—to make good the omissions and neglect of former ages, and to provide all the vast multitude of people with good air, good water, good roads and everything else which should distinguish the second city of the British Empire. I think, Sir, that to take

a part in the great work the Municipality has in hand, is an object in no way unworthy of any Englishman who desires to serve his country in this distant land. But though the task is great and difficult, I have every confidence it will be well performed. Much has been already effected in a very short time, and I look forward with the utmost confidence to the time when we shall hear that Bombay has taken her place among cities, owing as much to art as she does to nature and position. We may be well content with those results, if the progress made during the next ten years is in a corresponding degree to the progress which has been made since the work was fairly taken in hand by the Bench under the present constitution of the municipality. I beg, Sir, that you will express to the Bench my very grateful sense of the honour which the Justices have done me.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

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At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber held on the 9th February 1867, an Address was voted to Sir Bartle Frere on the occasion of his retirement from the office of Governor of Bombay, which was presented to him at Government House, Parel, on the 25th idem, by the Chairman (the Hon'ble A. J. Hunter), It was as follows:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.

Governor of Bombay.

HONOURABLE SIR,—On the occasion of your retirement from the office of Governor of Bombay, we, the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, desire respectfully to approach your Excellency to express the sense we entertain of the services you have rendered to the interests of commerce in Western India, by the liberal policy which has characterised your Excellency's administration during your five years' rule.

We remember with gratitude the aid which, as Commissioner in Sind, you rendered to the infant trade of that province, by the encouragement and facilities afforded to the early mercantile settlers at Karachi, and by the zeal and energy with which you devoted yourself to the development of the resources of the country, and the improvement of the means of inter-communication between the Port of Karachi and the interior.

One of the early acts of your Excellency, on assuming the office of Governor of Bombay, was to take steps, in so far as the matter lay within the province of your Government, to promote the improvement of the cotton cultivation in this Presidency at a time when the failure of the cotton supply from America, owing to the civil war in the United States, had brought distress and privation on a large portion of the manufacturing population in England. The efforts then made have been steadily continued, and the numerous and valuable experiments that have since been carried on have already resulted in a remarkable improvement in the cotton cultivation in various districts of the Presidency.

To your Excellency's Government we are indebted for the measures that have been taken for the improvement of the Harbour and for the accommodation of the Shipping.

The Harbour and Pilotage Board was, four years ago, re-formed on a wider basis, which has given to its action greater scope and efficiency; and the Pilotage system of the Harbour has recently been reconstructed on a plan which is a great improvement on that which has been superseded, and will, we trust, shortly result in a system of free and open Pilotage. The new Light-house on the Island of Kennery that has been sanctioned by your Excellency's Government will when completed, be an important boon to the Shipping of Bombay; and the important work of lighting all the ports and creeks on our coast, already begun, we trust to see steadily, prosecuted and completed.

Railway communication in Western and Central India has made remarkable progress during the period of your Excellency's administration, and the people of Western India are under obligations, to your Excellency for the zeal, energy, and ability with which you have pressed on the Governments of India and England the necessity for Railways to connect Bombay with Delhi and Northern India through Rajpootana, and Karachi with the Panjab by the Indus Valley. The proposed lines are absolutely indispensable to develop trade already existing, and to create it in some important districts of Northern India with which Bombay has at present no trading relations.

We desire to express our grateful appreciation of the consideration and attention which your Excellency's Government has at all times given to the representation of the Chamber, when, as a public body, we have had occasion to address Government on questions of mercantile or public interest, and of the honor you have done us in inviting opinions and suggestions from the Chamber on questions of importance that have been submitted to us by your Government.

In retiring from the high office you have filled with so much honor to yourself and advantage to the interests of Western India, you carry with you our best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity; and we earnestly trust that your Excellency may long be spared to continue to serve India in the high office to which Her Majesty has called you.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE replied;—

Mr. Hunter, and Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce,—I have received the Address which the Chamber has been good enough to vote to me, with peculiar pleasure, as a proof that I shall carry with me on leaving India the goodwill of that great commercial body which you represent. The Government of India,

and especially of this part of India, is so intimately connected with commercial interests that a good administration can hardly be imagined without a general good understanding between the Government and the commercial interests. To foster the improvement of roads or the opening of new ports and harbours is a comparatively easy task; it is a task congenial to every educated Englishman; and the work in itself carries with it in every respect its own reward. But the best relations which can subsist between an absolute Government like that of India and a free commercial body like your own, trained in the congenial air of English liberty and imbued with the truths of our free English commercial policy,—these are problems of greater delicacy and difficulty, and I am glad to have your assurance that I have done some good service in solving them. To some of these problems your Address alludes as of great importance to trade and agriculture. First, there is the great question of cotton improvement—improvement of the staple and quality, by means of better seed and better cultivation, and more careful methods of picking—improvement of the quantity of produce by irrigation, and better culture, and by the use of machinery to clean the cotton rapidly and effectually. In all these respects Government has done something, and may, and I hope will, do much more without trenching on the legitimate province of commerce. But in all we have done in these matters—and I trust in all that will hereafter be attempted—it has been our wish to consider what Government does as purely ancillary; and when the great body of the cotton traders themselves find they can do without such help as we can give, or when well-organised societies—like the Cotton Supply Association, which has done such good service, or agricultural associations which might do so much more—are ready to take up any branch of the work, then I trust Government will at once transfer the work to such competent hands. But there is a branch of Government's peculiar duty which can never be entirely superseded—and which I believe does and can do more than anything else to improve both the quality and the quantity of your great staple—and that is the improvement of communications, quite apart from the facilities which would be thereby afforded for the transport of produce. Railways, and roads and accommodation

for travellers might be extended, so as to bring the native cotton grower and the English cotton buyer face to face, and thus emancipate us from a thralldom ignominious indeed, but from which there is now no escape. I verily believe that few, even of the most sanguine of us have a full conception of the vast results which are likely to be produced in the cotton and all other great branches of our trade as our means of communicating with the interior of this great continent improve and extend. I used to think that India had but a poor chance of fairly competing with other countries as the great supplier of raw cotton, save under the exceptional circumstances of the past few years; but I own that the experience of the past year or two has made me much more hopeful. I have seen provinces like the Panjaub and Rajpootana, which five years ago were entered in our best and latest cotton maps as producing no cotton for export, contribute largely under the stimulus of high prices. It is true we cannot hope to discover vast wastes capable of immediate conversion into productive cotton fields; there are, no such great reservoirs of raw material; but there are, I believe, a thousand rills hitherto of comparatively small moment, which when united as they may be, by continued peace and improved communications, will tend to swell the great stream of your existing supply. Another question in which the duties of Government and of the commercial body are conterminous, is that of checking the adulteration of the staple. I will not enter on the vexed arguments for and against Government interference in this matter. I will only remind you that Government would only desire to act as far as the most enlightened commercial opinion may show to be necessary, and to do simply what the honest dealer in cotton finds desirable for his own protection. I had lately an opportunity of saying a few words on another very important subject, in which I am glad to think you believe I have done some service—the improvement and conservancy of the Harbour, its pilotage and lighting, which are all matters of primary importance to the trade of this port. We have entrusted them to a Harbour Board, from a conviction that they will be better attended to by such a body than by a department of the Government Secretariat. Our wish was to make the Board as far as possible a body which

shall truly and effectually represent all the great interests concerned, and I believe the Board may draw to itself almost any amount of independent authority, by efficiently discharging the duties entrusted to it, and by guarding itself against even unintentional transgression beyond the limit of its legitimate functions. I trust at no distant day that the Board may receive by legislation a permanent corporate constitution; but the practice, extent, and value of its powers will always depend more on the way in which these powers are exercised than on their exact legal extent. I am glad to have this opportunity of informing the Chamber that the discussion, which has been conducted with so much ability on the subject of graving docks has not been unfruitful of result. By last steamer we received from the Secretary of State a despatch informing us that he was fully convinced of the necessity for immediate action in the matter, and that he only awaited a decision on a scientific question—which he had referred to competent judges—before taking action to supply at once the means of docking the large transports which a year hence will, I hope, be running between this and Suez. I trust that we are not far from equally satisfactory progress as regards the question of wet docks; and I am glad to be able to correct a misapprehension as to the extent to which I would leave the provision of wet docks to private enterprises. Whether they should or should not be provided in supersession of the present means of loading or unloading ships is, I think, a purely commercial question—even more so than the provision of railways or of lines of steam packets, and the docks should, I think, be provided, as railways or steam packets are, from commercial capital. But the interests involved are extensive, and the dangers of monopoly sufficiently great to justify at least as much Government aid or interference as we find to be useful or desirable, in the case of railways. The management should, I think, be by public trust in which Government should be associated. The subject has, I know, engaged Colonel Strachey's attention; and I am not without hope that we may shortly receive from him the outlines of a plan which would adequately protect every private interest at stake, and gradually provide such dock accommodation as is called for, not in one locality only, but in three or more as may be needed,

between Colaba and Mazagon. I must not be tempted to discuss at length—much as I should wish to do so—many other topics you have referred to in your Address, especially what you say regarding railways. I am convinced that our railway system is only in its infancy, and that the results which now surprise us foreshadow but imperfectly what will attend its future development; and I trust that the guarantee system, to which we already owe so much may do yet more for us than the marvels it has hitherto accomplished. The Address of the Chamber has alluded to the attention which the Government of Bombay has always accorded to the representations of the Chamber as a public body. It has not been difficult, Sir, for the Government to maintain such an attitude towards the Chamber when the proceedings of the Chamber have been habitually marked, not only by so much sound and varied information but by so much judgment and such a temperate regard for what was due to Government. I have always felt a peculiar pleasure in watching the proceedings of the Chamber, and in marking the growth of the influence it has acquired; for in my earlier days, Mr. John Skinner—who was, I believe, the first Chairman of the Chamber, and who might be considered the founder of that and of more than one useful institution which still exists in Bombay—was a valued and intimate friend of mine, and I have often thought how much he would have rejoiced to see the Chamber more than fulfilling the high expectations he had formed of it. And here, Sir, let me take the last opportunity I may have of expressing my sense of the great obligations this Government is under to those of your body who have rendered our Government such essential aid as Members of the Governor's Council for making Laws and Regulations. I am well aware that opinions are divided as to the value of our legislative machinery and this is not the time nor the place for discussing that question; but I may be allowed to state my own opinion, that there is not one of the great measures which have been devised of late years for the better administration of the country which is of great importance or likely to produce more valuable results, than the association of gentlemen independent of the Government in the machinery for making such laws as may be needed. It is not only

while discussing questions in the Legislative Chamber that their aid is most valuable : even when out of the Council Chamber they are frequently able to throw upon questions before us a light which we should in vain seek in our public offices and official records. I am the more anxious to pay this tribute which I feel to be due to yourself and the other independent gentlemen who have been associated with me, because I know their aid has often been rendered to us at a great personal sacrifice of convenience and of time, which especially to professional men, is frequently of exceeding value. Of the public service thus rendered I would beg to express to you, Sir, and to your fellow members of my Council, my grateful sense ; and I will only further beg you to convey to the Chamber of Commerce my cordial thanks for the Address you have read.

The Bombay Civil Service.

[Monday, 25th February 1867.]

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A Committee acting in behalf of the Members of the Bombay Civil Service, waited upon His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, and presented him with the following Address :—

To His Excellency Sir H. B. E. FRERE, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.,
Governor of Bombay.

HONOURABLE SIR—In behalf of the Members of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, we beg Your Excellency will accept of a service of plate, which will be selected and presented hereafter, in recognition of the great honor that has been conferred upon our body by Your Excellency's distinguished public career.

We are, &c.,

H. P. St. G. Tucker.

B. H. Ellis.

James Gibbs.

A. D. Robertson.

F. S. Chapman.

A. T. Crawford.

G. Norman.

J. H. GRANT.

Members of the Committee.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

[Town Hall, 14th February 1867.]

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At the monthly meeting of the above Society which was held in its Library Rooms, the Honorary President Dr. JOHN WILSON moved,—

“That the best thanks of the Society be offered to His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., for his distinguished patronage of, and personal co-operation with, the Society.”

In doing this he said that, in the view of the many and high tributes of gratitude and praise which our retiring Governor had received and was receiving from the public, he would confine himself to the matters referred to in the motion. Sir Bartle's patronage of the Society, and that of his administrative associates, was that not of words but deeds, as to it the Society owed the liberal contribution of three hundred rupees monthly in aid of the higher objects of its institution. This patronage had no precedent in the West of India, except perhaps in the gift, through Sir John Malcolm, to the Society of the commodious rooms in which it met, and in which its literary treasures were deposited; and it was very desirable that, in the first instance at least it should be devoted to some specific object or historical illustration connected with the Bombay Presidency—say the History of the Marathas, which, notwithstanding the admirable work of Captain James Grant Duff, was yet capable of further elucidation and confirmation by the personal and family memoirs of the remarkable personages of Maratha History, and by documents of a similar character which could yet be collected. To facilitate a work of this kind, Sir Bartle Frere had lately encouraged the Maratha Chiefs to collect the memorials of their own houses; and the result of this movement, and of other enquiries which could easily be made, might be the acquisition and publication of valuable documents which might satisfy the curiosity and direct the judgment of inquirers in future times. The co-operation of Sir Bartle with the literary labours of the Society had been frequently brought into play. He had presented the Society with a transcript made by two competent Mshomedan gentlemen of all the inscriptions found at the ruined city of Beejapoor, which contained a few of some value which had not yet been published or translated. He had also forwarded to the Society a list of Sanskrit works found in a temple at Sattara. He had done good service to antiquarian

research by first bringing to notice the extensive series of Buddhist and Brahminical excavations near the town of Karad, and at the termination of the plateaus running eastward from Mahablesnwer. He was a valuable contributor to the Government Selections connected with both Sattara and Sind. The Society's Journal contains several interesting communications from his pen and those of his correspondents, such as his Memorandum of the Buddhist excavations near Karad, now referred to; Descriptive Notices of Antiquities in Sind; and Notices, Historical and Antiquarian, of places in Sind. During his Government of Bombay he had supplied the Society with whatever incidental information he thought might be interesting to its members. It was an act of simple justice gratefully to acknowledge the many favours received at the hands of His Excellency.

DR. J. G. BÜHLER seconded the motion of Dr. Wilson dwelling on Sir Bartle Frere's patronage of Oriental Literature, and joining in the expression of the hope that the Society would follow up the suggestion now again made about the publication of Documents illustrative of Maratha History.

The foregoing resolution was communicated to His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, to which he replied as follows;—

To

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.,

Honorary Secretary, B. Branch Royal Asiatic Society.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 28th February, transmitting to me a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Society on the 14th of that month.

I beg you will take an early opportunity of expressing to the Society my sense of the high honour they have done me by placing this resolution on their records, and that you will be good enough to convey the assurance of the undiminished interest I shall always feel in the objects of the Society's labours, and that nothing will give me greater pleasure than to promote those objects should it be in my power to do so on my arrival in England.

I have, &c.,

H. B. E. FRERE.

P. & O. S. S. Malta, }
15th March 1867. }

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S ROOMS,

BOMBAY, 22nd FEBRUARY 1867.

No 5 of 1867.

To

DR. JOHN CRUICKSHANK,

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,

PAREL.

Sir,

I have the honour, by desire of the Bombay Geographical Society to

“That His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., is entitled to the special acknowledgments and gratitude of the Society for the warm interest he has taken in furthering their objects, and the distinguished patronage he has extended to them during the period of his Governorship of the Bombay Presidency.”

forward for the information of His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., the accompanying Extract of proceedings at their Meeting held yesterday the 21st Instant.

I have, &c,

HENRY MORLAND,

Honorary Secretary.

To Lieut. HENRY MORLAND,

Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society.

SIR,—I had the pleasure before leaving Bombay to receive your letter of the 22nd February to the address of my Private Secretary forwarding to me an extract of the proceedings of the Geographical Society at their meeting held on the 21st idem.

In begging you to express my thanks for the honour done me by the Resolution I shall be obliged if you will assure the Society, what great pleasure it will always afford me should I be able to further the Society's objects in any way in which the Society may command my services while in England.

I have, &c,

H. B. E. FRERE.

P. & O. S. S. *Malta*,
15th March 1867.

Address From Surat.

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The following Address from the Native Inhabitants of Surat was presented to His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, at Government House, Parel.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We the undersigned Inhabitants of Surat feel we should be wanting in duty were we to allow your Excellency to depart from among us without tendering our most respectful acknowledgments of your Excellency's long, arduous and honorable services for a period of thirty-three years, distinguished as it has been by an ever-increasing desire of doing substantial good to the Natives of India. It gives us no ordinary satisfaction to observe that the People and Chiefs of the Deccan, amongst whom you spent the earlier part of your brilliant career, have paid your Excellency a fitting tribute of esteem and admiration which they entertain for the warm interest you have always taken in their permanent welfare.

Situated as we are in one of the most peaceful corners of Her Majesty's Indian Dominions, we feel ourselves incapable of fully appreciating the magnitude of your valuable services during the critical period of the mutinies; first as Commissioner of Sind, and afterwards as a Member of the Governor-General's Council—services which have enrolled your name among the greatest of British Indian Statesmen. But it is as Governor of Bombay that your Excellency has earned a claim to the enduring gratitude of the community which inhabit this part of the Presidency. It would be impossible to do full justice to the zeal and contentment of the millions committed to your charge. Whilst the diffusion of popular education, the erection of hospitals, dhurumsalas, and libraries, and the construction of roads and bridges, are proofs of your Excellency's judicious and valuable aid and encouragement of works of public utility, and of the stimulus given to measures of general improvement; the marked attention paid to the honest suggestions of the intelligent portion of the native press, the careful enquiries that are being made for the improvement of the existing unsatisfactory state of the municipal law, the generally successful endeavours made for advancing the status and prospects of the uncovenanted service, and the augmenting watchfulness extended to all departments of the State, attest to the breadth and liberality of your views, as well as to the disinterestedness of your labours in behalf of the people at large, and the sincerity of your desire for giving greater efficiency to the general administration of the country.

We cannot pass over in silence the various legislative enactments of your Excellency's government, calculated for the good and well-being of the Native Society; and beg leave to allude to some of the most important. The Act for ameliorating the condition of the Talookdars of Guzerat, and the measures adopted for the education of their children, will no doubt long be held as monuments of your earnest wish for the preservation and regeneration of the ancient nobility of India. The passing of special laws for the regulation of Marriage and Succession amongst the Parsees will, it is hoped, contribute not a little to the social happiness of that section of the native community. The Summary Settlement Act has relieved the fears and strengthened the titles of the Landholders of Guzerat. It must indeed be a source of unmixed pleasure to your Excellency that your generous exertions in the cause of education should have been rewarded by the opportunities your Excellency enjoyed of seeing the Natives of this Presidency honoured for the first time in your administration with University Degrees for their proficiency in literature and fine arts and in the studies of the liberal professions, and of the enlarging the sphere of their usefulness in the Government of their country—opportunities which we feel certain every English gentleman will be proud to avail of.

It must, we presume, be peculiarly gratifying to Lady Frere that the vivid interest she has along with your Excellency always manifested in encouraging the education of females has also borne fruit in this and other provinces.

The services rendered by your Excellency to the cause of humanity in effectually persuading the Gaikwar to relinquish for ever the modes of punishment obtaining in his territories, repugnant to the sense and feelings of the civilised portion of mankind, will with pleasure be remembered by the people of Guzerat for generations to come, to your Excellency's lasting credit. The relief afforded to the Chief of Dhurrumpore will also not be easily forgotten by the friends of that unhappy prince. To mark the high sense which they entertain of the benefits conferred on Guzerat under your Excellency's benign rule, measures are being adopted by the people of this city for the perpetuation of your memory by raising a fund for the annual award of two prizes to the best girls in the Hindu and Parsi Female Schools respectively.

In conclusion, we earnestly implore the most Gracious Father of us all that He may in His infinite kindness bless you, your family, and children with honour, happiness, and general prosperity; and that He may long spare you, to assist by your beneficent advice in behalf of the teeming millions

of this country, the Secretary of State for India, who made so happy an addition to his Council.

Surat, 14th February 1867.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you, and to request you will convey to the Inhabitants of Surat, who joined you in signing the Address which you presented to me, my thanks for the very gratifying terms in which you have there spoken of various acts of my administration, which more or less affect the ancient city of Surat and its inhabitants. I was able, on the occasion when I received your deputation at Parel, to state, but very imperfectly, how highly I appreciate the feeling which prompted you to address me on the eve of my departure from among you. There is no city in India which has been longer or more intimately connected with the British Government than Surat; and there are few communities better able than your own to judge of the general effects of those measures which have, of late years, been adopted with a view to restore to Surat some portion of the prosperity it enjoyed when it was the great emporium of foreign trade in Western India. But the best considered measures of Government can do but little without a wise and active administration of your Municipal affairs. I am glad to hear that, under the direction of your present able and energetic Collector, (Mr. T. C. Hope.,) this subject is likely to obtain its fair share of your attention; and I trust that, forgetting minor differences, all educated and influential inhabitants of Surat will co-operate heartily with him, in giving Surat such a Municipal administration as shall be worthy of her past glories, of her present importance, and of the position which she will, I trust at no distant period once more hold among the great commercial cities of India. I regret that pressure of public business quite prevented my being able before I left Bombay to send any formal reply to your Address. I must now bid you a kind farewell, and with my most sincere wishes that all prosperity may attend you, beg you to believe me, very faithfully yours.

H. B. E. FRERE

P. & O. S. S. *Malta*, }
12th March 1867. }

Address from Broach.

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The following Address from the Native Inhabitants of Broach was forwarded to His Excellency the Governor through the Sub-Collector of that place.

To His Excellency

SIR H. B. E. FRERE, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.,
Governor of Bombay.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—As the time of your Excellency's departure from the Indian shore is drawing nigh, we the undersigned Inhabitants of the city of Broach consider that it behoves us to give expression to the high sense in which we have always esteemed your Excellency's worth and usefulness during the whole of the Indian career, but especially during your tenure of the Governorship of the Western Presidency.

We sincerely appreciate your ever watchful interest in doing good to the natives of this country. In promoting education, in advancing public works, calculated to develop the resources of the country, in mixing among the natives; in fact, in trying to raise the position and character, not only of the aristocratic classes but of the people generally, you have ever evinced a deep and lively interest. And it is now with a melancholy satisfaction that we look back to your long, useful, and glorious career. We say melancholy because we are no longer permitted to have you amongst us.

We feel particular pleasure in noting that a still higher position awaits you on your arrival in your native land, and we make no doubt but that in the much larger sphere of usefulness which will be opened to you in your new scene of labour, you will not fail to exhibit the same earnest desire to do good to this country which has characterised your administration here in India.

We sincerely trust that you will have a speedy and peaceful voyage to your native land and that happiness and prosperity will attend you for the rest of your life.

We beg to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's ever faithful and admiring servants.

Broach, 4th February 1867.

REPLY TO THE FOREGOING.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been unable until now to acknowledge your Address which I received from the Chief Secretary to Government, to whom it was forwarded by Mr. Macdonald, the Sub-Collector of Broach.

Allow me to thank you very cordially for your kind wishes for my future happiness. My life in India has often been cheered by the good-will of those among whom I have laboured, and I shall never, while life lasts, fail to feel the deepest interest in the welfare of India and her inhabitants.

I shall hope to hear of the continued prosperity of your ancient city, and that fresh sources of industry are from time to time added to that commerce for which Broach has for ages past been famous. I earnestly hope that this advancement will not be confined to material prosperity only, and with my best wishes for your welfare.

I remain, &c.

H. B. E. FRERE.

P. & O. S. S. *Malta*, }
12th March 1867. }



Address from Ahmedabad.

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The following Address from the Native Inhabitants of Ahmedabad was presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Honourable Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai.

To His Excellency

Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Ahmedabad, most respectfully beg to present through our worthy Nagger-Sett, the Hon'ble Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai, this Address to your Excellency and hope that you will kindly accept it as an expression of our heartfelt gratitude.

We had the pleasure of seeing your Excellency at this place at the commencement of 1864 and the kind treatment which you were then good enough to vouchsafe to us is quite fresh in our memory. We anxiously expected to see your Excellency once more at this place before your departure from India so as to give us an opportunity of expressing our feelings in person but as we have been disappointed in that respect we beg to convey an expression of our gratitude to your Excellency by means of this Address.

Those who are more closely acquainted with your Excellency than ourselves, have already and publicly expressed their admiration of your Excellency's splendid and illustrious career during the long period of thirty-three years in India both as a public officer and a private gentleman. We therefore, consider it superfluous to occupy your Excellency's most valuable time by repeating the same. We beg however to say that we consider that your Excellency has proved yourself to be the best Friend and Patron of the Natives of this country, and you have done your best to improve their condition and position. Your Excellency who rose in India from the post of a Junior Covenanted Civil Servant to that of the Governor of the Presidency had had ample opportunities of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the manners, customs, feelings and wants of the Natives. Useful public works, the Education and admission of deserving Natives to a share in the administration of affairs are the greatest wants of India and they have occupied a large portion of your Excellency's attention. The beneficial results of the measures which you have directed and partly carried out have indelibly engraved your Excellency's name on the hearts of the people.

In conclusion we heartily wish long life and happiness to your Excellency. It is our fervent wish and prayer that your Excellency may once more return to this country as Her Majesty's Viceroy in India.

Ahmedabad, }
7th February 1867. }

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

GENTLEMEN,—The pressure of urgent public business prevented my sending a reply before I left Bombay to the Address which you were good enough to forward to me by the hands of my worthy late colleague Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai, the Nagger-Sett of Ahmedabad.

I was greatly disappointed that it was out of my power to repeat, as I had hoped to have done, my visit to your ancient city, so full of all that is most interesting as regards the past as well as the present and the future. I look back to my visit to Ahmedabad in 1864 with the greater pleasure, because it not only enabled me to judge of the great progress made during the many years that had elapsed since I last saw your city, but also to judge of the great future which is in store for it, when, as, I hope, at no distant day, Ahmedabad shall be the centre of a system of railway extending northward towards Rajpootana and Hindustan, and south and west into the rich province of Kattiawar.

Ahmedabad was one of the first among the cities of Western India to possess a Municipal income and constitution of her own. In the cause of education her citizens have always taken a lead, and the rapid progress of the last few years is an earnest, that the time is not far off when the ancient glories of the capital of Guzerat shall find a parallel in the revived prosperity of modern Ahmedabad.

Be assured I shall always feel a deep interest in the welfare of your city, and with my best wishes for your personal happiness and prosperity.

I remain, &c.,

H. B. E. FREER.

P. & O. S. S. *Malta*, }
12th March 1867. }

Address from the Princes of Kattiawar.*

[London, 5th December 1867.]

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The Native Princes of Kattiawar having applied to the East India Association to arrange a public meeting for the presentation of an Address from them to Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., late Governor of Bombay, the large room at Willis's, King Street, St. James's, was engaged, where the interesting ceremony took place.

The Chair was occupied by the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LYVEDEN, President of the Association, who in opening the proceedings said ;—

SIR BARTLE FRERE,—I have been deputed as President of the East India Association, which has been formed for the purpose of promoting the interests of India, to present to you on this occasion an Address from the independent Princes of Kattiawar, acknowledging the eminent services you have rendered to India in the execution of your office of Governor of Bombay. I believe it is now thirty-three or thirty-four years since you first entered the Indian service, and during the whole of that time your career has been marked by zeal and energy, by which you have risen to the high position which you now occupy. My first acquaintance with you commenced when you were filling the arduous office of Commissioner of Sind, during the period of the Indian Mutiny. In this garish and busy world the deeds of men who triumph by force often meet with the most general applause, but a man like you, who preserved the province you governed intact by a rule so strong and benevolent that rebellion dared not show its outrageous face, equally deserves the praise and thanks of mankind. Your conduct was cordially acknowledged by my colleagues at that time, and I ventured then to give expression to my sentiments in Parliament on your conduct. I can only repeat the same sentiments now. Others may have received higher honours, but you have the consciousness of having deserved them. After that, Sir, you were transferred to the Council of India, where you had the esteem of that great man, then Governor-General of India, the late Lord Canning, a man who never flinched in the hour of peril, and to whom we are indebted, as much as to any other person for the preservation of our empire in India.

* For information connected with this Province, *Vide* Government Selection No. XXXVII of 1853, New Series.

After that, you were transferred to the Government of Bombay, and in that government you distinguished yourself in a manner that rivalled all preceding governors. You devoted yourself to the improvement of municipal institutions in India, you headed movements for the promotion of charitable and educational undertakings, and supported everything that would tend to the true welfare of the people, and assist in bringing them into a position of dignity and rank which they had never before achieved. Others have talked of such work ; theorists have maintained it was the right thing to do; but you did it. You have done more than any one else to develop the system of Female Education in India, thereby acknowledging the great truth, that in proportion as nations become civilized and prosperous they will appreciate and defend the position of women—not by bestowing upon them the mere attention of the age of chivalry, but by placing them in a sphere in which they may foster a love for literature and the arts, and participate in every rational enjoyment. For that you are entitled to our thanks. And now, having occupied the position of some of our greatest men, of Mountstuart Elphinstone, of Lord Elphinstone, and of Sir George Clerk you are again introduced to the Council of India, to which your fresh knowledge of India will be of infinite use. I therefore have the greatest pleasure in presenting you this Address from the independent Princes of Kattiawar, who desire to compliment you on your conduct in that country. Their praise is not an expression of gratitude for favours to come, but for favours past. They desire to acknowledge that you have behaved to them in a manner to conciliate their esteem, and to gain their admiration, and not only theirs, but of all those of this country who know the value of your services.

Captain H. BARBER, the Secretary of the East India Association, then read the Address, which was as follows :—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.
LONDON.

Your Excellency,—It was our intention before your departure from these shores to have presented you with an Address, but untoward circumstances which, perhaps, it would answer no purpose to explain, prevented us. We trust, however, that though late, this expression of our sentiments of our high respect and esteem for your Excellency will be graciously received. It is not necessary

for us to trace your progress in life, from the day you put foot in Bombay as a writer in the Honourable East India Company's service to the day you left its shores as its Governor, for your Excellency's career is patent to all. Though we, the Chiefs of Kattiawar, have not enjoyed the advantages of your advice and labours as a civil servant of the Government of India, as have the Chiefs and People of the Deccan, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that, notwithstanding the arduous and onerous duties which devolved upon you as Governor of Bombay, your Excellency never lost sight of our and our people's interests. It would have been nothing but natural that, when called to rule this vast Presidency, the scenes of your first labours would have had your Excellency's first regards; but it was not so. If your efforts were untiring for the extension of works of public utility in the Southern Maratha Country, or any other part of the vast dominions that were entrusted to your rule, the advantages to be derived from such works have been as untiringly urged upon us as we trust we have not been unmindful of the great interest evinced by your Excellency on our and our people's welfare. The promotion of the cause of Education, too, has occupied much of your Excellency's time and earnest attention. The fruits of your Excellency's philanthropic exertions are visible everywhere throughout this Presidency; and Kattiawar, where once no attention was paid to the subject is now, we have reason to believe, not behindhand with other districts in the establishment and maintenance of schools, where its sons and daughters may have not only a vernacular but a sound English education. Time would fail to tell of the various other matters in which your Excellency's rule has been a blessing to this country. While we feel grateful to your Excellency for your generous efforts to maintain and elevate our position in this empire, we pray the Almighty may long spare your useful life, and grant you health and strength to enable you to prosecute your benevolent designs for India. With our best wishes for your Excellency, and the respective members of your family, we remain your Excellency's sincere friends.

GENERAL C. F. NORTH said, after the able and eloquent manner in which his Lordship had alluded to the public career of Sir Bartle Frere on an occasion like this, when Princes had combined to do him honour, an humble individual like himself naturally felt embarrassed in offering his testimony to the character of the gentleman in whose honour they were assembled that day. But he looked upon it that greatness consisted in the estimation in which the acts of a man were held by his contemporaries. Therefore the opinion of an humble individual like himself might be accepted by Sir Bartle Frere, though not valued in the same degree as that of princes. The career of a civil servant of the Indian Government at this day was not one in which a man could easily get himself classified among the great men of India. In former days there was a wider field than existed at present. There were political relations with independent territories; there were annexations, new territories acquired by the East India Company, which called for great administrative and political ability on the part of the civil servants. In the present day such was not the case. The daily duties of the civil servants in India were so confined by the rules and regulations of the various departments to which they belonged, that it was almost impossible for any man to get further in the estimation of those in authority than to be regarded as a diligent collector or magistrate, or a conscientious, painstaking judge. It had, however, been left to Sir Bartle Frere, under those narrow circumstances, to achieve greatness without departing from the well-beaten track of official life, and by the exhibition of all those talents and characteristics which were the agents and attributes of greatness. He could testify, from personal observation, that Sir Bartle Frere was held in love and esteem by every member of the Bombay Army, and was regarded by all who knew him as the kind and steady friend of the military service.

Mr. PRAGJI BHIMJI, Agent of the Kattiawar Princes, said:—

As the only native of Kattiawar now present in England, I feel more than ordinary interest on the present occasion, when we have met here to present an Address on behalf of the Princes of Kattiawar to Sir Bartle Frere, as a grateful recognition of the benefits they have received during his administration as Governor of Bombay. Before my departure for this country in April 1866 I had been for several years connected with the Political Agency in that Province, and from what knowledge and experience I have gained of the changes and reform during the *regime* of the present Political Agent, Colonel Keatinge, I can confidently state that the selection of such an energetic officer to the post of political agent in Kattiawar by Sir Bartle Frere was a great boon conferred on the Province, reflecting great credit on Sir Bartle Frere for having placed the right man in the right place. The

Address is an admission that the policy recently inaugurated in Kattiawar—namely, that of "Reform," under Sir Bartle Frere's auspices—is a policy essentially beneficial both to the Princes and to their subjects. It is evident from this demonstration of their feelings, exhibited, I may say, in an unprecedented manner, that the fruits of the system are beginning to ripen. The Princes have shown that they are fully capable of appreciating whatever is well intended for them. The governor who sees a country thoroughly given up to conservatism—that won't move on, that was half a century behind its neighbours—who courageously determines that it shall progress, that its youth shall not grow up as their ancestors, and who sends, to carry out the determination, a competent officer, lives *shulloo* as we say in Kattiawar, that is, ever fresh in the memory of those who are receiving the benefits of his encouragement. The reform in almost every department, energetically carried out by the political agent and other officers, was carefully watched and criticised; at first looked on doubtfully, but afterwards with interest, and finally approved by the principal States. In almost every instance in which a chief has shown himself anxious to follow the good example set, he has found himself rewarded in the welfare of his subjects, and by the approbation of our gracious Sovereign. It is in Sir Bartle Frere's reign that two Chiefs of Kattiawar have obtained the Star of India.* One cannot omit to mention the great spur that has been given to Education. The people of Kattiawar a few years ago dreaded this; they now actually willingly send not only their sons, but their daughters to schools established in the principal towns. The importance of this is patent to all, and is full of promise for the future well-being of the Province.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI said he felt exceedingly gratified that he had been asked to express his sentiments on this occasion. Sir Bartle Frere deserved well of both England and India—of England, because he had done his duty towards her; of India, because he had been to her a kind, wise, beneficent, and able ruler. When we reflected how many were the complex circumstances which statesmen had to consider in the government of a country like India—when we knew there was an aristocracy to be maintained and raised to a sense of its duty, and a people, degraded by long tradition, to be elevated into enlightenment and prosperity—when we knew there were

* His Highness Rawal Shri Jaswantsingji Bhowsingji Thakore Sahib, Chief of Bhownagar, and His Highness Raj Shri Ranmalsingji, Chief of Drangdra, Knights Commanders of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

superstitions of long standing to be done away with, and a want of resources and a system of development to be met, the difficulty of government was apparent; and Sir Bartle Frere's great trait had been ability to grasp and grapple with it. In his future career—he did not know but that they might have the satisfaction even of seeing him as Governor-General—India would no doubt still continue to receive the benefit of his services. India could only judge of England by the representatives she sent out, and so long as we send out persons like Elphinstone and Frere, Britain would have no cause to be ashamed of performing her duty towards the vast populations of India. So long as India had Secretaries of State like Northcote, Stanley, Cranborne, and Wood, so long would India be found to be perfectly satisfied with British rule, because in those men we had a stern sense of justice combined with firmness and goodness of character. The British administration, with all its shortcomings, was one of which any nation might well be proud, and its Indian administration would form a glorious chapter in the history of mankind.

MR. MANOCKJI CURSETJI said they had all heard the eulogiums that had been passed on Sir Bartle Frere, but none of the speakers who had gone before had said a word as to his private character. It had been his good fortune to have known Sir Bartle Frere almost from the hour after he first landed in Bombay, and from that day to this blessed moment they had gone on in their acquaintance, opening into friendship. He might say, whether as a member of the Civil Service, whether as Commissioner of Sind, whether as Member of the Governor-General's Council, or whether as Governor of Bombay, he was the same Bartle Frere, a gentleman every inch of him. The subject of female education was one which had engaged his own attention. It was not the quantity that they wanted, but the quality, and conducted on the English system; and after years of labours they had succeeded in establishing an institution in which English Governesses were employed, and they owed this to the encouragement given them by Sir Bartle Frere.

SIR BARTLE FRERE replied as follows;—

I thank you, my Lord, both personally and in your office as President of the East India Association, for the manner in which you have carried out the wishes of the Princes and Chiefs of Kattiawar who have signed this Address, and I beg you will convey to them the expression of my acknowledgments for the great honour they and you have this day done me.

It is the more grateful to me from being so totally unexpected, for till a very few days ago I had not the slightest idea that any honour of the kind was in store for me.

In whatever form it had come to me I should have greatly valued this expression of the goodwill of the Princes of Kattiawar, because, from the very circumstance of my having been personally but little known to most of them, until I was charged with the government of the Presidency of Bombay, I feel that they can be actuated by no motive of individual partiality, and that my only title to the honour they have done me is my having honestly endeavoured to carry out what has been, for many years past, the declared policy of England with regard to India. The belief that so many of the independent and influential Princes of India appreciate the good intentions of the Government and people of England towards them, is to me a source of pleasure far deeper and more permanent than the personal gratification which I have derived from their Address, and from the very flattering manner in which it has been presented to me.

And, my Lord, in this point of view, I cannot but regard the present occasion as one of no temporary or merely personal importance. It is true that Kattiawar is only one of the seven great provinces which make up the Presidency of Bombay. But in many respects it may be regarded as almost an epitome of our whole Indian empire. It is two-thirds the size of Ireland, and but a small portion is British territory ; the greater part of the province is divided among many princes and chieftains, under the general control of a British political officer, but all more or less independent, twelve of them exercising powers of life and death, and other attributes of real sovereignty. Some of these Chiefs, of Hindù and Rajpoot descent, can show pedigrees, apparently well authenticated, running back further than any reigning house in Europe. Many of them could prove, in our Courts of Law, that they had ruled, where they now rule, in the days of the early Crusaders. Some of the Mahomedan Chiefs represent families which were powerful on this coast when their alliance was sought by the admirals and generals of the early Turkish empire—when the great Sultan

sent his fleets from Bassora to repel the earliest Portuguese invasion of India. There we find, on the coast of Kattiawar, the Portuguese still holding their ancient settlement of Diu, which they so gallantly defended, and the Mahomedan prince still ruling where his ancestors ruled when they attacked the Christian fortress, while the public peace is now preserved by the distant Government of the Queen of England. I know of no variety of landed tenure, in the whole civilized world, of which I could not produce examples from among the ancient proprietors of Kattiawar. The races we find in that province are equally varied. There are to be met representatives of almost every tribe in India, and of every form of Indian belief. The aborigines, whose ancestors inhabited the country when the Brahmins were themselves an invading race, the polished and humane traders who lineally represent that Buddhist religion of which the records are yet to be found graven on the rocks of some of the Kattiawar hill-forts, and who look upon the Christian and the Jew, the Mahomedan and the Parsi, who now frequent their coasts, as followers of comparatively modern creeds; old arts of sculpture and architecture, of metal work and jewellery, of writing and illumination, of weaving and wood-carving, still live there, the artists following the same processes whereby their ancestors, in the same cities, wrought for the traders of Byzantium, and of early Venice and Genoa. We, in England, are apt to look on the people of India as less proficient in the arts of war than of peace. But these people of Kattiawar are far from being an unwarlike race; arms are still the profession in highest repute next to the sacerdotal office; in no part of India do more of the population habitually carry arms, and in none are they more ready to appeal to their arbitrament.

Since I last had the honour of seeing you, my Lord, here in London, some years ago, I have myself been an eye-witness of operations on the Kattiawar coast, in the course of which a few insurgents, who had occupied a corner of the province, held it for some months against a considerable force of British troops, and on one occasion successfully resisted a gallant British regiment which attempted incautiously to carry by escalade the old temple in which the insurgents had fortified themselves. The times I speak

of were exceptional: but what, my Lord, has been the military force with which, for sixty years, this considerable province has been kept in a state of general peace and progressive improvement?

As near as I can gather from the latest returns, I believe that the whole European force, employed in Kattiawar at this moment, consists of a detail of British artillery with four guns, and about thirty English gentlemen, employed as officers in various positions of civil and military command. I am of course aware that, as the last resort, the power of Her Majesty's Government in Kattiawar rests on the great garrisons of India and of England, but there is no other garrison of European troops within many days' march of the province, and peace is habitually kept, as it has been maintained for fifty or sixty years past, among all these ancient, proud, and martial states, with no other military force of the paramount power than a regiment or two of sepoy, and a couple of squadrons of native cavalry, and a single battery, or even less, of European artillery. I doubt whether the English military officers on military duty in Kattiawar at this present moment number more than twenty men, and there may be ten or a dozen more employed on civil and political duties, under Colonel R. H. Keatinge, the Political Agent, who rules the province with a sort of proconsular authority.

This spectacle of a large and populous province kept in order by a mere handful of English gentlemen, and a very small force of English soldiers and disciplined sepoy, is, as you, my Lord, know, not a novel nor an unusual one in India, and it is well worth our while to weigh carefully the causes which have made this possible; for a moment's reflection will convince us that, whatever the cause may be, it is the true secret of our supremacy in India, and the only condition on which we can long hold it—for we all know that no distant country, however powerful or populous, can bear the permanent drain necessary to hold such a possession as India by mere force of arms.

I believe, my Lord, the secret will be found to be nothing else than the scrupulous regard which the British Government in India habitually pays to the prescriptive rights and interests of its sub-

jects, and to the earnest desire which actuates all the proceedings of that Government to protect every one of its subjects, whatever his rank, the higher as well as the lower orders, in the peaceful possession of his ancestral rights. We may not have always been successful, or even consistent in carrying out this policy ; but the desire to do so has, as your Lordship knows, been ever before us.

In Kattiawar we have been greatly aided by the existence of a large, powerful, and ancient middle and upper class, of which the Chiefs, who signed these addresses, are among the principal leaders ; and I believe that this element in the body politic, when directed, as it is now by so judicious, so kindly, and so able a representative of the British Government as Colonel Keatinge, will be found of the greatest value in promoting the work of permanent improvement.

Colonel Keatinge has acted on the maxims which, in theory, at least, is never denied by an Indian native prince,—that the true interests of the rulers and the ruled are identical : that you cannot infringe on the ancient customary rights of the chief, without risking the rights of the smallest freeholders on his estate, and that you cannot protect the real interests of the latter class, without strengthening the resources and the position of their feudal superiors. When I paid a short visit to the province this time last year, I found that every one of the Chiefs I met was proud to show me, or to tell me of some work of material improvement. Most of them had roads ; some, on the sea coast, had piers ; and many had ordered out valuable machinery from England for pumping water for irrigation, and for cleaning and even spinning cotton ; above all they had so far forgotten their hereditary enmities and jealousies, as to combine together for the construction of a railroad throughout the province, which only needs the co-operation of the English Government, to link it on to one of those great trunk-lines which the genius of Lord Dalhousie bequeathed to India, and to which the Kattiawar line will become an important feeder.

Nor were other and less material improvements forgotten. Many of the Chiefs have taken the cause of education seriously in hand, and have adopted practical measures to promote artistic and

mechanical, as well as ordinary education. Three of the principal Chiefs I found had not only established courts of justice, more regular and better paid than were known in former years, but had drawn up and printed, for their guidance, rules of procedure, and civil and criminal codes, abridged and adapted to local wants and customs from the more elaborate Codes in use in British territory.

In all this, my Lord, there is, as you know, nothing absolutely new to our Indian system. Colonel Keatinge, has advised and directed the Chiefs with admirable tact and prudence; but the spirit in which he has acted is the same which actuated many of his predecessors, some of whom were personally known to your Lordship; and others who have left a name behind them as public benefactors in the province, are, at this moment, I believe, members of your Association. In giving Colonel Keatinge, all the support in my power, in furtherance of his good work, I have done no more and no less than my predecessors, to some of whom you have so justly and feelingly referred as models of Indian statesmen.

And what has been the result of this policy?

These addresses are one proof that the Chiefs are not insensible to the spirit in which I and my predecessors, have acted; but, my Lord, I believe that a knowledge of what our intentions are, and a conviction that the policy we have followed is only a part of the permanent policy of England towards India, will produce much more lasting results than mere personal good feeling. Your Lordship lately heard Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India state, in alluding to the spirit in which the intelligence of the Abyssinian expedition was received in India, that some of the Princes of Western India had come forward with spontaneous offers of service and assistance to Her Majesty, in this great enterprise; and you will have been pleased to recognise that two of the three Chiefs named by Sir Stafford Northcote, were princes of Kattiarwar, who have signed this Address. I think, my Lord, that this gives us some ground for believing that the feeling of these Princes towards our Government is no sullen acquiescence in our rule, and for hoping that the time is not far distant when they may feel that they are themselves indeed an integral, vital, and essential part of the constitution of our Indian empire.

Finally, my Lord, I would beg to express the extreme gratification with which I receive these addresses at your hands, not only on account of the past, as I recall the time when I had the honour to serve under you while as President of the Board of Control you directed the policy of Her Majesty's Government towards India, but in your character as President of this Association. The task the Association has undertaken is one, I believe, of the greatest national importance. It may seem a comparatively easy matter, where your range of subjects is so great, to promote, as you undertake to do, the interests and welfare of India generally, but it is a task of no little difficulty and delicacy to keep to that other part of your programme, which binds the Society to abstain from all advocacy of purely personal and local grievances, and from interfering in all questions which are capable of judicial solution.

In this respect, my Lord, I believe that the concurrence of English statesmen and public men is absolutely essential to the success of the Institution.

I believe much may be done by the Association as a mere means of conveying information to English public men. Statesmen in England are most anxious to be thoroughly well-informed on Indian subjects, but we, of India, have generally an unhappy tendency to treat Indian subjects, so technically as to make them distasteful to an English audience; and, I believe, English public men may do an immense service to their Indian associates if as colleagues and auditors they can induce us to make Indian subjects intelligible to educated Englishmen.

But the Association has a far higher purpose than the collection and diffusion of information.

Here, in Europe, nothing is more striking than the tendency to change, which is everywhere visible around us. Even the most placid optimist in London is perpetually reminded that we live in an age of revolutions. Every great social and political problem is, so to speak, up by the roots, and that which our forefathers planted, and under the shade of which our fathers were content

to dwell in peace, has often to be re-planted and re-watered, pruned and examined, before the restless children of this generation are content with it.

But rapid as are the changes in Europe, they are much more sudden in India. Everything is on a vast scale, and the tens of millions of intelligent, industrious, and commercial people of India have had comparatively but little political education to prepare them for these changes. They have, it is true, in many parts learnt, by centuries of misrule and bloodshed, the blessing of a settled, well-intentioned government, even though it be a government of strangers. But the generation which saw armies march, and cities blaze, which hailed the scarlet uniforms of England as the harbingers of peace and good order, is rapidly passing away, and with it must also depart the personal recollections of those who regarded the pale-faced children of the North as a sort of incarnation of justice, as well as of strength—who looked on the English "Sahib," not only as a kind of fate, which could not be resisted, but as something divine, which could do no wrong.

We must govern India henceforth, as all the world must be governed, by the divine right of good government; and this task, which is not easy here, in England, is still more difficult in India, where all the elements of change are more numerous and much more potent than in Europe. India has not, like this our Western world, undergone long centuries of preparation for improvement. It is as though all that conduces to change in England, our free laws, our free press, our railways, our steam-engines, and above all our religion and the spirit of free and impartial inquiry which it demands, had been introduced, not gradually and ripening by slow degrees from generation to generation, but suddenly, and as if all the revolutions which have been accomplished during the past three centuries in England had been concentrated in the first fifty years of English rule in India. I believe, Sir, that those men who have passed their lives in India, and those who rule the destinies of England, could hardly do a better work for both England and India than by combining to-

gether to discuss the great problems of Indian statesmanship before they force themselves upon us as matters which imperatively demand immediate solution. And it is in this point of view that I recognise the work your Association has in hand as one of imperial importance. I look on the addresses you have been kind enough to convey to me, as fresh evidence of the reasonable desire of the provinces of India, to take no inactive share in the great career of the British empire; and I regard the channel through which those addresses have been presented, as one of the means which, by the blessing of the Almighty, may assist India and England to achieve successfully the great work which His Providence has set before us.

**III SPEECHES AT PUBLIC
ENTERTAINMENTS.**

The Byculla Club.

[Bombay, 14th February 1867.]

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A Farewell Entertainment was given to His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, by the Members of the above Club.

The Chair was taken by Andrew Richard Scoble, Esq., President of the Committee of the Club.

THE CHAIRMAN, in proposing the first toast, said :—

Gentlemen,—I call upon you to drink to Her Majesty the Queen. That is a toast which, in all assemblies of Englishmen, needs no eloquence on the part of its proposer to commend it to those to whom it is proposed. Her Majesty the Queen holds too deep and firm a position in the hearts of her subjects to require that any public enumeration of the virtues by which she has endeared herself to us all should be made upon any occasion ; and the only reason why I would do more than almost formally propose that toast to you is this, that on a recent occasion in England a voice from Bombay—but which Bombay disclaims—was heard to pass reflections upon the present occupant of the British Throne. The greatest popular leader of present times—I will not call him the greatest demagogue—rose up and repudiated the insinuation ; and the whole assembly, belonging to a class held to be unrepresented by reason of aristocratic tyranny, returned the charge which had been made by Mr. Ayrton, by singing “ God save the Queen.” I believe, therefore, that whatever may be the political feeling in England, there is this feeling at all events in the breasts of all Englishmen,—a feeling of loyal attachment to the throne and to its present occupant. Long may Her Majesty remain on that throne—as the Poet Laureate expresses it,

“ Broad based upon her people’s will
And compassed by the inviolate seas.”

THE CHAIRMAN, in proposing the next toast, said :—

Gentlemen,—I have now to call upon you to drink the health of the Royal Family of England. That is a toast which, like the one that has preceded it, needs no commendation. The Prince of Wales has taken his place at once in the first rank of British gentlemen, partaking their sports

and showing himself at all foreign courts a worthy representative of the British Crown. His wife is the darling of the English nation; and all the other members of the Royal Family, in the positions in which they are placed, have shown themselves worthy of their descent and worthy of the great nation to which they belong.

The CHAIRMAN, in giving the toast of the evening, said :—

Gentlemen,—I call upon you to fill your glasses to the toast which I am now about to propose, and believe me it is with no affectation that I say that I sincerely wish that the pleasing duty which I now have to perform were to be performed by some one more competent to do justice to it than I am. Much, Gentlemen, as I appreciate the duty which as Chairman of this Club I have to-night to discharge, I feel that my feeble powers are insufficient to do justice to the toast which I have to propose; and I must beg you, and I must beg our honoured Guest, to bear with me in any deficiency of utterance of which I may be found guilty. Apart, too, from the disqualifications which I possess in other respects I feel that to-night I shall have considerable difficulty in making my voice heard throughout this room. But I take it, Gentlemen, that we are here to-night, not so much to effect a political demonstration—not so much to express the feeling that we entertain with regard to the character of the administration of the Governor who is about to leave us—as here, an assemblage of the gentlemen of Bombay, anxious to do honour to, and testify their heartfelt regard and respect for, the gentleman who during the last five years has been at the head of society in this Presidency. It is not for me on this occasion and in his presence to refer to the particular features of Sir Bartle Frere's government or to canvas the merits of his administration. That has been done in other places and by abler hands. We have paid our tribute to him in the localities in which it is most fitting that that tribute should be paid. But here to-night we meet, as I take it, to pay our tribute of heartfelt respect to the personal excellencies and to the high individual character of our distinguished Guest. And I trust that I may be permitted while on this topic to refer briefly to what has always struck me as the leading characteristic of Sir Bartle Frere's private and public character. It has been said in another place, and in a very eloquent oration, that Sir Bartle Frere might be almost taken to belong to a race of statesmen now well-nigh extinct. I am not disposed to accept that definition, for I prefer to believe that the high qualities of which His Excellency has given proof are qualities which as the world progresses are more and more recognised as the qualities of real statesmen. I cannot admit that a highminded courtesy—a chivalrous abnegation of self—a sincere regard for the public interest—a genuine appreciation of all the high-

est qualities of humanity—are virtues which are becoming dead amongst our statesmen. And it is because he is a living representative of such virtues as these that we are met to-night to do honour to Sir Bartle Frere. I would prefer to say that in our Governor who is about to leave us we possess, not a representative of departed statesmanship, but rather the realization portrayed by the Poet Laureate when he pointed to men who in the discharge of their duties to the public

“ Would love the gleams of light that broke
From either side, nor veil their eyes ;
But if some dreadful need should rise,
Would strike, and firmly, and one stroke.”

I take it that that is what we may regard as the characteristic of modern statesmanship,—a class of men blinded by no inveterate prejudices ; open to all honest impression, ready to listen, ready to consider, but who, when the moment for action arrives, are not afraid to take a decisive course. And it is Gentlemen, this combination of an individual energy of character with a conscientious regard for the opinions of other men, and with a readiness to receive impressions from them without making at the same time timid concessions to opinions opposed to his own, that I take it has been the leading characteristic of Sir Bartle Frere's career since its commencement. From the time when he landed in Bombay, as a young civilian, thirty-three years ago—a longer time than some of us can look back upon in our lives ;—since he landed here thirty-three years ago (and in the history of India that is a very long period,) up to the present time, we find that he has been called upon to fill positions which require from him the highest qualities, and that he has never proved unequal to any one of those positions. The introduction of the Revenue Survey Settlement into a wild country is no slight task to devolve upon a young man recently arrived from an old country like England ; but we find that in every part of this Presidency where Sir Bartle Frere laboured in those early days his name is still held in honour and he is remembered by the agricultural population of the country. Afterwards, in Sattara, he had a most difficult task to perform ; and how he performed it appears on the records of the Government of this country. In Sind he was placed in an equally difficult position ; and he discharged his duties there in a manner that won for him not only the gratitude of India but the thanks of the British Legislature. Afterwards, in Calcutta, the services that he rendered not only to this country, but to his own land and to humanity in general, are to be written and remembered only when the full history of those troublous times shall come before the public. And Gentlemen, I would venture to say that in all these epochs of his career the great

feature of Sir Bartle Frere's character to which I have alluded has been that which has stood him and his country in such stead ; for be it borne in mind that, although in the various duties which he has been called upon to perform he has necessarily been brought into contact with conflicting interests and with opinions adverse to his own,—and although in that conflict he has shown himself to be tenacious of his opinion while considerate and courteous to those who differed from him, yet I would venture to say he has never during the whole of his career made a single enemy.

And I take the reason of it to be this, Gentlemen, that to his courtesy in conflict he has always added the utmost moderation in victory. At the time when Sir Bartle Frere was the right hand man of Lord Canning in Calcutta, this country was passing through a stage of existence unparalleled, I may say, in the history of any land. There was a just, or at all events an excusable clamour, on the one side ; and there was on the other side a population overcome by military prowess and guilty of a great wrong. And what is the course that the Indian Government—as I would venture to say, very much by the influence of Sir Bartle Frere—then adopted ? It was not a policy of mocking triumph—it was not a policy of the rejoicing of the strong over the weak—but it was a policy which exemplified the noblest attributes of our nature and gave to England by adopting it the proudest glory which she has attained. Gentlemen, I fear that in alluding in this manner to the political career of Sir Bartle Frere, I may be straying from the proper objects of an assembly like this ; but I feel that to be silent on this occasion in regard to those features in our honoured Guest's career would be to omit what is really his highest claim for renown. At the same time I would almost prefer on this occasion to refer to the influence which Sir Bartle Frere has exercised upon the society of Bombay. And coming to this point it is impossible to forbear to mention the part taken by Lady Frere—who has given a grace to the hospitality of Parel which no bachelour Governor could ever hope to attain. By her presence, aided by the co-operation of His Excellency, a stimulus has been given to Bombay society, which was much wanted, and of which I hope it will never cease to reap the benefit. And, moreover, I think that—passing from the more ordinary topics which suggest themselves on an occasion like this—we may recognise that Sir Bartle Frere throughout his career has exemplified all those qualities which a civilian ought to possess. He has been good on horseback, good as a shot, and possessed of all the accomplishments which enter into the character of an English gentleman. I may mention here—what is probably not known to many—that that energy of character which has always distinguished Sir Bartle Frere made him one of the pioneers of the

Overland Route. I believe that if not the first individual who came to India by the way of Egypt and the Red Sea, he was the first civilian who ever joined his appointment by that route; and I think I am not wrong in saying that at the period of his first arrival in Bombay, far from presenting the appearance of a distinguished member of the Civil Service, he rather looked like a representative of a class which is known now by the name of "loafer." Gentlemen, if such an appearance is a common one with the great pioneers of civilization—those whose experiences confer such inestimable benefits upon humanity—I can only say they are not the sort of persons with whom I would like to walk arm in arm down Regent Street. And I believe that on the occasion of Sir Bartle Frere's first arrival in this country he was so disfigured by the difficulties and dangers which he had experienced in coming across the Desert, and then down the Red Sea, and afterwards in a buggalow from Mocha to Bombay, that even his own brother could not recognise him. Now, Gentlemen, I am content to take that as a foretaste of what Sir Bartle Frere was afterwards to do. The dangers and difficulties of that route thirty-three years ago were more serious than any of the gentlemen who have arrived in India by the comfortable transit afforded by the P. and O. Co. can easily appreciate, but they were not such as to deter Sir Bartle from undertaking the voyage; and when on arriving at Suez he did not find the ship which he had expected to join, he was not deterred from going down the Red Sea in an open boat as far as Mocha, and sailing thence to Bombay in a buggalow. Now, that requires great energy and force of character, which I think are eminent characteristics of Sir Bartle Frere, and which have stood him in good stead ever since the time to which I refer. Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. I propose that we drink to the health of SIR BARTLE FRERE, with three times three.

SIR BARTLE FRERE, in responding to the toast, said:—

Mr. Scoble and Gentlemen,—I have often during the last few weeks found some difficulty to express in an adequate manner my feelings on hearing of the regret felt as the time of my departure from this country drew near, but I can safely say that I feel no such difficulty on this occasion. I believe that the way in which Mr. Scoble has proposed my health and the manner in which you have received the toast would draw warm acknowledgments from a heart of stone. But under any circumstances, Gentlemen, the fact that this is probably the last time that I shall have the pleasure of dining in this Club would fill me with many solemn

recollections, and also with many pleasant recollections of the days that are past. My recollection should go back to a time very near to that which Mr. Scoble has described so graphically, and I should remember the day when, a very few days after my arrival in Bombay, I first entered this Club—which was then a very small building indeed, comprised I think within the walls of what is at present your newspaper room, and having no sleeping rooms, nor any thing beyond a very moderate billiard room in which to amuse ourselves. From that day to this—on many occasions before I came here as Governor—I met habitually in this Club all that was most valuable among the European population of Bombay; and I feel this evening that it is a pleasure which no other could surpass, to know that in leaving Bombay I have your sympathy and your regret. It is a peculiar pleasure, Gentlemen, to those who have served in this country, to feel that the Natives of this country do not regard them altogether as an evil genius sent to persecute them;—and the regret which has been expressed by many of my native friends, and by many among the natives who know me only by name, sinks very deep into my heart. There is a great pleasure also, in knowing that those who hold the threads of this great empire of India do not consider that in my conduct here I have betrayed the trust reposed in me; and I can safely say that to me personally there is no gratification equal to that of knowing that the class to which I myself belong—that those with whom I have laboured, with whom I have risen, and who are the best judges of my conduct, are willing to say that I have not disgraced their order. Gentlemen, it has always struck me that in England we are in the habit of doing very scant justice to institutions like this. We have got into the habit of regarding them as mere excrescences in our social organisation, but I have often thought that they take a very important place in the political organization of England and are a valuable means of preparing Englishmen for that political life which is more or less the part of every one of us. In the first place we acquire in those clubs a complete deference to the verdict of the majority—which is of itself a great thing. We are trained also to a habitual deference to the government of the best and wisest among us, whom we have selected to rule over

us. But above all, Gentlemen, we are trained to a tolerant regard for the minority: and I cannot help thinking that it is to a great extent to this feeling—which plays so important a part in our club organisation and club habits—that we owe that toleration to which your Chairman has alluded in speaking of the way in which we treat the Natives of this country. In all party contests, political or otherwise, there is a great disposition on the part of the majority, or those who get the victory, to treat with scant consideration those over whom they have triumphed; but it is very different, as you know, in Clubs, for when a question is once settled, there is great toleration always shown to the minority, and the object of the committee of a good Club is always to make up differences which have been caused by a Club quarrel. Now, Gentlemen, I do not think this is an unimportant matter when so many of our countrymen come out to rule over a nation, or as I may say an assemblage of nations, in India. But, Gentlemen, whatever may be the claims of a Club in England on the gratitude of the community, I think there are very few who will not recognise far greater claims here in Bombay, where this institution has been to so many of our younger brethren a home and a very happy home. We know that in England there is often a choice between a home and a club; but here, where many of us have no home of our own, we owe a double debt of gratitude to the Club. And, Gentlemen, I have always thought that this institution afforded to us so many of the advantages of Club life at home, in establishing a standard of judgment upon all social questions, and passing a free and unbiassed verdict upon all those questions, and in affording a home to our younger brethren and keeping them generally in very good order—that it deserved the gratitude of all who look to the character of Englishmen in this country as of paramount importance to the character of English Government. And I have viewed with satisfaction the growth of such institutions—especially of the infant one at Poona where I had lately the pleasure of being entertained—as a good sign of the advancement of society in Bombay. Gentlemen, I feel it very difficult to allude in any way to what your Chairman has said regarding me personally. I feel

that I owe some apology to the community for ever having appeared among them in the manner he has described, but as I have been called to the bar I am bound to confess that he has given a true account of it. The only extenuating circumstance I can urge is, that after a long voyage down the Red Sea, cooking for ourselves and mending our own clothes,—without any awning over us, and far away from the Indian “washerwomen”—we could hardly avoid becoming rather disreputable looking; and I shall never forget the face of doubt with which the respected head partner of the excellent house of Forbes and Co. looked at us, when, without any previous notice of our arrival, we presented ourselves before him with our letters of introduction. The kindness and hospitality, however, with which we were entertained when it was found that we were indeed good men and true, fully made up for the embarrassment we experienced at arrival. I have always felt, too, that what we went through at that time was a good foundation for the respect I have always entertained for that excellent corporation the P. and O. Co., to which we owe so much—and the gratitude we felt for what we then experienced in the shape of a kind welcome from Bombay—the European community of which was then very small—has been more than justified by what I have since experienced. Gentlemen, I have only one more remark which I would beg you to bear in mind,—that whatever may have been my personal success as a Governor in this Presidency, I owe it entirely to the co-operation of those men with whom I have come in contact. I can conscientiously confirm what your Chairman has said, that I never felt the slightest difficulty in obtaining their sympathy and support in endeavouring to carry out anything which was required for the good of the country,—that, whether it was a popular or an unpopular measure, I could always find many around me who could fully enter into any duty which I felt pressing upon myself, and who were actuated by the same spirit, whether it was good or bad, which induced me to elaborate any particular measure. Whatever I have done, Gentlemen, has been done with the cordial assistance, not only of those who were deputed to such duty in the service of Government, but of the community at large. And I should very ill discharge the debt of gratitude which I owe to

this community if I did not record the high sense which I feel of the aid I have always received from those outside the services who have co-operated with us on every occasion on which their co-operation could be desired. And foremost among them, Gentlemen, was your Chairman. I will detain you no longer than to thank you once more for the kindness with which you have drunk my health, and to assure you that the esteem of the gentlemen of Bombay as represented in this Club will be one of the happiest recollections which I shall carry with me after thirty-three years' service in this country.

THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, THE ADVOCATE GENERAL, proposed the next toast, which was the health of our brave defenders,—*The Army and the Navy*. This was a toast which was invariably received by Englishmen in all parts of the world with enthusiasm; but in India, where we so much depended upon the army for our existence, there were special reasons for honouring the toast. There was no doubt that we lived in troublous times; and there were elements at work on the continent of Europe whose results it was quite impossible to foresee. The Army was represented on this occasion by his friend, Brigadier-General Tapp—who had come three hundred miles, notwithstanding his forty years' residence in India, for the purpose of being present. They had to regret, however, the absence of the Chief of the Bombay Army (who had been prevented by the death of a near relative from attending,) and he would venture to say that no General who had ever been at the head of the Bombay Army was more entitled to the love of the officers, and even of the common soldiers, than the present General, Sir Robert Napier. The Navy of India had been so frequently described and its prowess so often the subject of remark that it was unnecessary to occupy the time of the company by speaking of it. They could not but feel gratified, however, that such a distinguished officer as Admiral Sir Henry Keppel was on his way to join the Indian and Chinese squadron. In concluding, the Hon'ble Gentleman said he would call upon Brigadier-General Tapp to respond for the Army, and Commodore Hillyar to respond for the Navy.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. TAPP replied as follows;—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is a very sad thing, you must admit, for an old officer to confess that he has been taken by surprise. I can only assure you that it was not my fault, for no one was kind enough to tell me that I ought to prepare a speech. I was only told when I came here

that I was to be called upon, but I am sure you would not have wished that I should forget and lose my dinner to try to pick up something to say. I am sorry to say I never was eloquent, and I am afraid I never shall be. But I have a great deal of feeling, and I feel very much the honourable position in which you have placed me. You all know the Army, Gentlemen, and what they have been, so I need say nothing in reference to that. I think a great many of us owe our lives and our property to them. Of what they now are I need say nothing either; but I hope they are the same and believe they are the same. They are resting in times of peace, but they are ready when called upon, and what they will be I think you know just as much as I do. And I feel perfectly confident that you all know that should our beloved Queen and our country call for them they are ready for anything that may come to pass. I beg leave, Gentlemen, to return you my most sincere thanks for the honour you have done me.

COMMODORE HILLYAR (of H. M's. *S.S. Octavia*) said;—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—After the able speech that has come from my honourable friend on my right, it is very difficult for me to return thanks or follow him up in the same style. Sailors are not orators, and I think brevity is the soul of wit. So I shall content myself with expressing my acknowledgments in the name of the Navy and myself for the honour you have done us in drinking our healths. I think there is one toast which we have forgotten, and that is "The Ladies." We sailors always make it the first toast. I hope we shall not be backward or found wanting whenever our services are required any time.

THE HON'BLE Mr. BARROW HELBERT ELLIS, in proposing the next toast said:—

Gentlemen,—I rise to do the best in my power to do away with the reproach which has been cast upon us by the gallant Commodore. Though I am not prepared to undertake the mighty task of proposing the health of all the Ladies, yet I am deputed to propose to you the health of one very distinguished Lady. In doing so I feel not the slightest amount of diffidence, because, however feeble my powers of oratory may be, this toast is one which needs no extraneous aid but stands on its own merits without help or assistance from the eloquence of any speaker. I feel some hesitation, however, as to what I can say on this occasion, for I am to some extent tongue-tied. Not that I am tied down by any fear of divulging aught that has passed in the Council Chamber or betraying official secrecy, for my toast has little connection with affairs of State; but I fear lest I should be treading upon

difficult or dangerous ground, and lest in descanting upon the theme which has been entrusted to me, I should be intruding upon the sanctity of private life. But for this fear, Gentlemen, I should have been able, perhaps, to trace how far the civilising power of Lady Frere had operated upon the loafer so graphically described to you by the Chairman. But as it is not permitted me to do this, I may at least say that, however much we may miss Sir Bartle Frere in all the walks of public life, however much we may miss him in connection with public works, in connection with education, and in connection with the revenue or foreign departments of Government, in none shall we miss him more than we shall miss Lady Frere and her home. Gentlemen, when she has left us, with the regrets which we shall feel on her departure will be mingled many pleasing, very pleasing, reminiscences of the many happy hours which we have passed in her society and under her auspices, and there are many of us here who will long remember the re-unions of Ganesh Khind or Parel or Malabar Point. But it is not only those who have been admitted to the magic circle of Government House festivities that will cherish her memory, for, whenever amongst the lower classes kind words were needed, kind words in season fell from her, and where-ever good deeds were wanted, good deeds and kind actions were always freely given. Amongst many, therefore, outside these walls, outside the circle of what is called society, her name will be remembered with gratitude and love. I am only the representative of those assembled here to-night, and those assembled here are only the representatives of a larger crowd who will always remember Lady Frere with feelings of regret for her departure. I am sure all of you will join with me in wishing Lady Frere and her family a prosperous voyage home and a joyful meeting with their friends in England, and long life and unalloyed happiness. It is, Gentlemen, to give expression to this feeling that I am now asking you to join with me in drinking with all the honours to the *Health of Lady Frere*.

SIR BARTLE FRERE asked the company to bear with him for a few moments while he endeavoured to express on Lady Frere's behalf her very cordial thanks for the honour they had done her in drinking her health. He could assure them that Lady Frere had a very warm feeling for everything connected with this great Empire. She was, as they knew, the daughter and the grand-daughter of a soldier, and among her near relations she numbered an unusual proportion of those who served in the military and naval services of her country. She was herself acquainted with most of the gentlemen who sat at that table, and she knew to participate

in the feelings of those who laboured for the advancement of the Indian Empire. And he (His Excellency) could assure them that in all that he and Lady Frere had gone through together during a long time in this country it had been to him a very great assistance and support to feel that, whatever political or other storms might rage outside, there was always at home—whether in the Deccan or Sind, at Parel or Malabar Point—one who would make the guests of the house as much at home as possible, not from any feeling of cold official duty, but from a sincere wish to do by them as a hostess should do by her guests. She would carry with her many recollections of pleasant days passed in India, and not a few of them passed in Bombay and in that very room; and he could say with the utmost confidence that she would carry to her own country a very grateful recollection of this last tribute of the kindly feeling and regard of the gentlemen of Bombay.

THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD said :—

I have much pleasure in proposing the toast that has been entrusted to me,—*The Civil Service of India*. It is one which needs few words to commend it to any assembly of our countrymen who are met together as we meet to-night, within the limits of that wonderful Empire which was founded by Robert Clive;—which was preserved and extended by Warren Hastings;—which has been illustrated by the careers and has learned to honour the names of Thomas Munro, and Charles Metcalfe, and Mountstuart Elphinstone;—of George Clerk of Umballa, of John Lawrence, and of Bartle Frere. I know few things that can more reasonably gratify the just national pride of our race than to contemplate the career of those young Englishmen—and when I say Englishmen I mean of course Scotchmen and Irishmen as well—who come out year after year to administer Government and Law in this vast dependency of the British Crown. While those of their own age and class, whom they have left behind them in the overcrowded Island home, are pining in inaction and discouragement—clergymen without preferment—physicians without fees, or barristers without briefs—the young men of the Indian Civil Service are training themselves in the school of statecraft, by actually exercising the functions of Empire. It is scarcely possible to conceive a task of greater difficulty than that which they are thus called upon to fulfil,—one more fitted to bring out and test to the uttermost those talents of practical statesmanship—that sober judgment—that wise

moderation—that superiority to the narrowing prejudices of birth, of country, and of education, which are among the highest and most needful attributes of a truly Imperial race. These young men come from a land,—the foremost seat of the new, industrial civilisation of the West,—where the two great recognised principles of human society are the principle of Individualism and the principle of Progress. They find themselves here in India face to face with a primæval civilisation which rests, as it has ever rested, on the two main bases of Organisation and Association—of Organisation fixed in permanence—of Association, which, running through all the relations of Life and Society, never leaves the Hindu isolated between the cradle and the grave, or as I ought rather to say, from birth to the burning-ground—his Family, a partnership,—his Village, a community;—his Caste, a benefit club and a guild. The science with which the young Civilian comes furnished—the modern master-science of the practical West—is a science of *Unrestricted Competition*: the people among whom he is to apply the principles of that science are at once the masters and the slaves of a vast system of *Unrestricted Combination*. In England alone among the nations—whether for good, or whether for evil, it will be for the future to decide, there has been brought about, slowly but surely, an almost absolute divorce between the millions who till the soil and all proprietary ownership in the soil they till. Even the yeoman has become scarce in England—the peasant proprietor is virtually extinct. In India, on the other hand, a peasant proprietary stands as it has stood for ages everywhere firmly rooted in the soil—“a stubborn piece of antiquity” to borrow the language of Charles Lamb “compared to which Stonehenge is in its nonage”;—as unmoved and unchanged amid all the vicissitudes of conquest and of empire, as some black basalt crag on the summit of the Ghauts amid the drift and stress of immemorial monsoons. I need not pursue the contrast further; I have said enough to remind you that the conditions under which the Indian Civil Servant is called upon to carry out the work of administration in this great dependency—are conditions of the extremest difficulty—conditions which necessarily lead him to think deeply and to think broadly—to busy himself with problems which lie at the very root and core of human welfare and of civil society. But, though he is thus compelled to think, the Indian Civil Servant, by the controlling exigencies of his position, is equally compelled to act:—he has no time to loiter or to dream. And when we consider how wise and beneficent on the whole his course of action has been—how often he has been the means of introducing order and security in the place of lawlessness and discord—fertility in the place of desert barrenness—the cultivator in the place of the freebooter—civilisation in the place of barbarism—

we feel that, amid all his difficulties, he has in the main kept true to the high tradition of the Imperial race, the "Te regere imperio populos pœcisq; imponere morem :"—we feel that in the Civil Service of India, England possesses an order of men capable of wielding with practical wisdom this Empire which our fathers won by adventurous valour, which, but the other day, our brethren in arms, not unaided by the splendid exertions of the Civil Service, retrieved and preserved by the might of a matchless heroism. With these sentiments I feel sincere pleasure in proposing the toast of the *Civil Service*, and in coupling with it the name of the *Honourable Mr. Justice Tucker*.

THE HON'BLE MR. HENRY PENDOCK ST. GEORGE TUCKER, in responding said he regretted extremely the absence of his friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Claudius James Erskine, who had been prevented by indisposition from attending, and who, had he been present, would have responded in a much more fitting manner than he (Mr. Tucker) could do, to the eloquent speech they had just heard. At the same time, however, he confessed that he was glad to have an opportunity afforded him of expressing on behalf of himself personally and of his brethren of the service, all the high esteem and veneration they felt for the Guest in whose honour this company was assembled. They of the Civil Service (and he was now speaking more especially as a Bombay Civilian) felt that they owed a deep debt of gratitude to H. E. Sir Bartle Frere—not because he had particularly fostered them as a privileged class,—but because he had taught them in a most emphatic manner by his example the highest principles of statesmanship, and, above all, had shown them that the Civil Service was made for India and not India for the Civil Service. It would hardly be becoming in him to pass any lengthy encomiums on the manner in which His Excellency's government had been conducted, but he would state his own conviction that there was no branch of the administration in which traces of his useful labours would not be found, and none in which some advancement had not been made during his superintendance. He was sure that at the present late hour of the evening the company would not wish that he should enter into any lengthy address. He would simply confine himself to expressing the thanks of the Service, and particularly of those members of it who had had the pleasure of joining in this demonstration to His Excellency.

COLONEL W. F. MARRIOTT in a few words proposed 'The Bench and the Bar,' and in the absence of the Chief Justice, Sir Richard Couch, coupled with the toast the name of the *Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould*.

SIR JOSEPH ARMOULD replied as follows:—

I am sorry to find myself upon my legs again, but the extreme modesty and diffidence of my juniors—upon whom, according to the old rules of ancient etiquette in England, the duty of responding to such toasts usually devolved—renders it necessary for me to return thanks for the kind and cordial manner in which the toast of the Bench and the Bar has been drunk. Speaking for myself, I must say that I have always found the duty of the Bench in India a remarkably interesting occupation, affording as it does, so peculiar a means of insight into the habits and character of the native population. The pleasure and satisfaction, however, that I have felt in my work has been very greatly owing to the amenity, courtesy and learning of the gentlemen of the Bar, from whom I and my colleagues have always derived the most able and efficient assistance in the administration of justice. I am one of those who think that the amalgamation of the Courts has been a great and decided success. It has in every way been beneficial. It has done much towards the destruction of old class prejudices, and has decidedly tended to improve the administration of justice in the Mofussil. The Barrister Judge who sits on the Appellate Side of the High Court learns to respect the legal acquirements of his learned Civilian colleagues; to the young civilians themselves the position of a High Court Judge presents greater attractions than the position of a Sudder Judge did formerly. The feeling of the Service itself with regard to the judicial office and functions, has lately undergone a considerable change for the better. The old implicit belief of the Civil Service—the rooted convictions that *Ex quo vis ligno fit judex*—if not altogether abandoned (it would be too sanguine perhaps to expect this)—has at all events been very considerably mitigated. Some of the ablest members of the Service have cultivated with successful zeal the science of jurisprudence. Some of the more promising among the young civilians have given public intimation that, as far as the exigencies of the Service admit, they desire to be regarded as candidates rather for its judicial than its administrative branch. Under these circumstances it is to be hoped that we have almost heard the last of the old class cry of trained against untrained Judges, which was once so much too common. I never could in any way join in that cry, it always seemed to me so ungenerous and unjust. What in fact could be more unfair than a comparison between the Barrister Judges of the Presidency Towns, with all the appliances that a centralised administration of justice placed at their command, and the Civilian Judges of the Mofussil, left to grope their way through masses of native documents and labyrinths of native testimony without

the aid of skilled interpreters and translators—without ready reference to works of legal authority—above all, without the inestimable advantage of a trained Bar—a body of men too honourable to mistake or mislead, too learned not to throw all the light that can be derived from established principles and recorded decisions on the point submitted for judicial determination. And now I want His Excellency to take with him across the *kala panee* a sentiment which I will pack up into a small compass for convenient exportation, and it is this: No class of young men can be imported from England better fitted for the successful administration of justice in the Mofussil than the class of civilians who are now coming out to us—young men well grounded in the general principles of jurisprudence, completely versed in the vernaculars, ready, as far as the exigencies of the Service will permit, to devote themselves exclusively to a judicial career. I want His Excellency to carry that opinion home with him to be alung, as occasion may serve, in the Indian Council against that redoubtable Goliath of the trained barrister interest, my honourable and learned predecessor,—Sir Erskine Perry. With this great change for the better in the feelings of the civilians towards the judicial branch of the Service, with the prospect that before three years are over our Presidency Bar will be reinforced by the admission into its ranks of the picked men amongst the Native Law Graduates of our University, with what I hope may soon be realised, the permanent promotion of a Native Judge to the Bench of the High Court, I feel confident that the Bench and the Bar in India will not in the future be less deserving than you are pleased to think them now, of the honourable and kind welcome with which you have to-night greeted the toast, to which in the name of my colleagues and myself I beg leave to respond with the expression of our sincere and hearty thanks.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, in proposing the next toast, said;—

Although I could wish that the difficult task of proposing the toast of *The Merchants* were entrusted to some other hands, I think it is one which ought not to be omitted at any festive meeting in this country where formal toasts are proposed. We ought never to forget that it is the glory of a company of English merchants to have acquired the empire of India and added it to the possessions of the English Crown. We cannot leave out of sight our own origin, or forget the great truth that it is, after all, commercial enterprise—whatever may be said of the different branches of the administration—it is the enterprise of the merchant adventurers of England, that has covered so large a portion of the surface of the earth with states and colonies and dependencies, inhabited by races of men speaking

the English tongue, governed by English laws, and owning the supremacy of English manners and English literature. There is a special fitness on such an occasion as this, I think, in proposing the toast of the Merchants, because the acts of the administration now drawing to a close that have been most keenly criticised are those which affected mercantile interests in Bombay; and I think I am correct in saying that many of the excellences and perhaps—if I may be pardoned for using the word—some of the weaknesses of Sir Bartle Frere's Government, have been owing to his anxious desire to bring into greater prominence than has been the case in any other part of India the non-official class of this Presidency. Well, Gentlemen, in proposing the toast of the Merchants of Bombay, I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves that we are now able to say who are Merchants and who are not. I think it is a great blessing for Bombay that we have escaped the danger we were in only two years ago of becoming too exclusively and intensely a mercantile community. The people of Bombay seem to me to have broken out of a house of bondage where, though they knew it not, body and soul were being alike enslaved. It is true that we have most of us come out in a somewhat damaged condition, but still it is a pleasure to breathe again the pure and wholesome air, and to find that we have still means and energy left to repair the mischief of the past. There is reason to hope that the future of Bombay will be as prosperous and encouraging as any one may wish, and that it will even realise the dream which our departing Governor formed of its future greatness, if only the Merchants of Bombay, who have to set an example on which so much depends, will abandon the delusion that it is by sudden leaps and not by slow and steady steps that either individuals or communities can advance to greatness, and will not only form but act upon the resolution,—

Not even in inmost thought to think again,
The sins that made the past so pleasant to us.

If I were to attempt to give you an idea of what my humble opinion is of the model of a Bombay Merchant I should go back to the time when "the Sepoy General," Sir Arthur Wellesley, was breaking the power of the Marathas at Assaye, and I should quote some of the things he said of Sir Charles Forbes, the founder of the house which is represented at present by the gentleman whose name I have been asked to couple with this toast. In the despatches of the Duke of Wellington you will find that over and over again he speaks of the liberality and public spirit of Sir Charles Forbes. The great Duke was a man who was always very chary of his praise and never

said a word more of any body than was absolutely necessary ; and in a letter of his there is one sentence about Sir Charles Forbes which seems to me more significant than whole volumes of eulogy. He says—" I wish again to call attention to the fact that he is always seeking opportunities of rendering his private speculations as a merchant useful to the public service." There is good reason for calling this high praise. For as on the one hand we may say that nothing could well be more injurious to the public service than that men raised to high places of trust and authority should abuse the advantages of their position for the furtherance of private speculation, so on the other hand nothing, I think, can more surely tend to raise the moral tone of a community and to advance the cause of real progress than that persons outside the pale of the governing class, and having all their energies occupied in the busy pursuits of trade, should show by their conduct—as the Merchants of the city of London often showed during the long struggle for constitutional liberty at home—that the greed of private gain is not superior in their estimation to all motives of patriotism and interest in the welfare of their fellowmen, and that the ambition of becoming millionaires is subordinated with them to the ambition of being counted as worthy citizens of a free and enlightened State. Now that we have a much more complete organisation in the Government Departments than in former days, the Merchants of Bombay are perhaps less able to give the assistance to Government which Sir Charles Forbes did in the days to which I have referred ; but they have still abundant opportunities of doing public service in the Legislative Council, the Chamber of Commerce, the Bench of Justices, the Harbour Board, and other institutions which the progress of self-government has brought into being, and of thus assisting in accomplishing the great work of civilising this country which England has undertaken. And though much blame has been cast upon the Merchants of Bombay during the last year or two, I think that at least they have not neglected to improve the city in which they dwell. The buildings of Elphinstone Circle, for instance, would be a credit to any mercantile community. A gentleman who was here lately from Madras, declared that they far excelled anything to be found in either of the two other Presidency towns. In proposing the toast of the Merchants, I would only further express a wish that they may take advantage of the opportunities they possess of assisting in promoting the cause of self-government in Bombay and of furthering all kinds of improvement. Gentlemen, I give you the toast of *The Merchants*, with the health of the *Honourable Mr. Foggio*.

THE HON'BLE MR. GEORGE FOGGO replied as follows;—

I am confident that you, Mr. Chairman, no less than His Excellency, our distinguished Guest, will rejoice at beholding so numerous a company of British merchants stand up with me to respond to this toast. I am confident that you will rejoice, inasmuch as I make bold to say, that notwithstanding we have here to-night efficient representatives of the prowess of our Army, of the gallantry of our Navy, of the wisdom of our Judges, and of the eloquence of our Bar, neither you, Sir, nor His Excellency would consider this assembly an adequate representation of the British community, without a strong demonstration on the part of the British merchant. England, and under that name I wish to be understood as including that stern and wild but most fair land north of the Tweed—no less than that sister country which rejoices in the name of the Emerald Isle,—England is not ashamed to be considered a commercial country, and wherever from east to west the British Flag is unfurled, there its first duty is to protect the British merchant. It would ill become me in His Excellency's presence, the more so after the eloquent encomiums we have heard to-night, and after all that has passed elsewhere, to say another word in his praise, for Sir,—

To be possessed of double pomp,
 To guard a title that was rich before,
 To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
 To throw a perfume on the violet,
 To smooth the ice, or add another hue
 Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
 To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
 Were wasteful and ridiculous excess.

But while I refrain from further reference to the past, I think that I should not be giving adequate expression to the thoughts and feelings that at this moment find place in our minds did I not endeavour to say a few words regarding the future. The mercantile community of Bombay has during the last two years been tried in the fire, but in spite of the great and heavy losses that have huddled on the backs of some of us,—enough to press a royal merchant down,—let us never forget that Bombay is still the Warehouse for half a continent, the Bank for thirty millions of industrious people, and the Exchange Mart of three great trades. We still live under a liberal and congenial Government, and if that Government will protect us from foreign quarrels and from intestine commotions, I trust in God, that we may again be prosperous. We still have all the natural advantages of situation; we still have our noble Harbour; but that Harbour

must be protected and preserved, or it will only be a source of danger to us. I am not about to plunge into the vexed question of Wet Docks. That I gladly leave to be settled as I hope and trust it may be settled at once and for all time by the Commission which as I learn from the newspapers has been appointed by Government to consider the question. But although this question, important as it doubtless is, can afford to wait, there are other questions connected with the safety and dignity of our city, which cannot afford to wait, and it is to these, Sir, that with your permission, I will now very briefly allude. If in place of reading, as we have, in the papers of this morning, the deeply interesting intelligence that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, had made, in his place in the British Parliament, the electrifying and thrilling announcement, that the Indian Accounts were henceforth to be made up annually to the 31st March, we had read that Her Majesty's Government had despatched orders to the Government of India to provide funds, without delay, for the construction of deep Water Dry Docks in the "better half" of our Harbour, not so much for the mercantile shipping of the port as that the noble fleet of transports now so soon to ply between Suez and Bombay may find there that unrivalled accommodation and sure protection, at all times of the tide and at all seasons which they can find nowhere else—and not have to go begging for assistance from any foreign Government—however friendly that Government may be. If we had read that prompt and decisive action was to be taken for securing a speedy, a regular and an accurate telegraphic service between this country and England, as well by the way of the Red Sea as by the Persian Gulf, and that no semi-barbarian obstructions should be permitted to interfere with the regular transmission of messages between Bombay and London within a few hours, at any time, and at all seasons. If we had read, that without faltering, the safety, dignity, and wealth of Bombay were to be promptly secured against every contingency, then, Sir, the British merchant would have felt confident that there was a real statesman at the helm, and would gird up the loins of his mind to renewed efforts to retrieve his shattered fortunes. I say, with all respect, that it is to His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere that Bombay looks for these things. After a brief period of well-earned rest and refreshment, he will, I hope, return to his native country, and there, untrammelled by the ties of party and unencumbered by mere expedients for the day that is passing over him, continue his patriotic exertions for the benefit of India and for the honour and dignity of England. I would not have it supposed that in asking for Government assistance and Government protection in these matters I expect Government to do all. Were any member of the Government to do me the

honour of inquiring of me what, for example, he could do to promote or develop the trade of the country, I do not know, speaking for myself individually, that I could answer better than has been answered before, "Let us alone." Make roads, facilitate communications by land and water; remove or mitigate all restrictions on trade, whether in the shape of Customs duties, Transit duties, or Town duties, be in short the pioneers of commerce, but do not lose yourselves in the main body. Experimentalise as much as you please; exhibit whenever and wherever you please: but leave us to follow your example or not as we please; and be very sure of this, we have quite sufficient amongst us of the mercantile element to find out in good time, what is really to our advantage. May peace be perpetual; but come war or come peace,—

Naught shall make us rue,
If England to herself do rest but true.

THE CHAIRMAN then rose and said :—

At this late hour of the night I shall occupy you but a very short time with the last toast which will be proposed this evening. It is the toast of "*The Guests*," who have honoured us with their presence to-night and I am happy to say that I believe on this occasion we have amongst us all those in Bombay whom we could have wished to be here to do honour to the Guest of the evening, except such as have been prevented by illness from attending. It is not often that on occasions like this we can persuade His Lordship the Bishop and other dignified clergy to join us; and I am sure we must all have felt that His Lordship has done us a great honour in responding to our invitation and giving us his presence this evening. Without further words I ask you to drink to the health of *the Guests*, who have honoured us with their presence to-night, and to couple with it the health of the *Lord Bishop of Bombay*.

THE RIGHT REVEREND JOHN HARDING, LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, replied as follows ;—

I shall detain you only two minutes, but you will not judge by the fewness of my words that either I or the other Guests here this evening are wanting in gratitude. We do feel very much indebted to you Mr. Chairman, and to the other members of the Club for the rare gratification you have afforded us. We feel, Sir, that this is no ordinary festival. We feel that it is one of those occasions the like of which can seldom occur again in our experience. You have gathered us together in honour of one

whom we have all known as a long tried public man and an eminently distinguished ruler, and whom most if not all of us have known as a personal friend ;—to witness how he closes an important period of his life, and closes it with all that is felicitous, and all that is honourable,—to enter immediately, however, upon another career of laborious service for England and for England's Queen, a period which we trust will, if possible, be still more successful than that which he is closing here. In the name of the Guests whom I have the privilege to represent,—and I may say in the name of this whole company,—I heartily wish Sir Bartle Frere "Godspeed." And now, Sir, only one word more. Many Gentlemen have spoken here to-night, and have spoken at other times and in other places, of the services which Sir Bartle Frere has rendered to this Presidency and to India at large,—services political, services material, services educational, services municipal, services of every kind ; but it seems to me that he has performed important services which have not yet been mentioned—services to the cause of religion, of public morals, and of universal benevolence. I am sure that this whole company feels with me that, whatever other services he has rendered, these stand pre-eminent ; and I am sure I shall be understood when I say that I have taken upon me to allude to them, not because they belong to the Church which I represent, or to the Church taken in its widest sense, but because they have ministered unspeakable advantages to the whole community, for Europeans and Natives, evangelized and unevangelized, have all equally shared in this obligation. Sir, I have to return to you and the Members of the Club my grateful thanks for the opportunity of making this acknowledgment, however imperfectly made, and to express in the name of the Guests how very sensible we are of the honour you have done us and of the pleasure which you have permitted us to enjoy.

The Sassoon Farewell Ball.

[Sans Souci, 18th February 1867.]

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At the close of the supper, Mr. A. D. Sassoon rose and said ;—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

I will now ask you to drink with me a toast, "THE HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN," which needs only to be mentioned in any part of her world-wide dominions to excite feelings of loyal enthusiasm and respectful devotion to the hearts of British subjects. We in India do not fall behind the people of Great Britain in reverential admiration for the noble personal qualities which have made the name of Queen Victoria sacred to all men who can honour whatever is highest in the character of woman ; nor do we acknowledge less heartily than her English-born subjects the countless blessings we enjoy under the protection of her firm yet benign and gentle rule. I call upon you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to drink the HEALTH OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND AND INDIA;—HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

After this, Mr. Sassoon rose and said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of peculiar pleasure that I now rise to fulfil the grateful task of proposing to you one more toast, "THE HEALTH OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE AND LADY FRERE." Our departing Governor has received within the last three or four weeks from all sorts and conditions of men, unmistakable proofs of the estimation in which he is held by the people of this Presidency whom he has governed so long, and I may say has loved so well ; and I cannot by any word of mine add to the eloquent eulogiums that have been passed on his public character and conduct by the leading men of European and Native Society in this community. No Governor has ever left the shores of India amidst such general demonstrations of regret ; and I am confident of this much, that the tribute we have all so gladly paid to Sir Bartle Frere is not mere lip-service, but the sincere homage of our hearts. Whatever differences of opinion may exist among us, however numerous may be the sects, parties, and classes into which we are divided, we all unite in recognising the fearless impartiality, the honesty, and nobleness of purpose, the patient and single-minded devotedness to duty, and the statesman-like ability of Sir Bartle Frere. For my part, I feel that in losing him I lose one who was my revered father's most honoured and trusted adviser, and who has been my best and constant friend. On the part of Mrs. Sassoon and myself, too, I would thank the

amiable and accomplished Lady who has done us the honour to accompany Sir Bartle on his visit to our house this evening, for the unfailing kindness and friendly courtesy which she has extended to us, as to every guest admitted to the delightful social circle at Government House. I pray that long life, increased prosperity, and multiplied honours may be reserved for them in that dear native land to which they are now returning. We in Bombay shall retain enduring recollections of all they have done for us, and shall watch with affectionate interest every incident in their future career; and to me personally it will ever be a source of sincere pride and satisfaction to reflect that this house has been the scene of probably the last farewell entertainment given in Bombay to the most popular Governor who has ever ruled over Western India. Ladies and Gentlemen, let us drink, with every possible honour, health, long life, and prosperity to *Sir Bartle and Lady Frere*.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FRERE rose and begged leave, on behalf of Lady Frere and himself, to return their most cordial thanks for the manner in which Mr. Sassoon had proposed, and the company received, the toast of their health. There was, to him, one circumstance of a peculiarly pleasurable nature in connection with this evening's meeting. On other occasions of a similar character whether here, or in Poona, or in Sind,—there had been mingled with the feelings of pleasure natural at such times, a deep sense of regret at parting from friends, never more it might be to rejoin them. In this instance, however, there was the happy circumstance that at no distant time he would have the gratification of meeting his hospitable entertainers in England; and although it would not be possible to receive them in the same style of princely splendour which was witnessed that evening, yet he could assure them that the pleasure he had derived from their society in this country would be many times multiplied when he met them in the West. And he was sure that he was not presumptuous too far upon the feelings of his fellow-countrymen when he ventured to say that Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon, or any one bearing their name,—or any relative of theirs—might count upon receiving a hearty welcome in England, not only from those who had been in Bombay, but from all who were acquainted with the recent history of this city. He would call upon the Company to drink Prosperity to the SASSOON FAMILY.

MR. SASSOON in acknowledging the compliment, said ;—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of Mrs. Sassoon and myself, I thank you heartily for the kind way in which you have received the toast His Excellency has done us the honour to propose. It is now thirty-three years ago in the very year in which Sir Bartle Frere began his Indian career, that my father landed in Bombay, and established his house in this city, and the immense progress which Western India has made since then is due in no small measure to His Excellency's labours. We have been very happy to see you all here this evening, and I thank you again for your kindness.



Club of Western India.

[*Poona, 4th February 1867.*]

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A Farewell Entertainment was given to His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, by the Members of the above Club.

The Chair was taken by SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, BART.

After the formal toasts "The Queen," "The Prince of Wales" and "The Royal Family," were given and drunk,

Sir Alexander Grant proposed the HEALTH OF SIR BARTLE FRERE. In doing so he commenced by an allusion to the existence of the Club itself as an instance of direct benefit to the community of Poona through the direct efforts of Sir Bartle Frere. The speaker proceeded to sketch a short history of the Club from its foundation, and dilated on the great usefulness of the Institution and its value to the community—that very circumstance being one which should serve to mark the fitness of the present ovation, in honor of the Governor who had been all along so closely identified with its existence and progress. The Speaker then proceeded to dwell on the beneficial influence Sir Bartle Frere had exercised, on all occasions, on society in all its phases and dwelt much upon the meritorious efforts of the Governor in the cause of the general progress of the people. In doing him honour therefore, the Club honored itself. Sir Bartle Frere had himself alluded elsewhere to the state of things existing at Poona before the institution of the Club; of its benefit to the community, the proceedings of that evening were in themselves an instance and a proof; and one on which the community was, in no small measure, to be congratulated. In the olden times, before the institution of the Club, there was literally no place at Poona where their present proceedings could have been conveniently held. In fact the present occasion was of itself an instance of the progress of social affairs among us under the superintendence of Sir Bartle Frere. The speaker then proceeded to notice in their order some of the more prominent public acts of the Governor, chiefly in connection with the society which he had so markedly and personally influenced in his public career in Bombay. These benefits had been very great, as they had been very numerous: and it scarcely needed their recapitulation, to bring them to the memory of all present at that meeting. The speaker then briefly reviewed the political career of

Sir Bartle Frere, alluding to the main occurrences which had taken place during his Government of this Presidency. Turning from things political he took occasion to say that in no instance had any retiring Governor carried with him more of the really well-earned respect of the entire community than Sir Bartle Frere. His memory would live long among the people, for it was marked by very many circumstances, which would long serve to keep it green. He had disseminated a thousand blessings, and as long as the results of these lasted, the memory of him who had effected them would last, fresh and strong. And the wisdom of his government was practically prominent in the fact that the times he had to steer, during a great portion of his public life, were of the greatest possible difficulty and complexity. By example as well as precept, he had animated and encouraged his colleagues to exertion which had had its due effect in a result markedly successful. The speaker concluded with a brief allusion to the connection of Sir Bartle Frere's labours with the education of the people;—and the toast on its being proposed, was received with applause and renewed application.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FRERE returned thanks for the manner in which the toast of his health had been proposed and received. He said, much as the partial kindness of his friends had disposed them to over-rate the services he had been enabled to perform, in the office he had filled, one thing had, at least, not been exaggerated; and that was the reality of his endeavours to consult the best interests of the community in every measure resolved upon by the Government of Bombay. He would not have it forgotten, however, that he was unwilling to take to himself the great credit which had been accorded him, without prominently declaring in how great a degree he had been assisted and benefited by the able and unfaikng advice of those gentlemen who had formed his Council. His Excellency then proceeded to allude to other and former occasions on which the members of the Club had done him honour in that room, and he commented on the gradual progress of the Club, from its early and comparatively small beginning to its proud and useful position.

SIR CHARLES STAVELBY in proposing the health of LADY AND THE MISSES FRERE, said,—

Gentlemen,—I rise to propose the health of the Lady whose privilege it is to share the cares and joys of our excellent Governor, the Lady, Gentlemen, who, during her stay amongst us has won the affectionate

esteem of us all. We all know how much Lady Frere has done to promote sociability and every good work, and I here allude not only to the pleasant gatherings at Ganesh Khind and Mahableshtar, but to the great interest she has always taken in matters of more permanent benefit to our community.

SIR BARTLE FRERE,—We beg you will express to Lady Frere how fully all her amiable efforts have been appreciated by the members of this Club, and their families; and we trust, that her future in England, will be one where the qualities we have learnt to value here, will have, if possible, even a wider field.

Gentlemen, we drunk the health of Sir Bartle Frere just now, but we drank only half his health. We will now drink the other half, that of His Excellency's better half, *Lady Frere*.

SIR BARTLE FRERE again rose and returned thanks for the toast proposed by Sir Charles Staveley in behalf of himself, and Lady and the Misses Frere; after which His Excellency proposed, "*The Club*."

THE HONOURABLE MR. BARROW HELBERT ELLIS acknowledged the toast on behalf of the Club, and thanked the Governor for the honour done to them that evening, by his having accepted their invitation; coming up to Poona from Bombay, for the purpose of affording them the opportunity of doing themselves the honor of offering this, their parting mark of the esteem and regard in which he was held by all classes. He alluded principally to the social excellencies of the relation which had uniformly existed between the Club and His Excellency, and congratulated the Club upon that fact. He alluded particularly to the completeness of that general cordiality of feeling which animated the Club on all matters, and especially in that which was the aim and object of this meeting of its members, and he ended by proposing the toast of *The Army and the Navy*.

GENERAL P. K. SKINNER thanked the proposer as well as the Guests for the manner in which this subject had been received; gave a brief outline of the services with which the Bombay Army had in late campaigns been concerned; and pointed out in glowing language that the Army and Navy as identified with India, fully upheld their ancient honour in all parts of the world. In his turn he gave "*THE CIVIL SERVICE OF BOMBAY*"; a service rendered illustrious by having included in its ranks many able administrators, conspicuous among them was their Guest of the evening, SIR BARTLE FRERE.

MR. FRANCIS LLOYD returned thanks on behalf of the *Civil Service*. He alluded, in graceful terms to the compliment which had been paid to the service and in brief alluded to the difficulties under which its peculiar duties and functions had to be discharged.



IV. NOTES.

NOTES.

P. 1, line 3.—For an account of the *Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan*, vide Government Selection XLI of 1857, New Series.

P. 4, line 2 and P. 276, line 2.—*Sir Dinkar Rao Raghunath, Raja Moontazem Bahadur, K. C. S. I.*—The continuous and conspicuous services rendered by Sir Dinkar Rao are described by Colonel R. J. Meade, C. S. I., Agent, Governor-General for Central India, in a letter dated April 1865, as follows;—

“ I can have no hesitation in stating that I fully concur in, and can endorse every word of, the late Sir Richmond Shakespeare’s memorandum, and that it is simply impossible, in my opinion, to do adequate justice to Raja Dinkar Rao’s services and admirable character in such documents.

His administrative ability and thorough knowledge of the people generally of the Gwalior State (including his own class, which filled most of the offices of the Government, and the various tribes and clans making up the two millions odd subject to the rule of Maharaja Scindia), and of the measures and policy which were best suited to their requirements, and the real interests of the State and his chief, aided by his singular acquaintance with, and appreciation of, the merits and defects of the system of British administration, enabled him from the date of his assumption of the Dewanship, to introduce improvements, order, and organisation in every branch and department of the State, and in a wonderfully brief time, under the circumstances, to establish a Government such as had never before existed in the territories of his master, and which gave promise, if maintained in the spirit and on the principles in which it was conceived, to make Gwalior the first of native kingdoms.

In all this the Honourable Raja had much to contend with: for his measures were necessarily opposed to the traditional policy of the governing classes of the country, and to the interests of the many influential persons who had fattened on the abuses they were specially intended to abolish; but his tact, calm temper, and good judgment, aided by the example of unimpeachable integrity he set to all around him, enabled him to effect what to those acquainted with the circumstances of the State might well have appeared hopeless.

The people of the country were relieved from the system of oppression and misrule which had made some districts, as Tourghar, a prey to the most lawless disorder, in which the Durbar possessed no real authority but such as was exercised under the guns of a large military force, and the revenue was periodically collected at the point of the bayonet; and had made others, as Esaghur, which had formerly been prosperous and flourishing, in many parts a desert, and abandoned by its impoverished

and ruined inhabitants ; and a general feeling of contentment and satisfaction and of love and respect for the Minister who had so changed their condition, prevailed among all classes.

To this policy the safety of Maharaja Scindia and his Government during the troubles of 1857 may assuredly be fairly and justly ascribed: the people generally, instead of taking advantage of the disruption of authority consequent on the mutiny and rebellion of the British native Troops (including the local contingents), on whose presence the peace of the territories of Central India had previously principally depended, and who were openly sympathised with by all, and actively aided by many of the troops and armed police of the native states, remained obedient to the local officials ; and the presence at the capital of a large number of them, hastily collected and summoned by the Minister for the purpose, enabled Maharaja Scindia to overawe his own disaffected troops and to withstand the otherwise overpowering force of the Gwalior contingent, which, confident of the full support of the Gwalior army and of the many influential people in the Luakier and about the Chief, for upwards of three eventful months endeavoured to cajole or compel His Highness to comply with their objects and demands.

The triumphant manner in which Scindia emerged from these difficulties was, viewed by the light of former times, the best proof of the wisdom of the measures of administration previously adopted by the Minister. Throughout the trying events of 1857-58 Raja Dinkar Rao's devotion and services to his master were beyond all praise. He was in truth an impersonation in his own territory of loyalty to his chief, and of order amidst the wild anarchy then raging, and which threatened to sweep away all before it ; and his attachment for, and friendly good feeling towards, the British Government and its officers when the power of that Government was for a time at its lowest point of depression, can never be forgotten by those who experienced or benefited thereby, or were acquainted therewith.

With the complete suppression of the mutiny, and amidst the changes in the administration of the Gwalior State which followed, the position of the Minister unavoidably became greatly altered.

The Maharaja desired to direct the Government himself and to retain the business of administration wholly in his own hands ; and after a time Raja Dinkar Rao withdrew, not without grief and disappointment, from the laborious post he had filled for eight years with unmeasurable benefit to his Chief and the State, and with lasting credit and honour to himself.

In truth his work for the time was done, and it was but fitting that he should take some repose from the wearying fatigues of the business and struggles incidental to the high position he had held for so long a period.

He was not however, suffered to remain unnoticed ; for on the establishment of the Governor-General's Legislative Council in 1861, he was among the first members selected to sit therein as representatives of the native community of the Empire.

His services and usefulness in the lofty and novel sphere to which he was thus transferred were such as might have been expected from his previous career and character, and are well known to have been much appreciated by the Viceroy of India.

At the date at which I am writing, the Honourable Raja's term of service in Council having expired, he is unemployed and living in retirement, and there appears to be at present no prospect of his return to the business of public life in a fitting position.

It is a subject of the deepest regret to me that the services of one so experienced and gifted, by far and in every respect the ablest native administrator I have ever met, should be thus lost to the public; but there seems to be no help therefor at present.

Whatever the future may have in this respect in store for the Honourable Raja Dinkar Rao—and that the time will sooner or later come when, if spared, he will re-occupy a public post suited to his great talents and high character I have the fullest confidence—he must for the present console himself with the proud and gratifying conviction that, as remarked by Sir Richmond Shakespeare, he is respected and beloved by the rich and poor of his own country, in which his name will long be known as, *par excellence* The Dewan, and that he enjoys the high consideration of the British Government, and the esteem and regard of such of its officers as have had the pleasure of knowing him either privately or officially.”

[Vide pp. 56-58 and 299-303 of Thurlow's "Company and the Crown".]

P. 4, line 4.—*The Hon'ble Abdool Dulair Khan Abdool Khair Khan, Nawab of Savanoor*, died on the 30th August 1862.

P. 6, line 3.—For an account of the *Chiefs and Sirdars of the Southern Maratha Country*, see Government Selection No. CXIII, New Series, containing a Memoir of the States situated in that territory drawn up for Government by Captain E. W. West, Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolapoor and Southern Maratha Country.

P. 8, line 10 and P. 418, line 39.—*Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, K. C. S. I.* resigned the Bombay Civil Service on the 14th May 1865. His services were acknowledged in an Address presented to him by the Native Inhabitants of Bombay, headed by the Honourable Jagannath Sankarsett, which was as follows;—

TO THE HONOURABLE HENRY LACON ANDERSON.

Honourable Sir—It is with sincere regret that we have heard of your intended departure for England, in consequence of your resignation of Her Majesty's service in India. We cannot take leave of you without offering to you some expression of the esteem and regard with which your honorable and useful career in the public service in this country has inspired all classes of the community.

There are some amongst us who still remember the promise which the early years of your service gave, when as Private Secretary to your late excellent father, we had the pleasure of first knowing you. How well that promise has been fulfilled, the testimony which has reached us from the different quarters of the Presidency in which your service has been passed, leave no room for doubt.

Your selection for the post of Assistant Political Agent in the Southern Maratha Country, on its first creation, placed you in a situation of delicacy and importance. For the first time the Chiefs were brought constantly in contact with one whose exclusive duty it was to watch over their interests and assist them by friendly advice, and you never failed to advocate the just right of the Jahagheerdars of the South at a time when the utmost uncertainty prevailed regarding the continuance of their possessions, while you earnestly sought by reconciling conflicting family interests to direct attention to reforms in the administration of their estates.

It is still gratefully remembered by the Jahagheerdars and their families that you quitted the Southern Maratha Country without a single dispute among them remaining unsettled; a fact which we believe was acknowledged to you by Government at the time.

But it was not only for the material welfare of these Chiefs that you laboured. It was due to you that measures were taken for the establishment of a High School in the Southern Maratha Country for the education of the sons of Jahagheerdars and others destined to succeed to a position of rank and authority. It was to your personal influence that most of these Chiefs not only agreed to contribute towards the support of this Institution, but to send their children to receive an education there. The "Sirdars' School" of Belgaum, though changed in name since it has been placed under the direct supervision of the Educational Department, is now the centre of all educational life in the Southern Maratha Country, and has conferred and will continue to confer great and increasing blessings on the Chiefs and people of that quarter of the Presidency.

The success of your efforts as a political officer led to your appointment successively to the responsible charge of superintending the administration of Kolapur and Sawantwarae, shortly after those states came under the temporary management of the British Government, when a firm and conciliatory spirit was needed to induce the restless tribes of those provinces, the Naiks and Shetsundies of the ancient Maratha dynasty, to live in peace, and adapt themselves to the new order of things.

At a subsequent period as Judge and Session Judge at Khandeish you frequently received the approbation of the Court of Sudder Adawlat and Government, and you were mainly instrumental in establishing an English School in Dhoolia, the capital of that province.

At a later date your appointment to the office of Secretary to Government in the Political and Judicial Departments at Bombay was hailed with satisfaction, not less for your well-known ability and zeal in the cause of native improvement, than for that amiability of character and goodness of heart which have endeared you to so many of us.

It is little which the public in this country can at any time know of the acts and policy of Government, or to whom the merit of originating any particular measure of Government belongs. But we believe we are not wrong in stating that the successful character of Lord Elphinstone's administration in the Political and Judicial Departments was due in a great degree to the large discretion allowed you by His Lordship in initiating the proceedings of Government and carrying out its orders.

In the Judicial Department we would especially allude to the prompt response given by you to the appeal of the Chamber of Commerce soon after your arrival in Bombay, for an improved Police System, owing to the frequent robberies of merchandize and the general insecurity of life and property on the island, the result of which must always be remembered with gratitude by the people of Bombay.

Lord Elphinstone bore public testimony to your "calm judgment, cheerfulness, and activity," during the anxious period of the Mutinies. It was, we are confident, due to that calm judgment in reviewing the various trials and proceedings which came before Government during the prevailing excitement, when the worst passions and suspicions were roused, that greater severities were not exercised and more frequent personal arrests did not take place. The duty of watching the English and native Press, which was delegated to you at this time, was never exercised in a more moderate and friendly spirit, while the confidence you inspired in your free intercourse with the heads of the native community, and the support you gave to the noble exertions of the executive officers, went far to preserve peace and order among the large and varied population of this island.*

* In his Minute dated 18 August 1859, Lord Elphinstone wrote as follows;—

"I have now enumerated the names of those officers, civil and military, who appear to me to have the greatest claims upon the favourable consideration and the notice of her Majesty's Government. I feel that, when so many officers have done good service, the task of selecting some for rewards and distinction must always be a difficult and an invidious one. I have endeavoured to perform it impartially and carefully.

I cannot, however, conclude this Minute without adverting to the invaluable assistance which I have at all times received from my honourable colleagues, including Mr. Lumsden, who has since left the service, to whom I was indebted for many excellent suggestions, and whose foresight and appreciation of the nature of the crisis were truly remarkable; and from the Secretary to Government. I would take this opportunity of specially recommending to the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government the services of Mr. H. L. Anderson, Secretary in the Political, Secret, and Judicial Departments, whose labours during the last two years richly deserve some recognition.

Those of Colonel P. M. Melvill, Secretary in the Military and Naval Departments, have been already brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, with a recommendation that the distinction of the Bath may be conferred on him."

Your valuable services in the Legislature of India are so fresh in the recollection of all, and have been so pointedly acknowledged by the Viceroy himself,* that we will not further dwell upon them, beyond expressing our admiration of the independence displayed by you in the recent discussions on the Coverts' Re-Marriage Bill at Calcutta, in defending the equal right of all classes in this country to the highest liberty which they enjoy under the benign rule of the British Government, the liberty of conscience.

Before we say Farewell, we would request your acceptance of a service of plate, which will remind you of the many friends you have made during your sojourn in this country. We also request that you will, after your arrival in England, favour us by sitting for a full-length Portrait, which we are desirous of placing in some conspicuous place in this city. As a further token of our esteem and regard for you, and for the warm interest you have always displayed in the cause of education in India, we purpose to found a Medal in your name to be awarded annually to the most successful student of the Bombay University.†

The Members of the Parsi Law Association, through their President, the Honourable Framji Naasarwanji Patel, presented an Address to Sir H. L. Anderson, which was as follows;—

To the HONOURBLE HENRY LACON ANDERSON.

SIR,—We, the Members of the Parsi Law Association, cannot view, without feelings of the deepest regret, your purpose shortly to depart from India. The brilliant and successful public services you have rendered to us and our community at large, and the warm interest you have so constantly displayed in the success of this Association, no less than the kind personal friendship ever extended by you to so many of our Members, have laid them and ourselves under obligations which, if they never can be repaid, can at least never be forgotten. But it is not only for your personal departure which the Members of the Association have to mourn. You carry away with you a name which our community has long been taught to respect and admire, and it is a matter of pride and congratulation with them to remember that your most respected and beloved father commenced that long and admirable list of services which, so many years after, his son has just now brought to a successful termination in his seat at the Board of His Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The "Parsi Marriage and Divorce Bill" and the "Parsi

* At a meeting of the Council of the Governor-General of India held on the 7th April 1865, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence said that, as this was the last meeting at which his Hon'ble friend Mr. Anderson would be present, he felt bound before adjourning the Council to express the regret which they all felt at losing the services of so able a Member, and the hope which they all entertained that Mr. Anderson's successor would be like him.

† About Rs. 30,000 were subscribed towards the presentation of the Plate &c., referred to in this Address.

Succession Bill," are fitting conclusions to a career which has entitled you, Sir, to the lasting gratitude of a whole race. At such a time as this, it would not be becoming in us to enter upon a discussion of the details of those measures, or whether they in every way meet the wishes and the views of our widely extended community. Suffice it to say that there are none among those who now address you who doubt that by those measures the truest and best interests of the Parsees have been consulted. And it is impossible to compare them with the state of the laws on the matters on which they legislate, affecting Parsees before they were passed, without experiencing the most lively sense of the benefits they cannot fail to confer.

There can be no doubt that it is mainly owing to your unwearied efforts and patient sagacity and eloquence in this cause that these Bills have been at length carried through the Indian Legislature; a triumph no little enhanced by the fact that ever since Mr. Borradaile's unavailing labours in 1828, constant endeavours have been used to obtain a release for the Parsi community from the state of anarchy and lawlessness under which in so many respects they have hitherto laboured. It must ever be to you a just source of pride and satisfaction to have been the chief instrument in relieving this people from the odium of licensed bigamy and legalised disrespect to the sacred obligations of the marriage tie. In the early portions of your labours in the settlement of the form and matter of the measures we speak of, it must not be forgotten that others have borne a conspicuous part. It would, indeed, be ungrateful to pass over in this address the names of Sir Joseph Arnould and the Hon'ble Mr. Henry Newton, whose able conduct of the Parsi Law Commission undoubtedly gave definite shape to the wishes of that community. But it is no less true that for you, Sir, was reserved the still more difficult task so successfully accomplished of fixing the result of those labours upon the statute book of the Empire.* We feel that the highest eulogy which can be conferred on you is, that in acting as you have, you have only done what was expected of one who bears your father's name, and who has such a career as his own to appeal to.

You are quitting India in the prime of your powers, and in bidding you a sorrowful Farewell, we may therefore be permitted to hope, as we feel assured must be the case, that a wider and still more extended sphere of usefulness is open to your talents and industry, and that those energies and abilities may still be employed for the public good of others which have so long been exercised for that of ourselves.

* In his reply to the above Address, Sir H. L. Anderson, thus spoke on the subject;— "There can be no higher and purer reward to a member of any Legislative assembly than the assurance by them whom he represents that he has acquitted himself of his trust to their satisfaction. It afforded to me a peculiar pleasure to introduce to the attention of the Council of India the "Parsi Marriage and Divorce Bill" and the "Parsi Inheritance and Succession Bill." It was well-known to me for how long a period, with what patience, tact, and zeal, Parsees

And the Members of the Government Secretariate, headed by Mr. Vinayakrao Vasudevaji, testified their respect in the following manner ;—

TO THE HONOURABLE HENRY LACONANDERSON.

Honourable Sir— We, the undersigned Members of the Bombay Secretariate Establishment, beg respectfully to address you.

We cannot view your approaching departure from this country without offering to you an expression of our grateful acknowledgments for the earnest interest which you have taken in our welfare and advancement during the twelve years of your tenure of office as Secretary and Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government.

We beg especially to thank you for the uniform kindness and urbanity which you have shewn towards all who have come in contact with you in the course of duty, and for the just consideration which has marked every act of yours affecting our interests.

But words can feebly express how much we owe to you for the many proofs we have received of your friendly sympathy and support, and we shall esteem it a privilege if you will accept at our hands some small token of the esteem and regard which the sterling virtues of your character have inspired in us.

We purpose forwarding to you on your arrival in England an ornamental silver vase, to be manufactured at the Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy School of Art, which we trust will serve as a lasting memento of the grateful remembrance in which you are held by us.

In now bidding you farewell, our earnest wish is that Mrs. Anderson and yourself may long be spared to enjoy every happiness and blessing in your native land.

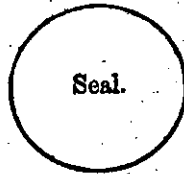
had struggled for the enactment of their laws. The Bills are now law, and I firmly believe they will be found in operation to be practical and efficient measures. You have most properly alluded to the great service rendered to your cause by my friends Sir Joseph Arnould and Mr. Justice Newton. The whole of the preliminary investigations on which the Bills were founded was conducted by them with a skill and a completeness which deserve your warmest approbation. It is also a duty on my part to call your attention to the great exertions of my friend Sir Henry Byng Harington. To other great and useful qualities, Mr Harington adds a knowledge of the technical niceties of legislation and a sagacity as to what will not work in practice, which in India probably none have equalled. He gave me the most generous assistance, and as I have said elsewhere, the Bills are the good Bills, they are, chiefly through his exertions."

P. 13, line 7.—His Highness Raja Ram Chatrapathi Maharaja of Kolapoor accompanied by Captain E. W. West, Mr. Jamsetji Naoroji Unvala, M. A. and others, left Bombay for England in May 1870. His Highness is the first Native Prince who undertook such a journey on this side of India.

P. 13, line 19.—Mr. Ramrao Narsinh Tadpatre, Prime-Minister to His Highness the Maharaja of Kolapoor, died in May 1867.

P. 17, line 14.—*The Royal Grant* of the Dignity of a Knight Grand Commander, or a Knight Commander, or a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, is as follows ;—

VICTORIA.



Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, To [] Greeting

Whereas We being desirous of conferring upon you such a mark of Our Royal Favour as will evince the esteem in which we hold your person and the services which you have rendered to our Indian Empire, We have thought fit to nominate and appoint you to be a [] of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, We do therefore by these Presents grant unto you the dignity of a [] of our aforesaid Order of the Star of India, and hereby authorize you to have, hold, and enjoy the said dignity and rank of [] of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, together with all and singular the privileges thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Given at our Court at [], under Our Sign Manual and the Seal of Our said Order, this day of 18 , in the year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

[]

P. 24, line 8.—The Acting Commissioner in Sind, Archibald David Robertson Esquire, C. S., thus spoke of the services rendered by Shet Naomal Hotichand to the British Government ;—

“I have great satisfaction in performing the pleasing task of handing over to you this letter which conveys an intimation that Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen, has been pleased to confer on you the dignity of a Companion of the Most Exalted

Order of the Star of India as a further recognition of your services and attachment to the British Government,— a more substantial mark of the appreciation of which has already been bestowed on you, first in 1852 by the grant of a pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, and subsequently in 1860 by the extension of that pension for two lives further, together with the grant of a jagheer worth Rs. 1,200 per annum.

As it is a quarter of a century since your services began, and as the nature of those rendered during your earlier years may not be fully known to those who have more recently become connected with this place, I will, with your permission briefly allude to them.

They began as far back as 1839, when I find that you gave material assistance in procuring cattle and furnishing supplies for the column sent from Bombay to co-operate with the forces which were then being despatched from Bengal to support Sha Sooja in Afghanistan. Afterwards, during the anxious period which succeeded the Cabool massacre, you again rendered the greatest assistance of a like nature to the reinforcements which were poured into Sind in order to assist the troops which were sent for the release of the Cabool captives; and again in 1843, when hostilities broke out between the Ameers and the British Government, you were indefatigable, at considerable risk to your life and property, in procuring intelligence and obtaining correct information as to the designs of the Ameers, by means of which the British authorities were enabled to anticipate some of their plans and movements.

Subsequently, during the two and a half eventful years of the mutiny, you showed the same devotion to the British cause as you had done in the days of Eastwick, Pottinger, and Outram; and by your conduct then added to the claims you had already established on the consideration and favour of Government, and for which as I have already stated, you were rewarded with a grant of land and the continuance of the pension you were then in possession of for two lives further.

The additional honour which it has pleased your Sovereign now to bestow on you, will, I am sure, be no less highly prized than these by so faithful and devoted a subject, and I trust that you may long be spared to enjoy it."

P. 25, line 27.—Sir Bartle Frere was President of the Karachi Municipality from 1st October 1852 to 19th March 1859. When the powers of a Lieutenant Governor under Act 26 of 1850 were conferred by Government upon the Commissioner in Sind for controlling Municipal Affairs within that Province, Sir Bartle resigned his seat as President, and in doing so, addressed for the last time the meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held on the 30th July 1859, as follows;—

"As Government had entrusted him with the powers of a Lieutenant Governor, under Act XXVI of 1850, for Municipal affairs, this would necessitate his resigning the Office of President of the Municipal Commission.

He would not, at that late hour, detain them by any lengthened remarks, but having belonged to the Municipality from the date of its first formation, he could not but express his regret that it would no longer be in his power to take part in their labours as one of the Commissioners. It was a great satisfaction to him, in quitting the chair to know that their affairs were in so flourishing a condition; and knowing that they were in such good hands as those of the President of the Managing Committee Mr. Bellasis, and their able and efficient Secretary, Mr. Maher, he looked confidently to a continuance of their present prosperity.

In taking leave of them there was one point, which he wished particularly to press on their attention. It was a wise provision of Mr. Ellis, so long an active member of the body, and who had drawn up the original draft of their rules, that every considerable local interest should be represented on their Committee. The European Officers of Government, the Military and Civil Servants of the State, the indigenous Lohana Merchants, Bhatias, Cutchees, Parsces, Mehmoms, Khojas, and Borahs, each large class in the Karachi Community had its representative, and he (the President) earnestly begged them never to lose sight of this fundamental principle in their Municipal arrangements. He would also leave, as his parting exhortation to them, that they should always in their deliberations give due weight to the opinions of the Native Members, of those whose pursuits and professions made them look on Karachi as their home. We may often think the Native Members slow, narrow minded, and prejudiced; but we had that, very day seen more than one proof that they are much more keensighted and sagacious than we might at first give them credit for being; and, whatever their opinion, we should do well to recollect that we, European servants of Government, living here as matter of duty, coming today and gone tomorrow, have not the same interest in the place, or the same right to be heard, as those who come here by choice, and live and die, and have all their hopes centred in the place."

P. 26, line 6.—It is proposed to supply Karachi with water from the River Mulleer. See Bombay Builder Vol. I. pp. 221-222.

P. 27, line 5, and P. 457, note, line 1.—*His Highness Ramal Shri Jaswantsingji Bhowsingji, the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar*, died on the 11th April 1870, when the following Notification appeared in the Kattiawar Agency Gazette;—

"It is with much regret that the Political Agent has to announce the death of His Highness Sir Jaswantsingj, Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

This melancholy event occurred at Bhownagar on Monday the 11th instant.

The amiable personal qualities of the deceased Prince had endeared him to all classes of his subjects, and as a mark of the sincere respect in which the Chief was held, all Government offices in Kattiawar will be closed this day."

When the name of H. H. Thakore Shri Jaswantingji appeared in the *Gazette of India* as a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the then Political Agent, Colonel Keatinge, in announcing the intelligence to His Highness, wrote as follows:—

“ You will doubtless recognize that the reason of this is that you are trying to rule your dominions in the spirit of the empire and not in accordance with the traditions of the last century, as is unfortunately still the case with so many Rajpoot Princes. You have, my dear friend, enjoyed the advantage of being served by a very able minister. I trust this will always be the case.”

In a notification published by the Political Agent in Kattiawar in the *Agency Gazette* of that province in its issue of 18th June 1868, the State of Bhownaggar is noticed in the following terms:—

“ The great and enlightened State of Bhownaggar under the management of its excellent minister, Gourishankar Oodeyahankar, has instituted numerous reforms and constructed numerous public works.”

[Here the works are enumerated.]

“ They have further established Post Offices at Mhowa, Koonla and TullaJa, in addition to those previously existing, and have entertained an able European Civil Engineer, Mr. C. Monckton, under whose superintendence the Durbar purpose carrying on numerous other public works. They have further established an admirable local police at an annual cost of Rs. 40,000. Further, they have signally aided the cause of education and enlightenment, and by the able administration of their local Courts shown themselves to be a most enlightened Durbar.”

The minister referred to in these extracts Mr. Gourishankar Oodeyahankar, has served the Bhownaggar Durbar in that capacity for nearly twenty-five years with zeal, probity and rectitude, which has elicited the unqualified approval from time to time of the several Political Officers with whom he came in contact.

The late Thakore Sahab has left two sons, Takat Singji and Jowan Singji. Takat Singji, the eldest, aged 20 years, was installed on the throne by Colonel W. W. Anderson on the 23rd April 1870. In doing so, he spoke as follows;—

“ His Highness Takat Singji had relinquished the position of heir apparent for that of Thakur and was now the Supreme Power in the State, and that he hoped he would follow the good example of his father in acquiring a good name for paternal care of his people. He (Colonel Anderson) hoped that he would be as popular with his people and as friendly with the British Government as the late Thakur Jaswantingji had been before him, and that he (the Political Agent) and the British Government would always entertain towards Bhownaggar and her rulers the same friendly feelings which they had hitherto professed.

The Prime Minister, he well knew served the present Prince's father and grandfather faithfully for upwards of forty years and he hoped that Mr. Gourishankar would serve the young Thakur as faithfully as he had his predecessors. He (Colonel Anderson) had the fullest confidence in his ability and integrity and relied fully on his good management."

P. 32, note, line 2.—*Female Infanticide*.—*Vide* Government Selection XXXIX, Part II, New Series, containing proceedings adopted by the late Colonel Alexander Walker, Sir John Pollard Willoughby and other officers, for suppression of Infanticide in Kattiawar. See also Dr. Wilson's treatise on the subject. Act 8 of 1870 has been passed by the Imperial Legislature for the prevention of this crime.

P. 37, line 36.—*The Guzerat Wuttun Commission*.—In March 1863, Government appointed a Commission, composed of the Hon. Mr. Stewart St. John Gordon, C. S. (President), the Hon'ble Madhavarao Vithal Vinchurkar and Keshavarao Ramchandra Joge (Members), for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting on the question of the District Hereditary Officers' Wuttuns situated in the Maratha and Canarese Districts of the Bombay Presidency. Their labours were finished in June 1864, when another was appointed to conduct an enquiry of a similar nature in the Districts of Guzerat. It consisted of Mr. W. G. Pedder, C. S. (President) Rao Bahadoor Permanandas Purshotamdas, and Azum Vehribhaee alias Bhowsaheb, Dessae of Neriad (Members).

P. 41, line 1.—For the Resolution on the Sale of Waste Lands, *see* Times of India Calendar for 1862, pp. 401-407, and comments thereon in Pritchard's Administration of India. Vol. I, pp. 97 and 125; and Algernon West's Administration of Indian Affairs by Sir Charles Wood, pp. 100-108.

P. 42, line 4.—Earl Canning died at London on the 17th June 1862; and the following tribute of respect and esteem was paid to his memory in the House of Lords;—

Earl Granville:—My Lords, however painful is the task, it is my duty to inform your Lordships that this House has lost one of its most distinguished Members—that that great, just, and courageous man, Lord Canning is no more. Under Divine Providence, he was enabled by the exercise of all the highest qualities which dignify statesmanship, to preserve and strengthen the dominion of his Sovereign over a vast and distant Empire. He sacrificed in that work, however, not only his own life but the life of one still dearer to him—his wife. I am sure that this House, in unison with the feelings of the whole country, will appreciate the national loss which it has sustained.

Lord Chelmsford:—In the absence of my noble Friend (the Earl of Derby),

I cannot refrain from joining in the deep sentiment of grief which we have just heard expressed by the noble Earl. I am sure your Lordships deeply sympathize with those sentiments, and I only wish I had words to express my sense of the irreparable loss which the country has sustained.

Lord Brougham:—My Lords, there will not, I am confident, be one dissenting voice, either in Parliament or in the country, from the expression of deep regret for the loss we have sustained to which my noble Friends have given utterance. Without any distinction of party, without any difference of rank, I believe it will be admitted that the talents and the virtues of Lord Canning stand as high and in as proud a position as those of any man who has ever served the Queen.

Lord Lyveden:—My Lords, having been publicly associated with Lord Canning during the most eventful period of his career, I cannot refrain from saying one or two words on this occasion, although the opportunity was unexpected. It is singularly to the honour of Lord Canning that he went out to India impressed with the belief that he would have a long reign of peace and prosperity, during which it was his full resolve to devote his utmost exertions to promote the social happiness and the material welfare of the people of India. But during his sway the greatest and most extraordinary insurrection which history records took place, and instead of new social and financial arrangements, Lord Canning had to display his energy and his resources in defending the empire of the Queen. Lord Canning had the rare felicity of proving that he was incapable of being swayed by popular applause to do what he thought wrong; and that he was equally incapable of being driven by popular detraction from that which he believed to be right. He had the infinite glory of finishing his career in the manner in which he had hoped to commence it, by putting the finances of India in order and advancing its condition to a greater extent than it has ever before reached. Although, therefore, his private and attached friends, his public associates, and the whole people must deeply deplore his removal from us at a time when his services might have been so eminently useful to his country, for his own glory he has died not too soon; for he was not withdrawn from the scene until he had achieved the greatest honour that can be won by a subject of Her Majesty—he has preserved to the English Crown its most important province, and in the country which he governed he has left a people prosperous.

When his death was known in Calcutta, the following Notification was issued on the 11th July 1802;—

“The Governor General in Council has received with profound regret the intelligence of the decease of Earl Canning, Her Majesty’s late Governor General and Viceroy of India, which melancholy event took place in England on the 17th June. His Excellency in Council feels convinced that the whole community of this country will unite with him in deploring the untimely death of this eminent Statesman, whose life, although he survived to quit these shores, has but too surely fallen a sacrifice to his devotion to the interests of India. All will be sensible of the greatness of the loss which India sustained in the removal of one whose ripe knowledge and experience so well

fitted him to give valuable counsel and assistance to Her Majesty's Government and Parliament on questions affecting the welfare of this great Country." * * *

P. 45, line 35.—For the Secretary of State's Despatch referred to, *Vide* Supplement to the Bombay Government Gazette dated 28th August 1862, pp. 565-577.

P. 58, line 9.—*The Wagers Bill*.—For the opinions recorded by the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on this Bill, see the report of that body for 1863-64, and also the papers containing the Minutes of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court, forwarded with Mr. Acting Registrar Gonne's letter No. 756 dated 15th July 1864, and published by the Bombay Legislative Council.

P. 76, line 5, and P. 483, line 34.—In token of their esteem and gratitude the Native Inhabitants of Bombay in 1841 erected a Statue in honour of Sir Charles Forbes, Baronet,—“the disinterested benefactor of the Natives of Bombay and the tried and trusted friend of the people of India,”—which occupies a niche in the Town Hall of this city.

P. 84, line 26.—In his Notes upon Colonel Francis's report No. 147 dated 12th February 1867 on the re-settlement of the District of Indapoor, Sir George Wingate thus remarks ;—

“In the extract of Sir Bartle Frere's speech given in the 78th paragraph there is a mistake relative to the cart manufactory set up at Temboornes in the Sholapoor districts. This establishment was instituted by Lieutenant Wingate, and hundreds of carts were supplied from it to the ryots of the neighbouring districts of Sholapoor Poona, and Ahmednagar. Lieutenant Gaisford subsequently introduced an improved model of a cart which was found more suitable to the Deccan, and gradually superseded all others. One great difficulty connected with the introduction of carts was the inability of the ordinary district artificers to construct or even repair them, and it would be interesting to learn to what extent this obstacle has since been removed by the greater skill of the local artificers. Are the Indapoor carts now constructed in the district, or are they purchased elsewhere ; and in this case, can repairs be effected in the district without difficulty ? Satisfactory replies to these queries would indicate a marked improvement in the condition of the district, brought about by the revised settlement.”

P. 88, line 3.—*The Revenue Survey and Settlement Bill* was after a considerable discussion passed into law as Bombay Act I of 1865. It has since been amended by Bombay Act IV of 1868.

P. 89, line 15.—The Bombay Municipal Bill was passed into law as Bombay Act II of 1865, which was subsequently amended by Bombay Act IV of 1867.

P 109, note, line 8.—The following Address was presented to Dr. Harkness by his pupils on the 10th May 1862.

To JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D.

*Principal of the Elphinstone College,
Bombay.*

Dear and Respected Sir,

We, the undersigned ex-students and students of the Elphinstone College and Institution, feel it our bounden duty to express to you our high sense and appreciation of your services in the cause of Native Education and our heart-felt regret at your approaching departure from the scene of your distinguished labors during the long period of 27 years.

You were selected as one of the first two Professors by Mountstuart Elphinstone in the College which the people of this Presidency established to perpetuate the memory of their greatest benefactor.

Dear Sir, we cannot be accused of partiality for a kind, zealous, upright, and able teacher, if we declare that you have done full justice to the confidence reposed in you. Placed in a position where the noblest gifts of mind and the most generous feelings of the heart find the freest scope for their exercise, you have brought to the discharge of your duty, intellectual powers of the very highest order, whilst the high tone of moral feeling which you have invariably displayed, the urbanity of your disposition, and the ever-increasing interest and almost paternal solicitude which you have evinced in the well-being of your pupils, have impressed us, we would fain hope, not only with gratitude to yourself and the liberal and enlightened Government which supports the College and Institution but with a sincere and lively desire to walk in the footsteps and imitate the virtues of such benefactors of mankind as you have proved yourself to be.

On your arrival on the shores of Bombay, you found Education had made so little progress that it was with great difficulty a sufficient number of pupils could be assembled to profit by your lectures. But now on the eve of your departure, you have had the gratification of witnessing the establishment of the Bombay University on a solid basis and of presenting with your own hands as Dean of the Faculty of Arts, the first four of the Graduates who have, under your auspices, attained the honorable degree of Bachelor of Arts.

You voluntarily underwent the labor of an early and critical study of the Vernacular languages in order to extend the sphere of your usefulness, the result of which is now clearly seen in the improvement of Gujerathi orthography and of Vernacular literature generally.

Your unflinching generosity will long be remembered with gratitude by scores of poor students whom you liberally supported whilst they were endeavoring to acquire knowledge under great difficulties.

It will no doubt be a subject of gratification to you to see so many of your pupils holding honorable and responsible offices under Government and also established in independent professions as Medical practitioners, Lawyers, Engineers, and Merchants, not only in this country, but in England and China.

When we consider the self-diffusiveness of knowledge and the zeal, ability, and single-heartedness which you brought to bear upon the mental and moral discipline and education of your pupils, year after year, in health and in sickness, we feel, we cannot yet realize the benefits which this country is destined under Providence to reap from the labors of successful Educationists like yourself towards the regeneration of India.

You have placed us and our country under lasting gratitude, and we feel convinced that the name of *John Harkness* will be cherished and revered in every native home having the slightest pretensions to intellectual and moral culture.

As a slight token of our esteem and gratitude, we solicit your kind acceptance of a purse of Rupees Twelve Thousand which we have subscribed with the assistance of the leading members of the native community, who have readily seconded our humble efforts to approach you with this testimonial. We also request that you will condescend to sit for a Bust to be placed in the Framji Kavasji Institute, and for a photographic negative that we may be able to have before us the likeness of one whose public and private life has been honorably and endearingly connected with the best associations of our life.

We pray Almighty God that you may safely reach your native land, that you may be blessed with health and long life and with every thing that is good.

In conclusion, we beg to subscribe ourselves ever your own, affectionate and grateful pupils.

P. 113, note.—Mr. Rastamji Merwanji Patel, M. A., obtained in 1868 the Manokji Limji Gold-Medal for an essay on "a comparison of different styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for public and domestic Buildings in India."

P. 115, note, line 15.—Dr. A. S. Jayakar is also a Licentiate of Midwifery and a Member of the Microscopical Society of London.

Mr. Shripad Babaji Thakur, B. A., has successfully passed the first competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service.

P. 115, note, line 20.—The following Address was presented to Sir Joseph Arnould Knight, Puisne Judge of Her Majesty's High Court, by Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy on behalf of the Native Community of Bombay, prior to his departure for Europe;—

TO THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT.

HONOURABLE SIR,— The period of your retirement from the high and honourable post you have occupied amongst us having drawn near, we, the Native Inhabitants of Bombay, take leave to bid you a hearty farewell before your return to your native land. The ten years of your sojourn and judicial career amongst us have been marked by such genuine good-will and friendly feeling towards the people of this country, that it seems to us as if that period had passed too swiftly away, and we view with feelings of deep regret the prospect of your departure from these shores.

Even a cursory retrospect of your judicial career, first as Judge of the late Supreme Court of Judicature, and afterwards as Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, is sufficient to establish the fact that the most befitting attribute of a Judge, namely, an anxious desire to deal out even-handed Justice, without favour or prejudice, and without regard to caste or colour, has ever been exhibited in the discharge of your high functions. The stern independence of judgment and action, which, in this country, is required to be exercised whenever the interests of the governing race come into collision with those of the subject-people, has formed, we rejoice to say, a happy feature of your career. It becomes a very pleasing duty for us to testify, upon the eve of your departure, that whenever any case has come before you which was calculated in its moral aspects to conduce to the amelioration of the people, you spared neither industry nor ability in its thorough investigation and decision.

Within the last five years, a period of abnormal commercial and speculative excitement passed over Bombay, and in the extensive litigation which followed it, your administration, we are happy to note, was characterised by a spirit of strict justice, tempered by a judicious consideration of the unusual circumstances which had ravaged the city. Apart from the uniform and signal advantages with which your judicial career has been fraught to all classes of the people in our country, we have sincere pleasure in bearing testimony that in your private capacity you have ever taken a warm interest in the promotion and advocacy of the interests of our countrymen. Your services as President of the Parsi Law Commission will always be remembered with gratitude by that class of the community, who, by your aid and advocacy, have obtained legislative recognition for their special laws of marriage and succession.

The admission of natives of this country to a higher and larger share in the administration of public affairs, their elevation to posts of honour and emolument in the State, and in liberal and respectable professions independent of the State, has always secured the deepest sympathy on your part, whilst the treatment, on a footing of equality, which you always accorded to our countrymen, bore practical and pleasing testimony to your large-minded liberality.

Nor can we omit to refer to your services in the cause of education, more especially in connection with the University of Bombay, of which you were for some time Vice-Chancellor.

To mark our sense of your worth as a Judge, of your profound learning and eminent abilities, and of your claim upon our grateful recollection and commemoration, we have resolved that in connection with the University of Bombay, in the organization and progress of which you have taken so deep an interest, a scholarship be instituted bearing your name. We trust that you will accept this small but sincere tribute of our regard and respect; and in the hope that a long career of happiness and usefulness is in store for you in your native land, we bid you once more a hearty farewell.

And the Honourable L. H. Bayley, the Advocate General, on behalf of the Bombay Bar gave expression to its feelings on the 27th April 1869 as follows;—

The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley said;— Sir Joseph Arnould,— I have acceded with great pleasure to the request of the Bar to offer a few parting words to you on this occasion, which I believe is the last on which you will occupy your position as a Judge of the High Court of Bombay. Since your Lordship entered on your high and sacred office on 28th April 1859, numerous indeed have been the changes in the constitution of the Court, in the practice of the Court, and in those who administered justice and who practise before you. Up to January 1861, I think, the duties of your Lordship were probably not so onerous as they have recently been, because it was not till that year that the Act was passed by the Government of India, previous to which one Court alone sat, presided over by the two Supreme Court Judges. Business, however, steadily increased. Your Lordship sat in a separate division Court, and finally that great and radical change took place by the establishment of the High Court in August 1862. The increase of trade and troublous times which shortly ensued, caused an unceasing stream of litigation to pass through the Court and I believe it would not have been always possible for the Court to perform its duties, and for your Lordship to have got through the business you did, but for two qualities which your Lordship possessed—the first being the regularity and punctuality with which, day after day, and month after month, you took your seat on the Bench; and the second, that calm, constant, and undivided attention which you invariably gave to the arguments addressed to you, both on questions of law and of fact, by the counsel who have been in the habit of practising before you. It is, I believe, the combination of these two qualities which has enabled your Lordship to do that which no one around me will dispute, namely, transact more business than any other Judge who has sat during your Lordship's tenure of office. My Lord, any undue or unnecessary eulogy on my part would doubtless be as distasteful to you as to ourselves; but I cannot forbear alluding for one moment to the well nigh unrivalled skill and ability which you have displayed on that Bench. It has been your lot, Sir Joseph Arnould,

to decide two of the longest, most intricate, and most important cases* which I believe, have ever come before the Courts in Western India, and whether you were engaged in the one in conjunction with our late lamented Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Bause, in denouncing and exposing the gross, sensuous, and all but blasphemous practices and superstition of a well known modern Hindu sect, and, to use your own words at the close of your celebrated judgment, in proving "that what is morally wrong cannot be theologically right;" or whether you were engaged in the other case in tracing back through some twelve centuries;—from the period in fact of the death of the great founder of the Mahomedan faith, the history of the dissensions between the rival sects of Islam, and in establishing the rights of a distinguished Persian nobleman well known to most of us in Bombay, a man of ancient lineage and closely connected by marriage with the reigning house of Persia, and in giving a legal sanction, both at law and in equity, to the homage and respect and the fealty rendered to him and his ancestors for many generations by a large number of persons in Western India and in other neighbouring countries; in the performance of these tasks, Sir Joseph Arnould, the Bar have recognised the display of some of the highest intellectual qualities which it is possible for a Judge to possess. Our presence here on this occasion will, I trust, be taken by you as an indication of the real and genuine esteem in which we regard you as a Judge and as a gentleman. Your ever courteous and dignified demeanour towards the Bar, your unwearied industry, your great patience, the application of masterly powers of analysis—powers which doubtless were nourished and strengthened during your Lordship's brilliant University career at Oxford,—your earnest, laborious, and successful endeavours to deal out impartial justice towards suitors before you of whatever clime or religion they were, and above all your thorough appreciation of the truth of those golden words of Lord Bacon, that "an overspeaking Judge is no well tuned cymbal," these, my Lord, are so well known to us, as to require no further remark of mine. And on this the last occasion on which I shall ever address the Bench as an Advocate of this Court, I cannot but feel peculiarly privileged that it has been my lot to act as the mouth-piece of the Bar in expressing, I fear but too imperfectly, our feelings towards you—towards one who like myself has studied in the chambers of that most amiable man, that most accomplished and liberal minded Lawyer and Judge, Sir Hugh Hill, to whom your Lordship, if I mistake not, dedicated your treatise on the Law of Marine Insurance, by far the ablest and most philosophical work on the subject that has yet appeared in our language. I now, Sir Joseph Arnould, tender you the respectful and cordial farewell of the Bar, and I believe that we may rest assured that in whatever country you may settle for your future residence during the many years that we trust may be spared to you on this earth— whether in our old dear native country

* (1) The *Maharaj Libel Case*, see *History of the Sect of Maharajas*, pp.87-132.

(2) The *Great Khojah Case*, see *Times of India*, 26th November 1866.

—in the warmer latitude of Southern France—or in the sunny clime and amid the classic scenes of Italy—you will ever look back on this hour with contentment, and I vain hope with gratification and with the recollection that you left the Bench of this Court amid the profound respect of this Bar and with our most earnest wishes for your future happiness and welfare. And now, Sir Joseph Arnould, on behalf of myself, and the other members of the Bar of Bombay, I most cordially and affectionately bid you farewell.

P. 117, note.—The Marquis of Dalhousie died on the 19th December 1860, and the Earl of Elgin on the 20th November 1863.

P. 120, note.—By a recent decision of the Senate of the Bombay University, *Persian* has been added to the list of the Classical Languages necessary for the F. E. A., B. A. and M. A. Examinations.

P. 122, line 16.—When the Honourable Mount Stuart Elphinstone retired from the Governorship of Bombay in 1827, the Native Princes, Chiefs, Gentlemen and Inhabitants of this Presidency and its dependencies subscribed nearly four and a half lakhs of Rupees for the establishment of Elphinstone Professorships, (in connection with the Elphinstone Institution,) for teaching the Natives of this country the English Language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, and for his Portrait to grace the Hall of study.

The European Community voted a service of plate, and the beautiful Statue, which adorns the Town Hall.

Mr. Elphinstone died on the 20th November 1859. When the melancholy news reached these shores, the Students and Ex-students of the Elphinstone College and High School convened a meeting which was held in the Town Hall on the 11th January 1860 for the purpose of expressing their regret at the death of their distinguished benefactor, the founder and patron of Native Education in this Presidency, and for consecrating to his revered memory some token of their sense of gratitude for the numerous benefits they had received from his enlightened policy.

The result of the meeting was, that Rs. 4,000 were subscribed for a Bust to be placed in the Victoria and Albert Museum; Rs. 2,400 for the founding the Elphinstone Scholarships in connection with the Girls' schools of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, and Rs. 1,200 for founding the Elphinstone Scholarship in connection with the Girls' schools of the Parsi Girls' School Association.

P. 124, note.—Mr. Phirozshaw Merwanji Mehta, M. A., of Lincoln's Inn, was sworn as Barrister-at-Law before Sir Joseph Arnould, on the 13th November 1868.

P. 126, line 4, and P. 217, line 16.—*The late Framji Kavasji Esquire*—

The following is a sketch of his career taken from *Mias Carpenter's Six Months in India, Vol. II* ;—

“The late Framji Kavasji Esquire, whose recent decease has been a subject of regret with the European and native community of Bombay, belonged to the family of Banaji, which, with that of Wadia and Dadysett, have been long distinguished for their wealth and commercial enterprise; and in works of charity and benevolence have been second only to that very remarkable man, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Knight, whose magnificent fortune has been created by an individual acuteness surpassed only by a munificence which has prompted the erection and endowment of spacious receptacles for the sick and indigent, and the performance through a long life of secret alms—the extent of which is known only to him before whom they have gone up as a memorial.

Although Framji Kavasji Banaji never had the wealth with which so to provide for the physical comfort of his countrymen, he was very constantly foremost in energy for their mental culture and moral improvement.

From the time when the genius of Mr. Elphinstone sought to incite the upper class of natives to measures for the introduction of national education, Framji Kavasji has been distinguished as the most active promoter of this object. He was an original member of the Elphinstone Institution; and, until advancing years and increasing infirmities induced him to retire, was year after year elected by his countrymen to represent them at the Board of Education.* He was the first Parsi gentleman who educated the Females of his family.

* The Board of Education in their annual Report for 1850-51, thus wrote respecting Mr. Framji Kavasji's services to the cause of Education ;—

“At a later period in the year, Framji Kavasji Esquire, resigned his seat, in consequence of his advanced time of life, and the vacancy was filled up by the election of Bamonji Hormasji Esq. The eminent good citizenship, and zeal in supporting every measure for public improvement, which distinguished our late much esteemed colleague, are too well known to your Lordship in Council to need any notice from us, but in recording his death, which subsequently occurred at the good old age of 84, the Board feel a melancholy pleasure in thus publicly expressing the respect in which they hold his memory.”

And Government in their Resolution on the above, dated 6th September 1851, stated as follows ;—

“In conclusion, I am instructed to observe that the tribute which the Board have paid in the second para: of their Report to the late Framji Kavasji Esq. has been very properly rendered on this occasion to the memory of an excellent and deserving man. The Right Hon^{ble} the Governor in Council gladly avails himself of this opportunity again to express the high opinion entertained by himself and his predecessors of the worth of the deceased as one who perceived that he could best serve his country by encouraging education, and who acted up to his persuasion.”

Framji Kavasji was one of the twelve natives who first held the Commission of the Peace, and those who have sat on the Bench with him, remember the independence and impartiality with which he administered justice.

He was likewise a Member of the Parsi Panchayet, which, so long as the state of Society admitted, exercised so beneficial an influence over the morals of the Parsi community, and the records of that institution are stamped with many tokens of his strong sense and excellent judgment.

The Fire Temple, raised by Framji Kavasji and his brothers to facilitate the worship of God after the manner of their fathers, and the Tower of Silence constructed for the reception of the body after death, at a cost of two lacs of rupees, are permanent memorials of his piety and his respect for the usages of his ancient religion; while the Dhobee's Tank, and the reservoir on the Obelisk Road—to which water is conducted from an estate in Girgaum, the produce of which he set apart to secure this supply of water to the public—betokens that his benevolence was not limited to the fraternity of which he was a member.

To perpetuate the memory of a man of those character and deeds the foregoing is a very hasty and imperfect sketch, the Englishman, Mussulman, and the Hindu, as well as the Parsi, have expressed a desire; and the students, the representatives at the moment, of those to whose intellectual and moral advancement his life was devoted, have taken the lead of all in commencing this work; and it is with the view of giving each an opportunity of contributing to this object, that this paper is circulated, the particular mode of effecting such being left for future consideration."

It was a beautiful and natural effect of so much genuine goodness, that, for the first time, persons of all classes and denominations, Natives and Europeans, united together to pay respect to his memory. On September 22nd 1852, some English and many native Gentlemen with a large number of the Scholars of the Elphinstone Institution headed by the Assistant Professor, Dadabhoj Nowroji, met to consider the most fitting way of testifying their admiration and esteem. The following resolution was carried, having been moved by Professor Patton:—

"That the funds which have been already collected, and such others as may be subsequently added, be appropriated to the formation of a Museum in connection with the Students' Literary and Scientific Society; and that this meeting unite with them in requesting Government to erect a Building, to contain a lecture room, a laboratory, museum of arts and industry, and library, and to permit the building to be called the Framji Kavasji Institute."

In moving the above resolution, Professor Patton observed:—

"The mode of commemorating the name of Framji Kavasji seems to be peculiarly appropriate. When the Students' Literary and Scientific Society was in its infancy and when many friends of education, were either cold or unfavourable to it, Framji Kavasji came forward and showed his approval of their plans and objects, by present-

ing a number of lamps, which he heard they required for their meetings. This first gift to the Society was the commencement of many others, and to the day of his death he took a warm interest in all their proceedings. During his long career (as you have heard detailed today), he was always foremost in every effort to extend education in this country, and his views of what education ought to be were characterised by an elevation, and at the same time a practicality, that could scarcely have been expected from the imperfect education he himself had received. He was one of the chief contributors to the erection of the building in which we are now assembled and which has, as was anticipated, risen to the rank of a College. Nearly a quarter of a century ago, when the native community of Bombay met to consider the most appropriate method of attesting their affectionate and respectful sentiments towards the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Framjee Kavasji in a speech replete with good sense and sound views which in our testimonial-giving age might be worthy of attention, proposed that the most satisfactory and durable plan of carrying their wishes into effect, was to found one or two professorships for teaching the English language, the arts, science, and literature of Europe. The Students' Literary and Scientific Society is the direct result of that education, and a proof of the wisdom and foresight that suggested it."

The value of the influence of this admirable man is well manifested in the following extract from the speech of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji;—

"I cannot refrain myself from expressing my sentiments towards this worthy man. I have had but once for all a talk with him, but the impression that that single visit made upon me, and my friend Ardaseer, shall never wear off. It was for the purpose of asking support to our female schools and how could I now describe a scene that could only be seen? Yet I shall try. We approached with great trepidation—we knew not what should be the result of the visit; for we knew not the man and it was our first visit. But Framji showed that he was always prepared to receive even a child with pleasure that brought good tidings of any kind. Many were the sound advices he gave us as to our conduct in the undertaking—many hopes did he raise in us, and shewed great concern that he could not stretch out as good a helping hand as he was wont to do before. His advices, however were more worth than any thing else, and we have now the opportunity of expressing our obligations for the benefit with which we followed these advices; trifling as they might often appear, they are the forerunners of great things to come. Trifling as the table lamp present made to the Society might appear, it was the kindler of the first spark of hope that an earnest desire and endeavour to do an useful thing shall never fail to be properly appreciated."

Many difficulties occurred before the completion of the plan, but on the 22nd February 1862, the foundation stone of the projected Memorial Building was laid by his friend, the Honourable Mr. Jagannathji Saikarsett.

Vide also Mr. Domabhoy Framji's History of the Parsees, pp. 142-146.]

P. 128, line 2.—The following Inscription on the Statue of Lord William Bentinck at Calcutta, (1835) is taken from Lord Macaulay's works;—

To

WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK,

Who, during seven years, ruled India with eminent
Prudence, Integrity and Benevolence:
Who, placed at the head of a great Empire, never laid aside
The simplicity and moderation of a private citizen:
Who infused into Oriental Despotism the spirit of British Freedom:
Who never forgot that the end of Government is
The happiness of the Governed:
Who abolished cruel rites:
Who effaced humiliating distinctions:
Who gave liberty to the expression of public opinion,
Whose constant study it was to elevate the intellectual
And moral character of the Nations committed to his charge:
This Monument
Was erected by men
Who, differing in Race, in
Manners, in Language, and in Religion,
Cherish, with equal veneration and gratitude,
The memory of his wise, upright, and
Paternal Administration.

P. 128, note, line 5.—*The Indian Law Commission of 1833.*—"Another Commission was appointed, for the purpose of revising the laws of India, by Sir Charles Wood, when he was President of the Board of Control in 1853, which brought to bear on the subject the professional knowledge of such men as Sir John Jervis, Lord Romilly, Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. Robert Lowe, and Mr. Flower Ellis, and the practical and intimate acquaintance with the customs and laws of India, which was possessed by Mr. Cameron, Mr. Macleod, and Mr. Hawkins. By this Commission were prepared the admirable Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, which, substituting, as they did, simplicity and expedition for the complicated forms of pleading which had hitherto existed in the Courts of India, became law in 1859 and 1861 respectively, and may now be said to be in force throughout nearly the whole of India."

"In 1861, Sir Charles Wood appointed another Commission to prepare a Code of Civil Law for India. Although mainly composed of the same members as the Commission of 1853, it was strengthened by the addition of two of the most able Judges of the land, Sir William Erle and Sir James Willes. The first part of this Code has been embodied in Act X of 1865, commonly called the Indian Succession Act."

P. 129, note.—Sir Barnes Peacock, the Chief Justice of Bengal, retired in April 1870 and was succeeded by Sir Richard Couch, the Chief Justice of Bombay.

Sir Henry Byng Harington resigned the Bengal Civil Service in May 1865.

P. 137, note.—The Honourable Henry Summer Maine, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor thus alluded to Mr. Premchand Roychand's noble benefaction of Two Lacs in his Address dated 21st March 1865 to the Calcutta University ;—

"Until quite recently, I was under the impression that there would be no event in the history of the academical year just closed, which would require notice today from the Vice-Chancellor, according to our custom. But, within the last few weeks an event has happened of some importance to us. Many of you are familiar with the names of those native gentlemen of Bombay whose wealth fabulous in amount has been accumulated with a rapidity hitherto only seen in Eastern story-telling, and if you are familiar with those names, I am sure you know that almost every one of them is associated with some act of magnificent generosity. At the head of those names, there stands—both as regards the amount of his wealth, the spread of its growth and the splendour of the gifts drawn from it, the name of Mr. Premchand Roychand."

The first appointment to the Premchand Roychand Studentship of Rs. 2000 a year for five years has been given to Baboo Ashtosh Mookerjee, M. A., Assistant Professor in the Presidency College, Calcutta.

P. 138, note.—Mr. J. A. Howell, L. M., obtained in 1869, by public competition, a commission as Assistant Surgeon on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

P. 138, note.—Mr. Rattanshah Erackshah Kehiyar, LL.B. obtained in 1868 the Sir Stafford Northcote Prize of Rs. 100 for proficiency in Law.

P. 138, note, and P. 143, note—Mr. Hormasji Shapurji Phatak, LL.B. and Mr. Dhondu Shamrao Garud, B. A., qualified themselves in April 1870, as Attorneys and Proctors of the Bombay High Court.

P. 152, note, line 1—The following are the additions to the list of *Endowments* in connection with the Bombay University ;—

(11) The Ellis' prize, open to matriculated students, in any Oriental Language.....	} Rs.	1,500
(12) The La Touche and Hebbert Scholarship, open to a Native of Kattiawar	} "	5,000
(13) The Chancellor's Annual Gold Medal of the value of.....	"	150
(14) The Ellis' Scholarship in English Language and Literature, open to Bachelors of Arts.....	} "	7,445
(15) The Wilson Philological Professorship.....	"	23,500
(16) The Rao of Kutch Scholarships, open to Natives of Kutch.	} Exact amounts unknown.	
(17) Sir Henry Lacou Anderson Gold Medal.....		
(18) Sir Joseph Arnould Scholarship in Law.....		

P. 167, line 18.—The Honourable Claudius James Erskine retired from the Bombay Civil Service on the 14th May 1867, when the Native Community testified to the value of his services as follows;—

TO THE HONOURABLE CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE,
MEMBER OF COUNCIL, BOMBAY.

HON'BLE SIR,—We, the undersigned Inhabitants of the Town and Island of Bombay, desire to express to you, on behalf of the native community, the feelings of unfeigned regret with which we contemplate your approaching retirement from the service of the State and departure from our native land. And in doing so we wish to convey to you the thanks of the community for the great services which you have rendered to our country.

Of these services none are more conspicuous than those which will ever connect your name with the cause of Education in Bombay; early in your career as a Member of the Board of Education, you obtained experience regarding the requirements of this Presidency, and when the celebrated Despatch of 1854 reached us, Bombay was fortunate enough to find in you her first Director of Public Instruction, one admirably fitted by training, by ability, by temperament, and by knowledge of the people, to take the initiative in organizing a sound and liberal system of popular education. We are convinced that a large measure of the success which the new educational department has achieved in this Presidency is due to the ability with which it was first organized, and the wise and liberal spirit in which it was introduced and worked during your administration.

After you had ceased to be Director of Public Instruction, you continued your exertions on behalf of education, as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta and as a Member of Council since your return to Bombay.

Your subsequent services in the Judicial Department were no less distinguished; and it is no exaggeration to say that, in your administration first as Judge of the Konkan and afterwards on the Bench of the High Court, you have been universally regarded by our community as the very personification of *Dharam* "Justice."

Your elevation to the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in 1860 still further extended your sphere of usefulness. For your statesman-like views enabled you to exercise a marked influence for good on the course of the Imperial legislation during the years you occupied a seat at the Calcutta Council Board.

During the last year and a half the Bombay Government has more immediately benefited by your experience and advice. And we had hoped that you would have retained your seat in Council for several years to come. But this is not to be. Your health has given way under the weight of the incessant and heavy labours the conscientious discharge of your duties has imposed upon you through a long series of years. And you go to seek repose in your native land.

In bidding you farewell, allow us, Sir, again to express to you the deep respect with which we regard your character, public and private, and permit us to think you not only for the direct benefits which your labours have produced, but also for the bright example which you have afforded to all of a pure and single-minded devotion to duty.

We wish you a prosperous voyage to England, where we trust under Divine Providence you may long continue to enjoy, with your Family, continued health and happiness.

P. 158, note, line 18.—The Hon'ble Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley (the Advocate General,) addressed their Lordships, Sir Richard Couch and Mr. Justice M. R. Westropp, on receiving the mournful intelligence of Mr Edward Irvine Howard's death, as follows ;—

"Your Lordships are, I believe, aware of the sad loss which the Bar of Bombay have sustained by the sudden deprivation of life, without a moment's warning, of one of its ablest members,—my late esteemed friend Mr. Edward Howard,—by the railway accident which occurred yesterday afternoon near Lanowlee. This is neither the time nor place to refer to his great and amiable qualities ; but upon behalf of the Bar, I beg to express our very deep regret for one who, in the prime of life and in the fullness and freshness of his intellectual vigour, has been thus so suddenly carried away from amongst us. I humbly request, on the part of this Bar, that, as a tribute of respect to his memory, your Lordships will yield to our wishes and adjourn the Court until to-morrow."

The Chief Justice said ;—Mr. Advocate General,—“The Judges most deeply sympathise with the Bar in the loss that they have sustained. As you yourself say, this perhaps may not be the time for us to speak of the merits of the learned gentleman whose sudden death we have to deplore ; but we quite concur in the desire you express that the Court should pay this tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Howard ; therefore none of the Courts on the Civil Side will sit to-day.”

P. 158, note, line 29.—Sir A. Grant, M. A., LL. D., retired from the Directorship of Public Instruction on the 26th September 1868, to take up the high office of Principal of the Edinburgh University, to which he was elected in succession to the late venerable and world-famous philosopher, Sir David Brewster. His pupils subscribed for a Portrait in oils and of life size, to be placed in the Bombay University Buildings, and the surplus, if any, to be appropriated for a prize in Moral Philosophy. [*Vide* pp. 301—311, 338—342 and 347—349 of the Bombay Educational Record for 1868.]

P. 169, line 14.—Alluding to the retirement from India, of Dr. John McLennan, the late Board of Education in their Report dated 1st May 1855, stated as follows ;

“To Dr. McLennan, in particular, we feel that we are bound, in an especial manner, to express our feelings of gratitude for the able, zealous, and discriminating assistance we at all times received from him. We feel equally bound to remark, that he invariably took a distinguished part in our proceedings, and was ever earnest in furthering all measures having for their object the promotion of the educational interests of Western India. His long connection with the department of education,—his experience of fifteen years as a member of our body,—and his consequent intimate acquaintance with the history and progress of Native Education in this Presidency,—proved of the highest advantage in promoting the interests of our different institutions, and more especially of the Grant Medical College. His loss to this Institution, in particular, will long be felt as peculiarly heavy. Connected for a quarter of a century with the cause of Native Medical Education, and having himself experienced personally the difficulties with which it was surrounded, his practical, and at the same time enlarged and enlightened views, proved of the highest value in guiding the arrangements of an institution, in the successful working of which he took the deepest interest. We feel, indeed, that Dr. McLennan has earned a high place among those who have laboured for the development and improvement of the Native mind.”

“*The McLennan Scholarship and Prize Medal* are the results of a public meeting held in January 1855, to commemorate the public services and the private virtues of Dr. McLennan. There is a natural propriety in desiring to preserve, in connection with a Medical College, the memory of a Physician of rare endowment and sagacity and there is a moral propriety in desiring to keep ever before the minds of our Indian Graduates the bright example of one in whom the moral and intellectual qualities which dignify the profession of Medicine were blended in admirable harmony,—in whom firmness was tempered by tenderness, patience, and charity, in whom quick perception was regulated by sound and cautious judgment, and who, in all the relations of life was guided by high principles of honour and integrity. But there is a special propriety in associating the name of Dr. McLennan with the Grant Medical College. As member of the Board of Education, he strengthened the hands

of the Principal by support, steady, generous and confiding. As the first Government Examiner, he fixed the standard for the Diploma with judgment and equity, and threw around this crowning act of the success of the college the halo of his own great professional reputation.

[For correspondence regarding the McLennan scholarship and Prize Medal, *Vide* pages 86 to 95 of the Annual Report of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for 1856—57.]

Dr. Charles Morehead.—“Before detailing our proceedings during the session, I desire, upon the part of my colleagues and myself, to record our deep sense of the loss we have sustained by the retirement of Dr. Morehead from the Office of Principal. Compelled by illhealth, in the year 1859 to seek for change of climate, his connection with the College has now finally ceased. Associated as I have been with Dr. Morehead for many years as a colleague and friend, it would ill become me to speak of him in terms of eulogy; but it is impossible, in justice to the College or myself, that we can be content with a simple announcement of his retirement. Not only was this College organised and matured by him with an amount of forethought and judgment which have been scarcely equalled, but scarcely a step was taken towards its foundation with which he is not identified. Enjoying the privilege of a close personal friendship with the distinguished individual whose name it bears, and to whose memory it has been erected as a tribute, he was an active participator in every measure that was adopted by Sir Robert Grant for establishing a system of medical education in this Presidency. Entering upon his duties at an age when the judgment is ripened by experience, he engaged in the performance of them with the vigor and enthusiasm which every man feels in carrying out a scheme of his own creation. His success has been unmistakable: not only is it known in this country by its fruits, and by the testimony of all who are capable of judging it, but it has been acknowledged in another place, by the selection of Dr. Morehead for appointment to one of the most honorable offices that can devolve upon a teacher of medical science. But now that we are bidding our late Principal ‘farewell,’ we do not alone think of him as the successful teacher. We, both professors and students, cannot but call to mind his unvarying kindness and sympathy, his deep sense of justice and of duty,—his truthfulness, his consistency,—his self-denial. Never led by impulse,—with a mind regulated by the closest self-discipline,—during a period of fifteen years that I have been associated with him, a murmur was never uttered either by his colleagues or his pupils, against the justice of his decisions. Greatly as all who have the promotion of Education at heart must regret Dr. Morehead’s departure from India, they have the satisfaction of knowing that his influence does not wholly depart with him. He leaves behind him the result of his experience in a medical work, which, whilst it has raised him to the highest rank as a Pathologist and a Physician, will exercise a lasting influence upon the study and practice of Medicine in this country.”

Dr. John Peet, and Dr. Herbert Giraud.—"Dr. Peet resigned his appointment as Principal and Professor of Medicine from the 1st January 1865, and was succeeded as Principal by Dr. Giraud; but Dr. Giraud's health, already much impaired, was so seriously affected by the hot weather and the rains, that he was under the necessity of seeking a change to Europe, and, on leaving Bombay in October last, he resigned his appointments as Principal and Professor of Chemistry and Botany. Drs. Peet and Giraud were Dr. Morehead's only colleagues on the establishment of the College in 1845, and for twenty years, with little interruption, they have laboured with undiminished zeal and signal success as teachers in this College. To their lot fell the laborious work of organizing their several departments both in the College and in the adjoining Hospital, leaving to their successors the more easy task of following a route already traced. That this work was judiciously designed, and well accomplished, is proved by the fact that no changes in principle, and but few in detail, have been since found to be necessary. The steady energy, the directness of purpose, and the calm judgment of Dr. Peet inspired respect and lightened difficulties; to his operative skill the Jansetji Hospital owes the foundation of its fame as a school of surgery, and the admirable text-book of Medicine which he has left behind will keep his name in lasting remembrance among all present and succeeding students in this College. His minor contributions to the medical sciences, mostly published from time to time in the Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society, the result of much and careful observation, are of well-known value for that accuracy and originality."

"Dr. Giraud has laboured in a different field. His delight has been to further the knowledge, the appreciation, and the love of nature, both in the mineral and the vegetable kingdoms, as far as this was connected with the study of our common profession. His vivid perception of the beauty and harmony of natural laws lent an additional charm to a graceful and ready delivery, by giving a heartiness to his teaching which could not but render it impressive and well-remembered. His services to the botanical science, in reference to the botany of Western India, have already been acknowledged by the Horticultural Society, and the Transactions of our Medical and Physical Society have been enriched by frequent contributions from his pen. His kindness of heart and manner drew all towards him, and rendered it easy and pleasant to work, whether under him as a subordinate, or with him as a colleague. The students of the College addressed Dr. Peet and Dr. Giraud on their departures with expressions of the highest esteem and good will, and subscribed a sum of money for the execution of a bust of Dr. Peet, which might be placed in the college as a worthy fellow to that of Dr. Morehead."

To these may be added the name of Matthew Stovell, M. D., C. S. I., whose services are enumerated in the following General Order, dated 15th January 1867;—

"Dr. Stovell has done good service to the State for 38 years. His skill and

good management as Surgeon of the European General Hospital for a space of ten years are well known in Bombay. His work during the same period as Secretary to the Board of Education was highly esteemed by the members of that Board. His service in Persia as principal officer of the first Division of the Force under Sir James Outram received markedly honourable mention by the Governor General. He subsequently held the office of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in the Poona Division of the Army during a space of four years, and for the last five years as Principal Inspector General, he has effectively superintended the Medical Department of this Presidency and usefully advised the Government in all matters of medical administration. His Excellency the Governor in Council will specially represent Dr. Stovell's services to Her Majesty's Government."

Dr. Stovell died on the 8th May 1869.

P. 170, note.—Besides those mentioned, the Grant Medical College possesses the following endowments;—L. R. Reid, John McLennan, Jamkhindi, and Cowasji Jehanghier Scholarship and Medal Funds, the Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Medical Book fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund, Sir John Pollard Willoughby Book Fund, and Hemabhoj Vakatchand Medal Fund; the Burnes Medal.

Attached to this College is a secondary School for the instruction of young men in Medical Science through the Marathi and Guzerathi languages. For the promotion of Vernacular Medical Education in Western India, the late Hon'ble Jagannath Sankarsett gave Rs. 5000 and Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier an equal sum for the founding of Scholarships.

P. 201, note, line 6.—Professor Dadabhoy Naoroji's services in educational, social and political points of view, are fully detailed in the following Address;—

TO DADABHAI NAOROJI, ESQUIRE.

We, your friends and admirers, feel it our duty on the eve of your departure to England to express our feeling of heartfelt gratitude and sincere thankfulness for the valuable services you have rendered to our country. Wherever you have been, at home or abroad, you have always evinced the warmest interest in the promotion of the social, political, and moral welfare of India and its inhabitants.

Pre-eminently you are one of those self-made men, who rise by the force of their individual merits and conduct: all the greater therefore is our respect and esteem for you.

Your distinguished career as a scholar at the Elphinstone Institution, your native taste and talent for Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and your sterling qualities as a teacher were not long in bringing you to the notice of the late Board of Education and the Government of Bombay, by whom you were nominated to the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Elphinstone College on the death of the late lamented Professor Patton, and in your nomination the whole

Native community felt itself highly honoured, for you were the second native, after the late lamented Professor Bal Gangadhar Shastri, on whom this honourable post was conferred ; and it has afforded us extreme pleasure to find that during your tenure of office, you conducted your duties with credit to yourself and advantage to those entrusted to your care.

From early life you have always taken an active part in every movement which had for its object the improvement of the moral, social, and political condition of our countrymen and in particular, you have evinced great interest in the cause of popular education and the diffusion of useful knowledge. The records of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, the Guzerathi Dnyan Prasarak Sabha, the Native General Library, the Framji Kavásji Institute, the Parsi Girls' School Association, and the Bombay Association, bear ample testimony to your indefatigable energy and zeal for the public cause.

For the spread of vernacular literature and the creation of a taste for reading in the Guzerathi-speaking population of this Presidency, we are in a great measure indebted to you. In starting the Guzerathi Dnyan Prasarak Sabha the first of its kind in Bombay, and the magazine, bearing the same name, you took a prominent part, and besides delivering public lectures in the vernacular and contributing instructive and interesting essays to the magazine, you materially assisted its funds so as to cheapen its price and bring it within the reach of the poorer classes of the community.

In respect to Female Education your services are not less marked. You were one of those few who took an important part in establishing the first Native Girls' School under the auspices and superintendance of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society and assisted in overcoming by their personal influence and labours as voluntary teachers, the prejudices of the people against Female Education. With the valuable aid of several leading members of the Parsi community, you contributed not a little to put the Parsi Schools on a permanent footing.

Such were your labors in the cause of native progress and enlightenment, when 15 years ago, you proceeded to England as partner in the first native firm established in that country, with the important object of naturalizing native commercial enterprise therein.

By directing your attention during your stay in England towards the study of politics, you have proved yourself of immense service to India, being able thereby to represent our cause honestly and faithfully before the English public.

Your disinterested labors in the establishment and conduct of the London Indian Society and the East India Association, and in the formation of a branch of the latter at Bombay, your valuable services in the discussion of important Imperial questions affecting the rights and interests of the Natives of India, are too recent and well known to require lengthy acknowledgments.

Such are your services, and when to your high character for integrity and probity, Dear Sir, we add your readiness, disinterestedly to devote your time, talents and energy towards the advancement and welfare of India, with such urbanity of manners and width of sympathy as to place your valuable advice within the reach of every countryman who might need it, we cannot refrain from publicly acknowledging them, and as a small token of our esteem and affection we request your kind acceptance of a purse which we have subscribed.

We also solicit the favour of your kindly consenting to have your life size portrait placed in the Hall of the Framji Kavasji Institute.

In conclusion we beg heartily to wish you a happy voyage to England, and we pray Almighty God to grant you long life and prosperity and that we may have the happiness of once more seeing that benign and cheerful countenance among us.

P. 227, line 21.—The Honourable William Edward Frere, was a Member of the Bombay Executive Council from 7th April 1860 to 1865.

P. 242, line, 4, P. 288, line 14, and P. 334, line 11.—*James John Berkley, Esq., M. I. C. E., F. G. S.*—The following extracts are taken from his Memoir ;—

Mr. James John Berkley was born at Holloway, on the 21st of October 1819, and completed his education at King's College, London, under Dr. Major. He was articled to Mr. Wicksteed, M. I. C. E., then Engineer of the East London Water Works, in the year 1836, but very soon left him, and entered the Office of Mr. George P. Bidder, M. I. C. E., and in 1839 he may be said to have commenced his real pupilage under Mr. Robert Stephenson, M. I. C. E., by whom he was very actively employed, travelling with his Chief, writing reports for him upon his numerous works, arbitrations and other engagements.

Among these may be mentioned the Bute Docks at Cardiff ; the examination of a system of railways projected to connect London, Brunsch, and the various towns of the North of France, with Paris, which was reported on by the late Robert Stephenson in 1842 ; the Hesse Cassel and the Leopold Railways ; the construction of the Northampton and Peterborough, the Trent Valley, the Churnet Valley, and the North Staffordshire Railways, on which latter Mr. James J. Berkley held the position of Resident Engineer.

At the latter end of the year 1849, an Engineer of ability, experience and judgment being required to go to Bombay to lay out an extensive system of railways in that Presidency, Mr. J. J. Berkley was so strongly recommended for the important work by the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. Brunel, Sir W. Cubitt, Sir John Beazie, Mr. Bidder, and other eminent Engineers who knew and appreciated his talents, that he was unhesitatingly appointed to the position of Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and he left England for India in January 1850.

The labour entailed upon Mr. Berkley by the works he had undertaken, affected his health, and he visited England in the year 1856. Advantage was taken of the opportunity, by a number of the principal Civil Engineers, to invite him to dine with them; when Mr. Robert Stephenson, who occupied the chair, spoke thus of his former pupil:—

“Gentleman,—I have very sincere pleasure in presiding at this entertainment, which is offered to my friend Mr. James Berkley. I feel that on the present occasion it is not necessary to enlarge upon the professional acquirements, or talents, or the social virtues of my friend, for he has already, prominently brought himself to your notice by his professional abilities under exceedingly trying and adverse circumstances, and by the esteem in which he is held by all who know him. Very early in his life, and when I was tolerably advanced in my career, he was introduced to my notice as a young and professionally inexperienced man, but a very short acquaintance and association with him, convinced me that he was possessed of a good heart and a good head, and in a short time he became not only confidentially associated with me in professional life, but my intimate friend in my domestic circle. I freely imparted to him my own views and opinions, and employed him in the construction of several of the principal lines entrusted to me. When the opportunity for his going to India presented itself, I felt that he had embarked in an exceedingly difficult task. Having myself been thrown in early life upon my own resources in a foreign country where engineering operations were of a very difficult character, I well knew the variety and nature of the obstacles he would have to encounter, and you will readily comprehend how operations, even such as are easy in this country, would become extremely arduous when undertaken abroad. The Directors of the Railway Company were influenced by my recommendation, strengthened as it was by the highest testimonials, and my friend went to India, where he has amply justified the opinion I had formed of his capabilities and has successfully overcome numerous difficulties and impediments of no ordinary character. A favourite expression of my father's, in his early career was—‘I can engineer matter very well, but my great difficulty is in engineering men.’ Mr. Berkley, has, I am happy to say, succeeded not only in engineering matter in a foreign country, with few available resources for railway operations, but he has also been eminently successful in that more difficult task of engineering men. No small tribute to his talents and temper.

It is scarcely necessary for me to do more than allude briefly to the works executed by our Guest, during his comparatively short stay in India. He has already executed 90 miles of railway which are on the point of being opened as far as the Ghauts, the great physical feature of the West of India. The question of the ascent of the Ghauts is one of considerable difficulty, and demanding much knowledge, skill, and consideration. Excellent designs of them have, however, been prepared by Mr. Berkley, and the explanations he has afforded me are so minute and interesting, that I assure you I should feel proud of being

the author of the plans he has proposed. Throughout these operations he has encountered all the formidable obstacles which the Ghauts present, and has overcome them with remarkable success. And this redounds all the more to his credit, when we consider, that the Ghauts present greater engineering difficulties than either the passage of the Sommering to Trieste, or the Giovi Incline between Turin and Genoa; and that the ascent of those mountains was long considered barely practicable. Although these mountain inclines are serious undertakings, it is compulsory for the good of the country to make and to maintain them, and, in spite of all difficulties. Mr. Berkley has, after six years of laborious research, succeeded in designing a series of lines, which I have no doubt will be amongst the most successful in the world. I trust however, that greater wisdom will be displayed by the Indian Government than by our Home legislature in that respect. That they will be watched over with something more like parental care, for here they have been deserted like prodigal sons. India demands accommodation for an enormous traffic and population, and if the railways are permitted to be extended with discretion and wisdom, there cannot be a question that they will be both beneficial to those who have invested capital in the enterprise, and of incalculable advantage to that important country. My friend at my side has also the honour, whether accidental or not, of being the Engineer who constructed and opened the first Railway in India. This is no small credit to him, and in all that he has done I feel proud of him, and that he has reflected honour upon my recommendation."

Notwithstanding the extent and the laborious nature of his professional duties, Mr. Berkley took an active part in many of the useful and scientific Institutions of Bombay. In the Mechanics' Institution especially he took a lively interest, and by his personal exertions and active measures, as President, he greatly increased its sphere of public utility and gave an interest to its proceedings which had before been wanting.

The Council of the Mechanics' Institution has accorded a "Berkley Gold Medal" as an annual prize for competition among its members in commemoration of his valuable services, and the first Gold Medal was sent to his widow with a resolution expressing sympathy and condolence.

Mr. Berkley's energy of mind far exceeded his physical strength, which was suffering severely from the effects of the Indian climate, so that in April, 1861, the state of his health compelled him to return to England. At that time he had the satisfaction of seeing his plans and designs of the Bhor Ghant, his most cherished work fully developed, and the works being carried on with extraordinary activity under a very efficient management. He eagerly desired to return to India to witness the accomplishment of the great work he had designed and almost carried out to completion, but it was otherwise ordered; and after a lingering illness he closed his short but useful career, at Sydenham, on the 25th August 1862.

From early boyhood, James John Berkley showed signs of great activity of mind

and love of knowledge. He was a great reader, and was ever ready with his pen as a contributor to general literature, or as a clear and able writer on professional subjects. In after years, when his position in India called forth the particular talent, he proved himself both as President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, at the meetings and on public occasions, a fluent and indeed an eloquent speaker.

By his devoted attention to the important duties of his office as Chief Engineer in Bombay, of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, by his high sense of honor, by his gentlemanly bearing and liberal sentiments, as well as by the kindness and consideration which he ever displayed towards all those who were connected with him in business, he deservedly obtained the esteem and affectionate regard of all who knew him.

P. 246, note.—*Sir Erskine Perry, Knight*, Chief Justice of Bombay, resigned his seat on the Bench on the 17th November 1852; when the Native Community headed by the late Honourable Jagannathji Sankarsett, addressed him as follows;—

“ We the undersigned Native inhabitants of Bombay, having met for the purpose of expressing our sentiments on your approaching departure from India, beg to offer you the following address, which we hope will in some measure convey our feelings on the occasion.

You have now been upwards of eleven years on the Bench, five of which you have passed as Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature—a period which has been sufficient to mature your own views of the natives of India and to convince them of the loss they are about to sustain in your departure.

We can, without fear of incurring the charge of flattery safely assert that your residence at Bombay had been in the highest degree conducive to your own reputation and to the welfare of the community. There is a progressive spirit of improvement abroad in India as well as in Europe, and in conformity with this spirit has been your whole judicial career. You have laboured successfully to diminish expense, to simplify process, to shorten litigation, and to make justice accessible to all. But it is not only to professional improvements that your efforts have been directed; the general welfare of the people, their education, their moral improvement, their intellectual advancement and their individual interests have all shared your kind attention. Your exertions as President of the Board of Education have been conspicuous and successful. The enlightened and philanthropic views of the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, in laying the foundation of the present system of Native Education, and of other eminent men who have seconded him; you have eminently forwarded at all times by the diffusion of knowledge amongst the public, and your name will be remembered with theirs by the natives of Western India, amongst whom you have been so instrumental in extending the blessings of a sound and useful education.

For these benefits we cannot feel too grateful. We do not approach you in the spirit of servile or fulsome adulation but with a mixed feeling of sorrow for your

departure, of gratitude for your friendly and kind attention to our interests, of admiration of your most estimable qualities and of hope for your future successful career. We trust that on your part you will not forget us, that the ties which have bound you so long to Bombay will not be entirely severed by absence, and that in your native land, whenever it may be in your power, you will continue to promote the true interests of the people of this country.

As a token of our esteem for your many public and private virtues, and of our gratitude for the lively interest you have manifested for the welfare of the natives of India, we have resolved to found with an endowment, a Professorship of Jurisprudence in the Elphinstone Institution, and in order to perpetuate your name among us, request you will permit it to be called the Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence.

It would be superfluous to say more, than that we pray for your prosperous voyage to your Native Country, and that you may enjoy many years of uninterrupted health and happiness.

In their Report for the year 1852-53, the Board of Education recorded their deep sense of the great loss they sustained by Sir Erskine Perry's retirement from India as follows;—

“ For the lengthened period of nearly nine years, during which he held this important post, he devoted a powerful intellect and a cultivated mind to the great cause of Native enlightenment. Throughout his career he proceeded on the broad principle that the higher branches of education could only be taught effectively through the medium of the English language; but he fully admitted, on the other hand, that the great mass of the population must of necessity be educated solely through the channel of their vernaculars. Thus he was not only a powerful advocate for education in English,— through the medium of which alone, in the present state of vernacular literature, can the treasures of European literature and science be made communicable to the native mind,— but he at the same time afforded marked encouragement to education conducted through the medium of the student's mother tongue.

Among the many lasting memorials of Sir Erskine Perry's exertions at our Board, we may, perhaps, be allowed to allude to one of the most important as well as of the most recent; viz, the amalgamation of the Poona Sanskrit College with the Poona English School, thus happily uniting under one roof the study of English and Sanskrit with the vernacular of the Deccan and carrying a wholesome reform into a College which gives promise of becoming one of the most important institutions in India.

We need not, however, dwell on the details of a career of beneficial exertion which are so well known to, and appreciated by, your Lordship in Council. We may remark, however, that few have had such opportunities as ourselves for appreciating his extensive acquirements, his enlarged views, his untiring zeal, and his taste for those pursuits which so eminently qualified him for presiding at our Board.”

And Dr. M. Stovell, the Secretary to that Board, in his letter No 677 dated 10th November 1852, wrote to Sir Erskine Perry, as follows;—

“I am desired to convey to you the expression of their sincere regret at thus losing those most valuable services at the Board of Education, over which you have presided nearly nine years with such marked benefit to the public of this Presidency.

Your colleagues feel most sensibly that your enlarged intellect, your cultivated mind, your indefatigable industry and the influence arising from your high and independent position, have contributed in a marked degree to the extension of those principles on which public Native education is necessarily conducted; and they feel certain that the beneficial effects of your exertions will long be felt throughout the Provinces of this Presidency.

It is a source of much gratification to them to learn from you that, in their efforts to promote the one great object of the Board, those unavoidable collisions of opinion, which have occasionally occurred, have not disturbed that mutual good feeling which it has been their wish at all times to maintain.

They feel most grateful for your kind offer of continuing to aid them at any time they may require assistance, and they desire me to express their fervent hope that your life and health may long be spared to the benefit of the public and the happiness of your family.”

The Hon'ble John Warden, President of the Board of Education, at the annual distribution of prizes, which took place in the Town Hall on the 2nd April 1853, said;—

“Sir Erskine Perry, whose name will descend to posterity second to that of Elphinstone only, as the promoter of public education on this side of India, assiduously devoted his leisure hours to the benefit of the country from which he drew his income. Reforms in his own profession, by which the administration of justice has been simplified and rendered more accessible to the poor, and the laying broad and deep the foundation of those principles by which education of an ordinary kind shall be diffused among the peasantry in their mother tongue, and the more advanced and more polished education of Europe rendered accessible to the higher and more intellectual portion of society, were the objects to which he applied his erudition, his talents, and his philanthropy; and that he did not labour in vain is betokened by the impetus that was given to education in his time.

This Presidency has done honour to him and to itself in the expression, which was echoed from Madras, of their gratitude for his exertions; and I hope we shall have his name perpetuated among us in connection with his two favourite objects, in the shape of a Professor of Jurisprudence in the Elphinstone College for which the European and Native Inhabitants of Bombay have subscribed liberally.”

The Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council in a letter No 4075 dated 15th November 1852, (signed by the Hon'ble Messrs. D. A. Blane and A. Bell,) in accepting the resignation of Sir Erskine Perry as President of the Board of Education, wrote to him as follows ;—

“We gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity to acknowledge the ability and zeal with which, for a period of nearly nine years, you have filled this important post, and to state in particular that we have been fully sensible of the deference which you have invariably shewn to the instructions of the Government where not exactly in accordance with your own views, though placed by the high position which you occupied, beyond the ordinary pale of our authority, and the ordinary stimulus of official praise and censure.

We may recall to mind on this occasion your strenuous advocacy of the study of the English language as the only efficient means of imparting instruction to the Natives in the higher branches of learning. Though concurring in the main in this opinion, we were unable, as you are aware, to coincide altogether as to the relative degree in which encouragement should be given to vernacular education and to the superior order of tuition through the medium of English.

It gives us, therefore, now the greater gratification to be able to allude to your zealous and persevering efforts to raise the standard of education in the vernacular languages ; we would particularly advert to your successful endeavours to establish normal classes for the training of vernacular masters to increase the number of superintendents of the vernacular schools and to render the tuition imparted in them more efficient.

But perhaps, the most important step which has been taken by the Board under your superintendence, and, chiefly as we have reason to believe, in pursuance of your own design is the amalgamation of the Sanskrit College with the English school at Poona, and the organization of a new College in their rooms which bids fair to become a most influential and useful institution.

It only remains that we tender you our thanks, in accepting your resignation for valuable services rendered by you for a long and continuous period, during which your enlarged views have been no less conspicuous than the generous devotion of your time and energies to the cause of education and of Native progress.”

On behalf of the Legal Profession, the late Mr. William Howard, the Advocate General, wrote to Sir Erskine Perry thus ;—

“Understanding that you will not again preside in the Supreme Court, it is the general wish of the profession in both branches, and of the Officers of the Court, that I should tender you on their behalf a cordial farewell.

They in common with myself, view with much regret the close of a judicial career which has for upwards of eleven years given the highest satisfaction to the community, attracted an increased body of suitors to the Court, and is at this very

time, calling forth a testimonial to its merits of a most marked and important character.

There are many things which, speaking for myself, I might wish on this occasion to express, but, as the organ of a body, and as representing the general feeling, allow me to say, that the earnest desire you have always shewn to cheapen and simplify Law Procedure,—to facilitate the access of the poorest suitors to the Court,—to put down all barriers between your judgment and the truth and morality of each case, and to dispose of all so comprehensively as to terminate rather than give renewed life to litigation, to which I must add your readiness at all times to take on yourself any amount of judicial labour, have elicited as much the respect of the profession, as they have beyond all question secured you the lasting gratitude of the community. To this it is only necessary to add, that we are fully sensible of, and desire to acknowledge and thank you for, the general courtesy and kindness we have experienced from you during your career—and allow me, as well on my own account, as on behalf of the profession, to assure you, that we part with you with much regret, and entertain sincere wishes for your welfare and happiness in England.”

After his retirement, Sir Erskine Perry was M. P. for Devenport, and on the constitution of the Council of India in 1858-59, was appointed one of its Members.

P 266, line 28.—The following General Order dated 28th January 1867, was issued by the Government of Bombay on the occasion of Dr. A. H. Leith's departure on furlough ;—

“The interruption of Dr. Leith's presidency of the Sanitary Commission is a matter of great regret to the Government.

Dr. Leith's reports on the sanitary condition of the principal cities and cantonments, will be of long lasting use. His industry, science, and judgment have given constant help and guidance to all concerned in the work of sanitary improvement, in such large measure as claims the emphatic acknowledgment, which His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby desires to give, of the great value of Dr. Leith's three years' labour as First President of the Sanitary Commission.”

P. 266, line 29.—Mr. Charles J. Forjett, the Commissioner of Police,—a man universally respected, and to whom more than to any one man, Bombay owed the quiet it enjoyed during the eventful years of 1857 and 1858,—retired in 1864, after a service of 35 years, on a pension of Rs 7,200 per annum. The European and Native Communities presented him with complimentary addresses together with substantial tokens of admiration in the shape of a testimonial of the value of Rs. 3500, and a piece of plate worth Rs. 14,000.

General H. Bates, Private Secretary to the late Lord Elphinstone, thus speaks of Mr. Forjett's services during the Mutiny.

"I have heard Lord Elphinstone frequently speak of the important services rendered by you, as Superintendent of Police in the Town and Island of Bombay, and more particularly during the crisis of 1857. At that time there was much alarm in the town of Bombay; but the assurances which you personally gave of the real state of feeling amongst the native community, were of the highest service; for such was Lord Elphinstone's confidence in your judgment, in your energy, and in your intimate knowledge of the feelings of the native community, that the information you gave on these occasions, formed a most important guide to Government in the precautionary measures which were adopted. The value and importance therefore of this information may be easily estimated. The timely discovery of the treasonable plot in the Native Regiments, in the Garrison of Bombay, was due entirely, as is well known, to your ability and vigilance. The importance of this discovery cannot be over estimated. I have often heard Lord Elphinstone speak of those services and acknowledge their value. I am sure that it would have been gratifying to him if some acknowledgment on their account could have been made to you."

P. 276, line 1.—*Nana Farnavese*.—See *Memoir of the Life of Ballaji Janardhan Bhanu*, otherwise known as Nana Farnia or Nana Farnavese, Prime Minister to Baji Rao Peishwa, by Captain A. Macdonald of the Bombay Army.

P. 277 line 10.—The Proprietors of the magnificent Buildings in the Elphinstone Circle, are;—

Messrs. Ritchie Stewart and Co.
Messrs. William Nicol and Co.
The Bank of Bengal. (Bombay Agency.)
Messrs. Remington and Co.
Kallindas Kirparam Esq.
Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.
The New Bank of Bombay.
The London, Asiatic, and American Co.
Sha Kesowji Naique Esq., J. P.
Sha Vellji Maloo Esq.

Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co.
Bamonji Hormasji Wadia Esq., J. P.
Ardascer Hormasji Wadia Esq., J. P.
David Sassoon Esq., J. P.
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
Dinshaw Manockji Petit Esq., J. P.
Messrs. Humerwanji Rattanji Tata & Co.

P 279, line 1.—The European and Native Inhabitants of Bombay presented an Address to Lord Elphinstone on his retirement, in which his Lordship's signal services to this Presidency were thus summarized ;—

• To The Right Honourable

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

My Lord,—We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Bombay, beg leave to approach your Lordship to express our respectful recognition of your able, vigorous, and successful administration during the six years and half that you have filled the highest office in this Presidency.

As citizens of what is now, by the extent of its commerce, the Mercantile Capital of India, we view with peculiar satisfaction the reform which, under your Lordship's counsel and wise selection of instrumentality, has been effected in the Bombay Police, leading to the diminution of crime, the great security of life and property, and increased social confidence throughout this Island. We regard with interest the measures, now approaching completion, which, under the same auspices, have been adopted to obtain, though from a distance, an adequate supply for this City of the indispensable element of Water. We have been glad to learn that suitable defences for our Harbour, and vastly increased means for the accommodation and repair of our Shipping in connection with Docks and Wharfs, have engaged the earnest attention and secured the zealous advocacy of your Lordship.

To your Lordship's warm interest in the Railway system and the extension of Telegraph communication throughout India, both so essential to the maintenance and development of the British Empire in the East, your numerous Minutes, personal journeys to various localities, and judicious decisions have borne ample testimony. Of all public works of utility, both at the Capital and throughout the Provinces, your Lordship has ever been the Patron and Promoter.

The constant friend of the material improvement of India, your Lordship has not overlooked its intellectual and moral advancement. The cause of public instruction, first organized by your late revered and honoured relative—the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, has been much extended and considerably improved in many localities during your administration. To all educational and philanthropic institutions your Lordship has given your countenance and support. Both Teachers and Scholars have been cheered by your personal presence at Examinations and Exhibitions. To our scientific and learned Societies you have given important assistance in the matter of the promotion of public lectures and antiquarian research. The valuable Government Selections of Indian Geography and Ethnography, the public Economic Museum now forming, and which it is expected will soon bear the illustrious name of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, owe very much to your attention and assistance.

We recognize with approbation your Lordship's frequent recognition of the great principles of religious toleration and humanity, as applicable to the diversified classes of India, and calculated to diffuse amongst them, as well as among their brethren from the far West, that good-will and harmony which are essential to social advancement and improvement.

The general tone of your Lordship's administration has been of a healthy character : and during the continuance of that administration, increased activity and efficiency have become apparent in the different departments of the Public Service. In your intercourse with all classes of persons under your government, your Lordship has ever manifested unvarying politeness and urbanity, while avoiding all ostentatious profession and display.

The obligations under which the British Empire in the East have been brought by your Lordship during the late awful Mutiny and Rebellion, have attracted the attention of the world, and been specially acknowledged by Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament. We, who have more nearly witnessed your Lordship's exertions in connection with the calamity to which we now refer, can scarcely find words to express our admiration of the forethought, promptitude, judgment, courage, decision, and perseverance which your Lordship evinced in bringing succours from afar to this country ; in sending relief to the threatened and suffering Provinces ; in suppressing and punishing incipient mischief in our own neighbourhood ; in disposing the Military resources of this Presidency (applied by a Havelock, an Outram, a Rose, and others of immortal memory,) not only to its own perfect defence, but to rolling back the tide of War and the regaining of lost Territory in other quarters, to the liberation of the besieged at Lucknow, with whose fate the sympathies of millions was aroused, and to the re-establishment of that Peace, for which, recognising a gracious Providence, we cannot be too thankful.*

We feel that we should be greatly wanting in our duty to ourselves were we to withhold from your Lordship this expression of our sincere regard ; and that we should be equally wanting in our duty to those who may come after us, did we not adopt means to mark, by some suitable Memorial, the great obligations under

*The late Lord Canning, in his Despatch to Her Majesty's Government dated 17th September 1859, wrote respecting Lord Elphinstone as follows ;—

“The support which the cause of the British Government in India has received, during the last two anxious years, from the Bombay Government and its Officers, stands upon record, and will, I am confident, meet with its just reward. For myself, I shall never cease to remember with admiration the boldness and readiness with which that support was given ; but, whilst I entirely concur in the estimate which Lord Elphinstone has formed of the individual services of those who were under the immediate orders of his Government, I must observe that to Lord Elphinstone himself, foremost of them and above them all, is our debt of gratitude due.”

Vide also Hansard's Parliamentary Debates for February 1858, and April 1859.]

which you have placed this Community. We have opened a subscription for erecting, in Bombay, some works of public utility or ornament which shall bear your Lordship's honoured name, and indicate our estimate of your Lordship's worth to future generations.*

We have, in conclusion, only to wish your Lordship a prosperous voyage and journey to the British shores, and to pray the God of Providence ever to bless you, and to continue to make you a blessing both to the highly-favoured land of your birth, and to this great and important country in which you have spent so many years of your valuable life.

P. 280, line 10.—Sir George Clerk was compelled by illness to resign his post as Governor of this Presidency. Mr. James Nicol Fleming, the then Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, presented to him on the 22nd April 1862, an Address on behalf of that Body, which was as follows;—

To His Excellency Sir GEORGE RUSSELL CLERK, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.

Sir,—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have desired me, on the occasion of your retirement from the Governorship of this Presidency, to express to your Excellency how deeply sensible the Chamber is of your high personal worth and distinguished public services.

While regarding as an irreparable loss to India your resignation of an office you have filled with such honor to yourself and advantage to the people you have governed, the Chamber is glad to be able to congratulate your Excellency on the satisfactory completion of that great work of financial retrenchment which, on assuming office, you rightly considered to be the first necessity of the State, and to the accomplishment of which your energetic and unsparing labours have largely contributed.

The Chamber cordially thanks your Excellency for the personal frankness and urbanity of your bearing towards its Members, for the marked consideration always shown to its representations by the Government over which you have presided, and, more recently, for the appointment of one of its influential Members (Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Tristram) to a seat in the local Legislative Assembly. But the warmest acknowledgments of the Chamber are due to you for the strong encouragement and support you have given to private enterprise, resulting in the favorable development within the last two years of several large undertakings of vast public utility.

It is mainly to your Excellency's exertions that the transfer of North Canara to this Presidency has been effected, which, by opening the port of Sadasewghar, will, it is confidently anticipated, prove fruitful of the best advantages to the cotton trade of India.

* It was ultimately resolved that the form of the Memorial should be a Statue; which, at present stands in the Town Hall opposite to that of his Lordship's uncle, —the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone.

It was with sincere regret, therefore, that the Chamber learnt that your Excellency's health had been affected by the cares and responsibilities of your exalted position ; but they hope your return to your native land will completely restore you, and that you may yet be able for many years to give the Government of India the benefit of your large experience and prudent counsels.

P. 287, line 5.— “ *The late Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Baronet, whose unbounded charity, extending to nearly thirty lacs of rupees, is not only unsurpassed, but without a parallel in ancient or modern times, was born on the 15th July 1783.*

Since 1822, when his charitable acts began to be publicly noticed, scarcely a year passed in which he did not display that spirit of liberality which made his name so famous throughout the world, and brought upon him the blessings and regard of his people and unprecedented honours from his gracious Sovereign. His subscriptions to various charitable objects were always handsome and extensive, while the extent of his private charity could not be guessed. To the poor, the needy and the distressed, he always held out a helping hand. Nor were his charities confined to people of his own caste or race ; he gave indiscriminately without reference to caste, colour or creed. So widely had the fame of his munificence spread, that in May 1842 he received the honour of Knighthood from the hands of our gracious and most beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria. The Patent of Knighthood was, amidst great ostentation and public demonstration, presented to Sir Jamsetji, at the Government House, Parel, by Sir George Anderson, then Governor of Bombay.” In presenting it, Sir George addressed him as follows ;—

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen having been graciously pleased to confer upon you the dignity of Knight of the United Kingdom, the Patent has been transmitted to me to present to you ; and both Lord Fitzgerald—the President of the Board of Control, and the Honourable the Court of Directors, in transmitting this instrument to me for this purpose, have expressed their high gratification at your having received this distinguished honour.

The dignity of Knighthood has ever, amongst the Natives of Europe, been considered as most honorable. To attain this distinction has continually been the ambition of the highest minds and noblest spirits, either by deeds of the most daring valor, or by the exercise of the most eminent talent.

You, by your deeds for the good of mankind—by your acts of princely munificence to alleviate the pains of suffering humanity,—have attained this honor, and have become enrolled amongst the illustrious of the land.

This honor, of which you may be so justly proud, cannot fail at the same time of being highly satisfactory to your fellow-countrymen, who, in this distinguished mark of Her Majesty's gracious favor to you, must see how equal is the considera-

Upon Her Majesty extends to all classes of Her subjects, and that where deeds worthy of honor are done, upon all will honor be conferred, however different the race, or distant the country of Her Realm.

To me, who have so long known you, and have so long and fully appreciated your truly estimable character, it is most pleasing that it should have fallen to my hands to present you with this Patent of Knighthood. I present it,—congratulating you most sincerely upon the distinction and honor which your worth has achieved.

On the 15th December 1843, Sir Jamsetji received a further mark of Her Majesty's approbation of his generosity and public spirit in the shape of a Gold Medal set in diamonds. In presenting this to him, Sir George Arthur the then Governor of Bombay, addressed him as follows;—

SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOF.— I have been directed by the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Control, to present to you a Medal from the British Government, "in whatever manner might appear to me to be most proper." The arrangements I have made for presenting it to you this evening, in the presence of the Members of Government, and surrounded by your own particular friends, will, I trust, be in every way agreeable to you.

This Medal bears, on its face, the image of the Queen, encircled with diamonds. This is most appropriate, as Her Majesty is at the head of the government by which it is presented. The reverse bears this inscription— "Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Knight—from the British Government, in honor of his munificence and his patriotism."

I could not, Sir Jamsetji, with perfect satisfaction to myself, perform the pleasing task which has devolved upon me without instituting some inquiry as to what were the acts of munificence and what the deeds of patriotism to which the inscription refers! I learnt after very careful enquiries that the sums you had publicly given, and which were mostly expended in useful works for the general benefit of the country, amounted to the amazing sum of upwards of Ra. 9,00,000 or more than £ 90,000 sterling. Well indeed, might Her Majesty's Government designate such liberality as acts of "munificence" and deeds of "patriotism."

Some men hope to distinguish themselves by their courage and conduct in the field, and seek military glory; others to obtain honourable distinction by their exertions in the Senate and in the Cabinet:—you, Sir, have sought to distinguish yourself by your philanthropy, your munificence, and your patriotism; and you have, Sir, your reward. This beautiful medal, thus publicly presented to you by Her Majesty's command, the esteem and approbation of which this medal is a token,—these, Sir, are your rewards, the rewards of your "munificence" and of your "patriotism."

I could have wished, however, that to these two words, Her Majesty's Government had added that of "benevolence."

In enquiring what were the instances of *Public* munificence by which you had distinguished yourself, it was impossible for me to avoid gaining an insight into your acts of *Private* charity ; and according to the best information I have been able to procure, through enquiries made with every desire to avoid hurting your feelings, I have learnt that your private charities, though so bestowed that many of them "are unknown even to the members of your own family, have been nearly as unbounded.

For these acts of benevolence, Sir, you may look for another and a still higher reward at the close of your well spent life ; when you shall lay your head on your dying pillow, the remembrance that you have so used the wealth with which Providence has blessed you, will be your greatest and best comfort and the thoughts of your numerous deeds of benevolence and charity will at that moment be your highest consolation.

I now present you with the Medal, in the earnest hope that your valuable life may long be preserved to wear it.

" Sir Jamsetji's grateful countrymen were not, however, behind hand in recognizing and publicly testifying their respect for the good qualities which distinguished this great man. In the month of June 1856, a public meeting organised by the native population of Bombay, and cordially supported by the Europeans of the city, was held in the Town Hall of Bombay under the presidency of the Governor, the Right Hon'ble Lord Elphinstone. The objects of the demonstration was to vote a Statue to the venerable Sir Jamsetji, to be set up in the Town Hall, where the effigy of the first Native of India was placed by the side of those of Elphinstone, Malcolm, and Forbes."

Lord Elphinstone's speech on this memorable occasion was as follows ;—

GENTLEMEN,—When I was asked to preside over this meeting, I felt no ordinary satisfaction in accepting the invitation. The occasion was unusual, I believe I may say, in India, unprecedented. Every one must approve of the object so far, that every one must wish to do honour to Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy. Those who take an interest in the improvement and progress of the natives of this country, must, I think, view our proceedings today with peculiar pleasure. It is a good sign when a community comes forward of its own accord to do homage to real worth ; in honouring Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, the community honours itself. The mere fact of this meeting renders it superfluous that I should expatiate upon Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy's claims to our respect and love. But I would point out that these do not rest solely upon the vast sums which he has contributed to objects of public charity and convenience. The extent, indeed, of those contributions is almost incredible ; to enumerate the various benefits which he has conferred not only upon this town, but upon the Presidency at large, would be to trespass unduly upon your time. I may, however, be permitted to observe that his public benefactions alone amount to a quarter

of a million sterling—or exactly the sum which it will take to construct the great works which will supply this island with water. In what age, and in what country, can we find another example of such princely munificence! Three of the largest cities in Great Britain, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester—whose united population, however, is not double that of Bombay—have lately incurred, or are at this moment incurring an expense of upwards of two millions sterling upon water works. I will suppose that the united wealth of those three cities exceeds that of Bombay in the proportion that the cost of their water works bears to ours. I must admit that this is no criterion at all, and that it is very probable that I have much underrated their superiority of wealth—but which of these cities, I ask, can boast of a citizen who has devoted Rupees 25,00,000 to purposes of public charity and benevolence?

But I have just said it is not the amount only of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy's charities that commands my admiration. True liberality is shown in the manner of distribution no less than in the amount. I will not go back to the dark ages, and cite the times when Christian monasteries and Buddhist wickaras were endowed by men who sought to gain the favour of Heaven by renouncing their possessions and performing what they considered an act of charity, and which was certainly one of abnegation. I may, however, refer to those who founded our great collegiate institutions, and to the monarchs who built the Hotel des Invalides at Paris, and Greenwich, and Chelsea Hospitals near London*. The former afforded education only to those who participated in the founder's faith. The latter were for the worn-out soldiers and sailors of the kings who established them. Far be it from me to undervalue these noble foundations, but I cannot help remarking that Sir Jamsetji's benefactions, with the sole exception I believe of the Parsi Benevolent Institution, are made to the entire community, not for Parsees only, but for Hindus, Jews, Christians, and Mahomedans.

* The following report from a Newspaper of the day gives particulars of the laying of the foundation stone of the JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY Hospital: they are well worthy of preservation:—

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE
"JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL."

On the 3rd January 1843, the north-east corner-stone of the "Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital" was laid with great pomp and Masonic formality, at Byculla, by the R. W. The Provincial Grand Master of Western India, Dr. James Burnes, K. H., assisted by the Hon. Sir G. W. Anderson, Member of Council; P. W. LeGeyt, Esq., Chief Magistrate; L. B. Reid, and J. P. Willoughby, Esquires, Secretaries to Government; Lieut-Colonel Neil Campbell, and W. Crawford, Esq, Major-General Valiant, K. H., and the various other dignitaries of the Masonic Craft at Bombay,—in the presence of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy; the Honourable Sir George Arthur, Bart, the Governor, Sir Thomas M'Mahon, all the principal members of our Society, and an immense assemblage of every class and denomination.

It is this catholic character of Sir Jamsetji's benevolence—his sympathy for the poor and suffering of all castes and creeds that has won for him the universal respect and esteem of all classes of the community, and it is to this feeling that we owe the gathering which the Sheriff's requisition has collected to-day in this Hall. The manner in which Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy acquired his great wealth was hardly less honourable to himself and beneficial to the community than the mode in which he dispenses it. By strict integrity, by industry and punctuality in all his commercial transactions, he has contributed to raise the character of the Bombay merchant in the most distant markets. His whole life is a practical illustration of the truth of the homely proverb that "honesty is the best policy," and in this respect and in others he will leave behind him an example which I trust will long continue to be held up for imitation among us. But I have said enough, though certainly very far less than I might have said, upon Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy's claims upon our admiration and gratitude.

I must not sit down without offering a few remarks upon the mode in which it is proposed that we should testify these sentiments. I hear that some object to a statue: it would be more consistent, they say, with the character of the man whom we seek to honour to make our tribute assume the shape of a work of charity than a work of art. I am unable to concur in this view. In the first place, I would remark that Sir Jamsetji has anticipated us in every work of charity with which we might seek to connect his name. We have already Hospitals, Dhurruwallas, Educational Institutions, Tanks, Causeways, and I know not how many other things, intended for

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened at the residence of N. Spencer, Esq., near the Suddar Adawlut, at 4 P. M., and the brethren being formed in procession, moved to the site of the foundation stone in the following order:—

Two Tylers with drawn Swords ;

Brethren not attached to Lodges, two and two :

The Lodge *Perseverance*, of Bombay, two and two :

As Wardens, Bra. A. Larkworthy, and H. Creed.

V. W. Br. H. J. Barr, Master.

The Provincial Grand Stewards' Lodge, two and two.

Wardens Bra. W. K. Fogerty, and J. McLeod.

V. W. Br. J. Harrison, Master with Wand :

The Architect of the Building.

Br. W. Goodfellow, with the plan :

Provincial Grand Guard, W. Br. T. Gardiner, with Sword ;

Prov. Grand Pursuivant, V. W. Br. J. C. Ibbas, with Wand :

Prov. Grand Marshall, V. W. Bra. J. S. Unwin, and Arnold Wilson, bearing Batons :

Prov. Grand Director of Ceremonies, V. W. Br. J. S. Lawless, with Cornucopia :

Prov. Grand Superintendent of works, V. W. Br. B. Frith, with Mallet :

Past Prov. Grand Junior Deacon, V. W. Br. C. A. West, with Cup of Oil :

Past Prov. Grand Senior Deacon, V. W. Br. W. Pursell, with Cup of Wine :

the relief and instruction and convenience of the people called after him. Besides I think we may well wish to perpetuate among the worthies who have a place in this Hall, or our public streets, the likeness of a man who has conferred such great benefits upon the community, and who will leave behind him so bright an example of all the qualities which dignify the acquisition of wealth and render its possession a blessing.

Most civilized nations, both in ancient and modern times, have adopted this mode of honouring distinguished public virtues and services. At Athens, we read that the porticoes were crowded with statues, and at Rome the number in the forum became so great that the censor, P. Cornelius Scipio and M. Papilius, removed all those which had not been erected with the sanction of the senate and the people. It is not likely that such an accumulation will take place anywhere in modern times—least of all is it likely in India; but if it were possible, I would venture to predict that no future censor would be found to direct the removal of the statue of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy from the spot where it is to be placed, and that it will remain to distant generations a monument of the civic virtues of the man, and of the gratitude of the community.

Prov. Grand Treasurer, V. W. Br. W. W. Cargill, with the Bottle of Coins :

Present and Past Prov. Grand Registrars,

V. W. Bros. E. M'Kim and W. Howard, with the Inscribed Plate:

Present and Past Prov. Grand Secretaries,

V. W. Bra. W. Blowers and Spencer Compton, with the Book of Constitutions :

Past Provincial Grand Officers, V. W. Bra. J. Glen, and C. B. Skinner :

R. W. Bros. T. Valiant, & H. J. Skinner, and J. Griffith, Past Grand Wardens.

R. W. Bra. J. P. Willoughby, and W. Crawford, Junior Prov. Grand Wardens.

R. W. Br. Neil Campbell, with the Plumb :

Senior Prov. Grand Warden, R. W. Br. L. R. Reid, with the Level :

Volume of the Sacred Law, carried by the V. W. Br. M. Willoughby :

Prov. Grand Chaplain, V. W. Br. Geo. Buist L. L. D.

Deputy Prov. Grand Master, R. W. Br. P. W. LeGeyt, with the Square :

Prov. Grand Standard-Bearers, V. W. Bros. G. Rowley, and E. Danvers,
with the Banner of the P. G. M.

Officiating P. Provincial Grand Master,

R. W. Br. The Hon. Sir G. W. Anderson, with the Silver Trowel :

Prov. Grand Sword Bearers, V. W. Bra. J. Boyd, and F. L. Arthur :

THE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER,

R. W. Br. J. Burnes, K. R. :

The Pro Grand Deacons in a line seven feet apart,

V. W. Br. J. Chalmers, and H. B. Herrick.

Prov. Grand Pursuivant, V. W. Br. A. W. Elliott, with Wand :

Past Master of the Prov. Grand Stewards, V. W. Br. E. A. Farquharson :

In an equally eloquent speech, Sir Henry Lacon Anderson thus testified to the good qualities of Sir Jamsetji :—

GENTLEMEN,—I feel that some apology is due from me for presenting myself to the meeting at so early a period of our proceedings. I may be permitted thus briefly to explain that, in undertaking to move this resolution, I have yielded to the opinion expressed to me, by several Native gentlemen, that my near relationship to one of his oldest friends would render my performance of this duty acceptable to Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy. It has been also indirectly intimated to me that a similar feeling was entertained by Sir Jamsetji's sons. Under these circumstances, and having very much at heart the object for which this meeting was convened, I have felt that I might not to shrink from the work which has been thus assigned to me. In this Hall we have frequently met to render our tribute of admiration to the heroes and statesmen who have illustrated the policy and the arms of our common country. This day we acquire ourselves of a duty dear to us all, of expressing our gratitude to one who, having acquired vast wealth by a long career of honourable industry, has distributed that wealth with unparalleled benevolence. The days are past when good deeds done in India remain unknown ; this country is daily occupying a larger space in the minds

Two Prov. Grand Stewards, with Wands, Bra. Eckford and J. W. Renny.

Prov. Grand Guard, W. Br. G. S. Collett, with Sword.

On the Procession reaching the ground it halted and faced inwards, forming a broad line through which the Prov. Grand Master, and the Prov. and Deputy Prov. Grand Masters, passed to the East of the Foundation stone—Bra. Reid, and J. Willoughby, taking their position on the West, and Bra. N. Campbell and W. Crawford on the south, and Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and his son Cursetji Jamsetji, Esq., on the north of the stone,—Music was then played, and the Architect of the building presented the plan to the Prov. Grand Master. The Registrar and Treasurer also presented the Inscribed Plate and the Coins.

The Plate, Plan, and Coins, were then submitted to the Hon. the Governor and Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, and the Prov. Grand Master having expressed his gratification at His Excellency's presence, the Inscription on the Plate was read aloud by the Deputy Prov. Grand Master. [*Vide ante page 167, note.*]

The Provincial Grand Master, the Prov. and Deputy Prov. Grand Masters, and the Grand Wardens, then descended into the trench, and the stone having been raised by the united aid of the Brethren, the Deputy Prov. Grand Master deposited the Coins and the Inscribed Plate in their respective places, and spread the cement with a trowel. After which the stone was lowered into its destined bed, conducted by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master and the Architect—solemn music playing.

The Prov. Grand Master then addressed the Prov. Grand Officers :—“ Right Worshipful Brethren, we shall now apply the various implements of our royal craft, borne by you to this stone, that it may be laid in its bed according to the rules of Architecture, and in conformity with our ancient rites and usages.”—R. W. B.

of thoughtful men, and there is not a region on the civilised globe, from China to the far Republic of the West, which has not heard of the benevolent Knight of India. This Island owes much to the public spirit of our Native fellow-citizens, it has enabled Bombay to maintain no unequal contest in the honourable emulation which progress must ever call forth between the three presidencies. I believe that gentlemen who have devoted their best energies to the interests of Calcutta and Madras have said, 'What could we not do if our natives were like the natives of Bombay.'

Pre-eminent among those who have thus contributed to the prosperity of this Presidency, is Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy. I fear that I should exhaust the patience of the meeting if I were to recount all the great public works which have been constructed by his munificence. I shall therefore only rapidly glance at some of the most prominent; but it ought not to be forgotten that, in addition to the great works which will endear his name to remote generations, his private—his almost secret—charities have divided the weekly bread to thousands of his fellow-creatures. The characteristic of his munificence has been enlightened usefulness.

His wealth has been achieved by sagacity, industry, and the purest good faith; it has not been lavished with mere ostentations and ill-considered profusion. In the long list of his public benefactions, there is not one which does not exhibit a wise

Junior G. Warden—"What is the emblem of your office?"—to which the reply was, "The Plumb, R. W. Sir, which I now present for your use." The Level and Square having in like manner been presented by R. W. Bra. Reid and LeGeyt,—the stone was proved by these implements by the P. G. Master, who pronounced it to be "WELL FORMED, TRUE, AND TRUSTY." The Mallet was then handed by Brother Goodfellow to the P. G. Master, who delivered it to the R. W. Br. Anderson, who struck the stone with it thrice, and the Prov. G. Master having then also struck the stone three times, repeated the prayer—"May the Great Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this Stone, which we have now laid, and enable us by his Providence to finish this, and every other virtuous undertaking. Amen, so mote it be." The grand officers and brethren gave the usual response and masonic honors. The Prov. Grand Master then delivered the implements to the Architect, and addressed him as follows:—Br. William Goodfellow, the skill and fidelity displayed by you at the commencement of this undertaking have secured the entire approbation of your brethren; and they sincerely pray that the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital may be a lasting monument of your wisdom and taste, and of the noble spirit and splendid liberality of its founder. The Cornucopia and cups of Wine and Oil, were then presented by the respective bearers, through the P. G. Wardens and D. P. G. Master, to the G. Master who, having poured them on the stone, said:—"May the all-bounteous Author of Nature bless the inhabitants of this place with all the necessaries, conveniences, and comforts of life; assist in the erection and completion of this building; protect the workmen against every accident, and long preserve this structure from decay. Amen! so mote it be." The Brethren again gave the usual response, and the masonic honors.

discrimination, and amply deserve the title of a good work. Some have naturally been devoted to the relief and the improvement of the members of that ancient faith in which he was himself born and nurtured, but the greater portion have solely contemplated the common good of all. If a stranger landing on these shores were to inquire what were the works by which the Parsi Knight, of whom he had heard so much, had acquired his renown, we should but have to tell him 'to look around.' He would see Hospitals which, besides the tender offices they have extended to the afflicted, have, in conjunction with the Grant College, conferred on India the inestimable benefit of a skilled body of native medical practitioners. He would see tanks, by which, to adopt the expression of Edmund Burke, the industry of man carefully husband the precious gift of God. He would see, and not only here, but also at Nowaree in the North, and Khandalla in the South, Dhurumsallas—the homes of charity, in which the houseless and the wandering find refuge and relief. He would see the noble causeway which unites the Islands of Bombay and Salsette. He would see the water-works of Poona, the bridges at Earla Parla and Bartha. He would see roads, wells, aqueducts and reservoirs.

Dr. Burnes then addressed Sir Jamsetji in the following terms,—

SIR JAMSETJI JERVENOV,—Many and memorable have been the occasions on which the deeds of charitable and philanthropic men have been consecrated by the ancient rites and ceremonies of our Masonic craft, but never have those ceremonies been employed to aid a purpose more congenial to the feelings of the upright Mason, or the true-hearted lover of his species, than the present. The splendid structure which you here propose to dedicate to the relief of your fellow-creatures, as well as the many other transcendent acts of benevolence that have characterized your career, are, like our Masonic Institution itself, kindred and goodly fruits of the most generous emotion that can swell the bosom of man towards man,—the desire to succour his brother in distress, and to give free scope to that ever-hallowed charity,—

“Which droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven,
And bleaseth Him that gives, and Him that takes.”

It is with cordial sympathy, therefore, as well as with sincere pride and gratification, that the Masonic fraternity of Bombay have responded to your summons, and borne their emblems to this spot to-day. And when the record of these proceedings shall be read within the houses of our Order, dispersed throughout the civilized world, our brethren also, of every tongue and nation, will rejoice that we have been aiding you in this good work; and will participate with us in exultation, that by far the foremost man for deeds of true wisdom in this portion of the globe, has also, in giving effect to munificent designs of love and charity, been the first of his tribe and country to solicit the countenance of our brotherhood.

It has been usual to explain these ceremonies; and in this the first instance of their being practised at Bombay, it is essential that I should at least guard against

But these works, great as they are, are very far from representing all the good deeds of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebboy. He has founded and endowed an Institution of the education and maintenance of the children of poor Parais at an expense of nearly 50,000£. Many of those whom I now address must have been present, as I was, when he gave in one gift to the sacred cause of Education the sum of 30,000£ and they will not easily forget the sensation created by that announcement made with so much calmness and simplicity. But besides founding the schools which bear his name, and besides contributing most liberally to various other Educational Institutions, he has proposed to give a new impetus to the native mind, to develop, if possible, another vein of talent by the formation of a School of Design. To this great purpose he has devoted a sum of 10,000£. But it would be to gild refined gold to dwell on the abundant evidences of public spirit of this excellent citizen.

It will be sufficient for me to repeat what has been said by the noble Lord in the chair, that he has expended, for the solid and enduring benefit of Bombay, no less a sum than a quarter of a million sterling. But in addressing a meeting at which many of my own countrymen are present, I must not fail to allude to the facts that, when the bones of thousands of heroic men—Europeans and Sepoys—were whitening in the snows of Cabool, when famine decimated the Highlands of Scotland, when a

their being misinterpreted. There is one portion of them which will awaken a sympathy in the bosom of every reflecting individual even of this vast assemblage,—composed, though it be, of men of all varieties of sects, customs, and habits of thought,—since no condition of society exists, in which, at the season of doubt and anxiety, but especially at the commencement of a momentous undertaking,—the plan of which he may conceive, but the execution of which depends on a far mightier being than he,—man will not feel his absolute dependence on the Omnipotent Creator, and, by a natural instinct, turn to his throne for support. But the impulse which prompts this appeal acquires intensity, when the frail and transitory being contemplates the erection of an enduring and stupendous structure which may rear its stately head for centuries after he is mouldering in the dust,—and hence, from the remotest ages and in almost all countries, the foundation stone of important edifices has been deposited with an impressive solemnity, indicative of the founder's humble trust, and fervent prayer, that the Great Architect of the Universe may prosper his work, and ever shower down his bounty and blessings upon it. As visible types of those blessings, it has also been usual, in accordance with a practice which needs no elucidation amongst a people long accustomed to shadow forth solemn truths by symbols and allegory,—to pour forth, with a spirit of hope and thankfulness, the abundant fruits of the earth on the first corner stone,—in the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy. Such then, is the simple origin of one portion of these ceremonies, which so far will be recognised as analogous to those performed by one of our most distinguished Parai families in laying the foundation keels of some of these superb vessels which of late years have brought Great Britain and India into closer and dearer connexion.

mysterious dispensation of Providence deprived our poor Irishmen of their daily food, when the widows and the orphans of the brave men who died for the right at Alma and Inkermann, stretched forth their hands for aid, none evinced a more generous sympathy, none showed more alacrity in giving bread to the hungry, and binding up the wounds of the broken-hearted, than he whom this day we honour ourselves in honouring. If, Gentlemen, such deeds as these go without recognition in his own generation, the shame will be ours. The bloodless triumphs of commerce have been illustrated by the ennobled names of Ashburton and Overstone. In the glorious temple which adorns the capital of the British Empire, in which lie the bones of the iron victor of a hundred fields, and the mutilated form of him,—

‘ The saviour of the silver coasted isle,
The shaker of the Baltic and the Nile ;’

—in that temple near the marble which gives to posterity the form of Samuel Johnson, stands the statue of the illustrious philanthropist, John Howard. Nor could learning and valour demand a worthier associate. Let us then, in the same

The other part of the ceremony I have more difficulty in explaining, not that it is less clear to myself, but that there are certain landmarks which I must not transgress, and within the strict limits of which, explanation may be embarrassing. But I do not despair to render it also intelligible, and your character and conduct, my worthy friend, afford me scope for doing so. You have seen me then, apply certain implements of operative architecture to this stone, in accordance with the ancient and immemorial usage of our Order at the foundation of all stately and superb edifices.—But you are too enlightened a man to suppose that the essence of Free Masonry lies in a mere formality like this, or that those about me and myself have linked ourselves together in an indissoluble tie, only to practice ceremonial or display. No! as the corn, the wine, and the oil, were symbols of God’s bounty and providence, calling forth reverence and gratitude to the Creator, so also, even this stone, and those implements, are emblems, conveying to the enlightened Mason pure and precious precepts of this duty to his neighbour. They are, in truth, tokens of a great and practical system of universal good-will and benevolence,—which, establishing moral worth as the standard, welcomes to its bosom the good of every colour, clime, or creed, that acknowledges God,—which binds you, whose name and deeds fill men’s mouths, as those of the “benevolent Parsi of Bombay,” and *longo intervallo*, myself, the child of Northern Europe, and all who are willing to work with us to “mitigate the sum of human woe,” into one vast chain of fraternity and love,—which enforces the most devout reverence to the Supreme Architect, and the strictest conscientious duty to our earthly rulers; but at the same time, presumptively excludes all discussions on points of faith, state politics or other questions likely to excite the angry passions of man against man,—and which, in short,

spirit, give a great example to all India ; let us show how a good man can be appreciated ; and in this Island, in which due reverence has been rendered to the genius of Wellesley and Elphinstone, to the virtues of Cornwallis and the gallant spirit of Malcolm, let us enable the humblest of his countrymen, in distant times, to gaze on the linaments of their great benefactor. Such tributes are usually reserved for the illustrious dead. But in so mixed a population as that of Bombay, it is very meet that our venerable friend should know that all creeds and races, Parsees, Hindus, Mussulmans, Jews, and Christians, have accorded to him their gratitude. That he should be assured by the concurrent voices of all, he has not laboured in vain, that he should see his good deeds, in the language of our great poet—

‘ Formed in the applause

Where they are intended, and which like an arch reverberates

The voice again, or like a gate of steel,

Fronting the sun, receives and renders back

His figure and his heat.’

is founded on the glorious principle, that

“ God hath made mankind one mighty brotherhood,
Himself the Master, and the world their Lodge.”

Many of those eminent individuals whose names are dearest to India, have been professors and promoters of this vast system. In the Right Worshipful Brother by my side, (Sir George Anderson) you will recognise one, from whom even you have obtained encouragement ; and who has, with zeal and fervency, devoted his gifts as a man, and his power as a Governor, to the dissemination of charity and enlightenment amongst your countrymen. The late Marquis of Hastings, certainly inferior to none of the illustrious men that Europe has lent to Asia, was a stately pillar of our craft ; and there is a valued and elevated brother present, who could testify how deeply its principles influenced the conduct of that distinguished soldier and statesman. The present ruler of India shewed his respect for it, by demanding, so late as 1836, that a legislative enactment should be so expressed as not to reflect upon its members. We have lately seen the government of a sister presidency, transferred from one noble brother to another, and if we cannot include amongst us the distinguished officer who presides at Bombay, we have the satisfaction of seeing his son amongst our office-bearers.

Through the mercy of Providence, from the earliest period, the system I have described has been in operation, assuaging the horrors of strife, and encouraging the spread of civilization ; and while your remote fore-fathers were bowing with adoration to the glorious Orb of day, the visible source of light, heat, and productiveness,—our ancient brethren, if they were not identical with them, were also, by the symbols of the sun, the moon, and the starry firmament, inculcating the

He is now full of years. The evening of his days is brilliant with the lustre which anticipates the praises of posterity. Long may he husband out life's taper at the close, happy in his most estimable family—happy in the applause and affection of his fellow-citizens—happiest in the memory of his honourable and useful life.

Her Majesty the Queen in 1858 further honoured Sir Jamssetji by conferring a Baronetcy upon him.

On the 14th April 1859, this venerable man died at the advanced age of seventy-six years, amidst universal regrets. The most useful provision made by him was the investment of Government Promissory Notes producing an annual income of one Lac, and the settling of a Mansion House and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle, for the *exclusive* support of the title and dignity of a Baronet. This was subsequently legalized by Act XX of 1860.

P. 305, line 6.—*Mr. Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney Esq.*—Her Gracious Majesty the Queen was pleased to confer on this distinguished individual the Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India for his numerous acts of benevolence, both in this country and in England.

mighty truths of God's power, omnipresence, and divinity, and of man's responsibility, hope, and final destiny,—thereby evincing their sympathy and connection with those

“ Who morn and eve,
Had their Creator's dwelling-place
Among the lights of Heaven.

I have said that your life and character afford scope for illustrating our system ; and I now turn to my Masonic Brethren, and present you to them, as a brother who has practically attained the summit of the Masonic structure, which is CHARITY. Never forgetting that you commenced, and must end, upon the level,—following the plumb-line of rectitude,—acting on the square with your fellow-men,—circumscribing your own wants within compass, but extending your benevolence to a circle, which, if it depended upon you, would evidently embrace all mankind—we need not wonder that you have attained the highest elevation of moral worth,—that the love of your family, the respect of your fellow-citizens, the applause of men, and rewards from your Sovereign, have flowed in upon you, and that, above all you enjoy the serenity of mind arising from the inexpressible delight of having succoured the distressed,

“ Which nothing earthly gives, or can destroy.”

And although, my friend, it has not fallen to us, who are, after all, but “ nature's journey-men,” to initiate you into our mysteries, we cannot doubt, after the splendid

P. 318, line 13.—The Committee, appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a site for Elphinstone College, was composed of Doctors Robert Haines, and Francis Broughton, Major Thomas Waddington, Professors John Powell Hughlings, and R. G. Oxenham.

P. 334.—*The Sassoon Mechanics' Institution.*—The Inauguration ceremony of opening the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and the unveiling of the Statue of its founder, David Sassoon, was performed on the 24th March 1870, by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir W. R. S. V. FitzGerald, G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay. [Vide Times of India, 26th March 1870.]

P. 340.—General Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., is now appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, in succession to General Sir William Rose Mansfield, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., retired.

deeds of love which you have achieved, that you are a wise master-builder,—a living stone, squared, polished, fashioned, and proved, by the hand of the Great Master himself,—that your patent is from Grand Chancery above,—and that you need neither sign nor token, warrant nor diploma, pass-word nor grip, to ensure you a welcome to the heart of every honest mason.

May you, Sir Jamsetji, like the foundation we have laid, long be stable and secure,—may you, for years, be spared as the corner stone of charity, the prop and support of the widow and fatherless,—may your good deeds form a constant source of enjoyment to yourself while you remain amongst men; and when the time does come that overtakes us all, and the solemn Tyler Death must raise the curtain of a new existence,—may it be to usher you in, as an accepted and exalted companion, to the Supreme Chapter on high, there to take your place under the all-seeing eye of HIM, who seeth not as man seeth, but who will undoubtedly pay the workman his wages according to his work.

Sir JAMSETJI JEJMBERJI replied as follows:—Right Worshipful Sir,—I feel beyond measure gratified that you and your Masonic Brethren have attended on this occasion to do so much honour to the Foundation of the Hospital which it is here proposed to erect. I was most desirous to obtain the countenance of your fraternity, because, to say nothing of the regard and esteem I entertain for yourself, and many of my valued friends whom I see supporting you, I have heard of its great antiquity, its universal benevolence, its toleration: and I know also that its objects are those of pure charity to all mankind. I have no language to express myself in return for the observations you have made of myself, but I trust I shall ever retain the good will and favourable opinion of my friends. I have also cordially to thank Sir George Arthur, Sir Thoms M'Mahon, and the many Ladies and Gentlemen whom I see here, for their attendance, which, I cannot but feel, evinces on their part a deep interest in this new Institution, which is most gratifying to me.

P. 364.—On the 10th October 1859 a public Meeting was held at Karachi, at which an Address was adopted for presentation to Sir Bartle Frere, who was about to proceed to Calcutta as a Member of the Supreme Council. The following resolution was then unanimously adopted;—

“That a Committee be nominated to receive subscriptions for the purpose of marking by some public testimonial, the esteem and gratitude of the public for Sir Bartle Frere's able and successful administration of the affairs of this Province, during a lengthened rule of nearly nine years.”

After much discussion as to the form which the testimonial should take, the proposal to erect a Hall for public purposes was adopted, after setting apart a sum of Rs. 2,000 (which was in the hands of Sir Frederick Arthur, Bart., and Mr. W. P. Andrew, Chairman of the Sind Railway Company,) for the purchase of a piece of plate to be presented to Sir Bartle Frere when he had ceased to be a public servant in India.

Designs were invited for a large Building fit to be used as a Town Hall for public purposes, to be called “The Frere Hall,” and that of Captain Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R. E., was approved. According to this design, with some slight alterations, the work was carried out, it having been begun in August 1863. The total amount expended on it including municipal grants, was nearly Two Lacs of Rupees.

On the 10th October 1865, this Building was opened by Samuel Mansfield Esquire, C. S. I., then Commissioner in Sind, when he addressed the assembly as follows;—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,— Captain Merewether has read to you a full and detailed report of the proceedings connected with the construction of this building, and it is my pleasing duty now to open it for the use of the public, and little remains for me to add to it beyond congratulating you on the completion of a Town Hall, such as is not possessed by any Municipality in Western India. I beg to offer my thanks to Colonel Marston and the gentlemen associated with him on the Building Committee, for the time and labour they have devoted to the supervising of the building of the Hall. I also return my thanks to Mr. Robson who has so well fulfilled his part of the building, and I regret that a sad accident has prevented his being present on this interesting occasion.

The Municipal Commissioners in assenting to the proposal of the Frere Hall Committee to associate the memory of Sir Bartle Frere's services in the Province with this Hall, and calling it by his name, have paid a graceful compliment to that distinguished man.

Sir Bartle Frere has strong convictions that without improvements in the communications and the construction of Irrigational works, little or no advance can be

made in the moral and physical improvement of the people, or in the development of the resources of the country; and from the time he landed in Sind in 1851 till he left it in 1859, a period of nine years, they occupied his sole and undivided attention. Other officers in high employ have equally strong convictions on this subject, but few have the same strong will to attain their ends. If their schemes and projects do not meet with the approval of superior authority they cease to continue to make exertion; not so with Sir Bartle Frere, he will brook no refusal. To use a phrase of the late President of the United States, "he keeps pegging away until he gains his object." If he is refused by one authority he applies to another. I have heard it stated on good authority that he applied to the Bombay Government for a certain sum of money to cover the cost of the survey of a line of railway in certain parts of Sind; and his request was refused; he then applied to the Government of India and met with a similar refusal. He afterwards addressed the Secretary of State and carried his point.

The distinguishing features in the administration of such a man may be easily surmised. He infused his own spirit into his subordinates, and public works of every description according to the requirements of the country, roads, bridges, irrigational works, &c., &c., have been constructed on a scale of great magnitude and with a rapidity hitherto unknown, whereby the wealth of the people and the revenue of the Government have been increased, and the resources of the country have been greatly developed.

During his administration nearly six thousand miles of roads were constructed. On the left bank of the Indus near the town of Koree, an enormous work called the "Supply Channel" has been constructed to afford a supply of water to a net-work of canals extending some three hundred miles from the point where the water leaves the Indus. The water from these canals will irrigate thousands of square miles, and crops of indigo, sugar-cane, rice, wheat, &c., will, in the course of a few years, cover a country which has perhaps never been cultivated since the creation of the world. A similar work on the right bank of the river, called the Shahad-poor Canal, is in course of construction, and will produce the same results. The Jacobabad districts, when the late lamented General John Jacob pitched his tents in them, did not produce ten thousand rupees—they now yield three lacs; when the works now in contemplation are completed that amount will be doubled. The Shikarpoor Collectorate on the right bank has become a perfect garden, and yields more than double the revenue it did when it first came into the possession of the British Government. In the Hyderabad districts vast sums have been expended in the improvement of roads. In the year 1857 when India was convulsed with rebellion, five lacs were devoted to these works under the energetic supervision of Mr. Bellasis and his deputies. In every part of Sind the area of cultivation has been greatly extended, and the wealth of the people and the revenue of the State proportionately increased.

Karachi itself is particularly indebted to Sir Bartle Frere, who supplied its great want, viz., a speedy means of communication with the interior, in obtaining the

sanction of Government to the construction of a Railway, which I firmly believe would not have been granted for many years had it not been for the energetic perseverance with which he pressed the matter on the notice of the authorities. Another great want of Karachi, perhaps even greater than the Railway, is a safe entrance into its beautiful harbour. A few years ago a ship was wrecked outside the harbour and many lives were lost. Sir Bartle Frere took advantage of this occurrence to urge upon the authorities the necessity of improving the harbour, and as usual he succeeded in carrying his point. Three hundred thousand pounds have already been expended on the works completed, and considerable sums will be required to construct those in contemplation, and I hope that a few years hence some future Commissioner in Sind will meet you on a similar occasion as the present to celebrate their success. I think, Ladies and Gentlemen, that you will agree with me that the Province of Sind owes a deep debt of gratitude to Sir Bartle Frere, and that the Municipal authorities have paid a very proper compliment to him by associating the memory of his services in Sind, with this Building, and calling it by his name.

I now declare the FREE HALL open.

P. 367, line 19.—The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity was Fourth Member of the Bombay Executive Council from 1862 to 1865.

P. 368, line 33.—The Honourable Barrow Helbert Ellis, Third Member of Council, resigned his seat on the 27th March 1860, to take up his appointment as a Member of the Supreme Council. On his departure, the Native Inhabitants of Bombay voted an Address to him, which was as follows:—

TO THE HONOURABLE BARROW HELBERT ELLIS.

Hon'ble Sir,—We, the native inhabitants of Bombay, desire to offer to you our sincere and warm congratulations on your departure to take up a highly important and honorable post in the Council of the Viceroy; at the same time we seek to express the esteem and admiration with which you are universally regarded, and the sorrow which all feel at parting from you.

Your connection with this country commenced twenty-five years ago, when you were appointed an Assistant in the Boinagherry Collectorate. During five years' service in that silla, you so gained the esteem and confidence of the people that your name is still familiar there, to rich and poor alike. In every village of that silla you are known as having influenced some wealthy man for good, or having redressed some poor man's wrong. Your views and decisions on all subjects are still guides to your successors. A reputation as an able and zealous officer, earned thus early, led to your selection in 1848 for the difficult and delicate task of settling the claims of certain British subjects on His Highness the Nizam. The tact and judgment then displayed by you stamped you as a man of mark, and rapid promotion followed—Assistant Commissioner in Sind (1851); Acting Commissioner in Sind

(1857) ; Revenue Commissioner for Alienations ; Secretary to Government (1858) ; Revenue Commissioner N. D. (1862) ; Member of the Local Council (1865) ; and now at last Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India,—a fitting and well-merited termination to a career embracing an acquaintance with every class in every district of the Presidency. It falls to the lot of few officials to gain such wide and varied experience of our country. There are fewer still who, having that experience, could utilize it as you have done.

The cause of education, in all its branches, from first to last, owes a large debt of gratitude to you, for your consistent personal encouragement of village and district schools, for your extension of education in Sind, for the prominent interest you have ever taken in all our local school and college matters, for your warm support of female education, and for your valuable services as President of the School of Art. Public works and improvements of all kinds have ever found in you a zealous and powerful advocate. It was your sound judgment that systematized the administration of Local Funds for local improvements. By this wise measure, innumerable useful works and roads have already been constructed, and funds provided for prosecuting vigorously various important schemes, which must otherwise have been postponed indefinitely. Your administration as a Revenue Officer has similarly been marked by many wise and eminently practical measures of reform. Among these, the Talookdaree Settlement, and the recognition of District Establishments deserve special mention, while your policy as Commissioner for Alienations was at once just and judicious. In your intercourse with native officials, you have been just and considerate, firm but never harsh. You stood their friend on the rise of prices in 1863, and it is to you they owe their recent material improvement in their status and prospects, while you have ever been ready to advance the deserving to posts of responsibility and trust. In short you have been noted throughout your official career for the most remarkable capacity, for eminent practical ability and the soundest judgment,—qualities which, combined with your intimate acquaintance with the languages and customs of the country, have rendered you one of the most valuable servants the Government ever had.

But while we thus express our admiration and respect for you in your official capacity, we are forcibly reminded that we are losing in you, not only an able and just administrator, but a real and true friend, whose door has never been closed to any one who sought advice,—a friend whom we shall not easily replace, and whose absence will be long and keenly felt by us all. We are deeply sensible that a character like yours, coupled with so much ability and kindness of disposition, affords the most valuable example to those placed in authority over us ; it influences all for good, and leaves its impression everywhere.

As a small token of our esteem, and in special recognition of your valuable aid in the cause of education, we beg your permission to found in your name a Scholarship to be awarded annually by public competition, in connection with the University

of Bombay, to the most successful scholar in the English language and literature at the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In bidding you a cordial and hearty farewell, we find consolation in the conviction that this Presidency, with whose wants and peculiarities you are so well acquainted, will yet benefit largely by your presence at the seat of Government.

P. 396, line 25, P. 412, line 6, P. 453, line 25, and P. 469, line 36.—*The Thanks of both Houses of Parliament.*—The following extracts are taken from Hansard's Parliamentary Debates for 1858 and 1859;—

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, February 8, 1858.

Lord Panmure, the Secretary of State for War, in moving a vote of thanks to the Civil Service, Army, and Navy in India,* said;—

There remains one other individual connected with the civil Government of India to whom I must invite your Lordships to tender your thanks—*Mr. Frere*, the Commissioner of Sind. That gentleman's name, probably, is not so familiar to the public as those others whom I have mentioned, but it is certain there is no man to whom India owes a deeper debt of gratitude. As Commissioner of Sind he has reconciled the people of that province to British rule, and by his prudence and wisdom confirmed the conquest which had been achieved by the gallant Napier. He was thereby enabled to furnish aid to the centre of revolt, or wherever it was needed; while by his prudent management he maintained, during the whole of this period, order and peace throughout the province with which he was charged.

Viscount Falkland, alluding to what had fallen from a noble speaker respecting Mr. Frere, said that he knew pretty well the nature of the services rendered by that gentleman during the Mutiny in India, and should like to say a few words respecting them. Mr. Frere arrived in Sind early in the summer of 1857, after having been on leave of absence in England. Almost immediately on his arrival, news of the outbreak at Meerut reached him. Without hesitation, and acting upon

* That the thanks of this House be given to the Rt Hon'ble Viscount Canning, Governor-General of the British Possessions in the East Indies; the Rt Hon'ble Lord Harris, Governor of the Presidency of Madras; the Rt Hon'ble Lord Elphinstone, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay; Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, G.C.B., Chief Commissioner of the Panjab; and *Henry Bartle Edward Frere Esquire*, Commissioner of Sind; for the energy and ability with which they have employed the resources at their command to suppress the widely-spread Mutiny in Her Majesty's Indian Dominions.

his responsibility, he at once sent two regiments—the 1st European Bombay Fusiliers and a Corps of Sikhs—to the Panjaub to the assistance of Sir John Lawrence. The former of these rendered essential service in chastising a regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry which had mutinied; the Sikhs escorted the heavy siege train to Delhi, a service of no slight importance, and afterwards assisted in the assault upon the magazine of that city. Not content with this, Mr. Frere sent down into the Northern Provinces of the Bombay Presidency half of the only European corps which remained; and afterwards, when the Mohurrum, the great Mahomedan festival, approached, such was the feeling of irritation in Bombay, that he found it necessary to denude Sind even of the small number of Europeans then with him, retaining only a skeleton, so to speak, of the 2nd Bombay Light Infantry. Mr. Frere likewise opened a new line of postal communication between the Panjaub and Calcutta and Bombay. He found the communication between those places, via Agra, completely closed; and had he not, by dint of great exertions, re-established it by a new line, the Panjaub would have been entirely cut off from the rest of India. This, he (Viscount Falkland) thought, was no slight service; and he could not help feeling that, as he had lately seen it observed in a public print, a man who, by his own unaided exertions, held a newly-conquered country containing 6,000,000 of inhabitants entirely by his own energy, and through the respect entertained for his personal character by the Natives, and his known ability and firmness, at a time when he had only 170 Europeans within the whole of that province—such a man had performed essential services to his country; and to have withheld the thanks of Parliament from him, when it was given to every man in the same position, would have been most ungenerous and unjust.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, February 8th 1858.

Viscount Palmerston in moving a vote of thanks to the Civil Service, Army, and Navy in India, said;—

I must not, however, omit to mention the name of *Mr. Frere*, the *Commissioner of Sind*, who is also included in this vote—a man whose services are so well known and appreciated that it is superfluous for me to allude to them at greater length.

Mr. John Pollard Wolloughby said:—

He was glad to find also that his friend, *Mr. Frere*, the General Commander of Sind, was singled out for praise. It was said of Sir John Lawrence, the Commissioner of the Panjaub that he had saved India, and he might say of *Mr. Frere*, that he had saved the Panjaub; for if it had not been for the appearance of a British regiment and of the Beloochee troops from Sind, at Mooltan, matters might have assumed a very different aspect there. He was gratified to find that the noble

Lord had included in his vote the Civilians, several of whom had greatly distinguished themselves in the recent disturbances.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, April 14th 1859.

The Earl of Derby in proposing a vote of thanks to the Governor General and Civil Officers &c., * said :—

There is another distinguished man who has distinguished himself in a capacity, and who on a former occasion was referred to in terms of just praise the noble Earl who sits below the gangway (the Earl of Ellenborough), Mr. Ed Frere, the Commissioner of Sind. Perhaps his task was not so arduous as that of Sir John Lawrence, as he succeeded to a Government in which much had been done before to tranquillise and settle the minds of the Natives, and to extend among the wild native tribes the blessings of a good and beneficent government. But to Mr. Frere is due the credit of having supported that system throughout, of having maintained his province, when a great portion of India was in a state of disturbance and revolt, in a state of entire and unbroken tranquillity; and, may I permit me here to say that though the duties performed and the services rendered by those civil officers are not so brilliant and dazzling as those of the military, yet they are not less essential to the good government of India. Our hold on India must not depend solely, though it must mainly, on our military force; but the confidence maintained by a military force sufficient, for its purpose, must be strengthened and supported by the respect and esteem which the Natives entertain for those who hold all that unlimited authority in those distant provinces.

Earl Granville said :—

But our chief reason for confidence was the reliance we felt in the moral and intellectual qualities of our fellow countrymen in India. And, however great confidence may have been, I say, without hesitation, that the conduct both of

* That the Thanks of this House be given to the Right Hon'ble Viscount Canning, G. C. B., Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India; the Rt Hon Lord Elphinstone, G. C. B., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, Sir John Mair Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B., late Lt. Governor of the Panjaub; Sir Robert N. Hamilton, Bart., Agent to the Governor General in Central India; Henry Ed Frere, Esq., Commissioner of Sind; Robert Montgomery, Esq., late Commissioner in Oude; for the Ability with which they have severally employed their Resources at their Disposal for the Re-establishment of Peace in Her Majesty's Indian Dominions.

civilians and the military have far surpassed every reasonable expectation that could have been entertained of them. It is marvellous to think of the great moral qualities, as well of the physical courage, by the display of which they were enabled to struggle against and overcome the fearful obstacles they had to encounter. I know of nothing which appeals more strongly to the imagination than the manner in which Mr. Frere, amidst a population of some 6,000,000 Natives, and supported by but between 100 and 200 Europeans, contrived to maintain perfect tranquillity in the province entrusted to his charge, after denuding himself in every direction of troops and despatching them to points to which he thought they were more required.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, April 14th 1859.

Lord Stanley in moving thanks to the Government and Army in India, said;—

Mr. Frere whose name stands next in the vote, is one of two men by whom the outlying and comparatively recently acquired province of Sind has been governed with a very small display of physical force, and a comparatively limited amount of European aid. He was indefatigable at a time of the greatest difficulty in forwarding supplies of all kinds to those parts of the country in which military operations were in progress. He has ruled the province of Sind with justice, with wisdom and with vigour, neither on the one hand unduly deferring to Native prejudices, nor, on the other, harshly and inconsiderately disregarding Native ideas and feelings; and he has had his reward, for throughout those battles, Sind has been tranquil and loyal. I said that Mr. Frere was one of two men by whom that province had been kept in order. The other, unhappily, cannot now be reached by the thanks of this House, or by any expression of national gratitude. But it is not right that the name and memory of General Jacob should pass away without receiving some passing recognition of a genius so rare and a character so exalted. *

The Right Hon'ble Vernon Smith (now Lord Lyveden,) said;—

The noble Lord the Secretary for India has mentioned the name of Mr. Frere. No man stands higher in India in reputation than the Governor of Sind. Among many circumstances which are so satisfactory in the power of offering thanks to the great men who achieved such remarkable success there is one feature certainly of dissatisfaction, which is this—that we praised the prominent men who suppressed the revolts and insurrection but are almost necessarily obliged to be silent on the merits of those who preserved a province where no insurrection or revolt took place. I am therefore glad to see introduced into the Resolution the name of Mr. Frere. He, together with General John Jacob, preserved that province almost without troops, and mainly, I believe by the authority and terror of—among the troops the affection for—General Jacob, General Jacob has gone from among us:

but he has left in his writings sufficient to show what wonders the determination of one resolute will may achieve over the minds of other men, particularly the European mind over the Natives. I believe it was entirely owing to the discipline of the troops in Sind that not one of them stirred when the rest of the Native army were up in revolt.

P. 398, line 1.—Another recent writer, Mr. Pritchard, author of “*Indian Administration from 1859 to 1869*,” thus writes respecting Sir Bartle Frere ;—

“Sir Bartle Frere left India with a reputation scarcely perhaps surpassed by any of his contemporaries. He first came prominently into notice in Sind, where he held the office of Chief Commissioner during the anxieties of 1857 and subsequent years. As Governor of Bombay, he fully sustained the reputation he had earned in the small non-regulation Province. With energy and aptitude for business, with liberal views, and a great experience of the country, he put himself at the head of every movement which had for its the welfare of the native community, or which was inspired by the spirit of progress. For a while he seemed to have solved the impossible problem of an Indian Governor being popular with all classes, Natives and Europeans, official and non-official. With military officers and subordinates in civil employ, he was an especial favorite, for he had fought their battle rigorously in the height of the monetary crisis, and set forth their claims to some increase of salary to meet the unusual pressure upon their resources.”

And Mr. Algernon West, in his history of Sir Charles Wood’s administration of Indian Affairs, says,—

“The appointments to Bombay of Sir George Clerk and of his successor, Sir Bartle Frere, were successful beyond all question ; and their subsequent nomination to the Council of India at home, one by a Whig (Sir Charles Wood, now Viscount Halifax), and one by a Tory (Viscount Cranborne, now Marquis of Salisbury,) Secretary of State, show how well their services have been appreciated in England.”

P. 423, line 6.—*The Committee of Architectural Antiquities of Western India*.—“In February 1865, the undermentioned Gentlemen were requested by His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, to form themselves into a Committee with the view of publishing the materials collected for portraying and presenting to the public, portions of the magnificent architecture with which the Presidency of Bombay and the territories bordering on it abound, and others to be procured in the form of a comprehensive series of volumes on the Architectural Antiquities of Western India ;—

Hon'ble W. E. Frere.	The Rev. John Wilson, D. D. F. R.S
" A. K. Forbes.	Edward Irvine Howard Esq, M. A.
" H. Newton.	Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, L. L. D.
" W. R. Cassels.	Bhau Daji Esq, M. R. A. S.
" Jagannath Sankarsett.	T. C. Hayllar Esq, B. L.
" Rastamji. J. Jejeebhoy.	W. Wordsworth Esq, B. A.
" Premabhai Hemabhai.	J. Trubshawe Esq, Architect.
Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart.	

Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Karsandas Madhavadas volunteered to contribute Rupees 30,000 for the volumes. These have been produced under the gratuitous editorship of Mr. T. C. Hope of the Bombay Civil Service, who has prepared the Historical and Descriptive sketch of Volume 1 (Ahmedabad). It is " affectionately and mournfully inscribed to the memory of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alexander Kinloch Forbes by some in whom his genius first awakened a love for the romantic History and graceful Architecture of Guzerat. "

The second Volume relates to the Architecture of Dhawar and Mysore. It is inscribed to Lord Elphinstone, " under whose enlightened administration the first efforts were made by the British Government, to introduce to Europe and perpetuate by means of photographic art, the noble monuments of Western India. "

The third Volume contains the Architecture of Beejapoor, and is dedicated to Sir Bartle Frere, " who, when Resident at Sattara, made the preservation of the ruins of Beejapoor his especial care, and in his present high position is striving, by his discriminate influence, to render the Architecture of Queen Victoria equal to that of her great predecessors on the thrones of India. "

P. 439, line 19.—The Suez Canal was formally opened by the Empress of France in the presence of the other Princes of Europe, on the 17th November 1869. This is a most important event in connection with the trade of Bombay.

The other remarkable event was the completion of the through Railway communication between Bombay and Calcutta. The line from Jubbulpore, (the terminal station of the G. I. P. R. on the North-east,) to Bombay was opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh (Prince Alfred) on the 7th March 1870.

Cotemporaneous with this, was the successful laying of the Submarine Telegraph by the *Great Eastern*.

" To Captain Sherard Osborne belongs the credit of the administrative

ability shewn in the execution of this great work, and to Mr. John Pender for being the principal agent in supplying the greater portion of the funds. He had the rare courage and sagacity to risk, in times of great commercial distrust, the investment of a large capital in an enterprise which other capitalists were afraid to touch without the security of a Government guaranteed."

This telegraphic line was opened to the public on the 26th March 1870.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred thus alludes to these events in his letter dated 7th April 1870, to the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Earl Mayo, regarding his recent visit to India;—

"I was very much gratified with my visit to Bombay, a city, which from its great maritime importance, pre-eminently claims my attention as a sailor. My arrival there was happily timed at a period in her History which is unprecedented; for it happened almost contemporaneously with three great events, each of which has a direct bearing upon her future greatness. I allude to the completion of the Railway communication between Eastern and Western India,—the opening of the Suez Canal,—and the laying of the Submarine Telegraph between Suez and Bombay. I trust that the bright hopes for the future which this happy concurrence of events is calculated to inspire will be amply realised, and I also hope that my kind Friends in Bombay will sometimes remember, that simultaneously with the dawn of their good fortune, the son of their Sovereign came among them, to assure them of the lively sympathy with which Her Majesty regards them, and of the pleasure with which she will learn of their hopeful prospects."

P. 447, line 33.—*Raising a fund for the annual award of two prizes to the best girls in the Hindu and Parsi Female Schools respectively.*—Rupees 1,128 were subscribed on the occasion, of which Ra. 992 have been collected, and deposited in the Government Savings' Bank with the view of carrying out the intention expressed in the concluding part of the Address.

P. 448, line 11.—The deputation was composed of Khan Bahadur Mea Goolam Baba, Sett Dwarkadas Lallubhai, Sett Burjorji Merwanji, and Mr. Kaikhuahru Hormusji Alpaiwala, who waited on His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere at Government House, Parel, and delivered the Address signed by the Native Inhabitants of Surat.

P. 457, note, line 2.—*His Highness Raj Shri Ranmalingji.*—A Durbar was held at Drangdra on the 3rd November 1866, at which Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C. S., the First Assistant Political Agent, Kattiawar, delivered to His Highness, a letter from His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., the Governor of Bombay, and another from Sir William Muir, K. C. S. I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Depart-

ment, informing the Rajah that he had been nominated and appointed to be a K. C. S. I., and conveying their good wishes that he might long live to enjoy the honour.

• *Mr. Birdwood* addressed His Highness to the following effect;—

RAJ SAHEB,—The Political Agent has commissioned me to deliver the Khureeta from His Excellency the Governor, informing your Highness that Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer on you the rank and title of a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. It gives me much pleasure to be the bearer of this Khureeta, for though I have only been a few months in Kattiawar, I have been here long enough to learn in what high esteem you are held by all classes, both for your personal worth and for your care for the welfare of your people. I was gratified to learn a few days ago that you intended to shew your sense of the honour conferred on you by carrying out important reforms in the administration of your territory, and by undertaking works for promoting the comfort and happiness of your people. You intend to establish Courts of Justice, and to enact written laws for their guidance, to construct a central prison, and to make rules for prison discipline, and to reorganize your police. You have told me also that you intend to make good roads, and to clear out the old tanks and dig new ones. What you have told me I will tell Major Keatinge, and he will hear the tidings with the liveliest satisfaction. I trust that your Highness may long be spared to carry out your benevolent intentions, and that you may long enjoy the honours which have fallen to your lot. I now discharge the commission with which I have been entrusted, and ask you to take from me this Khureeta from His Excellency the Governor.

His Highness thus replied;—

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has appointed me a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and this Khureeta from His Excellency the Governor bears that tidings. This act of Her Majesty evinces Her Majesty's greatness and benevolence, inasmuch as it is the duty of every ruler to be kind and good to his people, to improve their condition, to protect them from all kinds of oppression, and to govern them with justice. Every ruler who does this, only does what is required of him, and it is a defect in the ruler who does not pay requisite attention to these requirements. The honour which has thus been conferred on one who has simply tried to divest himself of the blame of having this defect has been bestowed because we have in this province such a good Political Agent as Major Keatinge who sends this Khureeta through you. We, the Chiefs, consider it a great honour done to us, and I very gratefully accept it. We now hope that God will give us power to promote works of improvement, and that he will reward Her Gracious Majesty with long life to enable Her Majesty to fulfil Her Majesty's desire to see our good management.

His Highness was subsequently invested with the Insignia of the Order

at a Durbar held by the Political Agent at Wadwan, at which the principal Chiefs of Jhalawad were present.

His Highness died on the 16th October 1869, and in notifying this event, Colonel W. W. Anderson, the present Political Agent, thus wrote ;—

“The Political Agent has received with great regret the announcement of the death, on Saturday the 16th October 1869, of His Highness Raj Ranmalingji of Drangdra, K. C. S. I.

This Prince's prudent and benign government, the confidence and affection with which he was regarded by his Bhayad, his great and well deserved influence throughout Jhalawad, will long cause his name to be remembered in Kattiawar as that of a wise and just ruler.

In token of respect to His Highness' memory, the Political Agent requests that all Government offices in Rajkote be closed this day.”

He is succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Maunsungji Bahadur.

P. 467, line 17.—*The greatest popular Leader of present times.*—This is an allusion to the Right Hon'ble John Bright, M. P., the present President of the Board of Trade. At a meeting held on the 4th December 1866 in St. James' Hall, London, in favour of Parliamentary Reform, on the motion for a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Bright took occasion to express his dissent from observations made by one of the speakers in reference to the Queen. He spoke as follows ;—

“I rise for one moment before the vote of thanks is put. I need hardly say that I entirely concur in it, and I hope it will receive the unanimous support of the meeting ; but I rise for the purpose of marking in one sentence a reference to a portion of the speech of one of the speakers, (the Right Hon'ble Mr Ayrton) which I hope I did not fully comprehend, but, if I did, in which I am totally unable to concur. He made an allusion to the great meeting of yesterday, to the assemblage in the park and the neighbourhood of the Palace. He also made observations with regard to the Queen, which, in my opinion, no meeting of people in this country, and certainly no meeting of Reformers, ought to listen to with approbation. Let it be remembered that there has been no occasion on which any Ministry has purposed an improved representation of the people when the Queen has not given her cordial, unhesitating, and, I believe, hearty assent. Let it be remembered, if there be now at her side a Minister who is opposed to an improvement of the representation of the people, it is because, in obedience to well known rules and constitutional practice, the decision of the House of Commons on the Bill of last session rendered it necessary for her to take the course which she then did take. But the honourable gentleman referred further to a supposed absorption of the sympathies of the Queen in grief for her late husband to the exclusion of sympathy for and with the people. I am not accustomed to stand up in defence of them who are possessors of crowns.

But I could not sit here and hear that observation without a sensation of wonder and of pain. I think there has been by many persons a great injustice done to the Queen in reference to her desolate and widowed position. And I venture to say this, that a woman, be she the Queen of a great realm or the wife of one of your labouring men, who can keep alive in her heart a great sorrow for the lost object of her life and her affections, is not at all likely to be wanting in a great and generous sympathy with you."

P. 481, line 31.—*Judicial Branch of the Civil Service.*—For full information relating to the question of forming a separate judicial branch of the Civil Service in India, and the legal training of Civil Servants, the reader is referred to Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 70. It may be mentioned, that the subject of providing a course of legal study for Civilians designed for the judicial branch of the Service, was *first* brought to the notice of the Bombay Government by the late Mr. E. I. Howard, Director of Public Instruction in his letters No 1904 dated 6th September, and No. 2394 dated 17th October 1859. Mr. Howard's suggestions were adopted with few modifications, and the acknowledgments of the Government and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council communicated to him for his valuable reports.

P. 489.—Miss Mary Carpenter describes the various Entertainments given to His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere in the following words;—

"I found Bombay society in a state of considerable excitement, in consequence of the approaching departure of Sir Bartle Frere and his family, on account of the expiration of his term of office. Every one was wishing to do him honour. Two remarkable events had taken place during the preceding week. One was a Bazar for the benefit of the Alexandra Girls' School, in which Lady Frere had taken a warm interest; it was managed chiefly by the Parsees, and the young Ladies of the Parsi Schools executed beautiful needlework for it. This was a novel attempt, and succeeded well. The other was a party given by a native Chief in honour of His Excellency the Governor; he had come to Bombay with his Lady; whom he was desirous of initiating into English civilization, while she retained her native dress and habits. She had even begun to learn English, and had been a visitor at Government House. It was intimated to her that it would be very gratifying to her European friends if she would herself receive her visitors; she so far overcame her native reserve that, supported by an English Lady, she joined her husband in doing the honours of the party, with as much dignity and grace as if she had been born to a Court life. This Brahmin Chief and his Lady have led the way. May their example be soon followed by many of their countrymen and women! The Chief of Jamkhandi and his wife purpose visiting our Island ere long, and will then give us an opportunity of showing our appreciation of so great a triumph over ancient thralldom.

Another brilliant entertainment had been given in honour of Sir Bartle and Lady Frere by a Native gentleman, a member of the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mangaldas Nathubhoy, at his magnificent mansion.

The English resident gentlemen who were Members of the Bynulla Club gave a beautiful Ball, in their splendid lofty room, in honour of the departing Governor and his Lady, which was universally regarded as eminently successful. There was also a public dinner held there, which brought official gentlemen from distant parts of the Presidency, to show their respect to Sir Bartle Frere. The report of the dinner, in the papers of the day, showed that the speeches possessed no common interest, and that the eulogiums on the Governor they were losing were not mere compliments, but sprang from the heart. What he himself said showed that no common tie existed between him and the Presidency which had been under his care. Nor was Lady Frere forgotten on the occasion, but was gratefully mentioned as one who, in her own peculiar sphere, had done a most important work for the Natives, in co-operation with her husband.

The most splendid entertainment of all was, however, given by the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, the worthy son of that David Sassoon whose name will be immortalised in this part of the world; by the many munificent gifts he made to this country of his adoption, by the establishment of valuable Institutions. This Ball surpassed any thing I had seen or heard of. Looking down from an upper verandah on the garden, illuminated everywhere with jets of gas, one could fancy oneself in a scene described in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. The illusion was heightened by the presence there of the honoured mother of the host, in queenly attire, looking with profound delight on the scene, and receiving the guests with native dignity, though (as Arabic was her mother tongue, and she had never acquired English) many could not converse with her. "

THE END.