

(East Indies.)

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

E A S T I N D I A A F F A I R S :

VIZ.

Copy of a **MINUTE** of the Governor General, relative to the *College of Fort William*, dated the 18th August 1800 ;—together with, Copies of the **REGULATION** for the Establishment of that College, dated the 10th of July 1800 ; and of the Statutes of the College of *Fort William*.

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EXTRACT from the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S NOTES for an Official Dispatch, to be hereafter forwarded to the Court of Directors, with respect to the Foundation of a COLLEGE at *Fort William*.

1st.

THE British possessions in India now constitute one of the most extensive and populous empires in the world. The immediate administration of the government of the various provinces and nations composing this empire, is principally confided to the European civil servants of the East India Company. Those provinces (namely Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Benares, the Company's Jaghire in the Carnatic, the Northern Circars, the Baramahal, and other districts ceded by the peace of Seringapatam in 1792) which are under the more immediate and direct administration of the European civil servants of the Company, are acknowledged to form the most opulent and flourishing parts of India, in which property, life, civil order, and religious liberty, are now secure; and the people enjoy a larger portion of the benefits of good government than in any other country in this quarter of the globe. The duty and policy of the British government in India, therefore, require that the system of confiding the immediate exercise of every branch and department of the government to Europeans, educated in its own service, and subject to its own direct controul, should be diffused as widely as possible, as well with a view to the stability of our own interests, as to the happiness and welfare of our native subjects. This principle formed the basis of the wise and benevolent system introduced by Lord Cornwallis, for the improvement of the internal government of the provinces immediately subject to the presidency of Bengal.

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2. In proportion to the extension of this beneficial system, the duties of the European civil servants of the East India Company are become of greater magnitude and importance. The denominations of writer, factor and merchant, by which the several classes of the civil service are still distinguished, are now utterly inapplicable to the nature and extent of the duties discharged, and of the occupations pursued, by the civil servants of the Company.

3. To dispense justice to millions of people of various languages, manners, usages and religions; to administer a vast and complicated system of revenue throughout districts equal in extent to some of the most considerable kingdoms in Europe; to maintain civil order in one of the most populous and litigious regions of the world; these are now the duties of the larger proportion of the civil servants of the Company. The senior merchants, composing the five courts of Circuit and Appeal under the presidency of Bengal, exercise in each of those courts a jurisdiction of greater local extent, applicable to a larger population, and occupied in the determination of causes infinitely more intricate and numerous than that of any of the regularly constituted courts of justice in any part of Europe. The senior or junior merchants, employed in the several magistracies and zillah courts, the writers or factors filling the stations of registers and assistants to the several courts and magistrates, exercise, in different degrees, functions of a nature either purely judicial, or intimately connected with the administration of the police, and with the maintenance of the peace and good order of their respective districts. Commercial and mercantile knowledge is not only unnecessary throughout every branch of the judicial department, but those civil servants who are invested with the powers of magistracy, or attached to the judicial department in any ministerial capacity, although bearing the denomination of merchants, factors or writers, are bound by law and by the solemn obligations of an oath, to abstain from every commercial and mercantile pursuit; the mercantile title which they bear, not only affords no description of their duty, but is entirely at variance with it.

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4. The pleadings in the several courts, and all important judicial transactions, are conducted in the native languages; the law which the Company's judges are bound to administer throughout the country, is not the law of England, but that law to which the natives had long been accustomed under their former sovereigns, tempered and mitigated by the voluminous regulations of the Governor General in Council, as well as by the general spirit of the British constitution. These observations are sufficient to prove, that no more arduous or complicated duties of magistracy exist in the world, no qualifications more various or more comprehensive can be imagined, than those which are required from every British subject who enters the seat of judgment within the limits of the Company's empire in India,

5. To the administration of the revenue, many of the preceding observations will apply with equal force; the merchants, factors, and writers, employed in this department, also are bound by law to abjure the mercantile denomination appropriated to their respective classes in the Company's service; nor is it possible for a collector of the revenue, or for any civil servant employed under him, to discharge this duty with common justice either to the state or to the people, unless he shall be conversant in the language, manners, and usages of the country, and in the general principles of the law as administered in the several courts of justice. In addition to the ordinary judicial and executive functions of the judges, magistrates, and collectors, the judges and magistrates occasionally act in the capacity of governors of their respective districts, employing the military and exercising other extensive powers. The judges, magistrates, and collectors, are also respectively required by law to propose from time to time to the Governor General in Council such amendments of the existing laws, or such new laws as may appear to them to be necessary for the welfare and good government of their respective districts. In this view, the civil servants employed in the departments of judicature and revenue, constitute a species of subordinate legislative council to the Governor General in Council, and also a channel of communication by which the government ought to be enabled at all times to ascertain the wants and wishes of the people. The remarks applied to these two main branches of the civil service, namely, those of judicature and revenue, are at least equally forcible in their application to those branches which may be described under the general terms of the Political and Financial Departments; comprehending the officers of chief secretary, the various stations in the secretary's office, in the treasury, and in the office of accountant general, together with all the public officers employed in conducting the current business at the seat of government: To these must be added the diplomatic branch, including the several residencies at the courts of our dependent and tributary princes, or of other native powers of India.

6. It is certainly desirable, that all these stations should be filled by the civil servants of the Company; it is equally evident, that qualifications are required in each of these stations, either wholly foreign to commercial habits, or far exceeding the limits of a commercial education.

7. Even that department of this empire which is denominated exclusively commercial, requires knowledge and habits different in a considerable degree from those which form the mercantile character in Europe; nor can the Company's investment ever be conducted with the greatest possible advantage and honour to themselves, or with adequate justice to their subjects, unless their commercial agents shall possess many of the qualifications of statesmen, enumerated in the preceding observations. The manufacturers, and other industrious classes, whose productive labour in the course of the investment, bears so great a proportion to the total population of the Company's dominions, that the general happiness and prosperity of the country must essentially depend on the conduct of the commercial servants employed in providing the investment; their conduct cannot be answerable to such a charge, unless they shall be conversant in the native languages, and in the customs and manners of the people, as well as in the laws by which the country is governed. The peace, order, and welfare of whole provinces may be materially affected by the malversations or even by the ignorance and errors of a commercial resident, whose management touches the dearest and most valuable interests, and enters into the domestic concerns of numerous bodies of people, active and acute from habitual industry, and jealous of any act of power injurious to their properties or contrary to their prejudices and customs.

8. The civil servants of the English East India Company therefore can no longer be considered as the agents of a commercial concern, they are in fact the ministers and officers of a powerful sovereign; they must now be viewed in that capacity, with reference not to their nominal but to their real occupations; they are required to discharge the functions of magistrates, judges, ambassadors, and governors of provinces, in all the complicated and extensive relations of those sacred trusts and exalted stations, and under peculiar circumstances which greatly enhance the solemnity of every public obligation, and aggravate the difficulty of every public charge. Their duties are those of statesmen in every other part of the world, with no other characteristic differences than the obstacles opposed by an unfavourable climate, a foreign language, the peculiar usages and laws of India, and the manners of its inhabitants. Their studies, the disciplines of their education, their habits of life, their manners and morals, should therefore be so ordered and regulated as to establish a just conformity between their personal consideration and the dignity and importance of their public stations; and a sufficient correspondence between their qualifications and their duties. Their education should be founded in a general knowledge of those branches of literature and science, which form the basis of the education of persons destined to similar occupations in Europe; to this foundation should be added an intimate acquaintance with the history, languages, customs and manners of the people of India; with the Mahomedan and Hindoo codes of law and religion; and with the political and commercial interests and relations of Great Britain in Asia. They should be regularly instructed in the principles and system which constitute the foundation of that wise code of regulations and laws, enacted by the Governor General in Council, for the purpose of recurring to the people of this empire for the benefit of the ancient and accustomed laws of the country, administered in the spirit of the British constitution. They should be well informed of the true and sound principles of the British constitution, and sufficiently grounded in the general principles of ethics, civil jurisprudence, the law of nations and general history, in order that they may be enabled to discriminate the characteristic differences of the several codes of law administered within the British empire in India; and practically to combine the spirit of each in the dispensation of justice, and in the maintenance of order and good government. Finally, their early habits should be so formed, as to establish in their minds such solid foundations of industry, prudence, integrity and religion, as should effectually guard them against those temptations and corruptions, with which the nature of this climate, and the peculiar depravity of the people of India, will surround and assail them in every station, especially upon their first arrival in India. The early discipline of the service should be calculated to counteract the defects of the climate, and the vices of the people, and to form a natural barrier against habitual indolence, dissipation and licentious indulgence; the spirit of emulation, in honourable and useful pursuits, should be kindled and kept alive by the continual prospect of distinction and reward, of profit and honour: nor should any precaution be relaxed in India, which is deemed necessary in England, to furnish a sufficient supply of men qualified to fill the high offices of the state with credit to themselves, and with advantage to the public. Without such a constant succession of men in the several branches and departments of this government, the wisdom and benevolence of the law must prove vain and inefficient. Whatever course and system of discipline and study may be deemed requisite in England to secure an abundant and pure source for the efficient supply of the public service, the peculiar nature of our establishments in the East (so far from admitting any relaxation of those wise and salutary rules and restraints) demands that they should be enforced with a degree of additional vigilance and care, proportioned to the aggravated difficulties of the civil service, and to the numerous hazards surrounding the entrance of public life in India.

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9. It is unnecessary to enter into any examination of facts to prove, that no system of education, study, or discipline, now exists either in Europe or in India, founded on the principles, or directed to the objects described in the preceding pages: But it may be useful in this place to review the course through which the junior civil servants of the East India Company now enter upon the important duties of their respective stations, to consider to what degree they now possess or can attain any means of qualifying themselves sufficiently for those stations; and to examine whether the great body of the civil servants of the East India Company at any of the

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residencies can now be deemed competent to discharge their arduous and comprehensive trusts in a manner correspondent to the interests and honour of the British name in India, or to the prosperity and happiness of our native subjects.

10. The age at which the writers usually arrive in India, is from 16 to 18. Their parents or friends in England, from a variety of considerations, are naturally desirous not only to accelerate the appointment at home, but to dispatch the young man to India at the earliest possible period. Some of these young men have been educated with an express view to the civil service in India, on principles utterly erroneous, and inapplicable to its actual condition; conformably to this error, they have received a limited education, confined principally to commercial knowledge, and in no degree extended to those liberal studies which constitute the basis of education at public schools in England: even this limited course of study is interrupted at the early period of 15 or 17 years.

11. It would be superfluous to enter into any argument to demonstrate the absolute insufficiency of this class of young men to execute the duties of any station whatever in the civil service of the Company, beyond the menial, laborious, unwholesome, and unprofitable duty of a mere copying clerk. Those who have received the benefits of a better education, have the misfortune to find the course of their studies prematurely interrupted at the critical period when its utility is first felt, and before they have been enabled to secure the fruits of early application.

12. Both descriptions of young men, those whose education has been originally erroneous and defective, and those the early promise of whose studies has been unseasonably broken, once arrived in India, are equally precluded from the means, either of commencing a new and judicious course of study adopted to their own situation, or of prosecuting that course which had been unseasonably interrupted. Not only no encouragement is offered by the present constitution and practice of the civil service to any such pursuits, but difficulties and obstacles are presented by both, which render it nearly impossible for any young man, whatever may be his disposition, to pursue any systematic plan of study, either with a view to remedy the defects, or to improve the advantages, of his former education.

13. On the arrival of the writers in India, they are either stationed in the interior of the country, or employed in some office at the presidency.

14. If stationed in the interior of the country, they are placed in situations which require a knowledge of the language and customs of the natives; or of the regulations and laws, or of the general principles of jurisprudence, or of the details of the established system of revenue, or of the nature of the Company's investment, or of many of these branches of information combined. In all these branches of knowledge, the young writers are totally uninformed; they are consequently unequal to their prescribed duties. In some cases, their superior in office, experiencing no benefit from their services, leaves them unemployed. In this state, many devote their time to those luxuries and enjoyments which their situation enables them to command, without making any effort to qualify themselves for the important stations to which they are destined. They remain sunk in indolence, until, from their station in the service, they succeed to offices of high public trust.

15. Positive incapacity is the necessary result of these pernicious habits of inaction; the principles of public integrity are endangered, and the successful administration of the whole government exposed to hazard. This has been the unhappy course of many who have conceived an early disgust, in provincial stations, against business to which they have found themselves unequal, and who have been abandoned to the effects of despondency and sloth.

16. Even the young men whose dispositions are the most promising, if stationed in the interior of the country at an early period after their arrival in India, labour under great disadvantages. They also find themselves unequal to such duties as require an acquaintance with the languages, or with the branches of knowledge already described. If intensely employed in the subordinate details of office, they are absolutely precluded from reviving any former acquirements, or from establishing those foundations of useful knowledge, indispensably necessary to enable them hereafter to execute the duties of important stations, with ability and credit; harassed with the ungrateful task of transcribing papers and accounts, or with other equally fatiguing and fruitless labours of a copying clerk or index maker, their pursuits of useful knowledge cannot

cannot be systematic, if attempted in any degree; their studies must be desultory and irregular; and their attention to any definite pursuit is still more distracted by the uncertainty of the nature of those employments to which they may hereafter be nominated. No course of study having been pointed out by public institution; no selection prescribed by authority, of the branches of knowledge appropriated to each department and class of the service; diligence is lost for want of a guide; and the most industrious are discouraged by the apprehension, that their studies may prove fruitless, and may frustrate instead of promoting their advancement in the public service.

17. When their rank in the service has entitled them to succeed to offices of importance, the current duties of those offices necessarily engross their whole attention. It is then too late to revert to any systematic plan of study, with a view to acquire those qualifications, of which, in the ordinary discharge of their official functions, they feel the hourly want. If at this late season, they should make an effort to acquire knowledge, it must be sought by the interruption of their current business, to the detriment of the public interests, and to the inconvenience or injury of the individuals subject to their authority.

18. With respect to the young men attached to offices at the presidency, their duty consists chiefly in transcribing papers. This duty, if pursued with the utmost diligence and assiduity, affords little knowledge of public affairs, is often prejudicial to health, and would be better performed by any native or Portuguese writer. They obtain no distinct knowledge of the public records, because they pursue no regular course of reading, examining, or comparing the documents which compose those records. They have indeed scarcely time to understand and digest those papers which they are employed to transcribe; their acquaintance even with the current affairs of the government must be limited and partial, and must rather tend to confuse than to instruct their minds. At the expiration of the period during which they usually remain in these situations at the presidency, their knowledge of public business is necessarily superficial and incorrect; having had little intercourse with the natives, these young men are in general extremely deficient in the knowledge of the language of the country. In the mean while their close and laborious application to the hourly business of transcribing papers, has been an insuperable obstacle to their advancement in any other branch of knowledge; and at the close of two or three years, they have lost the fruits of their European studies, without having gained any useful knowledge of Asiatic literature or business. Those whose dispositions lead them to idleness and dissipation, find greater temptations to indulgence and extravagance at the presidency than in the provinces; many instances occur, in which they fall into irretrievable courses of gaming and vice, and totally destroy their health and fortunes. Some succeed in the ordinary progress of the service, to employments, in which their incapacity or misconduct becomes conspicuous to the natives, disgraceful to themselves, and injurious to the state.

19. All these descriptions of young men, upon their first arrival in India, are now exposed to a disadvantage the most perilous which can be encountered at an early period of life. Once landed in India, their studies, manners, morals, expenses or conduct, are no longer subject to any degree of regulation or discretion; no system is established for their guidance, improvement, or restraint; no authority has been constituted with either the duty or power of enforcing any such system; and they are abandoned at the age of sixteen or eighteen, with affluent incomes, to pursue their own inclinations, without the superintendance or controul of parent, guardian, or master; often without a friend to advise or admonish, or even to instruct them in the ordinary details and modes of an Indian life.

20. The practice of consigning the young writers to the care of friends resident in India, affords no adequate remedy to this evil: those friends are often incompetent to the arduous and delicate task imposed upon them; and it frequently happens, that they may be so far removed from the spot at which the young man may be stationed by the government, that years may elapse before he may have been able even to see the persons appointed by his European friends, to superintend his introduction into India.

21. In early periods of our establishment, when the annual incomes of the civil servants were of more fluctuating nature, and derived from sources more vague and indefinite, the tables of the senior servants were usually open to those recently arrived from Europe; and the young writers upon their first landing in India, were frequently admitted and domiciliated in the families established at the presidency, or in the provinces.

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22. The objections to this loose and irregular system were numerous and obvious; without entering upon that topic, it is sufficient to observe, that the definite and regular sources of profit established in the civil service, by Lord Cornwallis, have occasioned a material alteration in the economy of every private family among the civil servants.

23. Incomes being limited and ascertained, and no other source of emolument now existing beyond the annual savings from the regulated salaries, the tables of the civil servants can no longer be open to receive the numerous body of writers annually arriving from Europe; still less can these young men be generally admitted to reside habitually in families, of which the annual expenses are now necessarily restrained within certain and regular boundaries.

24. Many of the young men, on their first arrival, are therefore compelled to support the expense of a table; the result of this necessity is obvious, and forms one leading cause of expense and dissipation.

25. Under all these early disadvantages, without rule or system to direct their studies; without any prescribed object of useful pursuit connected with future reward, emolument, or distinction; without any guide to regulate or authority to controul their conduct, or to form, improve, or preserve their morals; it is highly creditable to the individual characters of the civil servants of the East India Company, that so many instances have occurred in various branches and departments of the civil service at all the presidencies, of persons who have discharged their public duties with considerable respect and honour.

26. It has been justly observed, that all the merits of the civil servants are to be ascribed to their own characters, talents and exertions, while their defects must be imputed to the constitution and practice of the service, which have not been accommodated to the progressive changes of our situation in India, and have not kept pace with the growth of this empire, or with the increasing extent and importance of the functions and duties of the civil servants.

27. The study and acquisition of the languages have, however, been extended in Bengal and the general knowledge and qualifications of the civil servants have been improved. The proportion of the civil servants in Bengal, who have made a considerable progress towards the attainment of the qualifications requisite in their several stations, appears great, and even astonishing, when viewed with relation to the early disadvantages, embarrassments, and defects of the civil service. But this proportion will appear very different when compared with the exigencies of the state, with the magnitude of these provinces, and with the total number of the civil servants which must supply the succession to the great offices of the government. It must be admitted that the great body of the civil servants in Bengal, is not at present sufficiently qualified to discharge the duties of the several arduous stations in the administration of this empire; and that it is peculiarly deficient in the judicial, fiscal, financial, and political branches of the government.

28. The state of the civil services of Madras and Bombay, is still more defective than that of Bengal; various causes have concurred to aggravate in an extreme degree, at both those presidencies, all the defects existing in the civil service of Bengal; while many circumstances peculiar to those presidencies, have favoured the growth of evils at present unknown in this. The condition of the writers, on their first arrival at either of the subordinate presidencies, is still more destitute, and more exposed to hazard than at Calcutta.

29. The study or acquisition of the languages, and of other necessary attainments, has not been extended in the civil service at Madras or Bombay, to any considerable degree; to this remark, eminent and meritorious individual exceptions exist in the civil service at both subordinate presidencies, but those exceptions are not sufficiently numerous to constitute a general rule. But whatever may be the actual condition of the civil service in its superior classes at any of the presidencies, if the arduous duties of that service have been justly defined in the preceding pages, if the qualifications requisite for their discharge have been truly described, if the neglected and exposed condition of the early stages of the service has not been exaggerated; it must be admitted, that those stages of the service require additional safeguards, and a more effectual protection. The extraordinary exertions of individual diligence, the partial success of singular talents, or of peculiar prudence and virtue, constitute no rational foundation

foundation of a public institution which should rest on general and certain principles. If the actual state of the higher classes of the civil service were such as to justify a confidence in the general competency of the civil servants to meet the exigencies of their duty, the necessity of correcting the evil stated in the preceding pages, would still remain, unless the facts alleged could be disproved. It would still be a duty incumbent on the government, to remove any obstacles tending to embarrass or retard the progress of their servants in attaining the qualifications necessary for their respective stations. The government is not released from this duty by the extraordinary or even general exertion of those servants to surmount the early difficulties of the first stages of the service. If the good government of this empire be the primary duty of its sovereign, it must ever be a leading branch of that duty, to facilitate to the public officers and ministers the means of qualifying themselves for their respective functions. The efficiency of the service cannot wisely or conscientiously be left to depend on the success of individual or of accidental merit, struggling against the defects of established institutions. A due administration of our affairs can alone be secured by the constant effect of public institutions, operating, in a regular and uninterrupted course, upon the various characters, talents, and acquirements of individuals. The nature of our establishments should furnish fixed and systematic encouragement to animate, to facilitate, to reward the progress of industry and virtue; and fixed and systematic discipline, to repress and correct the excesses of contrary dispositions.

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30. From these remarks may be deduced the indispensable necessity of providing some effectual and speedy remedy for the improvement of the education of the young men destined to the civil service in India; the nature of that remedy will afford matter of serious discussion.

31. It may however be useful, previous to that discussion, to advert to a general topic of argument, which may possibly be adduced to disprove the necessity of any new institution for the improvement of the civil service of the East India Company. It may be contended, that this service, through a long period of years, and in the course of various changes and chances, has always furnished men equal to the exigency of the occasion; that servants of the Company have never been wanting to conduct to a happy issue the numerous revolutions which have taken place in the affairs of the Company in India; and that these eminent personages have ultimately raised the British empire in India on the most solid foundations of glory, wealth and power. Why therefore should we apprehend, that the source hitherto so fruitful, and furnishing so abundant a stream of virtue and talents, will fail in the present age, and prove insufficient to the actual demands of our interests in this quarter of the globe? The answer to this topic of argument is obvious: extraordinary combinations of human affairs, wars, revolutions, and all those unusual events which form the marked features and prominent characters of the history of mankind, naturally bring to light talents and exertions adapted to such emergencies. That the civil or military service of the East India Company has supplied persons calculated to meet all the wonderful revolutions of affairs in India, is a circumstance not to be attributed to the original or peculiar constitution of either service at any period of time; that constitution has undergone repeated alterations, at the suggestion and under the direction of the great characters which it has produced, and it has still been found answerable to every new crisis of an extraordinary nature. But it must never be forgotten, that the successive efforts of those eminent personages, and the final result of various revolutions and wars, have imposed upon the East India Company the arduous and sacred trust of governing an extensive and populous empire. It is true that this empire must be maintained in some of its relations, by the same spirit of enterprize and boldness which acquired it. But duty, policy and honour require, that it should not be administered as a temporary and precarious acquisition; as an empire conquered by prosperous adventure, and extended by fortunate accident, of which the tenure is as uncertain as the original conquest and successive extension were extraordinary: it must be considered as a sacred trust, and a permanent possession. In this view, its internal government demands a constant, steady, and regular supply of qualifications, in no degree similar to those which distinguished the early periods of our establishment in India, and laid the foundations of our empire. The stability of that empire, whose magnitude is the accumulated result of former enterprize, activity and revolution, must be secured by the durable principles of internal order; by a pure, upright, and uniform administration of justice; by a prudent and temperate system of revenue; by the encouragement and protection of

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industry, agriculture, manufacture and commerce; by a careful and judicious management of every branch of financial resource; and by the maintenance of a just, firm, and moderate policy towards the native powers of India. To maintain and uphold such a system in all its parts, we shall require a succession of able magistrates, wise and honest judges, and skillful statesmen, properly qualified to conduct the ordinary movements of the great machine of government.

32. The military establishments of this empire form no part of the subject of the present inquiry. It may be sufficient to observe in this place, that their extent, and the spirit in which they require to be governed, must correspond with the magnitude of the empire, and with the general character of our civil policy. In the civil service we must now seek, not the instruments by which kingdoms are overthrown, revolutions governed, or wars conducted, but an inexhaustible supply of useful knowledge, cultivated talents, and well ordered and disciplined morals; these are the necessary instruments of a wise and well regulated government. These are the genuine and unfailing means of cultivating and improving the arts of peace; of diffusing affluence and happiness, willing obedience and grateful attachment over every region and district of this vast empire; and of dispensing to every class and description of our subjects the permanent benefits of secure property, protected life, undisturbed order and inviolate religion. It is not the nature of these inestimable blessings to spring from a turbid source, or to flow in a contracted and irregular channel.

33. The early education of the civil servants of the East India Company, is the source from which will ultimately be derived the happiness or misery of our native subjects; and the stability of our government will bear a due proportion to its wisdom, liberality, and justice.

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34. From the preceding discussion it appears, that the actual state of the Company's civil service in India is far removed from perfection or efficiency, and that the cause of this defect is to be found principally, if not exclusively, in the defective education of the junior civil servants, and in the insufficient discipline of the early stages of the service. The facts which have been reviewed in the course of this discussion, furnish the main principles on which an improved system of education and discipline may be founded, with a view to secure the important ends of such an institution.

35. The defects of the present condition of the civil service may be comprised under the following heads:

First, An erroneous system of education in Europe, confined to commercial and mercantile studies.

Secondly, The premature interruption of a course of study judiciously commenced in Europe.

Thirdly, The exposed and destitute condition of young men on their first arrival in India, and the want of a systematic guidance and established authority to regulate and controul their moral and religious conduct in the early stages of the service.

Fourthly, The want of a similar system and authority to prescribe and enforce a regular course of study, under which the young men, upon their arrival in India, might be enabled to correct the errors or to pursue and confirm the advantages of their European education, and to attain a knowledge of the languages, laws, usages and customs of India; together with such other branches of knowledge as are requisite to qualify them for their several stations.

Fifthly, The want of such regulations as shall establish a necessary and inviolable connection between promotion in the civil service, and the possession of those qualifications requisite for the due discharge of the several civil stations.

36. It is obvious, that an education exclusively European or Indian, would not afford an adequate remedy for such of these defects as relate to the morals and studies of the East India Company's servants, and would not qualify them for the discharge of duties of a mixed and complicated nature, involving the combined principles

principles of Asiatic and European policy and government. Their education must therefore be of a mixed nature, its foundation must be judiciously laid in England, and the superstruction systematically completed in India.

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37. An important question may arise, with respect to the proportion of time to be employed in that part of the education of the junior civil servants which should be appropriated to England, and accomplished previously to their departure for India. It may be contended, that many of the enumerated evils may be precluded by not allowing the writers to proceed to India until they shall have reached a more advanced age than that at which they now usually embark; and by requiring them to undergo examinations in England, for the purpose of ascertaining their proficiency in the branches of knowledge necessary to the discharge of their duties in India.

38. To this arrangement, various objections of a private but most important nature will arise in the mind of every parent, who may have destined his children for India. To attain any considerable progress in the course of education and study described in this paper, must necessarily require the detention of the student in Europe to the age of 20 or 22 years; many parents could not defray the expense of such an education in England, even if the other means of prosecuting it now existed or could hereafter be provided at any school or college at home.

39. Other objections of a private nature might be stated against this plan; but those which are founded on public considerations, appear to be absolutely insurmountable. It is a fundamental principle of policy in the British establishments in the East Indies, that the views of the servants of the Company should terminate in the prospect of returning to England, there to enjoy the emoluments arising from a due course of active and honourable service in India.

40. Were the civil servants, instead of leaving England at the age of sixteen or seventeen, to be detained until the age of twenty, or two-and-twenty, a great proportion of them must abandon all hope of returning with a moderate competence to their native country.

41. Remaining in England to this advanced age, many would form habits and connexions at home, not to be relinquished at that period of life, without great reluctance, and few would accommodate themselves with readiness and facility to the habits, regulations, and discipline of the service of India.

42. While these causes would render the civil servants untractable instruments in the hands of the government of India; the regular progress through the service would also be retarded. Twenty-five years may be taken as the period within which a civil servant may regularly acquire, with proper habits of economy, an independent fortune in India. Upon this calculation, before the most successful could hope to be in a situation to return to England, they would have attained an age, when many of the powerful affections and inducements, which now attract the servants of the Company to return to their native country, would be greatly weakened if not entirely extinguished.

43. At that age, many from necessity, and many probably from choice, would establish themselves permanently in India. It is unnecessary to detail the evil consequences which would result to the British interests in India, were such an habit to become general in the civil service.

44. Detention in England to the age of 20 or 22 years, would certainly afford the writers an opportunity of advancing their knowledge in the necessary branches of European study, but within *that* period of time, even in *those* branches, it could scarcely be completed; especially in the important sciences of general ethics and jurisprudence, (for how few understandings are equal to such a course of study previously to the age of 20*) and it would be entirely defective in the essential point of connecting the principles of those sciences with the laws of India, and with the manners and usages of its inhabitants. No establishments formed in England would give a correct practical knowledge of the languages, laws, and customs of India, of the peculiar habits and genius of the people, of their mode of transacting business, and of the characteristic features of their vices or virtues. These most essential acquirements would
therefore

* Sir W^m Jones was not intelligible to the natives of India (when he arrived at Calcutta) in any of the Oriental Languages.

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therefore remain to be attained after the arrival of the Student in India, at an age when the study of languages is attended with additional difficulties, when any prescribed course of study, when any systematic discipline or regular restraint becomes irksome, if not intolerable. As the East India Company's servants would arrive in India at a period of life too far advanced to admit of subjection to any system of public discipline or controul, they must necessarily be left to the dictates of their own discretion, with regard to whatever part of their knowledge had been left incomplete in Europe.

45. The wants and expenses of individuals arriving in India at the age of twenty, or twenty-two years, would greatly exceed the scale of the public allowances to the junior servants: at this age no restraint could be applied in India to their moral conduct, for the purpose of protecting them against the peculiar depravities incident to the climate, and to the character of the natives.

46. From the early age at which the writers are now usually sent to India, opportunity is afforded to the government on the spot of obtaining a knowledge of the characters of individuals, before they become eligible to stations of trust and importance. Of this advantage the government would be in a great degree deprived, if the East India Company's servants were all detained in England until the age of twenty, or twenty-two; this inconvenience would prove nearly an insurmountable impediment to the important and necessary rule of selecting for public office, those best qualified to discharge its duties with propriety and effect.

47. The junior civil servants must therefore continue to embark for India at the age of fifteen or sixteen, that they may be tractable instruments in the hands of the government of the country; that their morals and habits may be formed with proper safeguards against the peculiar nature of the views and characteristic dangers of Indian society; that they may be enabled to pass through the service before the vigour of life has ceased, and to return with a competent fortune to Europe, while the affections and attachments which bind them to their native country, continue to operate with full force: and lastly, that they may possess regular, reasonable, and certain means of obtaining the peculiar qualifications necessary for their stations.

48. Under all these circumstances, the most deliberate and assiduous examination of all the important questions considered in this paper, determined the Governor General to found a Collegiate Institution at Fort William, by the annexed regulation.

See the Regulation
annexed (No. 1.)

49. This regulation comprises all the fundamental principles of the institution. The detailed statutes for the internal discipline and good government of the College, will be framed gradually as circumstances may require.

50. A common table and apartments are to be provided in the College, for all the civil servants who may be attached to the establishment.

51. The benefits of the establishment are extended to the junior civil servants of Fort St. George and Bombay, who will be directed to proceed to Fort William, as soon as the accommodations requisite for their reception shall have been provided.

52. This arrangement appeared, in every respect, preferable to the establishment of Colleges at both or either of those presidencies. Independent of the considerations of expense, and other objections and impediments to the foundation of such institutions at Fort St. George and Bombay, it is of essential importance that the education of all the civil servants of the Company should be uniform, and should be conducted under the immediate superintendence of that authority, which is primarily responsible for the government of the whole of the British possessions in India, and which must be consequently most competent to judge of the nature and principles of the education which may be most expedient for the public interests. It may be expected, that the operation of this part of the new institution will ultimately extinguish all local jealousies and prejudices among the several presidencies; the political, moral, and religious principles of all the British establishments in India, will then be derived directly from one common source. The civil service of Bengal is unquestionably further advanced in every useful acquisition, and in every respect more regular and correct, than that of either of the subordinate presidencies: no more speedy or efficacious mode can be devised of diffusing throughout India the laudable spirit of the service of Bengal, and of extending the benefit of improvements, which, under the new institution, may be expected to make a rapid progress at the seat of government,

government, than by rendering Fort William the centre of the education and discipline of the junior civil servants in India.

53. Provision is made for admitting to the benefits of the institution civil servants of a longer standing than three years, (on their making application for that purpose) under such regulations as may be deemed advisable. The institution may prove highly beneficial to many servants of this description, as many of them will be received on the establishment, as its funds and other considerations may admit.

54. Provision is also made for extending the benefits of the institution to as many of the junior military servants, as it may be found practicable to admit, from all the Presidencies; essential benefits will result to the British armies in India, from the annual introduction of a number of young men well versed in the languages, with which every officer, but particularly those belonging to the native corps, ought to be acquainted. It is also of most essential importance to the army in India, that it should be composed of officers attached, by regular instruction and disciplined habits, to the principles of morality, good order, and subordination.

55. Further regulations are in the contemplation of the Governor General for the education of the cadets destined for the army in India, which will be connected intimately with the present foundation.

56. It cannot be denied, that during the convulsions with which the doctrines of the French revolution have agitated the continent of Europe, erroneous principles of the same dangerous tendency had reached the minds of some individuals in the civil and military service of the Company in India, and the state as well of political as of religious opinions, had been in some degree unsettled. The progress of this mischief would at all times be aided by the defective and irregular education of the writers and cadets. An institution tending to fix and establish sound and correct principles of religion and government in their minds at an early period of life, is the best security which can be provided for the stability of the British power in India. The letter of the Court of Directors, under date the 25th of May 1798, has been constantly present to the Governor General's mind; it is satisfactory to know, after the fullest consideration, that many apprehensions stated in that letter, appear to have been conceived with more force than is required by the actual state of any of the settlements in India.

57. But among other important advantages of the new institution, it will provide the most effectual and permanent remedy against the evils (as far as they existed) which it was the object of the orders of the Honourable Court, of the 25th of May 1798, to correct.

58. The situation of the junior servants, on their early arrival in India, has been fully described in that paper; under the new institution, they will be immediately received by the provost, a clergyman of the Church of England; they will be provided with apartments in the College, and with a common table; consequently they will be removed from the danger of profusion, extravagance and excess. Every part of their private conduct, their expenses, their connexions, their manners and morals, will be subject to the notice of the provost, and principal officers of the College, and (through the collegiate authorities) to the government itself.

59. While attached to the institution, the junior servants will have the most ample means afforded to them of completing the European branch of their education, or of correcting its defects; of acquiring whatever local knowledge may be necessary for that department of the service, in which (after mature reflection on their own inclinations and talents) they may determine to engage; of forming their manners, and of fixing their principles on the solid foundations of virtue and religion.

60. The acquirements, abilities, and moral character of every civil servant, may be ascertained before he can be eligible to a public station, and every selection of persons for high and important offices may be made, under a moral certainty that the public expectation cannot be disappointed.

61. The 24th clause of the Regulation will afford the foundation of a law, which may at all times secure the civil service against the effects of the possible partiality or ignorance of any government.

62. It is intended, that the allowance of every civil servant of less than three years standing, being a Student in the College, should be brought to one standard of 300 rupees per month, without any allowance for a moonshy.

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63. As a table and apartments will be provided for the Students, this allowance will place them in a better situation than any writer of the same standing now enjoys. With these advantages, under the controul of the official authorities of the College, and with the benefit of their advice and admonition, aided by statutes for the prevention of extravagance and debt, it may be hoped, that many young men will adopt early habits of economy, and will lay the foundations of honest independence at a much earlier period than is now practicable. This advantage will be considerable in every view, in none more, than as it will tend to contract the period of each servant's residence in India, to give a nearer prospect of return to England, and to keep that desirable object more constantly in view.

64. The discipline of the College will be as moderate as can be consistent with the ends of the institution. It will impose no harsh or humiliating restraint, and will be formed on principles, combining the discipline of the Universities in England with that of the Royal Military Academies of France and of other European monarchies.

65. It may be expected that the great majority of young men, on their arrival in India, will eagerly embrace the opportunities afforded to them by this institution, of laying the foundations of private character, of public reputation, and of early independence. It cannot be supposed, that many will be so insensible to their own honour and interests, and so destitute of every liberal feeling and sentiment, as not to prefer the proposed course of studies in the College, to the menial labour now imposed upon them of transcribing papers in an office, where, in the nature of their duty, they are levelled with the native and Portuguese clerks, although infinitely inferior in its execution.

66. Those young men, who may not at the first view discover all the advantages to be derived from the institution, will soon improve by the example and communications of others. If any individuals should continue insensible to the calls of public duty, and of private reputation (and it is of importance that persons of this description should be known before an opportunity has been afforded to them of injuring the public interests by their vices and defects) the public good will demand, that they should be punished by neglect, and exclusion from employment; considering the liberal manner in which the servants of the Company are rewarded for their services, the public may justly insist on submission to whatever regulations may be prescribed by this institution.

67. The incitements to exertion being as powerful, as the consequences of contrary habits will be ruinous, instances of gross neglect or contumacy will rarely occur. In this respect the institution possesses peculiar advantages; and it will become a powerful instrument in the hands of the government in India, who will be enabled thereby to bring the general character of the servants of the Company to such a standard of perfection as the public interests require. To every other inducement, which any Collegiate institution in the world can supply for the encouragement of diligence, will be added the immediate view of official promotion, increase of fortune, and distinction in the public service.

68. If it be asked, whether it be proper that the whole time of the junior servants for the first three years of their residence in India, should be devoted to study in the College, and that the Company should lose the benefit of their services during that period, while the junior servants receive a salary?

69. It may be inquired on the other hand, what is now the occupation of the civil servants for the first three years after their arrival in India? what benefit the Company now derive from the services of the junior servants during that period? and what, in general, are now the characters and qualifications of those servants at the expiration of that period?

To all these questions sufficient answers have been given in the preceding pages.

Further details respecting the nature of the institution, will be forwarded officially to the Court of Directors, at an early period.

70. The reasons which induced the Governor General to found the College, without any previous reference to England, were these; his conviction of the great immediate benefit to be derived from the early commencement even of the partial operation of the plan.

71. His experience of the great advantages which had been already derived by many of the young men, from their attendance on Mr. Gilchrist*, in consequence of the first experiment made on a contracted scale, with a view to a more extended institution.

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72. His anxiety of imparting to the very promising young men, arrived from Europe within these last three years, a share of the advantages described in this paper; and his solicitude to superintend the foundation of the institution, and to accelerate and witness its first effects.

* See the Report
annexed, (No. 2.)

73. This institution will be best appreciated by every affectionate parent, in the hour of separation from his child, destined to the public service in India; let any parent (especially if he has himself passed through the Company's service in India) declare, whether the prospect of this institution has aggravated or mitigated the solicitude of that painful hour, whether it has raised additional doubts and fears, or inspired a more lively hope of the honourable and prosperous service, of the early and fortunate return, of his child.

74. With regard to the funds for defraying the expense of the institution, the Governor General does not intend, without the sanction of the Honourable Court of Directors, to subject the Company to any expense on account of the institution, beyond that which has already received their sanction, independently of the institution.

75. The Honourable Court have authorized this government to purchase the Writers buildings, if they can be obtained on advantageous terms. These buildings cannot be obtained on such terms, nor can they be advantageously converted to the final purposes of the institution. A sum equal to the just value of the buildings, or to the rent now paid for them, will be applied towards the purchase of a proper spot of ground, and to the buildings requisite for the College.

76. The ground proposed to be employed, is situated in the Garden Reach, where three or four of the present gardens will be laid together, a new road formed, and a large space of ground cleared and drained. This arrangement will improve the general health of the neighbourhood of Calcutta, as well as afford ample room for every accommodation required for the use of the College or for the health of the Students.

77. The expense of the institution will be provided for by a small contribution from all the civil servants in India, to be deducted from their salaries. This resource will probably be sufficient for all present purposes, with the addition of the fund now applied to the moonshy's allowance, and of the profits to be derived from a new arrangement of the government printing press.

78. The Governor General has not deemed it proper, in the first instance, to subject the Company to any additional expense on account of the institution; the Honourable Court of Directors will however reflect, that this institution is calculated to extend the blessings of good government to the many millions of people whom Providence has subjected to our dominion; to perpetuate the immense advantages now derived by the Company, from their possessions in India; and to establish the British empire in India on the solid foundations of ability, integrity, virtue and religion. The approved liberality of the Honourable Court will therefore certainly be manifested towards this institution, to an extent commensurate with its importance.

79. It would produce a most salutary impression in India, if the Court, immediately on receiving the regulation, were to order the Governor General in Council to endow the College with an annual rent charge on the revenues of Bengal; and to issue a similar order to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, with respect to the revenues at Mysore, leaving the amount of the endowment on each fund to the Governor General in Council.

80. All those who feel any concern in the support of the British interests in India, and especially those whose fortunes have been acquired in the service of the Company, or whose connexions may now or hereafter look to this service for advancement, will undoubtedly contribute to the support of the institution; under the auspices of the Court, it is hoped that a large sum might be raised by subscription in Europe. The Governor General considered the College at Fort William to be the most becoming public monument which the East India Company could raise to commemorate the conquest

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conquest of Mysore. He has accordingly dated the law for the foundation of the College on the 4th of May 1800, the first anniversary of the reduction of Seringapatam.

81. The early attention of the Governor General will be directed to the Mahomedan College founded at Calcutta, and to the Hindoo College established at Benares. In the disorders which preceded the fall of the Mogul empire, and the British conquests in India, all the public institutions calculated to promote education and good morals were neglected, and at length entirely discontinued; the institutions of Calcutta and Benares, may be made the means of aiding the study of the laws and languages in the College at Fort William, as well as of correcting the defective moral principles too generally prevalent among the natives of India.

82. An establishment of moonshies and native teachers of the languages, under the controul of the collegiate offices at Fort William, will be attached to the new College, and the young men will be supplied from the establishment, instead of being left (as at present) to exercise their own discretion in hiring such moonshies as they can find in Calcutta or in the provinces.

83. The arrangements respecting the native Colleges, while they contribute to the happiness of our native subjects will qualify them to form a more just estimate of the mild and benevolent spirit of the British government.

84. In selecting the Garden Reach for the scite of the building for the new College, two objects were in the contemplation of the Governor General:—

First, That the ordinary residence of the Students should be so near that of the Governor General, as that he may have the constant means of superintending the whole system and discipline of the institution; the distance of 15 or 16 miles in this climate, would often embarrass the communication.

Secondly, That the College should be removed some distance from the town of Calcutta; the principle of this object is sufficiently intelligible without further explanation. It is, however, desirable that the College should not be so remote from Calcutta, as to preclude the young men from all intercourse with the society of that city; advantages may be derived from a regulated intercourse with the higher classes of that society; the Garden Reach combines these advantages with many others of space and accommodation. The situation of the Writers buildings is objectionable on account of their being placed in the centre of the town; nor would it have been practicable in that situation (even if the Writers buildings could have been purchased on reasonable terms) to have obtained an area of ground sufficiently spacious for the new building.

85. As it will require a considerable time before the new buildings in Garden Reach can be completed, it is intended in the mean while to continue to occupy the Writers buildings, and to hire such additional buildings in the neighbourhood, as may be required for the temporary accommodation of the Students and officers of the College, for the library, the dining hall, the lecture rooms, and other purposes. It will be necessary to make some considerable purchases of books for the foundation of the library; the Governor General will effect whatever purchases can be made with economy and advantage in India. Lists of books will be transmitted to England by an early opportunity, with a view to such purchases as it may be necessary to make in Europe; and the Governor General entertains no doubt, that the Court of Directors will contribute liberally towards such purchases. That part of the library of the late Tippoo Sultan, which was presented by the army to the Court of Directors, is lately arrived in Bengal. The Governor General strongly recommends, that the Oriental manuscripts composing this collection, should be deposited in the library of the College at Fort William, and it is his intention to retain the manuscripts accordingly, until he shall receive the orders of the Court upon the subject; he will transmit lists of the collection by the first opportunity.

86. It is obvious, that these manuscripts may be rendered highly useful to the purposes of the new institution; and that much more public advantage can be derived from them in the library of the College at Fort William, than can possibly be expected from depositing them in London.

87.—Such of the manuscripts as may appear to be merely valuable as curiosities, may be transmitted to England by an early opportunity.

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88. It is the intention of the Governor General, that the first term of the College should be opened in the course of the month of November, and the lectures in several of the languages may, it is hoped, be commenced in the course of the ensuing winter.

89. With the aid of such temporary arrangements as may be immediately made, it is expected that many other branches of the institution may be brought into immediate operation, particularly those which relate to the expenses, morals, and general studies of the young men. Fortunately for the objects of the institution, the Governor General has found at Calcutta two clergymen of the Church of England, eminently qualified to discharge the duties of provost and vice provost: to the former office he has appointed Mr. Brown, the Company's first chaplain, and to the latter, Mr. Buchannan. Mr. Brown's character must be well known in England, and particularly so to some members of the Court of Directors; it is, in every respect, such as to satisfy the Governor General, that his views in this nomination will not be disappointed. He has also found the highest expectations from the abilities, learning, temper, and morals of Mr. Buchannan, whose character is well known in England, to and particularly to Dr. Porteus bishop of London, and to Dr. Milner, master of Queen's College, in the university of Cambridge. With respect to the professorships, those which relate to the languages will be best filled in India; and the Governor General entertains little doubt that he shall soon be able to fill those permanently in an efficient manner. In the mean while, the most laudable zeal has been manifested by such persons in the civil and military service, as are competent to assist the Governor General in making a temporary provision for the discharge of the duties of these professorships. The persons properly qualified to fill certain of the other professorships, must be sought in Europe. The institution will be so framed, as to offer strong inducements to such persons, and the Governor General will endeavour, at the earliest possible period, to secure the assistance of talents, learning, and morals from Europe, adapted to the great purposes of this institution. It may be useful to observe in this place, that the professors, and native moonshies or teachers, will be prohibited from instructing any other persons than the Students of the College; the object of this regulation is to prevent European parents, resident in India, from attempting to commence or complete, by means of the new institution, the regular education of their children in India; it is an obviously necessary principle of policy to encourage the present practice of sending children, born in India of European parents, at an early age to Europe for education.

90. The Governor General means to recommend, that the Court of Directors should hereafter nominate all persons destined for the civil service at any of the presidencies in India, to be Students of the College at Fort William; to each Studentship (as has already been observed) will be annexed a monthly salary of 300 rupees, together with apartments and a common table; it will be for the Honourable Court to decide, whether the ultimate destination of the Student to the civil establishment of Bengal, Fort St. George or Bombay, shall be specified in the original appointment to the Studentship at the College of Fort William: it would certainly be more advantageous to the public service that no such appointment should be made in England, and that the ultimate destination of each Student should be determined in India, under the authority of the government on the spot, according to the inclinations and acquirement of the Students respectively. The improved state of the civil service at Fort St. George, and the indispensable necessity of introducing the same improvements into the service at Bombay, will speedily render the civil service at each of those presidencies no less advantageous and respectable than that of Bengal.

91. The Governor General highly applauds the wisdom of the late order of the Court, regulating the rank of the cadets for the artillery, according to the period of time when they may be respectively reported to be qualified for commissions, under the institutions of the academy at Woolwich; it would be a most beneficial regulation to declare, that the rank of all Students appointed to the College of Fort William, in the same season, should be regulated according to their respective progress in the prescribed studies of the College, and to the public testimonials of their respective merit, established according to the discipline and institutions of the College.

92. If the Court of Directors should approve the principles and objects of this institution, and should accordingly order the Governor General to endow it with a rent-charge upon the land revenue of Bengal and Mysore, it would be a gracious act to relieve the civil service in India from the tax which the Governor General

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intends to impose on the public salaries for the support of the College. The tax will indeed be very light, but the Court of Directors may probably be of opinion, that such an institution as the present ought to be supported, rather by the munificence of the sovereign of the country than by any diminution, however inconsiderable, of the established allowances of the public officers.

Fort William,
August 18th 1800.

EXTRACT, Bengal Judicial Consultations, 10th July 1800.

(Civil.)

THE following Minute of the Governor General, with the draft of the Regulation mentioned therein, having been sent in circulation, on the 9th instant, is now recorded.

Fort William, 9th July 1800.

THE Governor General circulates the draft of a Regulation, the general principles of which have been already stated by him verbally in council. He proposes, whenever he shall be relieved from the indisposition which now confines him to his house, to enter into a full detail of all the important considerations connected with the intended institution, and also to communicate in council such arrangements as appear to him most advisable, with a view to the establishment of the necessary funds for defraying the charges incident to the endowment of the College.

A. D. 1800: REGULATION IX.

A REGULATION for the foundation of a COLLEGE at Fort William in Bengal, and for the better instruction of the junior civil servants of The Honourable The English East India Company, in the important duties belonging to the several arduous stations to which the said junior civil servants may be respectively destined in the administration of justice, and in the general government of the British Empire in India, passed by the Governor General in Council on the 10th July 1800; corresponding with the 28th Assar, 1207 Bengal era; the 4th Sawun, 1207 Fussily; the 28th Assar, 1207 Willaity; the 4th Sawun, 1857 Sumbut; and the 17th Suffer, 1215 Higeree; but by his Lordship's special order, bearing date on the 4th May 1800, being the first Anniversary of the glorious and decisive victory obtained by the British arms at Seringapatam the capital of the Kingdom of Mysoor.

WHEREAS it hath pleased the Divine Providence to favour the counsels and arms of Great Britain in India with a continued course of prosperity and glory; And whereas, by the victorious issue of several successive wars, and by the happy result of a just, wise, and moderate system of policy, extensive territories in Hindostan, and in the Decan, have been subjected to the dominion of Great Britain; and under the government of The Honourable The English East India Company, in process of time a great and powerful empire has been founded, comprehending many populous and opulent provinces, and various nations, differing in religious persuasions, in language, manners, and habits, and respectively accustomed to be governed according to peculiar usages, doctrines and laws: And whereas the sacred duty, true interest, honour and policy, of the British nation require, that effectual provision should be made at all times for the good government of the British empire in India, and for the prosperity and happiness of the people inhabiting the same; and many wise and salutary regulations have accordingly been enacted from time to time by the Governor General in Council, with the benevolent intent and purpose of administering to the said people their own laws, usages and customs, in the mild and benignant spirit of the British constitution: And whereas it is indispensably necessary, with a view to secure the due execution and administration of the said wise, salutary, and benevolent regulations in all time to come, as well as of such regulations and laws as may hereafter be enacted by the Governor General in Council, that the civil servants of The Honourable The English East India Company, exercising high and important functions in the government of India, should be properly qualified to discharge the arduous duties of their respective offices and stations; should be sufficiently instructed in the general principles of literature and science, and should possess a competent

competent knowledge, as well of the laws, government, and constitution of Great Britain, as of the several native languages of Hindostan and the Decan; and of the laws, usages and customs of the provinces which the said civil servants respectively may be appointed to govern: And whereas the early interruption in Europe of the education and studies of the persons destined for the civil service of The Honourable The English East India Company, precludes them from acquiring, previously to their arrival in India, a sufficient foundation in the general principles of literature and science, or a competent knowledge of the laws, government, and constitution of Great Britain; and many qualifications, essential to the proper discharge of the arduous and important duties of the civil service in India, cannot be fully attained, otherwise than by a regular course of education and study in India, conducted under the superintendance, direction, and controul of the supreme authority of the government of those possessions: And whereas no public institution now exists in India, under which the junior servants appointed at an early period of life to the civil service of The Honourable The English East India Company, can attain the necessary means of qualifying themselves for the high and arduous trusts to which they are respectively destined; and no system of discipline or education has been established in India for the purpose of directing and regulating the studies of the said junior servants, or of guiding their conduct upon their first arrival in India, or of forming, improving, or preserving their morals, or of encouraging them to maintain the honour of the British name in India, by a regular and orderly course of industry, prudence, integrity and religion: The Most Noble RICHARD MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Knight of the Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, &c. &c. Governor General in Council, deeming the establishment of such an institution, and system of discipline, education, and study, to be requisite for the good government and stability of the British empire in India, and for the maintenance of the interests of The Honourable The English East India Company, his Lordship in Council hath therefore Enacted as follows:

- II. A College is hereby founded at Fort William in Bengal, for the better instruction of the junior civil servants of the Company in such branches of literature, science, and knowledge, as may be deemed necessary to qualify them for the discharge of the duties of the different offices constituted for the administration of the government of the British possessions in the East Indies. A College founded at Fort William for the instruction of the junior Civil Servants of the Company.
- III. A suitable building shall be erected for the College, containing apartments for the superior officers, for the students, for a library, and for such other purposes as may be found necessary. A Building to be erected for the College.
- IV. The Governor General shall be the patron and visitor of the College. The Governor General to be the Patron and Visitor.
- V. The members of the Supreme Council, and the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and of the Nizamut Adawlut, shall be the Governors of the College. The Members of the Supreme Council, and the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the Nizamut Adawlut, to be Governors.
- VI. The Governor General in Council shall be trustee for the management of the funds of the College; and shall regularly submit his proceedings in that capacity to The Honourable The Court of Directors. The Governor General in Council to be Trustee for the management of the Funds of the College.
- VII. The comptrolling Committee of Treasury shall be treasurers of the College. The comptrolling [Committee of Treasury] to be Treasurers.
- VIII. The Accountant General and Civil Auditor shall be respectively accountant and auditor of the accounts of the College. Accountant General and Civil Auditor to be Accountant and Auditor.
- IX. The Advocate General and the Honourable Company's standing counsel, shall be the law officers of the College. The Advocate General and the standing Council to be the Law Officers.
- X. The immediate government of the College shall be vested in a provost, and such other officers as the patron and visitor shall think proper to appoint, with such salaries as he shall deem expedient. The provost, vice provost, and all other officers of the College, shall be removable at the discretion of the patron and visitor. The immediate government of the College vested in the Provost and other Officers. [Officers to be appointed and removed at the discretion of the Patron.

The Provost to be a Clergyman of the Church of England. **XI.** The provost shall always be a clergyman of the Church of England, as established by law.

Acts of the Patron to be subject to the pleasure of the Court of Directors. **XII.** Every proceeding and act of the patron and visitor shall be submitted to The Honourable The Court of Directors, and shall be subjected to their pleasure.

Primary duties of the Provost. **XIII.** The primary objects of the provost shall be, to receive the junior civil servants on their first arrival at Fort William, to superintend and regulate their general morals and conduct, to assist them with his advice and admonition, and to instruct them in the principles of the Christian religion, according to the doctrine, discipline, and rites of the Church of England, as established by law.

The Patron empowered to establish and endow Professorships. **XIV.** The patron and visitor shall establish such professorships, with such endowments as shall be judged proper.

Professorships to be established. **XV.** Professorships shall be established as soon as may be practicable, and regular courses of lectures commenced in the following branches of literature, science, and knowledge.

<p>ARABIC, PERSIAN, SHANSCRIT, HINDOOSTANEE, BENGAL, TELINGA, MAHRATTA, TAMUL, CANARA, MAHOMEDAN LAW, HINDOO LAW. ETHICS, CIVIL JURISDICTION, and the LAW OF NATIONS, ENGLISH LAW. The REGULATIONS and LAWS enacted by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governors in Council at Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, for the civil government of the British territories in India. POLITICAL ECONOMY, and particularly the commercial institutions and interests of the East India Company. GEOGRAPHY AND MATHEMATICS. MODERN LANGUAGES OF EUROPE. GREEK, LATIN, AND ENGLISH CLASSICS. GENERAL HISTORY, ANCIENT AND MODERN. THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF HINDOOSTAN AND THE DECAN. NATURAL HISTORY. BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND ASTRONOMY.</p>	}	Languages.
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Patron may unite or separate any of the Professorships, or found additional Professorships. **XVI.** The patron and visitor may authorize the same professor to read lectures in more than one of the enumerated branches of study, and may at any time unite or separate any of the said professorships, or may found additional professorships in such other branches of study, as may appear necessary.

Provost, Vice Provost, and Professors, to be entitled to Pensions under certain conditions. **XVII.** The provost and vice provost, after having remained in the government of the College for the complete period of seven years, and any professor after having read lectures in the College for the complete period of seven years, or of twenty-eight terms, and after having respectively received, under the hand and seal of the patron and visitor, a testimonial of good conduct during that period of time, shall be entitled to an annual pension for life, to be paid either in Europe or in India, according to the option of the party. The pension shall in no case be less than one-third of the annual salary received by such provost or vice provost respectively, during his continuance in the government of the College, or by any such professor during the period of his regular lectures: the pension may in any case be increased at the discretion of the patron and visitor.

XVIII. All the civil servants of the Company who may be hereafter appointed on the establishment of the presidency of Bengal, shall be attached to the College for the first three years after their arrival in Bengal, and during that period of time the prescribed studies in the College shall constitute their sole public duty.

All Civil Servants on the establishment of the Presidency of Bengal to be attached to the College for the first [three years after their arrival.

XIX. All the civil servants now on the establishment of the presidency of Bengal, whose residence in Bengal shall not have exceeded the term of three years, shall be immediately attached to the College for the term of three years from the date of this regulation.

Civil Servants, who have not resided three years in Bengal, to be attached to the College for [three years from the date of this Regulation.

XX. Any of the junior civil servants of the Company in India, whether belonging to the establishment of this presidency, or to that of Fort St. George, or of Bombay, may be admitted to the benefits of the institution by order of the Governor General in Council, for such term, and under such regulations, as may be deemed advisable.

Any of the junior Civil Servants in India may be admitted into the College by order of the [Governor General in Council.

XXI. Any of the junior military servants of the Company in India, whether belonging to the establishment of this presidency, or that of Fort St. George, or of Bombay, may be admitted to the benefits of the institution by order of the Governor General in Council, for such term, and under such regulations, as may be deemed advisable.

Any of the junior Military Servants in India may be admitted into the College by order of the Governor General in Council.

XXII. In the College at Fort William, four terms shall be observed in each year; the duration of each term shall be two months. Four vacations shall also be established in each year; the duration of each vacation shall be one month.

Four terms annually, and four vacations.

XXIII. Two public examinations shall be holden annually, and prizes and honorary rewards shall be publicly distributed by the provost, in the presence of the patron and governors, to such Students as shall appear to merit them.

Two public Examinations to be holden annually, [and honorary rewards to be publicly distributed.

XXIV. Degrees shall be established, and shall be rendered requisite qualifications for certain offices in the civil governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay; and promotion in the civil service shall be the necessary result of merit publicly approved, according to the discipline and institutions of the college.

Degrees to be established and rendered requisite qualifications for certain Offices; Promotion [in the Civil Service to be the result of Merit.

XXV. Statutes shall be framed by the provost of the College, under the superintendence of the governors of the College, respecting the internal regulation, discipline and government of the College; but no statute shall be enforced until it shall have been sanctioned by the patron and visitor. The statutes so sanctioned shall be printed, according to a form to be prescribed by the patron and visitor.

Statutes, how to be framed, to be sanctioned by the Patron and printed.

XXVI. The patron and visitor shall be empowered at all times, of his sole and exclusive authority, to amend or abrogate any existing statute, or to enact any new statute for the regulation, discipline and government of the College.

The Patron empowered to amend, abrogate, or enact Statutes.

XXVII. A regular statement of all salaries, appointments, or removals of the officers of the College, shall be submitted by the patron and visitor of the College at the expiration of each term, to the Governor General in Council, and by the Governor General in Council to The Honourable The Court of Directors; printed copies of statutes enacted by the patron and visitor shall also be submitted to the Governor General in Council, and to The Honourable The Court of Directors, at the same periods and time, and in the same manner.

Statement of Salaries, Appointments, &c. to be submitted at the end of each Term to the Governor General in Council, and to be by him transmitted to the Court [of Directors, with printed Copies of all Statutes.

The Board, entirely approving the Regulation proposed by the Governor General, Resolve that it be passed accordingly, and that it be printed and published in the manner directed by the 41st Regulation of 1793, to stand as Regulation IX, 1800.

EXTRACT, Bengal Public Consultations, the 16th April 1801.

MINUTE from The Governor General.

The Governor General.

THE Governor General communicates to the Board, a copy of the Statutes which he has enacted for the government of the College at Fort William, and proposes that the annexed Regulation be passed into a law.

Fort William, }
April 10th, 1801. }

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

THE STATUTES

Of the COLLEGE of FORT WILLIAM in BENGAL, CALCUTTA;

Printed at The Honourable Company's Press, 1801.

The Governor General:

THE Patron and Visitor of the College at Fort William in Bengal, hereby enacts the following STATUTES for the regulation, government, and discipline of the said College; and directs the Provost of the said College to promulgate the said Statutes, and to carry them into effect from the date hereof.

Fort William, }
10th April 1801. }

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

THE Provost of the College of Fort William hereby promulgates the following Statutes, in obedience to the directions of the Patron and Visitor.

(Signed) *David Brown.*

CHAPTER FIRST:

Of the STATUTES of the COLLEGE of FORT WILLIAM in BENGAL.

I.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

Every Student, previously to his admission, shall subscribe to the following Declaration:—

“ I, *A. B.* do hereby solemnly and faithfully promise and declare, That I will
“ submit to the statutes and rules of the College, of which I am about to be
“ admitted a member; that I will ever maintain its honour, interests and
“ privileges; and that I will be obedient to the provost, to the vice provost,
“ and to all the superior officers of the College, in all lawful commands.
“ *A. B.*”

Which subscription being made, his admission shall be entered in the College register, in which also shall be inserted his age, rank, degree in any university, his native country and district, the time of his appointment to the service, and of his arrival in India; together with his destination to the establishment of Bengal, Fort St. George, or Bombay.

II.

ADMISSION OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS AND PROFESSORS.

Inasmuch as the College of Fort William is founded on the principles of the Christian religion, and is intended not only to promote the knowledge of Oriental literature, to instruct the Students in the duties of the several stations to which they may be destined in the government of the British empire in India, and to strengthen and confirm within these possessions the attachment of the civil servants of the East India Company to the wise laws and happy constitution of Great Britain, but also to maintain and uphold the Christian religion in this quarter of the globe; it is declared that no person shall hold any superior office in this institution, or be admitted

admitted as professor or lecturer in the same, until he shall have taken the Oath of allegiance to the King's Majesty, and shall have subscribed to the following Declarations, viz.:

" I, *A. B.* do solemnly and faithfully promise and declare, That I will not teach
 " or maintain publicly or privately any doctrines or opinions contrary to the
 " lawful constitution of Great Britain, either in church or state, or contrary
 " to the duty which I owe as a faithful and loyal subject to the royal person,
 " family and government of His Majesty."

" I, *A. B.* do solemnly and faithfully promise and declare, That I will obey the
 " statutes and rules of the College, of which I am about to be admitted a
 " member; and that I will endeavour, by precept and example, to maintain
 " and promote order, discipline and good morals in the same.

" *A. B.*"

III.

OF TERMS.

Four Terms shall be holden within each year.

The first Term shall commence on the sixth day of February, and end on the last day of March.

The second Term shall commence on the fourth day of May and end on the last day of June.

The third Term shall commence on the first day of August, and end on the last day of September.

The fourth Term shall commence on the first day of November, and end on the last day of December.

IV.

OF LECTURES AND EXERCISES.

During each Term, the Professors, Lecturers and Teachers, shall instruct the Students, in the manner to be prescribed by the Council of the College.

Every Student shall attend at least one Class of Study in the Oriental Languages, during each Term.

Into whatever class or classes a Student shall enter, he shall continue in the same, attending to the prescribed studies, until the expiration of the Term.

Permission to attend the different Lectures shall be granted by the Provost.

The Council of the College shall prescribe the public exercises to be performed by the Students during each Term.

V.

OF EXAMINATIONS.

Two public Examinations shall be holden annually.

The first Examination shall be holden at the end of the second Term.

The second Examination shall be holden at the close of the fourth Term.

At each of these Examinations, each Student shall be publicly examined in one or more of the Oriental languages, and shall be classed according to his respective proficiency.

The comparative proficiency of the Students shall be determined in all possible cases, by exercises in writing, and by written answers to questions proposed in writing by the examiners.

The professor of the language or science in which the Students shall be examined, shall attend the examination, and shall afford such assistance in the conduct of it, as may be required by the examiners; but he shall not have a vote in determining the respective proficiency of the Students, or in adjudging the prizes or honorary rewards.

In order to encourage and to ascertain the proficiency of the Students in general learning, and in languages not the immediate objects of this institution, any Students

at the prescribed examinations may be examined in any branch of useful knowledge, science or literature.

The prizes and honorary rewards of each year shall be announced on the 4th day of May, they shall be awarded by the examiners at the Second Examination in each year, and shall be publicly distributed on the 6th day of February following, to such Students as shall have obtained from the examiners certificates of peculiar merit.

The committees of examination in the different branches of a study, shall be appointed by the council of the College.

The Examiners shall subscribe the following declaration, viz.

“ I, *A. B.* do solemnly and faithfully promise and declare, That I will give an
 “ impartial judgment of the comparative merits of the Students now to be
 “ examined. *A. B.*”

VI.

OF PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS AND DECLAMATIONS IN THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Whereas it is necessary that the Students destined to exercise high and important functions in India, should be able to speak the Oriental languages with fluency and propriety; it is therefore declared, that public disputations and declamations shall be holden in the Oriental languages at stated times, to be prescribed by the council of the College.

VII.

OF EXERCISES IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Each Student shall compose one Essay or Declamation in the English language during the course of each term.

The subject of these essays or declamations shall be proposed by the council of the College, and such compositions as may appear to merit distinction shall be read in public.

VIII.

OF CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES.

No Student shall be considered to have finished his course of study in the College of Fort William, until he shall have completed twelve terms or three years in the manner required by the Statutes; at the expiration of which period of time, every Student shall receive from the council of the College, a Certificate specifying the proficiency which he may have made in the prescribed studies of the College, and also the tenor of his general conduct during the period of his residence at the College.

Attested copies of all such Certificates shall be submitted to the visitor, who will enter the same on the public records of the government.

A degree of honour shall be confirmed by the visitor on such persons as shall be distinguished for peculiar excellence in the knowledge of any of the Oriental languages, of the Mahomedan or Hindoo codes of law, or of Oriental literature.

This degree shall not be conferred on any Student who shall not have received a Certificate from the council of the College, in the manner prescribed by this statute.

IX.

JURISDICTION OF THE PROVOST.

The professors, officers, students, teachers and servants of the College, shall be under the immediate jurisdiction of the provost.

Divine service shall be performed in the College Chapel at such times as the provost shall appoint, at which all the Students shall attend.

It shall be the peculiar province and sacred duty of the provost governing the College at Fort William, to guard the moral and religious interests and character of the institution, and vigilantly to superintend the conduct and principles of all its members; this trust he shall especially discharge, by admonishing such professors or
 officers

officers of the College as shall neglect their duty, or shall fail to afford a proper example for the imitation of the Students, and if his admonition shall prove ineffectual, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the visitor.

Students who shall be guilty of indecorous conduct, or who shall neglect or wilfully disobey the statutes or rules of the College, shall be admonished by the provost privately, or by the council of the College, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

When the gravity of the offence shall require such a proceeding, the name of any Student offending against the statutes or rules of the College, or against the principles of order, morality or religion, shall be reported by the Council of the College to the visitor.

X.

OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE.

The Council of the College shall consist of five members, of which the provost and vice provost for the time being shall be two; the three remaining members shall be appointed by the visitor; any four or three members shall constitute a council, provided the provost or vice provost be actually present; no council shall be holden otherwise than in the presence of the provost or vice provost.

The Council of the College shall have power to propose to the visitor, the enactment of any existing statute for the government of the College.

The Council of the College shall have power to enact rules and private regulations for the internal government and discipline of the College. All such rules shall be submitted to the inspection of the visitor, from time to time, and shall be revocable by his authority alone.

The Council of the College shall meet once in every month, at least, on a day to be appointed by the provost.

The Council of the College shall investigate the general state of the institution, all disbursements and charges, and the establishment of the professors, lecturers, moonshies, melvies, and pundits, and shall propose to the visitor such alterations in the same, as circumstances may appear to require.

All questions in the Council of the College, shall be determined by the majority of voices.

In any case in which the voices shall be equally divided, the provost, or in his absence the vice provost, shall have the casting voice.

All proceedings of the Council of the College shall be regularly submitted to the visitor.

XI.

OF APARTMENTS, AND OF THE PUBLIC TABLE.

The Students of the College of Fort William, shall be provided with apartments at the expense of the College.

A public table for the Students shall also be maintained at the expense of the College.

No Student shall absent himself from the public table in the College hall, oftener than twice a week during Term.

XII.

OF DEBTS.

Whereas every Student attached to the College of Fort William, will receive the monthly allowance of three hundred sicca rupees, and will also be provided with apartments, and with a common table, at the expense of the College; it is declared, that if any Student shall contract debt during the period of his residence at the College (to be computed from the time of his admission to the time of his last examination) he shall not receive from the Council of the College the certificate prescribed by Statute VIII. Chapter I, until he shall have delivered to the council

of the College, a satisfactory statement of the amount of such debt, which statement shall be annexed to the said certificates.

By command of the Patron and Visitor,
David Brown.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Ordered, That a copy of the above Minute, together with the draft of the Regulation therein mentioned, be sent to the Revenue and Judicial Department, that the draft may be there recorded and framed into a Regulation, to be printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI, 1793.

20
(East Indies.)

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

Copy of a MINUTE of the Governor General, relative to the *College of Fort William*, dated the 18th August 1800;—together with, Copies of the REGULATION for the Establishment of that College, dated the 10th of July 1800; and of the Statutes of the *College of Fort William*.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
12 June 1813.
