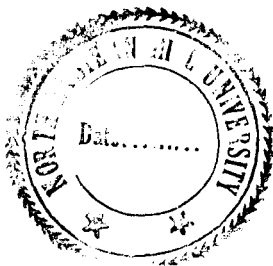


**THE GROWTH OF
THE LIBRARY IN
MODERN INDIA :
1498-1836**

A. K. OHDEDAR

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By

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P R E F A C E

In the year 1836 the Calcutta Public Library was established. For the first time in this country the name of a library not tied to the apron-strings of any other body, bore the epithet 'public'. And the epithet was not ornamental; it was avowedly functional, the organization of the Library having been based on the principle of non-exclusion and non-distinction of race, nationality, caste and creed. This was a phenomenon behind which had worked for more than three centuries, since 1498, a number of cultural forces caused by the European activities in this country. The most important of these forces were the printing press and printed books, the new or western education and the idea that the library was a social organism. In the following pages an attempt has been made to give an account of the working of these forces and the concomitant growth of the library.

The account is presented by piecing together excerpts from scattered records many of which are contemporary of the events narrated. The appendices provide a much fuller glimpse of original documents.

I acknowledge my indebtedness to :

The National Library, Calcutta, the rich resources of which have afforded almost all the factual material compiled in this book ;

Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mukherji, the renowned biographer of the poet Rabindranath Tagore, for suggesting a few sources of information ;

Sri Sibdas Chaudhuri, Librarian, Asiatic Society, Calcutta, for supplying a piece of information about the Indian members of the Asiatic Society ; and

Sri Sripati Bhattacharya of the World Press, Calcutta, for undertaking the publication of this book.

A. K. Ohdedar

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**THE GROWTH OF THE LIBRARY
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CHAPTER I

The Jesuits

1

A study of the growth of the library in modern India takes us back to the year 1498 when Vasco da Gama's three little ships cast anchor off Calicut. That year marked the beginning of modern India. The sea route to India became now an established fact, and India was brought into contact with the Western civilization. The Portuguese cut a path which was followed by other European nations, viz., the Dutch, the Danes, the English and the French. It was the fabulous wealth of India that had drawn these people to this country, and having once discovered it, they all started their commercial career and comfortably settled themselves in the most accessible sea-ports during the regime of the Great Mughal. With the growth of their trade, a big competition arose among them and there were clashes of arms for supremacy. Soon their tiny factories developed into mighty settlements, kingdoms, and eventually into an empire.

There were degrees of difference in the motives and tactics lying behind the activities of these merchant companies. For example, the Dutch had a strictly commercial policy ; they had little desire for territorial domination (although they taught the English the need of fortified settlements), while the French were ambitious for an empire in India.

But all of them acted alike with regard to one thing ; they encouraged the missionaries. The missionaries in their zeal to spread Christianity in this country, mixed with the people, felt the need for their education, built schools and colleges, installed printing presses, introduced the use of printed books and established libraries.

It may be pointed out that it was religious motive that worked behind the actual discovery of the sea route to India. In May 1487 the enterprising king of Portugal, John II dispatched two ambassadors to the East with instructions to reach India by land and to obtain information with regard to a possible sea-route

CHAPTER II

Fort St. George and Fort St. David

1

None of the powers, the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the French, could win a permanent dominion in India. It was the English who were destined to stay in full glory and build a vast empire in this country. Their contact with India was of mighty and many-faceted consequences. They brought about not only great political changes but also a great cultural renaissance. It was because of this contact that the new impetus from the West was so revivifying for India. In fact, the English made India 'modern' in the real sense of the term.

So the history of the library in modern India becomes to all intents and purposes an account of its growth and development since the advent of the English into this country.

The East India Company was established on the 31st December, 1600. The day marked the venture of Englishmen for a share in the Eastern trade and their journey to India. From 1601 to 1639 the Company owned no land in this country. They purchased the site of Madras in 1639 and the construction of Fort St. George started in 1640. And from 1641 Fort St. George became the headquarters of the English merchants in India.

It has been said that the Company were "under no obligation to appoint Chaplains ; but the London merchants were a God-fearing set of men. . . ; and one cannot read the records without seeing how great a value they placed upon the observance of religious duty both amongst themselves and amongst those they employed."¹ So Chaplains came to this country. And they came from the time the English set foot on the Indian coast-land. We know that Sir Thomas Roe's Chaplain was Rev. Edward Terry. Although Chaplains were sent to India mainly for the spiritual welfare of the Company's employees, yet proselytizing activities were not altogether forbidden to them. Being champions of Protestantism the English were, under circumstances, forced to adopt a policy of the evangelization of Indians and the propagation of Protestantism for counter-

CHAPTER III

Ziegenbalg and the Protestant Mission

1

In the seventeenth century and in the early eighteenth, the English were not the only European power championing the Protestant faith. There were the Dutch and the Danes who also professed the same faith. Circumstances were, therefore, favourable for the Protestant mission to get its foothold in this country. But the advent of the Protestant mission into India was not concomitant with the advent of the Protestant European trading companies. During the whole of the seventeenth century no Protestant mission landed the shores of this country, although with the beginning of the century the Dutch considered themselves lords of the Indian Ocean and the trade of India, and they were about to drive the Portuguese out of this country. The reason is adduced to the fact that the traders did not concern themselves in the slightest degree with either Christianity or Church. It has even been said that they "set up *harems* and in order to win favour in the eyes of their mistress they did not hesitate to worship their pagan gods."¹

The Dutch regarded Ceylon as their only territory. In India Chinsura on the Hooghly was their the only principal settlement. They remained aloof from the natives and solely concentrated their attention on trade. They, therefore, had little influence or impact on either missionary activity or educational development of the country. They, however, cast an indirect influence on the British East India Company to shed its lethargy and indifference with regard to educational activities. Their fine work for the educational development in Ceylon caused the Company to suffer reproach. Dr. Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, wrote in 1695, "The Dutch had lately erected a college or university in Ceylon...The British East India Company are in this matter negligent." It was because of this reproachful criticism that a missionary clause was included in the Charter Act of 1698. The clause said, "The chaplains in the factories are to study the vernacular language, the better to understand,

CHAPTER IV

English Settlement in Calcutta

From 1690, the year of its foundation, Calcutta began to develop as one of the principal English settlements in India. By the middle of the eighteenth century it acquired the greatest importance, while Madras and Bombay were relegated to a much secondary position. In 1757 the victory at Plassey enabled the English to have territorial domination over Bengal and its dependencies. The military position of these places was secured in 1764 by the Battle of Buxar and legalised in 1765 by the imperial grant of the Diwani to the Company. In 1761, the year of the Battle of Panipat, the fall of Pondicherry had completed the ruin of the French power in India. Thus the East India Company which had come to this country as traders became in about one hundred and fifty years its defacto ruler.

From 1758, Calcutta rapidly increased in extent and population. European residences had at first collected around the old Fort ; but, as confidence grew stronger, 'garden houses' sprung up in the suburbs, and the area of the town was enlarged. The building of the new Fort William was commenced in 1758 and completed about 1773. Lady Kindersley's contemporary account bears testimony to the rapid growth of Calcutta :

The new fort, an immense place, is on the river side about a mile below the town. If all the buildings, which are intended within its walls, are finished, it will be a town within itself ; for besides houses for the engineers and the officers who reside at Calcutta, there are apartments for the Company's writers ; barracks for soldiers, magazines for stores, etc.

The Town of Calcutta is likewise daily increasing in size, notwithstanding which, the English inhabitants multiply so fast, that houses are scarce.¹

How did the Englishmen in Bengal commonly spend the day at this time ? A 'particular' account of this is contained in *Macintosh's Travels*, in the form of a letter from a resident in Calcutta to his friend in London, dated Calcutta the 23rd December, 1779. The text is as follows :

CHAPTER V

Oriental Learning

1

To get a proper perspective of our study, we may, at this stage, recall how the British power strengthened itself in India during 1758 to 1835. Illness compelled Clive to quit India in 1767. In that one decade after the battle of Plassey, the East India Company found itself to have become the actual sovereign of Bengal, Bihar, the 'Norther Circars', and Orissa, in the limited sense meaning Midnapur and part of Hooghli, with a commanding influence over the policy of the ruler of Oudh. The Directors sought for a strong man to govern their acquired territory in India and found such a man in Warren Hastings, who took over charge of the office of Governor of Bengal in April, 1772. It fell on him to lay the foundations of stable government. He created a Revenue Board at Calcutta, which became the capital. British officers were appointed as Collectors of Districts and Divisional Commissioners. Civil and criminal courts were established at Calcutta and in the provinces, and arrangements were made for translating works on Indian law.

During 1773-4 Hastings helped his ally of Oudh in making the conquest of Rohilkhand, which was annexed to Oudh, and thus he secured the Bengal frontier against Maratha invasion.

In 1773 the Regulation Act was passed. This statute limited the powers of the proprietors of the Company, required the submission of despatches to the King's ministers for information, transformed the Governor of Bengal into a Governor-General in Council with partial controlling powers over all British establishments in India, and constituted a Supreme Court of Judicature consisting of a chief justice and three judges. Warren Hastings was appointed the first Governor-General of India, with powers of control over other settlements, in matters of peace, war and alliances, retaining his position also as Governor of Bengal.

Annexation was not in favour with Hastings. In 1785 when he went home, British India comprised Bengal, Bihar, a small area of Orissa, Ghazipur, Benares, the 'Northern Circars' (except Guntur), Madras, and a limited area adjoining, with Fort St.

The New Education

1

While a section of English gentlemen including the governing class was favouring the traditional form of Indian learning, its promotion and preservation, there was another section which was vehemently against it. The spokesman of this section was Charles Grant (1746-1823). Grant first came to India in Military capacity in 1767. He returned to England in 1770 but came back in 1773 as a Factor. He rapidly amassed a great fortune and returned to England in 1790. In 1802, he entered Parliament and in 1805 became the Chairman of the East India Company. During his stay in India, Grant had observed the decadent condition of Indian society, and became firmly convinced that nothing but the spread of Western light and knowledge could save the Indian people. In 1792 he wrote a small book entitled *Observation on the state of Society among the Asiatic subjects of Great Britain, particularly with respect to their morals ; and on the means of improving it.* We quote the following from Grant's Observations :

The true cure of darkness is the introduction of light. The Hindoos err, because they are ignorant ; and their errors have never fairly been laid before them. The communication of our light and knowledge to them, would prove the best remedy for their disorders ; and this remedy is proposed, from a full conviction that if judiciously and patiently applied, it would have great and happy effects upon them, effects honourable and advantageous for us.

There are two ways of making this communication : the one is by the medium of the languages of those countries ; the other is by the medium of our own. In general, when foreign teachers have proposed to instruct the inhabitants of any country, they have used the vernacular tongue of that people, for a natural and necessary reason, that they could not hope to make any other means of communication intelligible to them. This is not our case in respect of our eastern dependencies. They are our own, we have possessed them

Literary Societies

1

Earlier we have referred to the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, and its Library. On the model of this Society, there was established in Bombay the Bombay Literary Society at the instance of Sir James Mackintosh (1765-1832). James Mackintosh, who had failed to obtain the appointment of Advocate-General of Bengal, was, however, knighted and made Recorder of Bombay and held the appointment from February 1804 to November 1811. The project of forming the Society had occurred to him before he left England. In November 1804 the Society was formed and Sir James became its first president. The objects for which the Society was founded were the promotion of literary and scientific investigations more immediately connected with India, and the study of the literature, the antiquities, the arts and the sciences of the East generally. The reading and discussion of papers by the members and the establishment of a comprehensive library were the means adopted for attaining the objects aimed at.¹ This Society ultimately grew into the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

It was in respect of the organization of its Library that the Bombay Literary Society differed distinctively from the Asiatic Society. While the use of the Library of the Asiatic Society was confined to a coterie, the members of the Society, the Library of the Bombay Literary Society was 'public' in its function. In the former case, none but the members of the Society were allowed to borrow books and no book was to be lent out of Calcutta without special permission from the Committee of Papers.² In the latter case, the use of the Library was extended also to persons not members of the Society, and books were issued on loan to places outside Bombay.

The Library of the Bombay Literary Society was organized from the commencement of the Society itself.³ In 1805 it acquired a tangible nucleus in the shape of the Medical and Literary Library of Bombay, which had been established as early as 1789 by

Towards Public Libraries

1

In the preceding chapter, our references to various societies and their libraries did not include one particular society. It was because this society differed from them in genre. While with those societies the library was an adjunct to their characteristic activities, with this society the library was its only concern ; any other activity, if at all, was there by courtesy.

The name of the society was Calcutta Library Society. It was a society in so far it was formed by a number of 'proprietors' who invested money in the establishment of a library that could be used by public on payment of a fixed rate of subscription. Here was, therefore, a library that for the first time was established not as an adjunct to some society, but as an institution per se, having independent existence.

We do not know with absolute precision when this Library was founded. From an external evidence, we can hypothetically fix the date of establishment around 1818. In a letter to the *Calcutta Gazette* of December 20, 1830, the correspondent 'Philobiblos' said that the Calcutta Library Society had been established more than twelve years ago.¹ This gives us a clue to an approximate date of the foundation of the Society. The earliest contemporary document on the Society that we have been able to trace is a report on it contained in the *Calcutta Journal* of 1819. The text of the report is as follows² :—

"*Calcutta Library Society.*—This Society is at length in full operation, and offers to the reading part of the community an excellent opportunity of perusing all the best new works, in every department of science, at the least possible expense.

"The Library now contains about 2,700 volumes, and receives almost every month an addition of select new publications from England. From the circumstance of the Books coming out in duplicate, the Society have it in their power to sell off one copy, and this they do at the prime cost and charge, so that the Public may purchase them at prices comparatively trifling.

CHAPTER IX

Calcutta Public Library

1

On August 3, 1835, Sir Charles Metcalfe, the then acting Governor-General, passed with the unanimous support of his Council the memorable Act. No. XI of 1835 repealing all restrictions on the press embodied in the Press Acts of 1823, 1825 and 1827 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras respectively. Free expression of thought for all classes of people in the country was the principle behind the promulgation of the Act. The denial of this principle, Metcalfe held, was to contend that "the essence of good government is to cover the land with darkness." Referring to the opinions of those who opposed his policy, he said :

"If their argument be that the spread of knowledge may eventually be fatal to our rules in India, I close with them on that point, and maintain that, whatever may be the consequences, it is our duty to communicate the benefits of knowledge. If India could be preserved as a part of the British Empire only by keeping its inhabitants in a state of ignorance, our domination would be curse to the country, and ought to cease. But I see more ground for just apprehension in ignorance itself, I look to the increase of knowledge with a hope that it may strengthen our empire, ; that it may remove prejudices, soften asperities, and substitute rational conviction of the benefits of our Government ; that it may unite the people and their rulers in sympathy, and that the differences that separate them may be gradually lessened, and ultimately annihilated. Whatever, however, be the will of Almighty Providence respecting the future government of India, it is clearly our duty, as long as the charges be confined to our land, to execute the trust to the best of our ability for the good of the people."¹

The noble action of Sir Charles immediately inspired the enlightened citizens of Calcutta, particularly the proprietors and editors of the newspapers and journals, to express their sense of

APPENDICES

APPENDIX—I

Books in the Library of Ziegenbalg and Grundler, 1713

In the Malabarick language :

1. The New-Testament.
2. A System of Divinity.
3. A Compendium of Divinity.
4. The History of the Old-Testament.
5. The Gospels and Epistles appointed for Sundays and Holi-days.
6. Luther's Catechism.
7. Christian Morals.
8. Six and Twenty Sermons upon the Articles of Faith.
9. Eleven Sermons upon divers subjects.
10. Fourteen Sermons upon Points of Divinity.
11. The History of Christ.
12. The Method [or way] of Salvation.
13. A Description of the Four Principal Religions in the World.
14. Ecclesiastical History, in Questions and Answers.
15. A Circular Letter to the Malabarians.
16. Several Letters to the Malabarians.
17. Letters out of Europe to the Christians of the Church to which Ziegenbalg and Grundler belonged.
18. A Letter from Madras to the members of our Church.
19. The Rites of the Danish Church.
20. The Book of Hymns, set to European Tunes.
21. The same set to Malabarick Music.
22. Christian Prayers.
23. Short Question concerning the whole Christian Doctrine.
24. The Catechism.
25. A Dictionary written on paper.
26. A Dictionary on leaves ; in which, under every primitive word, the derivatives are written.
27. A Poetical Dictionary.
28. A Book of Malabar-Arithmetic.
29. A Spelling-Book.
30. An A. B. C. with the variations.
31. Christian Rules of Faith.
32. A Malabarick-Grammar.

In the Portuguese language :

1. An A. B. C.
2. The Method of Salvation.
3. A Summary of Christian Doctrines, set forth in Questions and Answers.
4. An Explications of the Christian Doctrines, according to the order of the Catechism.
[These four were printed in this country]
5. An Abridgment of Divinity (written).
6. A Prayer-Book (written).
7. A Book of Hymns (written).
8. Ecclesiastical Rites, according to the use of the Church of Denmark (written).
9. A Dictionary in Quarto (written).
10. A Portuguese Grammar (written)
11. The New Testament, in 8 vo
12. The New Testament, in 4 to
13. The Book of Common Prayer, according the use of the Church of England, together with the Psalms of David.
14. The Catechism, and Liturgy of the reformed Christian Churches.
15. A Breviary of the Christian Religion by way of dialogue.
16. A Short Examen of the Principal Points of Christian Religion.
17. *Ars Grammatica pro Lingua Lusitanica addiscenda.*
18. A Rustic and Pastoral Dialogue between the Curate of a Village, and a keeper of Sheep.
19. The First Part of the History of the Dominican Order, in the Kingdom and Conquests of Portugal.
20. A Compendium and Summary for Confessors, extracted from the Manual ; by a Friar minor.
21. The Spiritual and posthumous works of Antonio das Chagas.
22. A Dictionary, written in Folio.

Besides these, there were 14 books written by Romish Missionaries, 156 books of Malabarick Theology, 'Physick', and Philosophy and 12 books concerning the Mohamedan religion.

From *Propagation of the Gospel in the East*,
(1718) pt. III, pp. 106-8.

APPENDIX—II

Books arrived in Calcutta during 1780 s.

October 7, 1784.

Complete set of Churchill's Voyages, adorned with copper plates, 8 vols., folio.

Complete set of the Ancient and Modern Universal History, 64 vols. 8 vo. with cuts.

Orme's History of the late War, 3 vols., 4 to, with cuts.

Sime's Military Service, 1 vol., 4 to.

Geographical Magazine, 23 numbers, 4 to, with cuts.

Ward's English Grammar, 1 vol., 4 to.

Harris's Voyages, 2 vols., folio, with cuts.

Bickham's Penmanship, 1 vol., folio.

Dictionary of the World, 2 vols., folio.

Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 3 vols., 4 to.

Burket on the New Testament, 1 vol., folio.

Sportsman's Dictionary, 1 vol., 4 to, with cuts.

Burleigh's State Papers, 2 vols., folio.

Campbell's Political Survey, 2 vols., 4 to.

———Lives of the Admirals, 4 vols., 8 vo.

State Trials, 11 vols., folio.

Stuart's History of Scotland, 2 vols., 4 to, also in 8 vo., 2 vols.

Richardson's Persian Dictionary, 2 vols., folio.

Carner's Universal Traveller, 1 vol., folio, with cuts.

Brisbane's Anatomy of Painting, 1 vol., folio.

Birch's History of the Royal Society, 4 vols., to.

Lewis' New Dispensatory, 1 vol., 8 vo.

Halhed's Gentoo Laws, 1 vol., 8 vo.

Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols., 8 vo.

Andrew's remarks on French and English Ladies, 1 vol., 8 vo.

Lord Kames on Education, 1 vol., 8 vo.

———on the Principles of Morality, 1 vol., 8 vo.

Gogul's Arts and Sciences, 3 vols., 8 vo.

Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 vols., 8 vo.

Bruenonia Elimenta Medicinæ, 1 vol., 12 mo.

Barclay's English Dictionary, 1 vol., 8 vo.

- Gordon's Book-keeping, 1 vol., 8 vo.
 Veneroni's Italian and English Grammar, 1 vol., 8 vo.
 Carretti's Phraseology, 1 vol., 8 vo.
 Phillidore on Chess, 1 vol., 8 vo.
 Moore's Navigation, 1 vol., 8 vo. New Edition.
 Entick's English and Latin Dictionary, 1 vol. small
 4 to.
 ————English Dictionary, 1 vol. small 4 to.
 Mortimer's Student's Pocket Dictionary, 1 vol., 8 vo.
 Pleasing Instructor, 2 vols., 12 mo.
 Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols., 8 vo.
 Clemont's Cookery, 1 vol., 8 vo.
 Glasse's Cookery, 1 vol., 8 vo.
 Farley's Cookery, 1 vol., 8 vo.
 Muller's Works complete, 7 vols., 8 vo.
 Turkish Spy, 8 vols., 12 mo.
 Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols., 8 vo.
 Duncan's Medical cases, 1 vol., 8 vo.
 Abbe Raynal's Revolution of America, 1 vol., 8 vo.
 Priestley's Repository, 3 vol., 8 vo.
 ————Institutes of Religion, 2 vols., 8 vo.
 Goldsmith's Natural History, 8 vols., 8 vo.
 Wheeler's Botanist's and Gardener's New Dictionary,
 1 vol. 8 vo.
 Voltaire's Age of Lewis XIV and XV, 3 vols., 8 vo.
 ————Philosophical History, 1 vol., 8 vo.
 ————Memoirs, 1 vol., 8 vo.
 Bottarelli's Latin, English, and French Dictionary, 3 vols.,
 8 vo.
 Arabian Nights' Entertainment, 3 vols., 8 vo.
 Monro on the Diseases of the Army, 1 vol., 8 vo.
 Hadley's Moor Grammar, 1 vol., 8 vo.
 Josephus' Works, 6 vols., 8 vo.
 Bell's British Theatre, 21 vols., 12 mo.
 Francis's Horace, 1 vol., 12 mo.
 Fothergill's Works, 1 vol., large 8 vo.
 Swift's Works, 26 vols., 8 vo. New Edition.
 ————Letters, 6 vols., 8 vo.
 Mead's Works, 1 vol., large 8 vo.
 Hume's History of England, 8 vols., 8 vo.

New Edition, with the life of the Author, as written by himself.

Harris's Life of Cromwell, 1 vol., 8 vo.

Middleton's Geographical Dictionary, 2 vols. folio, with copper plates.

New Annual Register for 1780, 1781, and 1782.

Town and Country Magazine, 13 vols.

Political Magazine for 1781, 1782, and 1783, with a great variety of others, too tedious to mention.

Jumin's Letters, 1 vol., 12 mo.

Roderick Random, 2 vols., 8 vo.

Peregrine Pickle, 3 vols., 12 mo.

Ellis's Account of Captain Cooks' last Voyage, 2 vols., 8 vo.

Duke of Buckingham's Works, 2 vols., 8 vo.

Bailey's Dictionary, 1 vol., 8 vo.

Thursday, November 18th, 1784 .

			Vols
Bickham's Penmanship	..	..	1 folio.
Dictionary of the world	..	..	2 „
Sportman's Dictionary	..	..	14 to.
Farmer's do.	..	..	1 „
Burghley's State Papers	..	..	2 folio.
Littleton's life of Henry II, and works	..	..	54 to.
Ancient and Modern Universal History with cuts			64 8 vo.
Hawkin's History of Music	..	..	54 to.
Stuart's History of Scotland	..	..	2 „
Forest's Voyage to New Guinea	..	..	1 „
Parker's evidence of Transactions in the East Indies	..	..	1 „
Gesner's Idylles, with cuts	..	..	1 „
Principles of Law and Government	..	..	1 „
Carver's Universal Traveller, with elegant cuts			1 folio.
Cunningham's Law Dictionary	..	..	2 „
Birch's History of the Royal Society	..	..	44 to.
Richardson's Persian Dictionary	..	..	2 „
Bailey's Dictionary.	..	..	1 „
Barretti's English and Italian Dictionary	..	..	2 „

Bottarelli's English, French, and Italian Dictionary	38	vo..
Entick's English and Latin Dictionary ..	1	„
——English ditto	1	„
Procter's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences	4	„
Johnson's Dictionary	2	„
Brisbane's Anatomy of Painting ..	1	folio..
Campbell's Political Survey	24	to.
Lives of the Admirals	48	vo.
State Trials	11	folio..
Blackstone's commentaries ..	48	vo.
Gogul's Arts and Sciences	3	„
Gordon's Book-keeping	2	„
Moors' Navigation, new edition ..	1	„
Muller's works complete	7	„
Turkish Spy	8	12 mo.
Duncan's Medical cases	18	vo.
Raynal's Revolution of America ..	1	12 mo.
Priestly's Repository and Institutes of Religion.	58	vo.
Wheeler's Botanist's and Gardener's New Dictionary.	1	„
Monro on the Diseases of the Army ..	2	„
Swift's letters	6	„
Crever's Roman Emperors	10	„
History of the Indies, with an Atlas (French)	11	„
Annual Register, from 1758 to 1782 ..	25	„
Hadley's Moors' Grammar.	1	vol..
Granger's Biography	4	„
Hunter's Sacred Biography	1	„
Orme's Historical India Fragments ..	1	„
Comyn's Digest of the Laws of England	5	folio..
Transtagano's Dictionary of English and Portuguese	2	4 to..
Pennant's Quadrupeds	1	„
Lilly's Entries	1	folio.
Gentoo Laws	1	8 vo..
Boyle's Works	6	4 to.
Cooke's Voyage, with Cuts	2	„
Sully's Memoirs	5	8 vo..
Gem's Antiquities	1	„
Robertson's History of Charles V. ..	4	„

Thursday, July 26th, 1787.

Gibbon's Roman Empire.
 Biographical Dictionary.
 Johnson and Steeven's Shakespeare.
 Sparman's Voyage to the Cape.
 Knox's British Empire.
 American Farmer.
 Blackstone's Commentaries.
 Hayley's Works.
 Newton's Milton.
 Johnson's Lives.
 Beauties of the British Senate.
 History of Modern Europe, 5 Vols.
 Chesterfield's Letters.
 Poems, by Miss Aitkin.
 Adelaide and Theodore, by the Countess of Genlis.
 Millot's Ancient and Modern History.
 Goldsmith's Works.
 Elegant Extracts, & C., & C.

Thursday, August 30th, 1787.

Latham on Birds, with plates beautifully coloured,
 3 vols., 4 to.
 Monro's Works on Fishes, fol.
 Paley's Philosophy.
 Pennant's Arctic Zoology, 2 vols., 4 to
 Philosophical Dictionary.
 Reed's Essays on the Intellectual powers of man
 Modern Europe, 5 vols.
 Fergusson's Roman History, 4 to.
 Forster's Northern Voyage.
 New system of Modern Geography.
 Medical Transactions.
 Johnson's Dictionary.
 Rencontre.
 Gamester.
 Town and Country Magazine for 1785.
 Ladies, do.

Political, do.
 Universal, do.
 European, do.
 Critical Review, do.
 Monthly, do
 English, do.

Pamphlets and Plays

Widows' View.
 I'll tell you What.
 He wou'd be a Soldier.
 School for Grey Beards.
 Peruvian.
 Richard Coeur de Lion.
 Choleric Fathers.
 School for Scandal.
 Appearance is against them.
 Appearance is against them.
 Green Room Mirror.
 The Fool.
 The Romp.
 The Captives.
 Hastings' Memoirs of India.
 Mr. Francis's Speech.
 Rushe's Orations.
 The Chatsworth Poem.
 Interesting Debates.
 Curse of Sentiment.
 Progress of Romance.
 Italian Letters.
 Evelina.
 Muse's Mirror.
 Humphrey Clinker.
 Recess.
 Trip to Holland.
 Sandford and Merton.
 Peter the Long.
 Pleasing Instructor.

APPENDIX—III

*Address, dated 11th December 1823 from
Raja Rammohun Roy.*

Sir,

I beg leave to send you the accompanying address and shall feel obliged if you will have the goodness to lay it before the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

CALCUTTA ;
The 11th December 1823

I have, etc.,
RAMMOHUN ROY

To

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble WILLIAM PITT, LORD
AMHERST.

MY LORD,

HUMBLY reluctant as the natives of India are to obtrude upon the notice of Government the sentiments they entertain on any public measure, there are circumstances when silence would be carrying this respectful feeling to culpable excess. The present Rulers of India, coming from a distance of many thousand miles to govern a people whose language, literature, manners, customs and ideas are almost entirely new and strange to them, cannot easily become so intimately acquainted with their real circumstances, as the natives of the country are themselves. We should therefore be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty to ourselves, and afford our Rulers just ground of complaint at our apathy, did we omit on occasions of importance like the present to supply them with such accurate information as might enable them to devise and adopt measures calculated to be beneficial to the country, and thus second by our local knowledge and experience their declared benevolent intentions for its improvement.

The establishment of a new Sangscrit School in Calcutta evinces the laudable desire of Government to improve the Natives of India by Education,—a blessing for which they must ever be grateful ; and every well wisher of the human race must be desi-

rous that the efforts made to promote it should be guided by the most enlightened principles, so that the stream of intelligence may flow into the most useful channels.

When this Seminary of learning was proposed, we understood that the Government in England had ordered a considerable sum of money to be annually devoted to the instruction of its Indian Subjects. We were filled with sanguine hopes that this sum would be laid out in employing European Gentlemen of talents and education to instruct the natives of India in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Anatomy and other useful Sciences, which the Nations of Europe have carried to a degree of perfection that has raised them above the inhabitants of other parts of the world.

While we looked forward with pleasing hope to the dawn of knowledge thus promised to the rising generation, our hearts were filled with mingled feelings of delight and gratitude ; we already offered up thanks to Providence for inspiring the most generous and enlightened of the Nations of the West with the glorious ambitions of planting in Asia the Arts and Sciences of modern Europe.

We now find that the Government are establishing a Sangsrit school under Hindoo Pundits to impart such knowledge as is already current in India. This Seminary (similar in character to those which existed in Europe before the time of Lord Bacon) can only be expected to load the minds of youth with grammatical niceties and metaphysical distinctions of little or no practicable use to the possessors or to society. The pupils will there acquire what was known two thousand years ago, with the addition of vain and empty subtilties since produced by speculative men, such as is already commonly taught in all parts of India.

The Sangsrit language, so difficult that almost a life time is necessary for its perfect acquisition, is well known to have been for ages a lamentable check on the diffusion of knowledge ; and the learning concealed under this almost impervious veil is far from sufficient to reward the labour of acquiring it. But if it were thought necessary to perpetuate this language for the sake of the portion of the valuable information it contains, this might be much more easily accomplished by other means than the establishment of a new Sangsrit College ; for there have been always and are now numerous professors of Sangsrit in the different

parts of the country, engaged in teaching this language as well as the other branches of literature which are to be the object of the new Seminary. Therefore their more diligent cultivation, if desirable, would be effectually promoted by holding out premiums and granting certain allowances to those most eminent Professors, who have already undertaken on their own account to teach them, and would by such rewards be stimulated to still greater exertions.

From these considerations, as the sum set apart for the instruction of the Natives of India was intended by the Government in England, for the improvement of its Indian subjects, I beg leave to state, with due deference to your Lordship's exalted situation, that if the plan now adopted be followed, it will completely defeat the object proposed ; since no improvement can be expected from inducing young men to consume a dozen of years of the most valuable period of their lives in acquiring the niceties of the Byakurun or Sangscrit Grammar. For instance, in learning to discuss such points as the following : *Khad* signifying to eat, *khaduti*, he or she or it eats. Query, whether does the word *khaduti*, taken as a whole, convey the meaning *he, she, or it eats*, or are separate parts of this meaning conveyed by distinct portions of the word ? As if in the English language it were asked, how much meaning is there in the *eat*, how much in the *s* ? and is the whole meaning of the word conveyed by those two portions of it distinctly, or by them taken jointly ?

Neither can much improvement arise from such speculations as the following which are the themes suggested by the Vedant :— In what manner is the soul absorbed into the deity ? What relation does it bear to the divine essence ? Nor will youths be fitted to be better members of society by the Vedantic doctrines, which teach them to believe that all visible things have no real existence ; that as father, brother, etc., have no actual entirety, they consequently deserve no real affection and therefore the sooner we escape from them and leave the world the better. Again, no essential benefits can be derived by the student of the Mee-mangsa from knowing what it is that makes the killer of a goat sinless on pronouncing certain passages of the Veds, and what is the real nature and operative influence of passages of the Ved, etc.

Again the student of the Nyaya Shastra cannot be said to have improved his mind after he has learned from it into how

many ideal classes the objects in the Universe are divided, and what speculative relation the soul bears to the body, the body to the soul, the eye to the ear, etc.

In order to enable your Lordship to appreciate the utility of encouraging such imaginary learning as above characterised, I beg your Lordship will be pleased to compare the state of science and literature in Europe before the time of Lord Bacon, with the progress of knowledge made since he wrote.

If it had been intended to keep the British nation in ignorance of real knowledge the Baconian philosophy would not have been allowed to displace the system of the schoolmen, which was the best calculated to perpetuate ignorance. In the same manner the Sangsrit system of education would be the best calculated to keep this country in darkness, if such had been the policy of the British Legislature. But as the improvement of the native population is the object of the Government, it will consequently promote a more liberal and enlightened system of instruction, embracing mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry and anatomy, with other useful sciences which may be accomplished with the sum proposed by employing a few gentlemen of talents and learning educated in Europe, and providing a college furnished with the necessary books, instruments and other apparatus.

In representing this subject to your Lordship I conceive myself discharging a solemn duty which I owe to my countrymen and also to that enlightened Sovereign and Legislature which have extended their benevolent cares to this distant land actuated by a desire to improve its inhabitants and I therefore humbly trust you will excuse the liberty I have taken in thus expressing my sentiments to your Lordship.

CALCUTTA ;
The 11th December 1823.

I have, etc.,
RAMMOHUN ROY

APPENDIX—IV

Oriental works for sale at Mr. Thacker's, St. Andrew's Library, near the Scotch Church, in 1822.

Gilchrist's Hindoostanee Philology, 4 to. calf, 2nd edition, Rs. 50.

————British Indian Monitor, 2 vols, 8 vo. half bound, Rs. 32

————Bagho Buhar, in Hindoostanee, half bound, Rs. 8.

————Hindee Story-Teller, in Roman, Persian, and Nagree Characters, 2 vols. 8 vo. Rs. 16.0.

————Dialogues, English and Hindoostanee, new edition, Russia, Rs. 12.

————Hindee Moral Preceptor, 1 vol. 8 vo. half Russia, Rs. 20.

————Stranger's East Indian Guide to the Hindoostanee, 1 vol. Rs. 12/-

————Nusri Benuzeer, a Fairy Tale, in Prose, 1 vol. 4 to. Rs 8/-

————Tota Kuhanee, or Hindee translation of the Tootee Namu, Rs 8/-

Alif Luhla, 1 vol. 8 vo. half bound, Rs. 16/-

Amara Cosha, ditto, Rs 16/-

Araish i Muhfil, History of Hindoostan, Rs. 20/-

Ulfaz Udviab, Materia Medica, Rs. 20/-

Bara Masa, or the Seasons, 1 vol. 8 vo. half bound, Rs. 8/-

Boorhani Quatiu, or Persian Dictionary, by Rochuck, 1 vol. 4 to. Rs. 45/-

Cabityu Ramayuna, 8 vo. Rs 2/-

Chandee, Hymns to Durga, Rs. 2—50 Paisha.

Caumudi, or Sanscrit Grammar, Rs. 30/-

Chuhar Durwesh, 4 to. Rs 16/-

Dayabhaga, (Law), Rs. 16/-

Dustoor Ishk, Rs. 5/-

Dattaca Chandrica, and Mimansa, Rs. 3/-

Geeta Bhagavata, 8 vo., Rs 3/-

Geeta Govind, (songs of Joyadiva,) 8 vo. Rs 5/-

Ghata Curupro, Sanscrit, Rs. 5/-

Gooli Mughfirut, Rs. 8/-

Gladwin's Ulfaz Udviah, 4 to Rs. 20/-

————Goolistan, Persian and English, with Notes, 2 vols.
Rs. 32/-

————Persian, Hindoostanee, and English Dictionary,
2 vols. 8 vo., Rs. 24/-

—*Calcutta Gazette*, August 29, 1822

APPENDIX—V

Rules of the Calcutta School Society

1. That an Association be formed, to be denominated "THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL SOCIETY".

2. That its design be to assist and improve existing Schools, and to establish and support any further Schools and Seminaries which may be requisite ; with a view to the more general diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the inhabitants of India of every description, especially within the Provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

3. That it be also an object of this Society to select pupils of distinguished talents and merit from elementary and other Schools, and to provide for their instruction in seminaries of a higher degree ; with the view of forming a body of qualified Teachers and Translators, who may be instrumental in enlightening their countrymen, and improving the general system of education. When the funds of the Institution may admit of it, the maintenance and tuition of such pupils, in distinct seminaries, will be an object of importance.

4. That it be left to the discretion of a Committee of Managers to adopt such measures as may appear practicable and expedient for accomplishing the object above stated, wherever local wants and facilities may invite.

5. That no system of education shall be introduced, nor any book used, in the schools under the exclusive control of this Society, without the sanction of the Committee of Managers ; and that the school-books approved by the Committee, as far as they may be procurable from the Calcutta School-Book Society shall be obtained from that Association.

6. That in furtherance of the objects of the Society, Auxiliary School Associations, founded upon its principles, be recommended and encouraged throughout the country, and especially at the principal cities and stations.

7. That a Committee of Managers for conducting the business of this Institution be elected annually, at a General Meeting

of Subscribers to be held in the month of January, at the Town Hall of Calcutta. The first Annual Meeting to take place in the month of January, 1820.

8. That the Committee, inclusive of official members, consist of twenty-four persons ; of whom sixteen to be Europeans, or their descendants, and eight Natives of India ; and that five members constitute a *Quorum*.

9. That a European Recording Secretary, a European Corresponding Secretary, two Native Secretaries, a Treasurer, and a Collector, be appointed ; who shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Committee.

10. That all persons subscribing any sum annually to the funds of this Institution shall be considered Members of the Society, be entitled to vote at the annual election of Managers, and be themselves eligible to the Committee.

11. That the Committee be empowered to fill up from among the Members of the Society any vacancies that may happen in their own number, and in the official situations above specified, within the period of one annual election of Managers and another.

12. That the Committee be also empowered to call a General Meeting of the Members of this Society, whenever circumstances may appear to require it.

13. That the names of Subscribers and Benefactors, and a statement of receipts and disbursements, be published annually, with a Report of the proceedings of the Committee.

14. It was also Resolved, that the following Gentlemen be elected Members of the Committee of Managers for the remainder of the present year, and till the period of the Annual Meeting to be held in January 1820.

Hon'ble Sir Anthony Buller,
John Herbert Harington, Esq.
William Orton Salmon, Esq.
John Pascal Larkind, Esq.
Gordon Forbes, Esq.

S. Samuel Robinson, Esq.
Mr. David Hare,
Mowluee Mirza Cazim Ulee
Khan
(Meer Moonshee in the Per-
sian Secretary's Office)

George Money, Esq.	Mowluvee Wilayul Husun (Mooftie of the Calcutta Court of Circuit).
Joseph Barrettoo, Senior, Esq.	Mowluvee Durvesh Ulee, (Vukeel of the Raja of Benares)
Rev. Dr. Carey,	Mowluvee Noor'oonnubee (Vukeel of the Nuwwab of Rampoor).
Rev. Henry Townley,	Baboo Radha Madhub Banroojya,
Rev. William Yates,	Babu Rasomoy Dutta.
George James Gordon, Esq.	
Lieut. Francis Irvine,	
Edward Sheffield Montague, Esq.	
Stephen Laprimaudaye, Esq.	

15. That to complete the number of the Committee fixed by the eighth Resolution, the Members above elected be authorized to add two Natives of India, being Hindoos ; and eligible under the tenth Resolution, as Annual Subscribers.

16. That Lieut. Francis Irvine, and Edward Sheffield Montague, Esq., who hold the situations of European Recording secretary, and European Corresponding Secretary to the School-Book Society, and have kindly tendered their services to perform the duties of the same situations for this Institution, be elected thereto accordingly ; viz. Lieut. Irvine to be Recording Secretary, and Mr. Montague to be Corresponding Secretary.

17. That Mowluvee Mirza Cazim Ulee Khan be appointed one of the Native Secretaries to this Society, and that the selection of the other, from the four Hindoo Members of the Committee, be left to the Committee of Managers.

18. That Joseph Barretto, senior, Esq. be appointed Treasurer to the Calcutta School Society ; and that all contributions on account of this Society be paid into his hands.

19. That Stephen Laprimaudaye, Esq. be appointed Collector for this Society, to collect the amount of all Donations and Subscriptions, and pay the same to the Treasurer.

20. It was further unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Forbes, that the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Harington, for his very able conduct in the Chair, as well as for the benevolent zeal which has conducted the Calcutta School Society to so promising a state.

21. It was also resolved, that the Proceedings of this Meeting be printed and published in the English, Persian, and Bengalee Languages, for general information.

(Signed) J. H. HARINGTON, Chairman.

In explanation of the above Rules, particularly such as relate to the constitution of the Society, and the management of its business by a Committee composed partly of Europeans and partly of Natives of India, it appears sufficient to observe, that attention has been given to the existing Rules of the Calcutta School-Book Society, which have been very generally approved, and appeared to furnish the best exemplar for a sister Association, having in view the same beneficent object : the intellectual and moral improvement of our Indian fellow subjects.

The obligations national and individual, arising from the Providential establishment of the British Power in India, to promote the gradual attainment of the important object above stated by all practicable means, consistent with a due regard to the received opinions of the people whose benefit is intended, have been explicitly declared by the Legislature of the United Kingdom, as well as by the highest local Authority.

It has also been observed, in a public discourse by His Excellency the Marquis of Hastings in his capacity of Visitor of the College of Fort William, that "The amendment must begin from the lowest step. It is only by facilitating and encouraging the education of a rising generation, that any thing solid can be done ; a process to which I am satisfied the parents will every where be found eagerly disposed, from what they have seen of the advantages of our science".

It would be superfluous to add anything to the above authoritative statement on the utility of schools and seminaries for the purpose of diffusing useful knowledge amongst the Inhabitants of India ; and it is confidently hoped that Society, exclusively intended to establish, support, or assist, such schools and seminaries, and encouraging the Natives themselves to share in carrying into effect designs so conducive to their moral welfare, will receive universal countenance and aid from every description of persons, both European and Asiatic.

It may however be proper to observe, that numerous applications made to persons already engaged in the work of education, for the establishment of new schools, attest the increasing desire of instruction amongst the Natives of India ; whilst the frequent necessity of declining compliance, from the want of pecuniary and other means, evinces the need of a general and united effort for their supply.

Without meaning to disparage the efforts of any existing Institutions whose designs embrace the advancement of tuition, but on the contrary with the most cordial good will towards them and desire of co-operation with them, it may be justly stated that even with regard to elementary Schools a wide field remains unoccupied.

But the Calcutta School Society does not limit its views to that single object. It is allowed that no plan for enlightening the mass of the people of these extensive and populous provinces can be expected to succeed, without the adoption of systematic measures for providing a body of qualified Teachers and Translators from among themselves. These will be eminently useful, by their instructions, conversation, and writings, in diffusing just ideas and useful knowledge ; and through their instrumentality the stores of learning and science accumulated in our language will be transferred into the vernacular tongues of the Country.

Towards forming such a body the most efficient and direct means are obviously afforded by systematically acting on the principle of selection, which is popular among the Natives, and highly approved by those who have reflected most maturely on the means of improving the human race. The principle has accordingly been distinctly recognized in the 3rd Rule of the Institution ; and should the liberal and permanent support of a discerning public enable its Managers to act on it extensively and with vigour, it cannot be doubted that the happiest results will follow”.

In three months from the establishment of the Calcutta School Society, the contributions to it were Sa. Rs. 9,899 as donations, and Sa. Rs. 5,669 as annual subscriptions. A considerable proportion of both has been contributed by Natives, principally Hindoos. When encouraged by European example, cooperation, and condescension, the opulent and learned natives evince a laudable

willingness to aid in the efforts making to improve the condition and character of the inhabitants of this country. It is an interesting and encouraging fact, that besides the Hindoo College, almost entirely founded on the contributions of that class of the Natives whose appellation it bears, there are now no less than four philanthropic Institutions in this metropolis or its neighbourhood, whose funds are derived partly from European partly from Native liberality. These are, the Calcutta School-Book Society, the Calcutta Leper Asylum, the Calcutta School Society, and the Institution for the encouragement of Native Schools, under the management of the Serampore Missionaries.

—*Calcutta School-Book Society, First Report,*
1818, pp. 24-29.

APPENDIX—VI

Catalogue of the Calcutta School-Book Society's Library

- Accum's Chemical Amusements, 12 mo.*
Accum's Chemical Tests, 12 mo.
Adam's Summary of Ancient and Modern Geography and History.
Adam's Abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries.
Aikin's Annals of George III. 12 mo.
Aikin's Specimens of the British Poets.
Albinus' Anatomical Plates.
Annals of Philosophy, New Series, 3 vols.
Anquetil's Universal History, 9 vols.
Andrew's Continuation of Henry's Great Britain.
Baldwin's Select Fables, 12 mo.
Bakewell's Geology of the Earth.
Bell's Anatomy of the Human Body, 3 vols.
Bingley's Introduction to Botany, with plates, 12 mo.
Bingley's Animal Biography, 4 vols.
Bingley's Useful Knowledge, 3 vols. 12 mo.
Blumenback's Physiology.
Blair's Lectures, 2 vols.
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Bonycastle's Algebra, 12 mo.
Bonycastle's Arithmetic, 12 mo.
Bonycastle's Geometry.
Bonycastle's Mensuration.
Book of Trades, new edition, 12 mo.
Brande's Manual of Chemistry, 3 vols.
Brand's Outlines of Geology.
Carpenter's Vocabulary.
Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary, 32 vols.
Conversations on Chemistry, 2 vols. 12 mo.
Conversations on Botany.

*The books are in 8 vo. unless otherwise marked.

- Conversations on Philosophy.
 Constance on the Constitution.
 Craig's Lectures on Drawing and Painting.
 Cuvier's Theory of the Earth, new edition.
 Cudworth's Intellectual System, 4 vols.
 Dodsley's Esop's Fables, 12 mo.
 Derham's Physico-Theology, 2 vols.
 Derham's Astro-Theology.
 Dowling's Key to Mathematics.
 Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, 6 vols.
 Encyclopaedia Britannica, 20 vols. 4 to. Russia.
 Eycyclopaedia Britannica, Supplement, vols. 1-5 Part 2.,
 boards.
 Euler's Algebra, 8 vo. half Russia.
 Enfield's History of Philosophy, 2 vols.
 Elme's Lectures on Architecture and Painting.
 Fergusons' Lectures, 3 vols.
 Ferguson's Perspective.
 Greig's Astrography, or the Heavens Displayed, 12 mo.
 Goldsmith's Popular Geography, 12 mo.
 Goldsmith's History of Rome, 12 mo. bound.
 Goldsmith's Greece, ditto.
 Ditto England, ditto ditto.
 Ditto's Grammar of Geography, 12 mo.
 Gellert's Lectures on Morality (from the French,) 3 vols..
 12 mo.
 Guthrie's Popular Geography.
 Henry's History of England, 12 vols.
 Huber on Ants, 12 mo.
 Ditto on Bees.
 Hutton's Mathematics, 3 vols.
 Hutton's Arithmetic, 12 mo. bound.
 Jamieson's Universal Sciences, 2 vols. 12 mo.
 Jamieson's Grammar of Rhetoric, 12 mo.
 Journal of Sciences and Arts, 12 vols.
 Jones' Grammar of Chronology, 12 mo. bound.
 Joyce's Juvenile Arithmetic, 12 mo.
 Ditto's Key to Ditto, ditto.
 Ditto's Scientific Dialogues, 6 vols.
 Key to Hutton's Arithmetic, 12 mo.

- La Place's System of the World, 2 vols.
 Lemprier's Classical Dictionary.
 Leslie on Heat and Moisture, 2 vols.
 Locke's Conduct of the Understanding, 12 mo.
 Locke's Essays, 2 vols.
 Mitchell's Elements of Natural Philosophy, 12 mo.
 Mill's History of India, 6 vols.
 Murray's Asia, 3 vols.
 Ditto's Africa, 2 vols.
 Paley's Natural Theology.
 Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols.
 Pinkerton's Voyages, 17 vols. 4 to.
 Pinnock's School Books, 12 parts, 12 mo.
 Ditto's Catechisms, 15 vols.
 Ditto's County Histories, 5 vols.
 Ray on the Creation.
 Repertory of Arts, 1821, 2 vols.
 Russel's Modern Europe, with Coate's Continuation, 7 vols.
 Schlegel's Lectures on History and Literature, 2 vols.
 Squire's Grammar of Astronomy, 12 mo.
 Swammerdam on Insects, folio,
 Thompson's General Atlas, folio.
 Thomas's Modern Practice of Physic.
 Thornton's Present State of Turkey, 2 vols.
 Transactions of Royal Society (abridged) to 1800, to 18 vols.
 4 to.
 Ditto Geological Ditto, 5 vols. ditto ditto.
 Transactions of the Astronomical Society, Part I.
 Transactions of Horticultural Society, vols. 1 to 4 royal 4 to.
 Ditto Cambridge Philosophical Society, vol. I, part 1.
 Todd's Johnson's Dictionary, 4 vols. 4 to.
 Todd's Johnson's Dictionary, abridged.
 Travels of Anacharsis, 6 vols. 8 vo. Atlas, 4 to.
 Tyfye's Compendium of Anatomy, 4 vols.
 Tytler's Elements, with Nare's Continuation, 3 vols.
 Taylor's Treatise on Drawing, royal 8 vo.
 Ure's Chemical Dictionary.
 Vince's Treatise on Astronomy, 3 vols. 4 to.
 Watts's Logic.
 Ditto's Improvement of the Mind.

Watkin's Biographical Dictionary.
Wildenow's Botany.

1. *Elementary Works.*

- Alderson's Orthographical Exercises, 24 mo.
Blair's Class Book, (2) mo.
———Reading Exercises, 12 mo.
———Sequel to Mavor's Spelling Book, 12 mo.
Carpenter's Spelling Book, 2 parts.
———Teacher's Assistant.
Christian Parent's Assistant.
Dyche's Spelling Book
Duffel's Nature Displayed, 2 vols. (2 copies)
Esop's Fables, in Bengalee.
Fenning's Spelling Book.
Harper's Spelling Book, 12 mo.
Hornsey's Child's Monitor, 12 mo.
Jack's Conic Sections.
Lancaster's Spelling Book
Lennie's Spelling Book, 1st part, 18 mo.
Malay Spelling Book and Decalogue.
Mavor's New Speaker, 12 mo.
———Spelling Book, (2 copies,) 12 mo.
———English Class Book, 12 mo.
Murray's Abridged Grammar, (2 copies,) 18 mo.
———English ditto, (2 copies,) 24 mo.
———English Exercises, 12 mo.
———Spelling Book, 12 mo.
———Reader, (2 copies,) 12 mo.
———First Book for Children, 18 mo.
———Indianized Spelling Book, 18 mo.
———Sequel to English Reader, (2 copies) 12mo.
———Introduction to Ditto, (2 copies,) 12mo.
National Society's Spelling Tables, &c. in 4 parts, 24mo.
Porny's Letters, French and English.
Priestley's English Grammar, 12mo.
Scott's Beauties of English Writers, by Angus, 12 mo.
Vyse's Spelling Book, 12mo.
Walkingame's Tutor's Assistant, 12mo.

- Wanostrocht's Recueil Choisi.
 Ward's Latin Grammar, 12 mo.
 ———Introduction to ditto.
 William's Preceptor's Assistant, 12 mo.

2. *Oriental Works*

- Arrowsmith's Map of India, in 9 sheets, 1819.
 ———4to. Atlas.
 Asiatic Researches, vol. 6 to 12.
 Atkinson's Soohrab.
 Bagh-Buhar, 4 to.
 Baillie's 60 Arabic Tables, fol.
 Barretto's Persian and Arabic Dictionary, 2 vols.
 Carey's Dialogues, Bengalee and English.
 ———Bengalee Dictionary, 4 to.
 Deewan of Uboo Tyyibool's Mootunubbee, (Arabic).
 Digidorshon, No. 1-15.
 Friend of India, 3 vols.
 Gilchrist's Polyglot Fables, 12 mo.
 ———Orthoepigraphical Ultimatum.
 ———Dictionary and Grammar.
 Gladwin's Ayeen Acburee, 3 vols.
 ———Dissertation of Persian Rhetoric.
 ———Gulistan, 2 vols. 4to.
 Gladwin's Persian Dictionary, 2 vols.
 ———Persian Guide, 4 to.
 Graviil Astronomica, Latin and Persian.
 Hamilton's East India Gazetteer, &c. 2 copies.
 Indo-Chinese Gleaner, Nos. 1 to 8.
 Kirkpatrick's Persian, Arabic, and English Vocabulary, 4to.
 Mohunpersaud's Bengalee and English Stories and Vocabulary.
 Moojma'oohums, or Copernican System of Astronomy.
 Musseri Talibee, (or Travels of Uboo Talib.)
 Old Serampoor Digidorshon.
 Ogle and Co.'s Catalogue of Oriental Books.
 Pennant's Hindoostan, 2 vols. 4 to.
 Primitiae Orientales, 2 vols.
 Qamoos, 2 vols. fol. (Arabic Dictionary).

- Roebuck's Boorhani Qatiu (or Persian Dictionary.)
 ————Annals of the College of Fort William.
 Rennel's Atlas.
 Shureefiuh, (Arabic.)
 Shurh'ool Budeeh, (Arabic Law-book,) 4to.
 Tytler's Taleelat, or Treatise on the Permutation of Letters
 in the Arabic Language.
 School Society's Plans, sheet.
 Sobdo Sindhoo, (Beng. ed. of Umuru Coshu.)
 Soobhuncor's Letters.
 Ukhlaki Julalee and the Lylee Mujnoon, vol. 5th.
 Vidyahar-Avulee, (Bengalee Encyclopaedia,) No. 4-12.
 Vocabulary, Persian and English.
 Weston's Specimen of Languages.
 Wilson's Sunscrit Dictionary, 4to.
 Yates's Sunscrit Grammar.

3. *Miscellaneous.*

- Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul, abridged.
 Aikin's Natural History of the Year, 12 mo.
 ————England Delineated.
 Arts of Life, 2 vols. 18mo.
 Atlas to Walker's Geography.
 Bell's Experiments in Education.
 Bigland's Natural History, 12mo.
 Bingley's Animal Biography.
 Blair's Practical Grammar of Philosophy.
 Brewster's Zoological Anecdotes.
 Bulter's Sketch of Geography, Ancient and Modern.
 Carey's Universal Atlas, imperial folio.
 Choice Emblems, 18mo.
 Clarke's Letters on Geography, 12 mo.
 ————One Hundred Wonders of the World, 12mo.
 Conversations on Chemistry, 2 vols. 12mo.
 Crabbe's English Synonyms.
 Edinburgh Modern Gazetteer, 2 vols.
 Enfield's Miscellaneous Pieces, &c.
 Evans's new Grammar of Geography.
 ————Geography, 2 vols. 18mo.

- Franklin's Tracts on India.
 Frennd's Evening Amusements, 3 vols. 12mo.
 Fulton's Dictionary, 12 copies.
 Geographical and Historical Grammar, 18mo.
 Green's Chron.
 Green's Chronological Epitome, 18mo.
 Goldsmith's Geography, 12mo.
 ———History of Greece, 12mo.
 ———of Rome, 12mo.
 ———of England, 2 vols.
 ———Animated Nature, by Turton, 7 vols.
 History of Joseph, in Bengalee, 12mo.
 Hope's Arithmetic.
 ———Key to ditto.
 Joyce's Scientific Dialogues, 4 last vols. 18 mo.
 Keith's Use of the Globes, 12mo.
 Kendal's Pocket Encyclopaedia. 4 vols. 18 mo.
 Keyne's Method of Classical Instruction, 12mo.
 Kirby's Entomology, 2 vols.
 Lancaster's Improvements in Education.
 Lobb's Contemplative Philosopher, 2 vols.
 Luffman's Geographical Principles.
 Mangnall's Historical and Miscellaneous Questions, 12mo.
 Memoirs of George Thomas.
 Millar's Imperial Atlas, imp. 4to.
 Milne's Retrospect of the Ultra-Ganges Mission.
 Natural History of Birds.
 New Children's Friend, 18mo.
 Nugent's Greek Grammar.
 Nugent's Latin Grammar, 2 vols.
 Ouiseau's Practical Geography, 18 mo.
 Perry's Dictionary, 2 vols.
 Phillips's Familiar Lectures on Astronomy, 12mo.
 ———Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology, 12 mo.
 Pinkerton's Geography, 3 vols. 4 to.
 ———Modern Geography, 2d edition, 3 vols. 4to.
 ———Ditto ditto, 1 vol.
 Pinnock and Maunder's Catechism of the Arts and Sciences,
 51 vols. 12mo.
 Ramayuna, Sunscrit and English, vol. 3d. 4 to.

- Ramchundro's Murray's Grammar, in Bengalee.
 Report of the House of Commons on the Education of the Poor.
 Ripplingham's Natural History explained, 4 vols. 18mo.
 Rule of Life, (2 copies,) 12mo.
 Salmon's complete Geographical Dictionary, 2 vols. 4 to.
 Scott's Beauties.
 ————Geography, 12mo.
 School Boy's Friend, to p. 16.
 Simpson's Algebra.
 Stories in English and Hindee (Barrackpore Park School,) 18mo.
 Stretch's Beauties of History, 12mo.
 Tablet of Memory, 12mo.
 Tegg's Young Man's Book of Knowledge, 12mo.
 Thomson's Letters of a Traveller.
 Trimmer's Spelling Book, 1st and 2nd parts, 18mo.
 Tuckey's Maritime Geography and Statistics, 4 vols.
 Vancouver's Voyage, 6 vols.
 Wakefield's (Priscilla) Entertaining Dialogues, 18mo.
 Walker's Geography.
 ————Pronouncing Dictionary.
 Walkinghame's Tutor's Assistant, 12mo.
 Ward's Latin Grammar, abridged.
 Ward's Latin Grammar.
 Wesley's Philosophy, 6 vols.

Any books on literary or scientific subjects will be thankfully received by the Secretary, No. 12, Circular Road.

—Calcutta School-Book Society, Sixth Report, 1825, pp. 32-39.

APPENDIX—VII

List of Works Published From the Native Press up to 1818

No.	Names	Subjects	Editors	Publishers	No. of Copies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Coroona-nidhan bilas	Description of Crishno and the gods of the Hindoos, with an account of Jesus Christ and of Mohummud,	Kalee Shunder Ghosal	Lullo Jee	
2.	Dosavotar-cotha	Account of the Ten Incarnations of Crishno,			
3.	Podanco- <i>dooto</i>	Amours of Crishno,			
4.	Vilwo-mongol	Legends of Crisno ; by a blind man,			
5.	Narodo--Poncho-rattree or Narodo-sombad	Praises of Crishno,		De Souza	
6.	Joyo-devo	Account of Crishno,			
7.	Chondee	Account of Calee,			

List of Works Published From the Native Press up to 1818 (Cont'd.)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Editors</i>	<i>Publishers</i>	<i>No. of Copies</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Onnoda-mongol	Account of Doorga and other gods,		Gunga Kishwor Bhattachariya Lulloo Jee	
9.	Mohimno-stobo	Praises of Shiva,			
10.	Gonga-bhoctee-toronginee	Pedigree and praises of Gunga or Ganges R.			
11.	Geeta-gobind	Songs of Gobind,		Biswonath De	
12.	Narottoma-bilas	Praises of Choytonyo, (founder of the sect of Gosaeens at Nodya,)			
13.	Choytonyo-choritamrito	Account of Choytonyo,		Biswonath De	
14.	Bidya Soondor	The amours of a Prince and Princess,			
15.	Roso-monjoree	On the choice of woman,		Ditto	
16.	Roti-monjoree	Another treatise on the same,		Ditto	
17.	Adiros (Slok)			Ditto	
18.	Rosopodhotee			De Souza	
19.	Shringar-tilok				

List of Works Published From the Native Press up to 1818 (Cont'd.)

No.	Names	Subjects	Editors	Publishers	No. of Copies
1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Title unknown	Reply to the Treatise of Mri-tyonjoy Bhattacharjya, or Second Defence of Hindoo Theism,	Rammohun Roy	Ditto	500
36.	Ditto	Reply to a MS. of Ram-gopal Sornono,		Ditto	500
37.	Ditto	Reply to the Observations of Sbhasastree,		Baptist Mission Press	500
38.	Bruhma pootlik-sombad	Conference between a True Believer and Idolator,	Birjomohon Mozoomdar		
39.	Title unknown	Translation of the Gayutri,	Rammohun Roy	Lulloo Jee	500
40.	Probodh-chondrodayo,	Method of gaining the true knowledge of God,			
41.	Title unknown	Apology for the pursuit of final beatitude, independent of Brahmical obser- vances,	Rammohun Roy	Baptist Mission Press	500

42.	Ditto	The Precepts of Jesus ; translated from No. 12, Eng. div.	Ditto	500
43.	Santi-sotok	Verses in censure of earthly enjoyments.		
44.	Title unknown	On the common actions and ceremonies of life,	Gunga Kishwor Bh.	
45.	Chanokyo (slok)	Moral Sayings	Ditto	
46.	Gooroo-dukshina	(Reward of a priest) or Rules for Instruction,	Gopal Turcaluncar	Seram poor Press
47.	Pooroosh-porikhya	(The trial of men) or Rules for the choice of persons,	Hurochundro Roy	Ditto
48.	Hitopodesh	Moral Instruction,	Mriyonyjoy Bid.	Ditto
49.	Sohomoron	On burning of Widows—Vi- duicide,	Calachundra Bosoo	
50.	———Sombad	First conference on the same, (Sutees)	Rammohun Roy	1000
51.	Sohomoron, bishoye dwitiyo Sombad	Second ditto	Ditto	500
52.	Crishno-chondro- choritro	History of Rajah Crishno Chondro Roy, of Nodya.		
53.	Umuru-singh obhidhan or Sobdo-sindhoo	Vocabulary of Umuru Singh, arranged alphabe- tically and translated from the Sunscrit, by	Pitambu Mook- hurjya	Biswonath De

List of Works Published from the Native Press up to 1818 (Cont'd.)

No.	Names	Subjects	Editors	Publishers	No. of Copies
1	2	3	4	5	6
54.	Moogdhobodh, or Byacoron	First portion on Sundhi of Sunscrit Grammar, in Sunscrit and Bengalee, by English Grammar, (from Murray). by Ditto ditto	Muthoor Mohon Dutt Ram Chondro by Gunga Kishwor Bh.	Serampoor Press	
55.	English Dorpon				
56	..			Ferris and Co.	
57.	Osowach-byobostha, or Osowch-panchalee	On ceremonial impurities, with rules for mourning, &c.		Luloo Jee.	
58.	Owshodh-grontho	Book on medicine.	Ram Comul Sen	Hindoostanee Press	
59.	Prankrishno Mohododhee				
60.	Jyotish-sastro	On Astrology,	Gopee Nath Bh.	Biswonath De.	
61.	Swopnadhayay or Swopnopotol	Astrology	Ram Chundro	Luloo Jee.	
62.	Sonkhyep-Songkhet, or Onco-poostok	Description of Dreams Astrological almance, miscellanies, arithmetic, &c		Ditto.	
				Biswanath De.	

63. Pongjika or Pongjee		
64. Rag-mala		
65. Songit-toronginee		
		Gunga Kishwor Bh.

SUNSKRIT

1. ..	Reply to the observations of Ootsobanund Bhutta- charjya,	Rammohun Roy.	Luloo Jee	500
2. ..	Answer of the said Ootso- banund to the above,	Ootsobanund Bhuttacharjya,	Ditto	
3. ..	Rejoinder to the above ans- wer of the said Bhutta- charjya,			
4. ..	Reply to the observations of Sobhasastree,	Rammohun Roy	Ditto.	500
5. ..	Apology for the pursuit of final beautitude, indepe- dent of Brahmunicipal ob- servances,	Ditto,	Baptist Mission Press	500
6. ..	Hymns,	Ditto	Ditto	500
7. ..	The Precepts of Jesus, (tran- slated from No. 12), Eng. division,	Geeta-gobind. Rammohun Roy	Baptist Mission Press	500

List of Works Published from the Native Press up to 1818 (Cont'd.)

No.	Names	Subjects	Editors	Publishers	No. of Copies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	..				
		<i>HINDEE</i>			
		Apology for the pursuit of final beatitude, independent of Brahmical observances,	Rammohun Roy	do	500
		<i>PERSIAN</i>			
1.	Noor'ool Eeman	Account of the Prophet Moolhummud, by	Mowl. Ubd'oor-ruheem	Hidayut'oollah and Co.	
2.	Hidayut'ool Islam, 2nd. ed	On the ceremonial law of Islam, by	Mowl. Umanut'oollah	Ditto	
3.	Unwari Soohylee	On Morals : by	Meer Hoosyn Alee	Mowl. Durvesh Alee and Co.	
4.	Tohfuhi Isna Ashuree	Arguments of the Soonees against the Shi'as, by 'Ubd'ool 'Uzeez,	Mooftée Umeer Hydur	Moohshee Wuhai.	

5. Suwarim-o-Hoosain	Reply of the Shi'as to the above and on the prophetic character of Moohummud, by Mowl. Meer Dildar 'Ulee,	Mowl. Curum Hoosyn	Ditto
6. Taleem'-oo-Sybyan	On Inflection of Persian Grammar,	Meer Qulunden Alec	Hidayut'oollah Alec and Co.
7. Quwaidi Farsee, 1st ed.	On the same, by Roshun' Ulee,	Moonshee Nadir Alec	Moonshee Diler Alec,
8. Jami'ool Quwaneen	On letter-writing of Khuleefuh Shah Moohummud,	Meer Gholam Hoosyn	Hidayut'oollah and Co.
9. Munshati-Talibeen	On Persian Correspondence,	Data Ram	Ditto
<i>ARABIC</i>			
1. Noor'ool Unwar	Elements of Canon Law, by Moolla Jeewuni Lukhvee,	Mowl. Vuzeer Alec	Moonshee Meean Jan
2. Sburhi Wiqayub	Commentary on the Wiqayuhon ditto) by Obyd'oollah,	Mowl. Hubban	Mowl. Hubban.
3. Hidayuch	On Canon Law, by Boorhan' ooddeen,	Ditto	Ditto
4. Shureefiyub	Law of Inheritance, by Meer Shureef Ullamuch,	Mowl. Fyz'oor-ruhman	Sykh Uhmud'oo Shirwancee.

List of Works Published from the Native Press up to 1818 (Cont'd.)

No.	Names	Subjects	Editors	Publishers	No. of Copies
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>ARABIC (Cont'd.)</i>					
5.	Shurhi Uqaidi Nufsee	Exposition of the belief of the Soonees, by Sad'-oodeen Tooftazenee,	Mowl. Mudeen Oollah	Hidayut'oollah & Co.	
6.	Rusheediyuh	On Logic, or Argumentation, by Abd'oor Rusheed,	Hafiz Fyz Alee	Moonshee Meean Jan.	
7.	Shurhi Moolla	Commentary on the Cafiyuh (or Syntax) of Arabic Grammar.			
8.	Zuroorut'ool Udeeb	On the irregular feminine	Mowl. Ubd'oor-ruheem	Hidayut'oollah and Co.	
<i>ENGLISH</i>					
1.	..	Translation of an Abridgment of the Vedant, by	Rammohun Roy	"Times" Press	500
2.	..	Ditto of the Ishopunishud.	Ditto	Hindoostanee Press	500
3.	..	Ditto of the Kenopunishud	Ditto	Ditto	500

4.	..	Ditto of the Moonduk Oo- punishud,	Ditto	Times	500
5.	..	Ditto of the Kuthopunishud,	Ditto	Ditto	500
6.	..	Defence of Hindoo Theism, in reply to a Defence of Idolatory, (at Madras) by Suncur Shastree,	Ditto,	Mr. Johnson	500
7.	..	An apology for the present system of Hindoo wor- ship, (translation of No. 34, Bengalee div.)	Mriityonjoy Bh.		
8.	..	Second Defence of the Mo- notheistical System of the Veds, in reply to the above Apology,	Rammohun Roy	Mr. Johnson	500
9.	..	An Apology for the pursuit of final beatitude, indepen- dent of Brahmunicipal ob- servances in Sunscrit, Ben- galee, Hindee, and English	Ditto	Baptist Mission Press	500
10.	..	First Conference between an Advocate for the burning of Widows alive and an Opponent of Sutees,	Ditto	Ditto	1000

List of Works Published from the Native Press up to 1818 (Cont'd.)

No.	Names	Subjects	Editors	Publishers	No. of Copies
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>ENGLISH (Cont'd.)</i>					
11.	..	Second Conference ditto (translated from No. 51, Bengalee division),	Ditto	Ditto	500
12.	..	The Precepts of Jesus, the guide to peace and happiness			
13.	..	An Appeal to the Christian public in defence of the above,	Ditto	Ditto	500
14.	..	Reply to the observations of the Editor of the Friend of India on the above appeal,	Ditto	Mirror Press	500

From : *The Third Report of the Calcutta School-Book Society's Proceedings*, 1814-20., (1820-21), Pp. 39-46.

APPENDIX—VIII

(From : *The Bengal Directory and General Register for the year 1832, pp. 331-334*)

THE CALCUTTA PRESS

<i>Names</i>	<i>Proprietors</i>	<i>Printers</i>
1. The Bengal Hurkaru,	Samuel Smith and Co.	John Gray.
2. The India Gazette	T. B. Scott & Co.	T. B. Scott & Co.
3. The John Bull	H. Leighton & Co.	Geo. Printehard.
4. The Govt. Gazette	Military Orphan Society	H. H. Huttmann.
5. The Baptist Mission	The Baptist Mission	W. H. Pearce.
6. The Church Mission	The Church Mission	P. S. D'Rozario.
7. The Columbian Press	Monte D' Rozario	Monte D'Rozario.
8. The Calcutta Exchange	Mackenzie Lyall & Co.	J. Hyppolite.
9. The Loll Bazar	Leyburn and Co.	J. Barns.
10. The East India Press	A. Moreiro & Co.	A. Moreiro.
11. The Mahindy Laul	Sookmoy Dey & Co.	Sookmoy Dey.
12. The East Indian	H. I. V. Derozio	A. D'Souza.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

<i>Names</i>	<i>Daily Newspapers</i>	<i>Publishers</i>
The Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle		Samuel Smith & Co.
The India Gazette		T. B. Scott & Co.
The John Bull		George Pritchard.
The East Indian		A. S' Souza.
	<i>Three times a week</i>	
The India Gazette	(Mon. Wed. Friday)	T. B. Scott and Co.
The Bengal Chronicle	(Tues, Thur, Saturday)	Samuel Smith & Co.
	<i>Twice a week</i>	
The Government Gazette	(Mon. & Thursday)	C. H. Huttamann.
	<i>Weekly Political and Literary Papers</i>	
The Bengal Herald, (Political)	(Sunday)	Samuel Smith & Co.
The Calcutta Literary Gazette	(Sunday)	-do-
The Oriental Literary Observer	(Sunday)	George Pritchard,

Weekly Price Currents

The Calcutta Exchange Price Current	..	Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
The Calcutta Commercial Price Current	..	Samuel Smith & Co.
The Calcutta Domestic Price Current	..	-do-
The Calcutta Domestic Retail Price Current	..	Monte D'Rozario.

Native Weekly Newspapers

The Sumachar Durpan	(English and Bengallee)	L. C. Marshman.
The Jami Jehan Numa	(Persian)	Hurryhur Dutt.
The Sumachar Chundrica	(Bengallee)	Bhowanichurn Banerjee
The Sumband Cowmuddy	(Bengallee)	Gooroochurn Nundy
The Sumbad Temernashauk	(Bengallee)	Kistnomohun Doss.
The Benga Doot	(Bengallee)	Bholanath Sein.
The Reformer	(English)	Bholanath Sein.
The Informer	(English)	J. P. Namey.
The Inquirer	(English)	
The Sumbad Prubhakhur	(Bengallee)	Issurchundro Gopt.
The Sumbad Soodhakur	(Bengallee)	Premchod Roy.
The Subha Rajendra	(Bengallee)	Sake Allymoolah.
The Subha Rajendra	(Persian)	Shaik Allymollah.
The Gannaneshun	(Bengallee)	Russickishna Mullic.
The Unnoobadika	(Bengallee)	Bholanath Sein.
The Sungbad Sarsungroho	(English & Bengallee)	Bennymadub Dey.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd.)

<i>Names</i>	<i>Monthly Publications</i>	<i>Publishers</i>
The Calcutta Magazine	..	Samuel Smith and Co.
The Gleanings of Science	..	W. Thaker and Co.
The Bengal Army List	..	Samuel Smoth & Co.
The Calcutta Quarterly Register	..	T. B. Scott and Co.
	<i>Yearly</i>	
The Bengal Annual, a Literary Keepsake	..	Samuel Smith & Co.
The Bengal Souvenir, A Pocket Acct. Book	..	Samuel Smith & Co.
The Bengal Almanac	..	-do-
The Companion and Appendix to ditto	..	-do-
The Bengal Directory	..	-do-
The Calcutta Directory	..	Thos. B. Scott & Co.

1. THE BENGAL HURKARU PRESS

[No. 1, Hare Street]

This Press does not undertake Miscellaneous Printing. At this Press are published, the following Periodicals :—

The Bengal Hurakaru and Chronicle, a Daily Newspaper.
 The Bengal Chronicle, published three times a Week.
 The Bengal Herald, a weekly Political Journal.
 The Calcutta Literary Gazette, a Journal of Belles Lettres, &c.
 The Calcutta Commercial Price Current, published on Saturdays.
 The Domestic (or Bazar) Price Current, published on Mondays.
 The Bengal Army General Orders, republished by Sheets.
 The Calcutta Monthly Magazine, published on 1st of every month.
 The Bengal Army List, published quarterly.
 The Bengal Annual, A Literary Keepsake.
 The Bengal Souvenir and Pocket Account Book,
 The Bengal Almanac, Companion and Appendix.
 The Bengal Directory and General Register.

2. THE INDIA GAZETTE PRESS

[No. 3, Durrumtollah]

Executes orders in every branch of printing, including Lithography and copper plate, and publishes

The Public Advertizer, issued daily and gratuitously.
 The India Gazette, published daily and three times a week.
 The Monthly Journal, being Asiatic Extracts from the India Gazette.
 The Calcutta Quarterly and Annual Register.

3. THE JOHN BULL PRESS

[No.—Fancy Lane]

Besides executing orders for all descriptions of Printing, publishes the following Periodicals :—

The John Bull, a Daily Newspaper.
 The Oriental Observer a Weekly Miscellaneous Journal.

4. THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE PRESS

[No. 27, Cossitollah]

Is chiefly occupied by Government Printing, but executes order for Book or Job Work : from this Press issues The Government Gazette, a Half Weekly Newspaper.

5. THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS

[No. 11, Circular Road]

This Press is extensively engaged in printing religious Works connected with the Mission ; it also undertakes the execution of all descriptions of typographical printing.

The undermentioned periodicals are printed at this Press ;—

The Missionary, Herald—a monthly publication.

Gleanings in Science, a ditto.

Commercial Guide, or an acct. of Imports and Exports at the Calcutta Sea Custom House—compiled by Mr. J. Bell.

6. THE CHURCH MISSION PRESS

This Press is extensively engaged in printing religious Works connected with the Mission ; it also undertakes the execution of all descriptions of typographical printing.

The undermentioned periodical issues from this Press :-

The Christian Intelligencer, a Monthly publication.

7. THE COLUMBIAN PRESS GAZETTE

[No. 58, Cossitollah]

Executes Book and Job Printing and publishes Weekly : The Domestic Retail Price Current and Miscellaneous Register.

8. THE CALCUTTA EXCHANGE PRESS

Prints the following publications :

The Calcutta Exchange Gazette a Daily Advertizer.

The Calcutta Exchange Price Current, published Weekly.

9. THE LOLL-BAZAR PRESS

[No.—Loll Bazar]

Prints The Loll Bazar Daily Advertizer.

10. THE EAST INDIAN PRESS

[No. 13, Chowringhee Road]

Prints and Publishes the Inquirer, a Weekly Newspaper, and the Kaliedoscope, a Monthly Publication,

11. THE MAHINDY LAUL PRESS

[No. 15, Chowringhee Road]

12. THE EAST INDIAN NEWSPAPER OFFICE

[No. 9, Cossitollah]

Prints and publishes the East India, a Daily English Newspaper, and executes every description of Printing.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

Fleury J. J.	.. ..	No 67, Cossitollah
Grant, Norman	(Calcutta Depository)	.. Tank square
Ostell, Thomas	(British Library)	Mission Row, Loll Bazar.
Thacker, William and Co.	(St. Andrew's Library)	.. Loll Bazar.

APPENDIX—IX

Rules for the Asiatic Society Library

(1) The Library is open from 10 to 4 o'clock between which hours the Native Librarian is to be in attendance every day, Sunday excepted.

(2) None but the Members of the Society are allowed to borrow Books from the Society's Library, and no Book is to be lent out of Calcutta without especial permission from the Committee of Papers.

(3) Books are to be borrowed by written or personal application to the Secretary in either case, the person applying is to furnish a written receipt, specifying the name of the work, and the time for which it is borrowed, at the expiration of which, he is to return the book borrowed, or renew his application for an extended loan of it.

(4) The Receipts for the Books shall be filed, and a Record kept of the Books lent out, to whom, and when lent out, and when returned.

(5) A list of the Books in the Library, and a Register of those lent out, are to be kept ready for inspection.

(6) All persons borrowing Books are to be answerable for their safe return, or are expected to replace them, if injured or lost.

From : *The Calcutta Annual Directory*, 1831, p. 305

APPENDIX—X

THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

Extract from the Rules regarding the Library

[1] No Book, Pamphlet, or Paper, belonging to the Society, shall be carried out of the Islands of Bombay, Salsettee, and Caranjah.

[2] Any Member, or Subscriber, may propose publications to be added to the Library, by inserting their names in a book kept for that purpose.

[3] Any Gentleman not usually residing in Bombay, Salsettee, or Caranjah may have admittance to the Library upon the introduction of a Member ; but no person shall be considered a non-resident more than three months.

[4] The Members of the Asiatic Society, and of the Literary Society of Madras, shall have free access to the Library during any visit to Bombay.

[5] No Books shall be taken out of the Library by Gentlemen having access to it according to the two preceding rules, unless in consequence of an application to that effect to the Library Committee, signed by a Member, or Subscriber, and approved of by the Library Committee : it being understood that the Member, or Subscriber, applying, shall become responsible for any loss or damage that may take place in the Books which may be afterwards taken out.

From : *Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay.*
Vol. III. 1823, p. x.

APPENDIX—XI

BOMBAY GENERAL LIBRARY

The opening meeting of this Institution was held, pursuant to notice, on Monday evening, the 15th inst. About seventy members were present on the occasion, besides several gentlemen who attended as spectators. At half past 6 o' clock, Thomas Crawford, Esq. was voted to the Chair, and addressed the meeting as follows :

Gentlemen, I could have wished that, in your selection of a Chairman, your choice had fallen upon some one more capable of presiding on an occasion so interesting as the present. We have met, gentlemen, to open an institution which has long been desired at this Presidency, and which must be productive of the greatest benefit to every class of the community. No one can go beyond me in the warmth of my wishes for its success and welfare ; and, as far as my individual power can effect, no one shall be ever more ready to do anything that can contribute to its prosperity. The task of detailing the history of its formation, the progress it has made, and the objects it embraces, I leave to our Secretary, convinced that he will do every justice to the subject.

The Secretary then rose, and read the following Address :—

Gentlemen,—Early in last month a paper was circulated in Bombay, pointing out the want that existed at this Presidency of a public Library sufficiently liberal in its Institution to be open to all classes, and conducted upon principles so economical as to meet the circumstances of every rank in life. It proceeded to disclose a plan by which this deficiency might be remedied, and concluded by calling upon all who felt disposed to support the proposition to subscribe their names. Upwards of 40 signatures having been, within a few days, affixed, a meeting was called by circular, and held in the house of Jamsedjee Jeejeebhoy, in Military-square, on the evening of the 19th ultimo. Mr. Stocqueler, the gentlemen who had originally suggested the idea, was called to the Chair and a series of resolutions was entered into for the formation and management of the proposed Library. Of these resolutions, the first established the Institution under the name of 'the Bombay General Library and Reading Room', and the second

declared that it should be open to all ranks, classes and castes without distinction ; a respectable character, a decorous demeanour, and a strict adherence to the rules, constituting the only requisites for admission'.

Five of the gentlemen present were elected as a Committee of Management, and this Committee induced rather by the comparatively great share of leisure at my disposal, than by any abilities which I could bring to the task, did me the honour to choose me for their Secretary.

In that capacity, Gentlemen, it is now my duty to state to you the progress which has been made by the Committee in carrying into effect the measures resolved upon at that meeting. After experiencing repeated difficulty and failure in our first endeavours to procure a house, we were at length, through the liberality of one of our members, Framjee Cowasjee (whose affairs I regret have prevented him from attending here this evening) enabled to take possession of the magnificent and airy apartments in which we are now assembled, for the very low rent of 75 Rupees per mensem : the first obstacle having been thus surmounted, the necessary establishment was retained, and the formation of the Library proceeded with rapidity. In less than a fortnight upwards of one thousand printed volumes and nearly fifty valuable Oriental manuscripts were presented to or deposited in [the] Institution. The ornamental part was not forgotten ; the globe and charts that lie upon your table, the pictures, busts, and statues that adorn your walls, and by far the greatest part of the very furniture around you, are the voluntary gifts of your own members. In adverting to the quality of the works which now lie upon your shelves, I am happy to say that it forms a yet greater subject of gratification than the numerical amount. To enter into details, and attempt to enumerate them, would be to trifle with your time ; but I may be allowed shortly to state that they contain almost all the celebrated writers of Greece and Rome, poets, orators, historians, and philosophers—with a selection of the most eminent authors of France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal—that in our own language, in addition to every classical prose writer from the time of Henry VIII to the commencement of the present century—every poet of eminence, from Spenser to Byron,—we can boast of a respectable assortment in the several departments of science, history, biography, philosophy, travels, and the higher branches of Novel

writing—that in the particular department of literature, which throws light upon the history, religion, and manners of the East, and in the whole range of Oriental Philology, from the earlier writings of Meninski to those of Sir William Jones, Lumsden, Colebrooke, Wilkins, Gilchrist, and the more recent labours of Carey, Wilson, Alexander Murray, Kennedy and Molesworth, our collection is such as will afford the amplest field to the lovers of Asiatic literature. The modesty of those gentlemen whose contributions have thus enriched us, forbids me publicly paying that tribute to their liberality which it merits ; but one valuable donation, at least, I feel it to be my duty to particularize, because it proceeds from a Public Body composed of individuals distinguished alike by the highest rank, character and acquirements, and evinces the liberal feeling and lively interest with which this institution is viewed by those whose approbation must stamp a value wherever given. I allude, Gentlemen, to the Native Education Society of this Presidency. To Mr. Money, the highly gifted Secretary of that Society, I was directed by the Committee to address a letter, intimating the formation of our Library, detailing our proceedings, and soliciting his support. The answer to that letter I shall now read, convinced that it would afford to every one present the same unmingled gratification that it did to the Members of the Committee :—

To
Mr. R. X. Murphy,
Sec. to the Bombay Gen. Library.

Sir,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of yesterday's date. I am directed by the Native Education Society to present to the General Library and Reading Room, a copy of all works published and printed under its superintendence. I shall be most happy to assist in any way I can, in forwarding the views of your Society, and in attending to any proposition likely to promote its success.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. C. MONEY,

Bombay, 12th Nov., 1830

Sec. to the N. E. Society.

(The reading of this letter drew forth the loudest plaudits, after which the Secretary proceeded.) The present which accompanied this letter lies before you : it consists of nearly 40 volumes, forming a selection of the best works in the Hindoostanee, Guzerati, Maharatta, and Persian languages, the greatest part lithographed in characters of great beauty. Amongst the Persian books is the elegant poem of Yoosoof and Zuleika, and the celebrated Anvari-Sahili, a work consecrated by the admiration of Sir Wm. Jones, who pronounces it a mine teeming with all that is rich and harmonious in the language of Iran, and since raised to a yet higher fame by the public eulogium lately bestowed upon it by one whose voice in everything that relates to the History or Literature of Persia, must be considered decisive. Independent of these publications, others, now in the press, are to be forwarded when complete : of these, the principal are Ferishta's History of Hindostan in Persian, and Major Molesworth's Maharatta Dictionary. The former is already well known from Col. Dow's paraphrase : on the latter any commendation that I could bestow could confer no value ; but that the worth of this present may be duly appreciated, justice bids me declare that any candid man, who has seen the mass of sheets struck off, must pronounce it to be one of the most elaborate, the most comprehensive, the most correct, and the most nicely critical productions of any age or country, every way worthy of ranking side by side on the same shelf with the works of Johnson, D'Alberti, Meninski, Richardson, and Horace Wilson.

With regard to the manuscripts, they include, amongst others, the Arryas of Muropunt, the amatory system of Koke Pundit, the Ovid of the East, the inimitable dramas of the celebrated Calidas, who has justly been termed the Shakespeare of India, and those of Shreehursh, a royal bard who blended the cultivation of the muses with the cares of a kingdom, and gained by the sweetness of his lyre an immortality which might have been denied to the lustre of his crown.

This outline will give a general idea of the volumes which we already possess. In the meantime a letter has been prepared directing Mr. Richardson to forward a selection of the most talented English periodicals as well as a small stock of the best authors of the present day. The Indian files have become available to us gratis through the liberality of the Editor of the

Courier, and with like liberality of the Editor of the Gazette has offered us the gratuitous use of his lithographic presses. It only remains for me to state, that the number of subscribers has now increased from forty to one hundred.

Such, Gentlemen, is the history—such has hitherto been the progress of the Institution which we are this day assembled to open. The want of such an Institution has long been felt. It has been felt by the Asiatic in the pursuit of European, by the European in his prosecution of Asiatic literature ; by every individual of either class who follows study as a profession or recurs to it as a recreation. To all persons engaged in active business, an occasional hour stolen to literature must be a relief the most grateful ; [?] but to us, who are exiles from our home, who day by day lose something of the knowledge of our youth, whose ideas and recollections of early scenes and early impressions wax more faint and more indistinct as the days of our sojourn are prolonged ; to us, Gentlemen, how truly delightful, how really profitable, to be able after the toil of the day to retire to the company of books, to hold converse with those “conquerers of the conquerers of the earth”, whose laurels are unstained with blood—whose palms unsteeped in tears—to renew our acquaintance with the scenes and associations—with the knowledge and sentiments which were dear to us in our earlier years, to conjure around us amid the arid plains and sultry airs of the East, all the verdure, all the coolness of the West—and if, from the natural I might make a transition to the moral, to recall amid the desiccation of sentiment which a long residence in India has been supposed to produce, all the greenness and freshness of English feelings.

To gratify such a taste to its full extent the circumstances of no single individual will permit. The Library of the Literary Society does not afford the remedy :- many individuals are too modest to offer themselves as candidates for admission into a body so strictly Literary—many are withheld from a fear of being repulsed—some have applied and have been pained by a rejection.—They brought to the doors a love of literature, a passion for inquiry and research and like the poor Peri at the gate of Paradise fondly imagined that their gifts would be accepted and the golden portals of immortality thrown open ; but like her they returned disappointed and disconsolate, and heard their doom pronounced by the defending cherub of the garden :

———“see, alas, the crystal far
of Eden moves not, holier far
Than even these gifts the boon must be,
that opes the gates of heav'n to thee”.

It may be said that no ballot is required in order to become a subscriber to the Library of the Literary Society, and such is now the case : only two months ago, however, such a ballot was necessary ; and what was once the rule may become so again ; independent of all these considerations, the high amount of the subscription established alike for the members and the subscribers must for ever close the doors of that Institution against many individuals ; more especially the poorer classes of native students.

The only means therefore left, to supply the want so long, so severely and so generally felt, was to establish a new institution, which should be at once general in its nature and economical in its scale : that institution, gentlemen, is now established, and claims your support. That it will prosper I feel confident, from the encouragement it has already met with from the praiseworthy objects which it pursues—from the practical utility at which it aims. To diffuse a literary spirit amongst all orders, and create means for its gratification—to avail ourselves of our central situation whence we can command alike the treasures of the East and of the West, and by a progress slow but unceasing, to collect together all the waters of knowledge—not from one sacred spring nor one consecrated mount, but from every rock which the rod of inspiration has quickend by its touch—from every spot of earth where the verdure of genius has sprang up—from the happy valleys of Europe—from the far realms of Transatlantic—from the desert of Arabia, the gardens of Persia, the marts of India, the steppes of Tartari—to gather from every land and every tongue all the deductions of science—all the revelations of History—all that poetry has inspired, or Philosophy taught, or eloquence breathed forth—and to unlock the flood-gates of this mighty reservoir to *all* who burn with the thirst of knowledge. This, gentlemen, is the glorious task which we propose. We ask not the comer from what land he has arrived,—what tenets he professes ; we mete not this understanding by his creed, nor his worthiness by the lot which he feels in life ; but of whatever country—of whatever desert he was born a denizen—before whatever shrine he was taught in his infancy to

bow, to whatever hue the north wind has bleached, or the southern sun has mellowed his complexion, we bid him to approach—to drink—and to be filled. [Loud and long continued applause]. In laying down the principle that the institution shall be open to all ranks and classes and professions, subject only to that moral propriety, and that strict observance of decorum, without which no Society, however fenced about with barriers of exclusion, can long remain respectable, you have based it upon a broad and solid rock, which no force can shake, nor earth undermine, nor time assail, with decay. This, gentlemen, is no speculative principle—no Utopian theory framed at once to dazzle and delude. I see upon our books the names—I see assembled around me the persons or individuals of every class—whose walks in life are remote—whose connexions in private society are and must remain apart—but who nevertheless scruple not to associate publicly together for the purpose of forwarding an object which embraces alike the benefit of all. I behold Britons and the sons of Britons—the descendants of Gama—the posterity of Yeszdejird—the followers of Mahomed and the worshippers of Shiva, all united together for the accomplishment of one great end, (*applause*) upon this union at the very outset of our undertaking, upon the determined zeal which these plaudits bespeak, I ground the most solid hopes of ultimate success. Let us continue to labour at the work we have begun with the same zeal, the same harmony, the same liberality of sentiment which now unite us ; and when at length perseverance shall have crowned our efforts—when the imperishable edifice raised by our hands stands complete in strength and beauty, then gentlemen, will the humblest individual amongst us have reason to glory and be proud of the part which he has this day taken in laying the foundation.

After the applause which followed the conclusion of this address had subsided, the Chairman rose and spoke as follows :

GENTLEMEN :

You have all heard with the same admiration as myself the very luminous and eloquent address read by the Secretary. The enthusiastic plaudits which attended him throughout attest more forcibly than any words how truly he spoke your own feelings. I am convinced therefore that I only give voice to the

wishes of every one present in moving "That the Address of the Secretary be adopted and published, as conveying the best abstract of our proceedings and faithfully portraying the objects pursued and the sentiments entertained by this meeting." The motion was supported by Mr. Morris and Mr. Graham, and carried unanimously. The following resolutions were then successively proposed and passed.

That the thanks of this meeting be conveyed to Mr. Money for the warm interest he has evinced for the success of this institution, and that a letter be addressed by the Committee to the President and Members of the Native Education Society expressive of the high and grateful sense entertained by this meeting of their liberality.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Framjee Cowasjee for the liberal terms on which he has given us possession of these rooms. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Editors of the Courier and Gazette, for the liberal offers made respectively by those gentlemen to aid the infant resources of this institution.

That, in order to facilitate the classification of books, and the preparation of printed catalogues, no publication shall be taken out of the Library before the 1st January next, until which time it shall be open as a reading room only.

That Mr. Clarke be appointed Pre-Secretary, in order to alleviate the labours of the present Sec., and to supply his place when absent, or engaged in his professional duties.

The resolutions and regulations passed at the Meeting of the 19th ultimo, were then read over and confirmed, with some modifications. Mr. A. P. Rodrigues and Shreecrustna Wassoodewjee were elected respectively, by the Portuguese and Hindoo members, to represent them in the Committee; and thanks having been voted to Mr. Crawford for his conduct in the chair the meeting separated at a quarter after eight.

Printed copies of the regulations will be distributed to all applicants as soon as prepared.

All applications, for admission, and all communications of whatever nature, to be made to the Committee through the Secretary, or in his absence, through the Pre-Secretary.

Gazette, No. 27.

From : *The Government Gazette*, Calcutta, December 20, 1830.

To : *MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM*

Hon'ble Sir,—We have the honour of forwarding for your perusal an account of the information and proceedings of a new institution, established at this presidency, to promote the diffusion of Literature. To dilate upon the advantages which must flow from such an institution, was utterly superfluous : your own comprehensive and far-seeing mind must, at a glance, anticipate all that the most eloquent advocate could urge in its behalf ; but some prominent points, some peculiar and original features, which distinguish it from every similar establishment hitherto formed in India, we would dwell upon and press upon your consideration. The total absence of exclusiveness, which throws it open to every walk of life,—the low rate of Subscription which renders it accessible to the poorest seeker after knowledge,—the tendency which it must inevitably have to draw closer together the bonds of union between the European and the Asiatic, to render each more familiar with the literature, the history, the manners and the sentiments of the other,—to soften down longstanding prejudices, and to substitute in their stead a mutual feeling of forbearance, of sympathy, and of esteem,—these, Hon'ble Sir, are claims upon the support of one whose whole course of public life has been one continued effort to ameliorate the condition, to improve the minds, and to conciliate the affections of the natives of India. —Were we diffident of receiving that encouragement which we solicit, we should suggest the great consideration that your granting or withholding your support on this occasion, does not merely involve the question of your individual patronage, most valued and esteemed as that would justly be, but that it decides the fate of every similar application that may hereafter be made to other. Standing upon that exalted eminence to which rank, and character, and literary fervor alike have raised you, your acts must serve as signals of imitation to those who tread below :—Every eye will turn for an example to the chief : every hand will be outstretched or withdrawn, according to the interest or the apathy which he may suggest. But such doubts, Hon'ble Sir, we do not entertain : for our long attachment to and your uniform encouragement of letters forbid us.—A great living poet has borrowed an image from the gardens of the past to typify the constancy of private affections : that image we would apply to nobler

theme—to the constancy of public attachments; he would say that Literature was the votive flowed to you at your dawn, and received the first impress of your light; and that with the same steady aspect of hope it now turns to meet the glow of your decline. This Hon'ble Sir, is no mere figure of poetry, no empty compliment; it is the type of our truest, our warmest feelings. This very first act of your public administration as Governor of these territories, was the expression of your devotedness to the welfare of the Literary Society; our proudest wishes bid us hope that your last will be to stamp the seal of your approbation, on the more humble, but no less useful institution, of which we are members.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Bombay General Library.

REPLY

To the Committee of Management of the Bombay General Library.

Gentlemen,—I have to thank you for your kind and flattering Letter, with an Account of the formation and proceedings of a new Institution established at this Presidency to promote the diffusion of literature.

I have too deep a sense of the value of all Institutions that have such an object not to rejoice in their establishment: and from your's many essential benefits must arise, from the increased facility it gives for the acquisition of knowledge to all who seek it, and that at a moderate expense, which to numbers must be so material a consideration.

I shall give on all occasions any aid and support in my power to your Institution, and shall send from England a copy of the volumes I have published, which, so far as they relate to Persia and India may have value, and will remain on your shelves as a token of my sincere good wishes for the prosperity of your Institution.

Malabar Point, Dec. 2d, 1830 I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

JOHN MALCOLM.

From: *The Calcutta Monthly Journal*
December, 1830, pp. 54-56.

APPENDIX—XII

PUBLIC MEETING—THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

A public meeting took place on Thursday, the 20th of August, convened by the Sheriff, to take into consideration the best mode of testifying the public satisfaction at the repeal of the Laws which have hitherto restrained the Freedom of the Press, and the enactment of a Law by which that freedom is rendered reasonably secure.

THE SHERIFF IN THE CHAIR

The requisition having been read,

Mr. H. M. PARKER rose, and after briefly alluding to a notice, recently circulated, of a *Public Library*, said, that a resolution had been assigned to him not certainly to propose the establishment of such an institution, but to submit that this community should mark the Emancipation of the Press, by the erection of a public building, which, if the meeting were so disposed, might be appropriated for the reception of a public library. This, as many of the meeting were aware, had already been proposed by a gentleman who gave his name H. M. P. ; but an objection had been started in the pages of a journal famous for fancy, wit, and good taste, that the building was too utilitarian, and would not be sufficiently ornamental for the purpose it was intended to commemorate. He, Mr. Parker, did not expect to find much that was utilitarian in the pages of the journal to which he had alluded, nor could he imagine, if a beautiful building is considered adapted for the purpose, why the one now proposed may not be made as ornamental as circumstances and situation will permit. If either the Parthenon or St. Peters were considered adapted to the purpose, he would be very glad to see them removed ; or he would be glad if another building were erected here equal to either of those ; despairing, however, of attaining his wish, he would be content with something inferior, though he confessed, when he looked at the Ochterlony Pillar and its incomplete state, he blushed with shame. But to leave this subject, he would read the resolution he had the honour to propose for the meeting's adoption :—

That a Public Subscription be opened for the erection of a building, which shall be called "THE METCALFE LIBRARY," and that on the portico or some other conspicuous part of the building, the object of its erection, to wit, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE INDIAN PRESS HAVING BEEN RECOGNIZED BY LAW UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF SIR CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, shall be recorded by a suitable inscription.

That the building, which shall be ornamental and commodious, be offered free of rent and in trust for the reception of a Public Subscription Library, to be formed on a scale, and conducted in a liberal manner, worthy of this metropolis. The Metcalfe Library to be so offered free of rent and in trust on condition—

First, that the Edifice be kept in repair from the funds of such Library.

SECOND, that a provision be made for opening the library, and allowing the use of books gratis to poor students, whether Native, East Indian, or European belonging to any College, or any Public School of Medicine, now established, or which may be hereafter founded in Calcutta. The privilege being granted under such precautions to prevent its being abused, as the committee presiding over the affairs of the library shall desire.

THIRD, that in matters connected with the Library all possible accommodation and facility be afforded to respectable strangers visiting this city, either from the interior, the other Indian Presidencies, or from other countries.

Baboo Russomoy Dutt seconded the resolution.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE CLARKE was perfectly unprepared for this proposal, but would be ashamed of himself,—ashamed to be considered an Englishman, if he was not perfectly prepared to support a proposal so worthy of the object it was intended to commemorate, and so deserving of the city of which the inhabitants had shewn the value they place upon the liberty of the press, by the perseverance with which they had contended for it. He knew of no measure which would shew the feelings of the inhabitants of British India,—which would better show the estimation in which they held the liberty of the press, than by the establishment of a public library; but he did not think it sufficient to give the library merely the name of the individual to whom they were indebted for that liberty, and he would suggest that a

marble tablet ought to be erected, on which should be inscribed the letter which first communicated to them the determination of the legislature. Those gentlemen who have been in London would remember that Beckford's reply to his sovereign at the time he considered an attempt was made by the minister on the liberties of the people, was recorded on a tablet in one of the public buildings. He need not detain them further with remarks on that subject, nor indeed dwell at length on the utility of a public library, but this he might say, that if there was any part of the world in which such an institution would be useful in cultivating European ideas, science, and notions it would be in this city ; and he was sure, that the principle of having it open to all the community, as his friend proposed it should be, was the best principle on which it could be founded. Heartily would he support the project, and he was quite sure, when he thought of its importance,—when he thought of the number of inhabitants of this town who were desirous to show their gratitude to the statesman who had bestowed the freedom of the press, sure he was that they could not do better than accede to his friend's proposal.

The resolution was then put and carried, and after some conversation the suggestion made by Mr. Clarke was left to a committee, and the following resolution, moved by Mr. J. Sutherland and seconded by Mr. L. Clarke, was put and carried *nem. con* :

That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to collect the subscriptions, arrange the details, and superintend the construction of the building, and to carry into effect the objects in the foregoing resolutions ; adopting such measures as may appear best calculated to promote them according to their spirit.

J. Pattle, Esq.

H. M. Parker, Esq.

T. E. M. Turton, Esq.

Captain W. N. Forbes,

J. Prinsep, Esq.

Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore

J. Kyd, Esq.

Baboo Russomoy Dutt.

And on the motion of Mr. Pattle, seconded by Mr. Clarke, Mr. J. Sutherland was added to the committee.

DR. CORBYN fully agreed with the proposers and seconders of the two preceding resolutions, convinced as he was, that this method of commemorating the freedom of the press in this country must be highly gratifying to Sir Charles Metcalfe, who, it was evident, considered the freedom of the press as necessary to the spread of knowledge. A better measure could not have been proposed ; but he wished to remind the meeting that though a Library would be an advantage on those who were educated, it did not afford an opportunity of acquiring knowledge to those who were not. He did not press his suggestion under any idea or wish to divert the attention of the meeting from the object which had been introduced and had met with the approbation of this community, but he thought it was a fit opportunity to remind the meeting that there did not exist in this community a charitable institution in which those who were at present without knowledge could receive instruction, or an institution to impart instruction in the learned professions. He had for a length of time felt desirous to see a University of India instituted in Calcutta, and as the advancement of learning was in consonance with the freedom of the press, he thought this was a fitting opportunity to agitate the subject, or at least to bring it to the notice of those who were better able to support it than he was.

MR. PATTLE would not detain the meeting, but follow the excellent example of the learned gentleman who had preceded him, for it seemed that long speeches had at length entirely gone out of fashion, and an expeditious method of doing business was to be the practice for the future. Mr. Clarke had reminded the meeting of the reply of Beckford, and as this building in which they were assembled was the Guild Hall or rather the Town Hall, of this community, he thought it the most appropriate place for a tablet on which Sir Charles Metcalfe's reply ought to be inscribed, and he would propose that such tablet be erected. Of course, he made his proposition under the idea that there would be a large surplus of subscription for the erection of a building for the reception of a library ; for he could not anticipate that there would be small subscription to commemorate the bestowal of a benefit so extensive, universal, and gratifying to every class of the people ; nay, he anticipated that there would be a surplus not only sufficient to enable them to place a mural tablet, but also a statue as noble as that of Cornwallis which now adorns the

Town Hall. Mr. Pattle then proposed a resolution in substance as follows :

That after carrying the objects of the preceding resolutions into effect, should the funds be found insufficient for a statue, an ornamental tablet of marble be affixed in a conspicuous part of the Town Hall, on which shall be engraved Sir Charles Metcalfe's letter, and the Act under which the Press of all India is declared free by law.

MR. LONGUEVILLE CLARKE begged leave to say a few words before this resolution was put by the Sheriff. If they were to have a building for the reception of a library, that building ought to be as complete as possible ; but he knew not how it could be considered complete if it were without a tablet on which the Magna Charta of the freedom of the press was inscribed, [Mr. Pattle. "We can have a tablet in both places."] To that proposition he would not object, provided it was a sine qua non that the building for the library was completed before any part of the funds was appropriated to another purpose. Recurring to what had fallen from Mr. Pattle with regard to this building being the Town Hall, he would admit that it bore the name of the Town Hall of this community, but so far from being their property, it was in the power of Government at any moment to put a padlock on the door and prevent any person entering it. It was a mere name for the place and nothing more. Like the Lottery Committee, the Town Hall appeared that which in reality it was not ; for as the funds of the Lottery instead of being appropriated to the improvement of Calcutta were sent home in silk and indigo, so might the community be excluded at any time from the Hall which purported to be their property. He remembered the time when the community were about to meet here on the question of the property. He remembered the time when the community were about to meet here on the question of the Stamp Act, and were threatened to be dismissed, and he believed that but for the patriotism of one of the magistrates at the police office that threat would have been carried into execution. On that occasion they were obliged to meet in the Exchange ; and he would ask, if a place from which they could be excluded by Government, when exercising the constitutional privilege of Englishmen, was one in which it is fitting to erect a tablet, inscribed with the Magna Charta of the freedom of the Press of India ? While he was addressing

the meeting he would take the liberty to say a few words with regard to what had fallen from another agitator, who had proposed to establish something, he did not know whether it was a school or university. But he would remind that gentleman of the homely adage, that it was necessary "to cut the coat according to the cloth," and he feared that gentleman if he imagined this community could raise a fund to establish and maintain an university, would find that with the numerous calls upon them, the project would dwindle into an infant school. He had heard of a gentleman who informed a public meeting that some children were so favourable to the advancement of religion as to refrain from eating butter that the money might be laid out in purchasing bibles ; this gentleman was afterwards known by the name of the "Bread and Butter Orator," and though he, Mr. Clarke, would not call his friend so, he must say that the proposition savoured of A. B. C. philosophy. That his friend Dr. Corbyn had deservedly a great deal of influence in Calcutta, he, Mr. Clarke, thought all who knew him must readily admit, as well as that he gave a great deal of his time to the cause of education ; but he entreated the meeting not to be diverted from commemorating the freedom of the press in the manner that had been proposed. He was also desirous to say that many years ago, he had contemplated the establishment of a public library, and he would be ready to lay before the committee the plan he had then proposed, which would prove that in ten years a library may be established containing 100,000 volumes. But his proposition did not meet with proper support in those days ; indeed, he might say it was opposed. It did not suit the temper of the times ten years ago to countenance a library to be established on the principle of no exclusion—that horrible destructive principle,—and it was not tolerated for an instant. But now, thank God ! that feeling had departed never to return. He might also state that ten years ago he had proposed amongst his own professional friends, a library for a particular class of books, which had succeeded so far as to contain at the present moment no less than 2,000 volumes, although the books were of the most expensive class, and were only to be purchased by paying eighty percent dearer for them in this country than in England. Now, if ten gentlemen in ten years could purchase 2,000 books of the most expensive class, he did not think that he was under the mark in saying that in two

years a library might be formed by the united exertions of this community which would be worthy of this city.

MR. PATTLE explained. His proposition to have a tablet in this Hall was, as indeed he thought he had plainly stated before, to depend entirely on there being a surplus after the building for the Library was completed. He could not agree with what had fallen from Mr. Clarke regarding the Lottery Committee, for he thought the exertions of that committee had effected a great deal not only in the formation of large squares and the effecting of other visible improvements, but in the clearing away of marshy lands, and thereby rendering the city much more salubrious. He also believed that Mr. Clarke was mistaken in stating that the committee had sent the profits of the lotteries home in silk and indigo, nor did he hear before of any intention to dismiss the stamp meeting by force ; and as to the mistake in calling this building the Town Hall Sheriff, who inserted the misnomer in the advertisement. (Laughter). But why this earnestness ? He had submitted a simple proposition for the meeting to adopt or reject, and that was all. However, as his friend had told them a pleasant story, perhaps he, Mr. Pattle, might be permitted to remind the meeting of a tale told by Lucian :—Jupiter and a Countryman were conversing together with great freedom and familiarity upon the subject of heaven and earth. The Countryman listened with attention and acquiescence whilst Jupiter strove only to convince him, but happening to hint a doubt, Jupiter turned hastily round and threatened him with his thunder. “Ah, ah !” says the Countryman, “now Jupiter, I know you are wrong ; you are always wrong when you appeal to your thunder.” It is thus, said Mr. Pattle, with my friend Mr. Clarke ; you may always tell when he is wrong, when he quits his subject to commence his thunder by referring to circumstances which have no connection with the question under discussion. (Much Laughter).

DR. CORBYN thought Mr. Clarke must have mistaken the few observations which he had ventured to submit to the meeting, for so far from attempting to divert the attention of the meeting from the establishment of a public library, he gave the proposition his cordial support. He merely wished to bring to the notice of the meeting that there was no institution here for giving instruction to those who had no knowledge at all, and, perhaps, he might have done so more effectually had he been heard without interrup-

tion. As it was, he was quite at a loss to know why the learned gentleman thought he was an "agitator," for nothing was more foreign to his intention than to endeavour to repeal the union, happily existing between the friends of freedom and the friends of education.

MR. TURTON was quite sure that his friend Mr. Clarke intended to say that Dr. Corbyn was an agitator only of useful objects. With regard to the Lottery Committee, his friend was mistaken in saying that the funds went home in silk and indigo, as those funds, though they were raised under false pretences, were not sent home, but were paid to Government in liquidation of a very considerable sum lent to the committee, but which loan the Court of Directors had refused to accept.

MR. OSBORNE had been listening for some time to these proceedings with great attention, and would now take leave to express his unfeigned astonishment at the result, which, so far as he could understand, after much pondering, appeared to be, that the meeting in order to express their gratitude to Sir Charles Metcalfe had determined to avail themselves of his name to raise money for a public library, (Much Laughter) and the only advantage Sir Charles was to receive, was to be stuck up against one of the walls. He thought a better testimony of their respect might have been proposed than this, which indeed from these proceedings, did not appear likely to be carried into effect in a very warm or grateful manner.

MR. PARKER said the gentleman who was in opposition, now and ever, did not appear exactly to understand the proposal which he had submitted to the meeting. It was not to subscribe for a public library but for a building to receive one.

Some conversation took place at this time in which Mr. Pote, Mr. Turton, and Mr. Judge took part, the latter, as we understood, expressed himself strongly in favour of the proposal contained in the resolution proposed by Mr. Parker at the commencement of the proceedings. Mr. Pattle then remodelled his resolution which was seconded by Dukinanundur* Mookerjee and put and carried.

The resolution is as follows :—

"That the Committee be instructed to apply to Sir Charles

*Dakshinaranjan

Metcalf, for permission to place his Statue or Bust in the contemplated Building, with an appropriate Inscription, and that the Inscription in question shall include Sir Charles Metcalfe's Letter of the 20th June last, and the act under which the Press of all India is declared free by Law".

MR. POTE suggested that two rooms in the building be appropriated, one for painting and the other for an exhibition room, and proposed a resolution to that effect which was seconded by Mr. Crow, but opposed by Mr. Turton and Mr. Clarke, and lost by a large majority.

MR. JAMES SUTHERLAND said, there seemed to be some little diversity of opinion regarding the resolution he was about to propose, which was to celebrate the day on which the press was made free in this country, according to the good old English custom, by having a public dinner. He did not see any particular necessity of making this resolution a part of these proceedings, but it was perhaps as well to do so, in order that it might be understood that the aristocratic feeling did not pervade, and that it was the desire of the friends of freedom to see all classes join in the rejoicings. Mr. Sutherland proposed the following resolution :—

"That the following gentlemen be appointed by this meeting a committee, with power to add to their numbers for the purpose of promoting a public illumination and subscription dinner to be given on the 15th September to celebrate the freedom of the press in India.

J. Pattle, Esq.

T. E. M. Turton, Esq.

H. Torrens, Esq.

H. M. Parker, Esq.

Captain J. T. Taylor.

T. Dickens, Esq.

J. Kyd, Esq."

MR. J. D. M. SINAES briefly seconded the resolution.

MR. TURTON supported the motion, because it was the mode generally adopted at home, and one too, that did not call for the sacrifice of time which should be denoted to business, and besides a public dinner was one of those occasions when men's hearts were open, and no doubt, they would rise from it with their hands open also, and afterwards make a liberal subscription. It was the mode adopted here on receiving intelligence of the

French Revolution, and were the meeting more interested in that event, glorious as it was, than in an event in which they were more immediately concerned, and which came home to their own bosoms ? At that time the foreigners in the neighbourhood joined in their rejoicings, and he had no doubt, but that they would, in the present instance, show the same sympathy for us that we felt for them several years ago.

MR. L. CLARKE opposed the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Pattle and Mr. Sutherland. Dwarkanauth Tagore said, that if the natives were to vote on this occasion, the resolution would be lost by a large majority.

MR. TURTON, with reference to what had fallen from Dwarkanauth Tagore, asked if he meant to call upon the natives to prevent the Europeans celebrating the event in their own peculiar manner ? Did he mean to say the natives felt no interest with the Europeans, or that because they could not participate in the same mode of expressing the pleasure they felt it was a matter of total indifference to the native community ? If the natives could not participate with the Christians, it would be more becoming in them to retire and not vote at all. But let the natives halt and let Dwarkanauth Tagore halt also, for Englishmen were not backward in expressing their sympathy, or stood upon their prejudices when native feelings or native interest were concerned.

After some further discussion in which Mr. Clarke, Mr. Speed, and Dwarkanauth Tagore took part.

MR. C. THACKERY, alluding to the national customs of Englishmen, thought they would rather honour the great object by a fast than deride it by a feast. They might rejoice with all their souls but not with all their bodies too ; and, with reference to the willingness expressed by one gentleman to be present, if the natives offered a sacrifice to Kali of a buffalo, he, Mr. Thackeray, would not be present lest they should make him a piece of offering. (Loud Laughter).

The resolution was then put and carried by a large majority, and after a vote of thanks to the Sheriff, the meeting separated.
Englishman.

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APPENDIX—XIII

PUBLIC LIBRARY MEETING

A public meeting took place on Monday the 31st August, at ten o'clock, to elect a committee, and arrange all such matters as may be necessary to give existence and effect to the proposed Public Library. On the motion of Mr. Turton, seconded by Mr. Plowden, Sir J. P. Grant in the Chair.

Sir J. P. GRANT, in taking the chair, briefly addressed the meeting. Considering the importance of the object in view at the present meeting, and with which we are already acquired, I have thought it so much in connection with the advancement of literature in the country as to induce me to depart from a rule I have adopted and accept the honor of taking the chair on this occasion. I think it right also to make an explanation, which under circumstances other than those that have occurred would have been unnecessary, namely, that this meeting has no connection with political questions, but is for the furtherance of a purpose purely literary. I think it the more necessary to make this explanation, as with reference to the situation which I hold, it would be for me extremely unbecoming to take the chair at a meeting where questions as to laws proposed, or as to laws passed, formed a subject for discussion. My duties are of a very different nature, but when I say so, I by no means desire to be understood as taking no interest in the advancement of liberty of thought, liberty of speech, or liberty of action. I think to do so were as inconsistent with the character of a British Judge, who, indeed, may be considered a priest of liberty, as it would be inconsistent with my life and foreign to my habits, disposition, and the course which I have hitherto pursued. (Applause). I make these remarks because I have learned from the newspapers, that on another occasion something was thrown out with regard to the object of this meeting, and I also happen to know, that it has, unfortunately, deprived us of some useful assistance which we might otherwise have had on this day. Therefore I am now extremely desirous it should be perfectly understood that this meeting has no other object in view besides obtaining the means to purchase a collection of books for the use of the inhabitants of Calcutta, and

that it has no more connection with the recent act of Government emancipating the press, than it has with questions relating to the arts of type-founding, book-binding, or printing. Without these arts, certainly, we cannot have books ; but as certainly there is as little occasion at this meeting for a gentleman to rise and speak with reference to the liberty of the press, as there is for another to dwell on the law of libel, for a third to dilate on the art of type-founding, and a fourth on that of book-binding, or to shew how books may be protected from the insects that infest them in this country. I would particularly urge that gentlemen who may address the meeting would keep in mind the subject before it, and which I have endeavoured briefly to explain. (Applause.) I believe this is the only society of the same extent which has not a library of some description : at the Cape,* at Bombay, they are better provided, and Madras has its Literary Society ; but here, in Calcutta, we are without the means of reading, except by purchasing books, from Humphrey Clinker up to Hume's History of England. This, I think, is a very great inconvenience and we even have no means, except the expensive one I have just mentioned, of procuring books of light literature which form the main reading of the greater part of the community ; or of those books which no man would purchase, or refer to except for purpose of seeking out some particular information or referring to some particular point. But the particular object we have in view will be better developed by the resolutions, which I hope will meet with general approbation. They have been drawn up to meet the convenience of all classes of the community, by no means excepting those young men, natives of this country, who are most meritoriously pursuing their studies and whose means do not afford them opportunities of purchasing books. Sir John Grant then apologized for the time he had occupied the attention of the meeting, and concluded by strongly recommending the gentlemen to abstain from making remarks that did not bear on the subject they were met to consider. (Loud applause.)

MR. C. W. SMYTH. After all that has been said, written, and especially after what has fallen from the chariman on this subject, I will not detain you by speaking generally, as to the advantages held forth by this proposition ; and indeed it is the

* Cape Town, South Africa.

more unnecessary, since, whatever difference there may be as to details, all are agreed that it will be highly advantageous to the inhabitants of Calcutta. However, it is as well to call your attention to the liberality of the principle which opens the library to all ranks of society, and renders intelligence available to all. This is an extensive, liberal principle, worthy of the era that has produced the Emancipation of the Press, the greatest blessing ever bestowed on British India. The resolution I have the honor to propose is as follows :

Resolved, "That it is expedient and necessary to establish in Calcutta a Public Library of Reference and Circulation that shall be open to all ranks and classes without distinction, and sufficiently extensive to supply the wants of the entire community in every department of literature."

It has been suggested that the library should not be one for the circulation of books ; but this would deprive it of its usefulness, and render it quite inadequate to the purpose ; it has therefore been proposed to make it a circulating library, to meet the wants of all, and indeed were it otherwise, I for one would withhold my support. In conclusion I would earnestly press on the attention of the committee the necessity of having a good managing committee, for the error of committees, is the rock on which former libraries in Calcutta have been wrecked and destroyed, and I trust the meeting will not separate without paying some tribute to the gentleman (and here Mr. Stocqueler) to whom we are indebted for the excellent proposition we are here to consider. (Applause)

MR. H. M. PARKER. I take the opportunity, in seconding this resolution, to say a few words with reference to a subject, which has been very properly taken notice of by our worthy and distinguished chairman, though indeed I cannot see by what strange confusion in men's minds the building to commemorate the emancipation of the press has been mixed up with a public library. Perhaps, however, the public being a body with many eyes, has on this occasion seen obliquely, or possibly I was unable on a recent occasion to make the public comprehend my meaning. However, this I must say, that the proposals for a building and for a library are entirely distinct, and though in ten or fifteen years, the proposers of the former may have a very handsome and commodious building to offer for the reception.

of the latter, it is still quite possible that its acceptance may be refused. Refused ? Yes, for I hope the library may be in a condition not to require it, and before that time there may be several libraries in Calcutta, and that the spread of knowledge may be as rapid as the spread of intelligence.

The resolution was then put from the chair and carried *nem. con.*

MR. PATTLE. It devolves on me to propose for your adoption the second resolution, and to which I shall make but a short preface, for on these occasions I hold it best to say as little as possible ; and luckily for me who cannot boast of being able to say much and much to the purpose, the necessity of doing so has been completely superseded, by what has fallen from our distinguished chariman, and my worthy colleague. Indeed they have so well explained the object we have in view, and so completely cleared up any confusion which may have been occasioned by the recent meeting for carrying into effect another object, that I have nothing to say on those subjects ; but I may however mention, that this proposal presents some peculiar features that I cannot reconcile myself to look over. The advantages it presents to our native fellow subjects cannot be too strongly dwelt upon for it is a peculiar feature, a principal recommendation, that it will aid their enlightenment, and teach them to place a proper estimate on the blessings of British rule. When they do once properly appreciate the advantages resulting from that Government, they will be convinced that there is none other under which they could derive the same degree of happiness and prosperity. I for one would rather the British rule should cease in this country if it can only continue by means other than the affection of the people ; but I am convinced that rule only requires to be known to be appreciated. Let but knowledge find its way to the minds of the natives of the country, and they will require no other proof of the superiority of the present Government to the Mahomedan one that preceded it. This is one of my motives for supporting this proposal, and fortunately, the proposers intend that it shall be a library of circulation, hereby extending its benefits, and making it more deserving of our support. Mr. Pattle concluded by moving the following resolution :—

Resolved,—That a Provisional Committee be appointed to consider of the best means of accomplishing the objects stated

in the first Resolution—to frame a set of Rules and Regulations for the management and use of the Library, and the conduct generally of its affairs, and to report the same, together with their opinion, to a subsequent meeting to be called by public advertisement in the newspapers by the Committee as soon as they shall be prepared with the report.

REV. MR. DEALTRY said, the resolution had his most hearty concurrence and in seconding it he was convinced he was humbly but earnestly contributing towards the means of circulating knowledge not only through this city but through this great empire.

Sir J. P. GRANT then moved the first resolution from the chair and it was carried unanimously.

MR. PLOWDEN briefly proposed the third resolution, which was seconded by Mr. James kyd, and adopted by the meeting. It is as follows :—

Resolved,—That the Committee be empowered to apply for the temporary use of apartments in the Town Hall ; and in case these cannot be obtained, then to hire apartments for the reception of the books in an airy and central situation, upon as reasonable terms as dry and elevated apartments can be procured for ; and to purchase suitable book shelves and furniture of a plain and not costly description. Further, that the Committee be empowered to engage such persons as may be necessary to take charge of the books, rooms and furniture ; and to make catalogues, keep accounts and copy correspondence, and generally to assist them in the duties they undertake, a strict regard being paid to economy, to the state of the funds and amount of the subscription.

Before the resolution was put from the chair, Mr. Kyd took the opportunity to mention, that he had just received a letter from Dr. Strong, of which the following is an extract :—

The Rev. Dr. Marshman is now at my house and will attend the meeting. He says he is willing, should it be thought desirable, to be one of a Committee for the object of arranging the matter, —you are aware how valuable a man he would be. He does not like to propose, the thing himself but has sanctioned me to write as much to you. I had intended being myself at the meeting but my complaint does not allow me. Will you kindly put his name down for any sum that you may subscribe yourself, and if I had been there and an opportunity had offered I meant to have offered

the lower part of my house for any books that might accumulate until a proper place was ready for them : you may, if you please, make the offer for me. There is a separate entrance and the rooms are, high, airy and large.

Dr. MARSHMAN stated to the meeting that the apartments offered by Dr. Strong were in his opinion admirably adapted for the purpose. But, as will be seen, the matter was left to the committee, and a suitable acknowledgement given to Dr. Strong for his kindness. The resolution was then put from the chair and carried.

Mr. W. P. GRANT. The resolution which I have to propose, is merely one of detail, and does not occasion a necessity for detaining the meeting with any lengthy remarks. I shall, therefore, briefly express my hearty concurrence with a plan which goes to establish a library on an extensive plan ; not of books for reference only, but of books for circulation also. In Calcutta, where almost every man is engaged in business, to make the library one for reference only, would be circumscribing its utility ; indeed it would render it almost useless, for under those circumstances the books are the more required for perusal at home. The following is the resolution, which I hope may meet with as much approbation as those that have preceded it :—

Resolved.—That it be recommended to the Provisional Committee to enquire into the means of procuring books in Calcutta, which may serve as foundation to commence upon ; and to make application to the Government for such assistance in this respect as the Committee shall judge proper in the name of the subscribers. And that the Committee be empowered to receive subscriptions, and such donations of books, as the patrons of the institution may be disposed to make to it, the result of such enquiry and application and the amount of such subscriptions and donations to be in their report.

Mr. Grant, in conclusion, drew the attention of the meeting to the libraries in Edinburgh, where, he said, there are no less than three accessible to strangers, viz. that for the Faculty of Advocates, for the Writers of the Signet, and the College Library. These, said Mr. Grant, are perfectly at the disposal of persons be they residing in Edinburgh, or be they only sojourners there for a week or a fortnight, and many persons, in the latter case, who, perhaps, had entered the city with a single volume in their

portmanteau, could declare the degree of pleasure experienced by them in consequence of this facility.

Mr. A. ROGERS briefly seconded the resolution.

Mr. G. T. SPEED here suggested that there ought to be a call on the friends of the library to send in the names of such books of reference as might be obtainable in Calcutta. Mr. Rogers thought details ought to be left to the committee, and the meeting coincided with the latter gentleman. The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. MINCHIN, after a few prefatory remarks, moved the following resolution.

Resolved.—That the Provisional Committee, or such of their number as they shall appoint, in writing, for this purpose, be at liberty to draw from the Treasurer, from time to time, such sums as may be necessary for current expenses, not exceeding the amount in his hands, and to call upon the Treasurer, from time to time, for an account of receipts and disbursements.

I hail, said Mr. Minchin, the institution of the library, not only so far as the community of Calcutta concerned are but as a society likely to benefit the natives of this country generally. For by extending to them the literature of England, we induce them to cultivate the knowledge of our language, and afford them the means both of improving their literature and their morals.

Colonel DUNLOP seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair and carried without opposition.

Mr. H. TORRENS proposed the sixth resolution, being merely for the formation of a Provisional Committee and which with subsequent alterations stood as follows—the names in italics being added to the original motion :—

Resolved.—That the following gentlemen be requested to form the Provisional Committee :—

Sir Edward Ryan

Sir J. P. Grant

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten

Mr. C. W. Smith

Colonel Dunlop

The Rev. H. Fisher

Mr. Dickens

Mr. W. P. Grant

The Rev. Dr. St Leger

Mr. James Kyd

Capt. D. L. Richardson

Capt. Thompson

Mr. James Prinsep

Mr. W. M. Woollaston

Dr. Ranken	Mr. Wale Byrn
The Rev. James Charles	Mr. Scott Thompson
Mr. J. C. Marshman	Mr. B. Harding
Mr. John bell	Mr. Carr
Russeekrishen Mullick	Russomoy Dutt.

The number of names on the list, Mr. Torrens observed might appear unwarranted, but they were to be divided into sub-committees of four or five, each sub-committee taking different sections. As to the gentlemen themselves he need not enter into any panegyric because the simple utterance of each name conveyed its own panegyric.

Mr. LEITH seconded the resolution, and did so with greater pleasure, because it contained the names of gentlemen whose experience and attachment to literature and science would secure for their constituents the most important services, and enable each particular section to have its own representative, in this, as it might be considered, congress of the republic of letters—gentlemen who are acquainted, and familiar with each section, and from whom we may hope that the institution will derive the most beneficial results. The term 'provisional' had been adopted to distinguish it from the other committee whose duty it would be to propose rules, fill up details ; and though last not least, to purchase books, collect subscriptions, and organize the construction of the library. The united efforts of these gentlemen he, Mr. Leith, felt confident would raise a structure which would merit the support of the whole community.

Mr. PATTLE said, the gentleman who has just sat down has spoken of committee intended to represent the different classes of society, but he, Mr. Pattle, observed that in the formation of the committee, the mercantile class appear to be wholly unnoticed. Perhaps this had arisen from a conjecture that mercantile gentlemen had not time to attend to the details, but still, as there was to be a sub-committee, he thought the meeting ought not to omit a compliment to gentlemen of so much importance. He would, therefore, propose, that the names of Mr. Carr and Mr. Harding be added to the number. As to their distinguished Chairman, he was sure the meeting were aware of the deep interest Sir John Grant took in the proposed institution ; there was no one more anxious, no one more able to further their views, and he trusted

that the meeting would not allow him to depart from this hall, without requesting permission to place him on the committee.

Sir JOHN GRANT was fully sensible of the very flattering proposal, but would rather decline the honor ; not from any disinclination to the office, but from a dislike to take upon himself duties to which he had not sufficient time to attend. If the meeting were of opinion that the duties were not so arduous but that he had leisure to attend to them, he would bow to their decision, premising, however, that it must not be considered as a compliment. No one was more able to bestow a compliment than his friend Mr. Pattle, but the making choice of a committee was a matter of business of which compliment should form no part ; and rich as they were in names on the committee, they could not afford to have one inactive member.

Mr. TURTON entirely concurred with Sir John Grant, and would put matters of compliment out of the question. But notwithstanding the number of the committee, he would propose that it should be increased by the addition of Mr. R. S. Thomson, a gentleman with whom he, Mr. Turton, had the pleasure of acting on one committee, and to whose usefulness and ability he could give ample testimony.

Mr. SINAES admitted the correctness of the remarks made by Mr. Turton, but regretted that amongst the gentlemen whose names were contained in the resolution proposed by Mr. Torrens, there was only one who could be said to represent the class to which he, Mr. Sinaes, belonged. He thought the committee ought to be more general and under this impression he begged to suggest that the names of Mr. Woollaston, and Mr. Wale Byrn be added to the number.

Mr. P. S. D'ROZARIO and Mr. CROW rose at the same time and seconded this proposition. The latter said, he could scarcely hope that the resolution would meet with success, for he perceived that the feeling of the meeting was decidedly against it (cries of no, no.). He would however do his duty, and offer a few remarks in support of the gentlemen named by Mr. Sinaes, with both of whom he, Mr. Crow, was personally acquainted. He believed there was an impression on the mind of several gentlemen who had taken an active part in these proceedings, that the number on the list of the committee was already too great, but he thought otherwise, and begged of the meeting to consider whether the large

number was not a circumstance in favor of Mr. Sinaes's proposition. The proportion which the East Indian bore to the European community, would point out that one East Indian was not a fair number to represent that class ; and therefore he would submit for the favourable consideration of the meeting the proposition of Mr. Sinaes.

Mr. R. S. THOMSON was sensible of the honor it was proposed to confer on him, and deeply indebted for the flattering compliment from Mr. Turton, but he would rather decline the honor, and for this reason he believed the list of the committee, as it stood originally, was calculated to impart confidence to every friend of the proposed institution, and its enlargement might destroy that feeling. However, if the meeting were of opinion that he could be of any service to the committee, he would cheerfully accede to their request.

Mr. A. ROGERS supported the original resolution, and reminded the meeting that it was a classification of books, and not a classification of persons to which they had to attend.

Mr. L. FRASER spoke in favour of the original resolution, and urged that if it were departed from the native community which stands in proportion of three hundred to one to the East Indian, had also a claim to be represented in the committee ; so had the Jews, the Parsees, and indeed every other section of the diversified community.

Mr. PATTLE suggested that the question should be referred to the committee, who no doubt would receive it with becoming attention ; and he trusted that the proposer had that confidence in the committee which would induce him to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. CROW would again beg to be heard before the amendment was put from the chair. He was ready to grant that the proportion of Natives to East Indians, was more than three hundred to one ; but it was not the mass of the people that ought to be taken into consideration. Those who were likely to appreciate the proposed institution and to benefit by it in either class should alone be taken into consideration, and then he was sure that the proportion would not be so great as it otherwise appeared to be. The question of qualification, he thought, was one of a very delicate description, particularly when a comparison had to be instituted. He would, therefore, not enter upon it in detail.

However he might observe that the names proposed by Mr. Sinaes were of gentlemen who stood high in the opinion of those who knew them for the performance of duties that were likely to devolve on them as members of the committee. He said it was not only those who would devote their time, but also those who had influence in the class to which they belonged who ought to be selected ; and for that purpose those who were connected with public institutions, and known as the promoters of public and liberal measures, were most likely to benefit such an institution as was now proposed. On the contrary, those who led a secluded life, it was not likely would be so successful in that respect. With these considerations, he begged to press the proposal of Mr. Sinaes on the attention of the meeting.

Mr. TURTON was anxious to state the grounds on which he supported the amendment. He thought there was a great deal in what had been advanced by Mr. Crow, not only with regard to the literary qualifications of the gentlemen alluded to, but for other reasons. Was it nothing, that there should be on a committee persons who were to draw up rules and regulations, persons who are acquainted with the habits and taste of a large portion of that community for whose benefit the institution was intended ? It had been said that the committee were to be the literary representatives of this community, but how can this community be represented by persons who have no knowledge of their wants ? As to the number of the committee it mattered little, since there was to be a sub-division, which would enable them to divide their labours, whether there were twenty-one or twenty-four, or any other reasonable number ; and as there was but one native on the committee, he thought if he had a coadjutor it would greatly increase his efficiency. Therefore, he would prefer the committee to be unlimited and he would propose that Baboo Russomoy Dutt be added to the number.

Mr. J. R. COLVIN begged to add his testimony of the utility of Mr. Woollaston. No man, said Mr. Colvin, is capable of giving more solid information to the committee, or will be a more useful member of it.

Mr. Sinaes's amendment was then put, and carried by a large majority. The amendment is embodied in the resolution above.

Mr. TURTON—When his friends prepared the resolution, he believed that they must have had Mr. Pattle's opinion before

them as to the propriety of short speeches, for they had assigned to him the driest resolution in the whole lot. It was one merely relating to finance. However, though he, Mr. Turton, did not excel as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would endeavour to explain the principle on which it was proposed the institution should be founded. Mr. Turton then explained the substance of the resolution, which, with an alteration suggested by Mr. Greenlaw, stands as follows :—

Resolved.—That the property of the Library be vested in trustees for the benefit and use of shareholders, and that the following payments do constitute persons proprietors and subscribers.

Proprietors—Every person subscribing 300 rupees in one payment, or in three payments of 100 rupees, each 100 rupees being paid down, and the remaining instalments at intervals of six and twelve months, to be considered proprietors.

The shares of original proprietors subscribing within the period of one twelve-month, to be transferable on such fine or conditions as the Provisional Committee shall determine. The question of transfer of future shares to be left open to the Committee.

Subscribers—The subscription to the Library to be as follows :

1st Class—Entrance 20 rupees and 6 rupees per mensem, for every month subsequent to the first. Such subscribers of 2 years standing or upwards, to be entitled to become shareholders, by an additional payments of 200 rupees.

2nd Class—Entrance 16 rupees, and 4 rupees per mensem, for every month subsequent to the first. Subscribers of this class of 4 years standing to be entitled to become shareholders by an additional payment of 200 rupees.

3rd Class—No entrance. A subscription of 2 rupees per mensem payable from the commencement of the first month.

Donors of books and others, on the recommendation of the committee, may be nominated honorary members by a general meeting of proprietors.

No books to be taken out of the Library, without a deposit being made ; the amount to be regulated by a committee to be appointed annually by the proprietors out of their own body in such manner as shall be hereafter decided.

No books or periodicals to be taken out of the Library, until they shall have lain ten days upon the table ; after which period proprietors or subscribers of the 1st and 2nd classes, will have the privilege of taking them out and reading them in circulation, preference being given to the proprietors and subscribers of the 1st class who may apply within a month after the arrival or purchase of such books.

All books to be delivered out in the order of application, subject to the above preference.

No other class to be permitted to take any books out of the Library without the permission in writing of the Annual Committee.

Mr. TURTON continued. He thought he had in his eye some trifling opposition to this resolution, for ruin had been predicted to the institution, if they were to adopt the first part of it. But he could not foresee the ruin that others apprehended ; on the contrary, he thought that the plan was admirably adapted to give permanence to the library. The part of the resolution which it was said would have a ruinous effect, was that which proposed persons subscribing Rs. 300 should become proprietors. He thought no injurious consequences would ensue from this, and he would inform the meeting why he thought so. In four years, subscribers of the first class, at six rupees per month, would pay Rs. 302, and he put it to the meeting whether it was not a very good compromise to obtain Rs. 300 immediately available for the purposes of the Library, by making those who pay three years in advance free of all subscriptions afterwards. Taking into consideration who were likely to become subscribers, he did not think that the average time each individual would remain in Calcutta, would be more than four years, and possibly, of these the majority would become proprietors not so much with a desire to benefit themselves as to benefit the Library. Taking the number of proprietors to be 100, this would raise a fund of Rs. 30,000 to commence with. Without funds there could not be a library ; and though this might not be the best plan, he was quite satisfied that it was the best plan that had been as yet proposed.

Mr. PATTLE here suggested that donors of books that may be thought by the committee Rs. 300 in value ought to be considered subscribers.

Mr. TURTON said, that point had not escaped the attention of the framers of the resolutions, but it must be borne in mind that a great number may wish to become proprietors on those terms. It was a consideration, he thought, that ought to be left entirely to the committee, for it could not be supposed that they would be so indifferent to the interests of the institution, that if they thought the proposal adapted to advance it, they would not propose its adoption.

Mr. W. P. GRANT said it was a great object with the committee to raise a sufficient fund to purchase books in England.

Mr. H. M. PARKER thought that books to the value of Rs. 300 was too small an amount to entitle persons to become proprietors, he would rather it should be fixed at Rs. 1,000.

Mr. PATTLE reminded the meeting that there were many scarce and valuable books in this country which were out of print, and could not be obtained in England. But after some further conversation, the suggestion was left to the committee.

Mr. L. CLARKE said his friend Mr. TURTON was correct when he anticipated opposition to the resolution just proposed. He, Mr. Clarke, had been one of the party who had met on a previous day to consider the resolution preparatory to this meeting and he had declined to propose that resolution which his friend Mr. Turton had just moved, because he thought it was not founded on calculation, and that it defined rules which it were better at present to leave for more mature consideration in committee. He thought it would be necessary for the committee, before they come to the result contained in the resolution, to have a calculation as to the expenses of establishment, binding of books, stationery, and then the amount of surplus which might be applied to the purchase of periodicals, for without these there could be no library. This, in his opinion, ought to be the duty of the committee, before any such propositions as those contained in the resolution was brought forward, and he, Mr. Clarke, was quite certain, that if the minimum of that surplus was not the base for the committee to go on, it would lead the society into great difficulties. He knew the resolution had been formed without any calculation whatever. In fact, it originated with himself, for it was him from whom the idea fell at the preparatory meeting regarding shareholders, and he was quite sure it was a crude proposition

without the slightest calculation for a base. For this reason he opposed the resolution. He contended that it would be fatal to the interests of the institution, and ought not to be adopted unless after mature consideration. But the rules were decidedly bad, for his friend proposed that on the payment of Rs. 300, a proprietor should be free from all subscription for ever, whereas, the subscription of a subscriber of the second class in four years, would amount to more than that sum. Here then by the payment of Rs. 300 a proprietor not only escapes all future payment but his heirs and assigns also. (Mr. Turton expressed his dissent from the statement). Well, said Mr. Clarke, we shall see about that presently. A proprietor may transfer his share to whom he chooses by the payment of a fine of Rs. 100 ; thus he has all the privileges of a proprietor for four years by the payment not of Rs. 300, but of Rs. 200, and he would appeal to many persons now near him if a similar scheme for a proprietary had not ruined the Chowringhee Theatre, where an enormous debt was entirely occasioned by giving the benefit of the theatre without requiring the proprietors to pay anything, and thus while the public paid eight rupees for an admission by purchasing a share, admittance was obtained at the rate of one rupee one anna for each performance. It was this very same principle his friend was now advising the meeting to adopt,—allowing the proprietors to have the benefit of the institution at too cheap a rate. There were other parts of the resolution which he, Mr. Clarke, objected to, but this he thought would be sufficient to induce the meeting to refer details to the committee, whose object ought not to be to make a great beginning to come to a poor end. But he, Mr. Clarke, had doubts as to the prudence in making it a share Library at all. He thought it ought to be a Public Library to remain here for ever, or if it were necessary to provide in the trust deed for its distribution, it might be so arranged that in the event of a distribution being necessary, the books should be given to Bishop's College, the Asiatic Society's Library, or the Martiniere. He called on the public not to make a share Library but a public Library. Let the friends of such an institution actively solicit support, and he had no doubt but that Rs. 15,000 might be immediately raised for the purpose. He would not, however, come forward with a proposition to that effect at present, but merely propose an amendment as follows :—

That it be referred to a section of the Provisional Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bell, W. P. Grant and James Prinsep, to prepare to draft of a Trust Deed for the constitution of the society and to prepare the rates of subscription and admission.

Mr. PLOWDEN seconded the amendment. He declared that previous to entering the room he had entertained a very different opinion, but Mr. Clarke's eloquence had convinced him that the Library ought to be strictly a public one.

Mr. TURTON begged leave to say a few words on this part of the subject, for Mr. Clarke's eloquence had not satisfied him that he was wrong, and if he was not greatly mistaken Mr. Clarke had but recently entertained these opinions. But possibly Mr. Clarke's mental eloquence may have had the same effect on Mr. Clarke himself as his oral eloquence had had on Mr. Plowden. He, Mr. Turton, happened to have a different opinion and was not quite so sanguine of raising Rs. 15,000 as Mr. Clarke, for he thought that the public,—and he was sure he might place himself amongst the number,—did not like to advance their money in entire ignorance of the benefit to accrue from the gift. He for one would not countenance and object by giving his money to a crude undertaking, in which a committee who had been agitating the subject for two months were to come before a general meeting without a plan. In fact, he was not so willing, like his friend Mr. Plowden, as it was vulgarly said, to buy a pig in a poke. He was perfectly satisfied that the plan must precede the subscription, and that if the subject were referred to a committee of twenty-four, there would not be less than a dozen plans brought forward by as many members of the committee at the next general meeting.

Considerable discussion followed, in which Mr. Clarke, Mr. W. P. Grant, Mr. Plowden, Mr. Greenlaw, and Mr. James Sutherland took part. At the suggestion of Mr. Dobbs, the amendment was remodelled, and stood as we have given it above. Mr. Torrens spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. Leith opposed it.

Mr. TURTON would use his right of having the last word by asking Mr. Greenlaw what he meant by saying that the Library would not be a public one, for was it not as public when vested in proprietors as when vested in the public? But was the latter the most desirable plan to be adopted? Let the meeting look to

the Bombay theatre and to the Ochterlony Monument. As to the former, the public in 1783 determined to build a place of amusement at Bombay, and Government gave a piece of ground for the purpose. There were no proprietors, no one to look after the interests of the building. Time passed on, a large debt accumulated, and at last, when it was discovered that the building could neither be sold nor mortgaged, Government took it under their charge, and appropriated it for a public office. As to the Ochterlony monument the evil of a want of proprietary was too apparent to require comment, and in God's name, gentlemen, said Mr. Turton, if you desire to avoid a similar neglect, vest your Library in those who will not be inattentive to their own interests. The amendment was then put and negatived.

Mr. GREENLAW then proposed another amendment, taking away the right of transfer from proprietors, but this after some further discussion was withdrawn, Mr. Turton limiting that right to proprietors who should become so during the first twelve months. The original motion, thus amended, was then put from the chair and adopted by the meeting.

The following resolutions were then put and carried without discussion :—

Moved by Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Russicklall Mullick.

Resolved—That the Annual Committee be at liberty to issue tickets to poor students and others for temporary admission to the Library under such regulations as they may think fit.

Moved by Mr. Stocqueler, in the absence of Sir C. D' Oyly, seconded by Dwarkanauth Tagore.

Resolved—That the foregoing resolutions relating to entrance subscriptions and privileges be considered only as a general outline, subject to such modifications as may be recommended by the committee now appointed and adopted by a General Meeting to be called by the Committee.

Moved by Mr. Holroyd, seconded by Baboo Russomoy Dutt.

Resolved—That the Union Bank be the Treasurers to the Institution.

Moved by Mr. H. Torrens, seconded by Captain D. L. Richardson.

Resolved—That Mr. J. H. Stocqueler be requested to officiate as Honorary Secretary to the Institution.

Moved by Mr. Sutherland, seconded by—

Resolved—That the thanks of the Meeting be conveyed to Dr. Strong for his liberal offer of rooms in his house for the temporary use of the Library.

Mr. STOCQUELER then rose to move what he believed would really be the last resolution. Previous to doing so, however, he begged to say a few words for himself. He begged to return his best thanks to Mr. Torrens for proposing that he should fill the office of Secretary to the Provisional Committee, and to the meeting for the manner in which the proposal had been received. He only hoped that such assistance as he might be able to afford the Committee in the prosecution of their labors would not be found altogether unavailing. Much had been kindly said about his claims to the merits of having originated the proposition for the formation of a Public Library. He believed that he had no just claim to any such merit. Indeed it was a reproach to the city to say that such a scheme was original. The project, it appears, had been brought forward before and failed, and it was merely his, Mr. Stocqueler's, good fortune to have revived it at a time when society better understood its true interests, and when the rights of men were more readily recognized and better appreciated. He would now move that Sir J. P. Grant do leave the chair.

Sir J. P. GRANT in rising said, he could not vacate the chair without expressing how much the public were indebted to Mr. Stocqueler for his exertions. He was quite sure that without his energy and perseverance there would have been no meeting to-day.

Thanks were then unanimously voted to the chair, and the meeting separated.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

The following Resolutions, passed at a Meeting of the General Committee, on the 3rd September, are published for general information :—

Ist. Resolved—That Mr. William Carr, Mr. John Bell and Mr. James Kyd, do form themselves into a Sub-Committee,

to consider whether the shares of future Proprietors or Shareholders in the Public Library shall be transferable, and, if so, upon what conditions, and also to settle the rates of entrance and subscription, as mentioned in the Seventh Resolution of the General Meeting.

2d. Resolved—That the following gentlemen do form a Sub-Committee to consider and report upon the description of books, necessary, in the first instance, to be procured, and the probable expense of the same, including Periodical Works, and to carry into effect the several matters contained in the Fourth Resolution of the General Meeting :—

Sir Edward Ryan	Capt. D. L. Richardson
Revd. James Charles	Mr. T. Dickens
Mr. James Prinsep	Mr. W. P. Grant
Mr. Woollaston	Revd. Dr. St. Ledger.

3rd. Resolved—That the following gentlemen do form themselves into a Sub-Committee, to determine what place shall be engaged for the reception of the Library ; for the purchase of Book Shelves and Furniture of every necessary description ; and to apply, if necessary, for apartments in the Town Hall, or the centre apartments of the College ; and likewise attend to all other matters mentioned in the Third Resolution of the General Meeting :—

Sir J. P. Grant	Mr. C. W. Smith
Captain Thomson	Russomoy Dutt
Mr. R. Scott Thomson	Mr. Wale Byrn.

4th. Resolved—That the property of the Library be vested in Trustees for the benefit and use of shareholders, and that every person subscribing within the period of one twelvemonth from the 31st August last, to the amount of three hundred rupees, to be paid in one payment, or in three payments of one hundred rupees each,—one hundred-rupees being paid down, and the remaining instalments at intervals of six and twelve months, be considered a shareholder.

5th. Resolved—That all payments on account of shares, or instalments of shares, be made to the Union Bank, to the credit of the four following gentlemen, as Provisional Trustees for the Calcutta Public Library :—

Sir Edward Ryan	Sir J. P. Grant
Mr. C. W. Smith	Colonel Dunlop.

6th. *Resolved*—That the Secretary do circulate books for the reception of the names of persons desirous of becoming shareholders, inserting the foregoing Resolutions in a fly leaf in each book.

7th. *Resolved*—That the sub-Committee do communicate with each other, and also with the Chairman, and with the Secretary, who will call a General Meeting of the Committee, at four o'clock, P.M. on such days as the Chairman may determine upon.

8th. *Resolved*—That Sir Edward Ryan be permanent Chairman.

9th. *Resolved*—That the foregoing Resolution be published.

(Signed) E. RYAN, *Chairman*

By order of the Committee,

J. H. STOCKQUELER. *Honorary Secretary*

(*Englishman*)

From : *The Calcutta Monthly Journal*, October, 1835,
pp. 277-82.

APPENDIX XIV

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY MEETING

Resolutions adopted at a general meeting held at the Town Hall on the 31st August, 1835.

“That it is expedient and necessary to establish in Calcutta a Public Library of Reference and Circulation, that shall be open to all ranks and classes without distinction, and sufficiently extensive to supply the wants of the entire community in every department of literature.”

“That a Provisional Committee be appointed to consider the best means of accomplishing the objects stated in the first Resolution—to frame a set of Rules and Regulations for the management and use of the Library, and the conduct generally of its affairs, and to report the same, together with their opinion, to a subsequent meeting to be called by public advertisement in the newspapers by the Committee as soon as they shall be prepared with the report.”

The Provisional Committee appointed by the second of the foregoing resolutions, having considered the various matters referred to them, have in pursuance of the directions given to them, called together a public meeting at the Town Hall for Saturday the 31st October, at which meeting they will present the following :

REPORT

In answer to an application for the temporary use of apartments in the Town Hall, the Town Hall committee obligingly assigned a room to the Library, but the situation of Dr. Strong's house and the extent of the apartments which he has kindly consented to appropriate to the use of the Library, induce the Committee to recommend that his offer be accepted.

The Committee have obtained estimates of the probable cost of book-shelves and such other furniture as appear to them immediately necessary to be procured for the use of the Library, and they recommend, as the result of their enquiries, that the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,000 be applied to these purposes. In the meanwhile

the Secretary has kindly offered the use of his own bookshelves, of which the Committee have gladly availed themselves.

The subject of the *Establishment* necessary for doing the duties and taking charge of the books and other things enumerated in the 3rd resolution of the public meeting, has engaged the particular attention of the Committee, and they recommend that a Librarian be appointed on such a salary as will secure the continual and exclusive services of a competent person : and they have ascertained by inquiry that such a person would cheerfully undertake these duties for a salary of Rs. 200 by the month.

The Committee recommend also that, for the purpose of insuring attendance at the Library from an early hour in the morning until a late hour at night, two Under-Librarians be appointed : and they think it would be satisfactory to those who will resort to the Library if one were an East Indian and the other a Hindoo. The Committee are satisfied that highly respectable and well qualified young men of these classes will readily give their services for Rs. 50 each by the month.

The Committee recommend that the rest of the establishment should consist of

A Sircar at Rs ..	..	16	by the month
Two Dhuftries, ..	..	12	„ „
A Bearer, ..	..	5	„ „
A Peon, ..	..	5	„ „
A Durwan, ..	..	5	„ „
		Rs.	43

making a total for the establishment of servants, including Librarians, Rs. 343 monthly.

The Committee, in the month of September, applied to Government to allow under such rules as it might approve of, the Subscribers to the Public Library to enjoy the use of the books belonging to Fort William College ; understanding that a large part of these consists of Oriental works which the Asiatic Society are desirous of procuring, and are likely to apply for, the Committee restricted their application to those books which do not relate to the particular objects of that Society's care ; and they have received a communication from the Secretary to Government, announcing generally, that Government is disposed to comply

with their application and to place, under the care of a Committee, the works in European languages belonging to the College Library.

Regarding any reservation which Government may think it right to make of works required for the public service and regarding the rule under which the use of the books will be allowed, the Committee are informed that a further communication will be made.

The printed catalogue of these books gives a list of 1,912 works ; of these 190, at most, may be deemed to come under the description of those which the Asiatic Society may lay claim to, leaving 1,722 works of which the subscribers to the Calcutta Public Library are likely to enjoy the use. The Public Library had also at the time the list was sent to the Committee, received donations of 397 works comprising 1,356 volumes and about 150 volumes have been received since. Taking the proportion of volumes to works given by the books presented to the Library, and applying it to the 1,772 works lent it by Government, the collection of books at starting would consist of about 5,000 volumes from Government, 1,500 volumes of donations ; together 6,500 volumes, which the Committee have reason to believe is a larger number than is to be found in the Cape Library.

However, a very large proportion, perhaps five-sixths, of the Cape Library consists of works published in the present century. In all works of this modern date, the Library of which the subscribers may now have the use is very deficient, as it is also in older works in the particular departments of

Poetry and the Drama	Biography
Prose Works of Imagination	Politics
Miscellaneous Works	Jurisprudence
History	Science and the Arts.

There is a very good foundation of a Library in the departments of Works of Philosophers, and Philology, that is Grammars and Dictionaries, a fair foundation of Classic and Italian works, hardly any French, and no German.

The Committee in giving the result of their investigation of the books available as a nucleus of a Public Library, have no wish to depreciate the value of these books ; on the contrary they wish to state it as their opinion that few collections of the same extent would be found to contain so many useful books, and so

few which any makers of a Library would be disposed to reject, as that belonging to Fort William College. But they think it right to point out the deficiencies which occur to them ; not in any hope that sufficient funds can be obtained at once to supply them all, but to shew that, in addition to the important assistance already afforded by public and private liberality, a large sum of money, and great attention in laying it out are necessary in order “to provide a library sufficiently extensive to supply the wants of the entire community of Calcutta in every department of literature.”

The Committee are of opinion that a sum of not less than Rs. 20,000 should be placed at the disposal of a Committee, for the purpose of purchasing such standard works as they may think advisable, in addition to those now available to the Subscribers, in order to supply the deficiencies, herein before mentioned, in those departments of literature which are most likely to be appreciated by the Subscribers generally.

In addition to this sum Rs. 1,000 are recommended to be laid out in book-cases and furniture.

And your Committee recommend that Rs. 9,000 more be placed at the disposal of a Committee for the purpose of procuring in the first place one set of the most approved periodical publications which shall not be allowed to circulate among the Subscribers, and of laying out, at their discretion, the balance in purchases of periodical and other popular literature for circulation.

The Committee are of opinion that the above sums, amounting together to Rs. 30,000, are necessary to be provided in the first instance, to cover the expenses attendant on forming such a Library as the public Meeting of the 31st August appear to have contemplated : and, with this sum judiciously laid out, they think a Library might be formed so generally useful as to ensure a large number of monthly Subscribers, and enable the Committee on whom the management might devolve, to lay out a large portion of the periodical receipt in the purchase of new and popular works.

With regard to the means of procuring books in Calcutta there appear to be occasional opportunities here of purchasing valuable and useful standard works, and the Committee think it would be useful to keep a part of the Library funds so as to be available for such opportunities when they occur. But the Committee are of opinion that in a Public Library the procuring

quickly, at the fair market rate, of works which are found wanting, should be more attended to than waiting for casual opportunities of supplying desiderata at a lower rate. And they are also of opinion that the best library will be formed at the least cost, when scrupulous attention is paid to the choice of books purchased and ordinary prudence employed in buying them.

The number of subscribers of Rs. 300 each who have already come forward is 55, and about Rs. 500 more has been subscribed in donations, making in all a capital of Rs. 17,000.

The committee have thought it right, in this state of the funds, which prevents the plan they have suggested from being immediately acted upon to call a public meeting and lay before them their views upon the subject, before proceeding to consider that part of the matters referred to them which regard the formations of rules for the use of the Library. If the meeting should be of opinion that the projected institution should be set on foot, the committee recommend that the management of the Library be committed to a small committee of gentlemen, who should be desired to frame such rules for the use of the books in the first instance as they think advisable, and that stated annual meeting of subscribers be appointed at some convenient time of year, the first of which might take place at no distant period, when the rules might be approved of or altered as may seem best to the subscribers generally. The Committee beg also to suggest that the rules of the Cape Library afford an easy means of framing these rules, such attention being paid to such modifications as the different circumstances of this place require.

The Committee recommend that the payment of 300 Rs. in one payment or in three payments of 100 Rs. each, 100 Rs., being paid down and the remaining 200 Rs. in two equal instalments, at 6 and 12 months, shall constitute parties, proprietors of the Library, and entitle them to all the privileges of 1st class subscribers.

That 1st class subscribers pay an entrance fee of 20 Rs. and a subscription of 6 Rs. for every month subsequent to the first.

That 2nd class subscribers pay an entrance fee of 16 Rs. and a subscription of 4 Rs. for every month subsequent to the first.

That any subscriber be at liberty at any time to become a proprietor upon making up his contributions to the sum of 300

Rs. with interest at the rate of 10 percent. per annum from the time of his commencing his subscription.

That subscription be collected in advance from the 1st and 2nd class of subscribers monthly, and from the 3rd class quarterly.

That subscribers who choose to pay a year's subscription in advance, be allowed a deduction of 10 percent. on such advance.

That no subscriber failing for one month to pay his subscription shall be allowed to make use of the Library, until he receive permission to do so from the Committee of Management.

That subscriptions be not received for broken parts of a month, and that they be held to run as from the 1st of the month in which they are enrolled.

That proprietors shall not have more than ten shares each.

That all shares be transferable on payment by the purchaser of a fine of 100 Rs. per each share transferred, and this share whether he be already a proprietor or not.

That persons who have not paid up the full amount which entitles them to a share be not allowed to transfer such anticipated share.

That subscribers quitting Calcutta without communicating in writing to the managing Committee their intention, be required to pay their subscriptions until such intention is so communicated by them ; and, failing so to pay, shall cease to be subscribers, and shall not be re-admitted without special reference to the Committee.

That proprietors who leave India without due notice to the managing Committee and who do not return within eighteen months, from the time of their departure, shall at the expiry of such eighteen months, forfeit all claim to any share or shares they may hold, and such share or shares shall revert to the Library : and that proprietors who leave India with such notice to the managing Committee, and who do not return within five years from the time of their departure, shall at the expiry of such five years, in like manner, forfeit all claim to any share or shares, and such share or shares shall revert to the Library.

That proprietors and subscribers be convened annually for the examination of accounts and for general business.

That accounts be made up yearly, and be audited and approved by the managing Committee, and submitted to the yearly meeting of proprietors and subscribers.

That upon all pecuniary questions each share shall have one vote, on all other matters each proprietor to have only one vote. And upon all such other matters, each subscriber shall have a vote.

That the Committee of Management have power to issue to poor students and others tickets of admission to the Library, for such periods as may be thought advisable, such tickets not to be transferable.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted at the Library meeting on the 7th of Nov.

Moved by Dr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Garden, and carried *nem. con.*

Resolved 1st :—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the support already afforded to the scheme is sufficient to enable a Public Library to be established in Calcutta upon the principles embodied in the Resolution of the meeting of the 31st August last.

Moved by Mr. W. P. Grant, seconded by Col. Dunlop, and carried *nem. con.*

Resolved 2nd :—That it be an instruction to the Committee to engage only one Under Librarian in the first instance, at such salary as they can procure a competent person for, with power to engage another when it appears to them necessary.

Moved by Mr. Holroyd, seconded by Mr. Leith, and carried *nem. con.*

Resolved 3rd :—That the recommendations contained in the report of the provisional Committee now read, with the above amendment, be adopted by this meeting.

Moved by Colonel Dunlop, seconded by Dr. Jackson, and carried *nem. con.*

Resolved 4th :—That the management of the Library be entrusted to seven Curators to be chosen by the Proprietors, and first class subscribers of one year's standing at an annual meeting in the month of February in each year, to be called by advertisement by the Curators for the time being.

Moved by Colonel Beatson, seconded by Mr. Turton, and carried *nem. con.*

Resolved 5th :—That the Curators be requested to frame such rules for the collection, and circulation of books and in the

management of the Library, as in their discretion shall seem fit, to establish such a Library upon the principles agreed on by this meeting, and to publish the rules as soon as may be for general information previous to the general meeting in February next ; that they be also empowered to appoint a Librarian, and such other establishment as may be necessary to open the Library if practicable, on the 1st December.

Moved by Mr. Pattle, seconded by Mr. Grant, and carried as a distinct Resolution.

Resolved 6th :—That no Resolution of the Curators disposing of the Funds of the Society exceeding in amount one thousand rupees, be carried into effect until the accounts shall have been on the table for the space of one week.

Moved by Mr. Leith, seconded by Mr. Turton, and carried.

Resolved 7th :—That the proceedings of the Curators shall be entered in a book, which shall always be on the table of the Library for the inspection of Proprietors and Subscribers.

Moved by Mr. Turton, seconded by Mr. Kyd, and carried *nem. con.*

Resolved 8th :—That the present Rules be considered the Fundamental Rules of the Institution—and that they can only be altered at the General Annual Meetings, or at a special meeting called for that purpose by Public advertisement in some one or more of the daily newspapers in Calcutta, with not less than seven days notice, and in which shall be expressed the object of the proposed alterations.

Moved by Mr. Turton, seconded by Mr. W. P. Grant, and carried *nem. con.*

Resolved 9th :—That it shall be open to the Curators to call a Special Meeting at any time that they may think fit, giving such notice as provided in the last resolution—and that they shall be bound to call such meeting to be held within one month from the receipt of a requisition signed by any five proprietors, or any ten proprietors and subscribers of the 1st class of one year's standing, expressing the object for which the requisitionists desire such meeting—and if notice of such meeting shall not be given by such Curators within one fortnight of the receipt of such requisition, any three proprietors may call the same, giving not less than seven days' notice thereof.

Moved by Dr. Marshman, seconded by Col. Dunlop, and carried unanimously.

Resolved 10th :—That the following gentlemen be requested to accept the office of Curators, until the first general meeting :

Sir Edward Ryan,	W. P. Grant, Esq.,
Charles Cameron, Esq.,	J. C. Marshman, Esq.,
T. Dickens, Esq.,	and
H. M. Parker, Esq.,	J. R. Colvin, Esq.

Moved by Mr. W. P. Grant, seconded by Mr. G. T. F. Speed, and carried *nem. con.*

Resolved 11th :—That J. H. Stocqueler, Esq. be requested to act as Honorary Secretary to the institution until the next general meeting.

Moved by Mr. Pote, seconded by Mr. Sinaes and carried unanimously.

Resolved 12th :—That the thanks of this meeting be offered through the Curators to the Honorable the Governor of Bengal, for the liberal transfer of the College Library to this institution.

Moved by Mr. Sinaes, seconded by Mr. Pote, and carried unanimously.

Resolved 13th :—That the thanks of this meeting be given to those private individuals who have, by donations of books or otherwise, contributed so liberally to advance the interests of the Library.

Moved by Lieutenant-Colonel Beatson, seconded by Mr. Leith and carried unanimously.

Resolved 14th :—That the thanks of this meeting be offered to the provisional Committee for the pains they have taken and the ability and judgement they have shown in framing their report and drawing up the original plan for establishing the Public Library.—*Hurkaru.*

From : *The Calcutta Monthly Journal*, December, 1835, pp. 335—7.

APPENDIX—XV

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Proceedings of the General Meeting of Proprietors and Subscribers of the Calcutta Public Library, held at the Library Rooms, 8th March, 1836.

The Hon. Sir J. Peter Grant in the chair.

PRESENT

The Hon. Sir E. Ryan, C. Cameron, Esq., Rev. J. Marshman, W. P. Grant, Esq., J. R. Colvin, Esq., J. H. Stocqueler, Esq., H. M. Parker, Esq., T. Dickens, Esq., Baboos Russomoy Dutt and Prosono Coomar Tagore, J. T. Pearson, Esq., Col. Beatson, Col. Dunlop, G. T. Speed, Esq., and others.

Report of the Curators of the Calcutta Public Library to the Proprietors and Subscribers thereof.

The Curators have pleasure in informing the proprietors and subscribers of the Calcutta Public Library, that the use of the Fort William College books have been made over to them by the Governor of Bengal under the following conditions, viz.

1st. That the Society shall provide a place and establishment fitting for the reception, care and preservation of the books lent them by Government, and if at any time for want of funds or any other cause the Society shall neglect or be unable to do so, that they will redeliver the books to any person whom the Governor of Bengal may depute to receive them.

2nd. That the assignment shall be subject to the approbation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and the books be reclaimable by the Government if this approbation be disapproved by that authority.

3rd. That they shall at all times be open to the examination

of any person the Governor of Bengal may depute to examine them, in order to see that the books are preserved with due care.

Upon signing these conditions the Curators got permission to take away the books and they then thought it necessary to appoint a person in whom they might have confidence for the purpose of the taking charge of the books from the gentleman entrusted with the care of them by Government, and of carefully comparing the books delivered with the lists, which the Curators will be called on to acknowledge the correctness of. It became also necessary to arrange the books of which your library consists, and this not only in such a catalogue as might be of easy and useful reference, but also to arrange the books themselves in a manner consistent with convenience and economy both of space and funds.

These matters have necessarily taken up much time, but they appeared to the Curators of such importance as to warrant all the attention which has been paid to them ; and they have satisfaction in announcing that a catalogue raisonne of all the works in the Library is prepared and ready for printing, and that all the arrangements which appeared to them necessary to be made before opening the Library, will be completed by the day on which they have called a general meeting of the proprietors and subscribers.

The Curators, after a careful consideration of the merits of the different candidates who presented themselves, have appointed Mr. Stacy to the office of Librarian. They have also appointed Peery Chund Mitter to the office of Sub-Librarian. Considering all that was spent upon the establishment until the Library was opened as diminishing the very small capital upon which the Library depends, they have endeavoured to keep these expenses as low as a due attention to the work to be done would allow, and though they did not think it right to avail themselves of Mr. Stacy's liberal offer to do gratuitously all the laborious work preparatory to opening the Library, they were glad to be able to secure his services, for this purpose at 100 rupees per month, or half the salary which it has been thought right to affix to the situation which he holds.

Annexed to this report is a statement of the money paid and received on account of the institution up to the 7th of March,

1836. In addition to the information to be found in this document, the Curators have to observe that

The total expenses of book-shelves will			
amount to .. .. .	..	..	Rs. 1,100. 0. 0.
Of other furniture to .. .. .	..	..	450. 0. 0.
<hr/>			
Together .. .. .	..	..	1,550. 0. 0.
Of which has been paid .. .. .	..	..	1,000. 0. 0.
(Being all which they entitled to lay out) lea-			
ving a balance of .. .. .	..	..	550. 0. 0.
<hr/>			

which they have to ask your permission to devote to the above purpose. The total amount subscribed for is

Proprietor's Shares of Sa. R. 300 each,			
of which is already paid .. .. .	..	..	6,887. 0. 1.
Donations .. .. .	..	..	200. 1. 0.
Subscriptions .. .. .	..	..	34. 12. 0.
<hr/>			
			7,121. 13. 1.

Some of the proprietors have paid up their whole shares, and the actual sum available, supposing all outstandings to be collected, is Rs. 7,500, which the Curators think too small a sum to meet the expenses which it is desirable to incur immediately.

They therefore submit that you should come to resolution calling upon the proprietors to pay their 2nd instalment forthwith ; if this be done, there would be immediately available for the purpose of the Library Sa. Rs. 14,200.

The Curators have taken into consideration the matters referred to them by the 5th resolution of the meeting of 31st October last, and with regard to that part of it which refers to them, the framing of rules for collecting books, they are of opinion that it would be premature now to frame such rules. They have thought it more useful to the institution to prepare a catalogue raisonne of all the works at present comprised in the Library, by reference to the different departments of which the deficiencies of the collection can accurately be known ; and the Curators having undertaken to prepare lists of useful works in those departments of knowledge with which they have respectively some acquaintance, they believe that from those

lists compared with the present catalogue when printed, a general list may easily be made by reference to which advantage may be taken of all opportunities for acquiring books.

With regard to the other matter referred to them in the above resolution, viz., the framing of rules for the circulation of the books :

Proposed Rules for the Circulation of Books of the Calcutta Public Library among the Proprietors and Subscribers.

Rule 1st :—None of the books belonging to Fort William College Library shall be allowed to circulate without special leave obtained from the Curators.

Rule 2nd :—The Curators shall have power to withdraw from circulation, and also to prohibit without special leave obtained from them, the circulation of any book in their discretion.

Rule 3rd :—All other books in the Library shall be allowed to circulate among proprietors and 1st and 2nd class subscribers.

Rule 4th :—No book shall be allowed to circulate until it shall have remained in the Library one week from the date of receipt, except novels, tales and periodicals intended for circulation. These may be put into circulation after two days from the date of receipt.

Rules 5th :—No person shall be entitled to take books out of the Library who has not deposited a sum of rupees to be applicable to the discharge of all claims against him on behalf of the Library.

Rule 6th :—No person shall be entitled to take any books out of the Library until he shall have discharged all claims against him on behalf of the Library.

Rule 7th :—No deposit shall be returnable except under an order in writing of the Curators.

Rule 8th :—The Library shall be daily open (Sundays and the space of days immediately preceeding the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors and subscribers in each year, only excepted) from—A.M. to—P.M.

Rule 9th :—Any proprietor or 1st or 2nd class subscriber shall be entitled to have delivered to him on his written order

books from the Library if he provide a suitable bag or box for the secure conveyance of such books.

Rule 10th :—No person shall be entitled to have out of the Library at any time more than one set of works and one periodical without special leave of the Curators.

Rule 11th :—Any works comprised in one volume and in general the works of any one author or set of authors published together shall be accounted a set of works, provided that in voluminous works the Curators shall have power in their discretion to limit the number of volumes which shall be taken out at any one time.

Rule 12th :—All works as received shall be entered in the Library Catalogue, and the titles thereof shall be conspicuously notified in the Public Room.

Rule 13th :—All new works shall also as received be entered in a book to be entitled a privilege-book, and such works shall be issuable to proprietors and subscribers who put their names under the respective entries according to the order in which they put down their respective names, provided that proprietors and 1st class subscribers who put down their names within a month of the date of the receipt of such new works shall be allowed to take out such new works before any 2nd class subscriber.

Rule 14th :—The person next in succession for such new works who does not apply for it one day after it has been returned to the Library shall be considered as having lost his turn and the first applicant on the list after him shall then be entitled to take out works.

Rule 15th :—Any person taking out books shall be entitled to keep them for the following periods exclusive of the day of delivery, viz.

Periodicals for	2 days.
New Works, vol. 8vo.	2 days.
—————vol.4to.	1 week.
—————vol.folio.	2 weeks.

Any person shall be entitled to keep other works for double the above times, or until one day after he has received notice on the part of the Curators to return them.

Rule 16th :—Any Proprietor or subscriber taking away books without giving notice to the Librarian shall pay a fine

of 5 rupees each volume for every day the same is kept out of the Library.

Rule 17th :—Any person not returning any book within the times limited by the Library Rules, shall pay a fine to be determined by the Curators not exceeding one rupee per volume for each day of such undue detention.

Rule 18th :—Any book found on return to the Library damaged shall be withdrawn from circulation until examined by the Curators, and the particular imperfection shall be notified in a conspicuous part of the book before it is re-issuable and the person in whose custody such book was when such damage occurred, shall be answerable to the Curators for such sum as they may determine to be necessary to repair the same.

Rule 19th :—When any fine has been incurred by a person who has taken out books, notice thereof shall be given to him by the Librarian, and if not paid the fine shall be deducted from his deposit and no books be issued to him until his deposit be completed.

The report of the Curators being read, it was proposed by Col. Beatson, and seconded by Col. Dunlop—

“That the appointments of a Librarian and Sub-Librarian which have been made by the Curators, be confirmed, and that the expenditure which has been incurred for book-shelves and library furniture, be sanctioned. Carried unanimously.”

Moved by Col. Dunlop, and seconded by Baboo Russomoy Dutt—

“That the Proprietors be requested to pay up their second instalment for the purposes mentioned in the report of the Curators. Carried unanimously”.

Moved by Sir E. Ryan, and seconded by H. M. Parker Esq.—

“That it be recommended to the Curators to lay out the sum of Sicca Rupees 61,000 in the purchase of popular and entertaining works, including periodicals, from time to time, as the funds received shall allow. Carried unanimously.”

Moved by Colonel Beatson, and seconded by Dr. Marshman—

“That the late Curators be requested to prepare the list of valuable books which they consider wanting in order to complete this Library to what it ought to be, with a view to their being procured when it may be practicable, with reference to the state of the funds. Carried unanimously.”

Moved by W. P. Grant, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Marshman—

“That the catalogue prepared by the Curators be printed forthwith. Carried unanimously.”

Moved by . . . and seconded by . . .

“That Doctor Strong be made an Honorary Member of the Society with all the privileges of a proprietor. Carried unanimously.”

Moved by Doctor Marshman and seconded by Colonel Beatson—

“That the following gentlemen be elected as Curators for the ensuing year.

Dr. Strong

J. Kyd, Esq.

Baboo Russomoy Dutt

Col. Dunlop

W. P. Grant, Esq.

Dr. Marshman

C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.

Amendment moved by Sir E. Ryan, and seconded by Mr. Dickens—

“That the number of Curators be reduced to three. Carried by a majority.”

Moved by Sir E. Ryan, and seconded by Mr. Cameron—

“That W. P. Grant, Esq., Col. Dunlop, and J. Kyd, Esq. be elected as curators for the ensuing year. Carried unanimously.”

After which the following amendments were made in the printed Rules, viz.

Rule 5. No persons shall be entitled to take books out of the library who have not deposited the following sums, viz. Proprietors and 1st class Subscribers 20 Rs. ; 2nd class Subscribers 10 Rs. Such sums to be applicable to the discharge of all claims against him on behalf of the Library.

Rule 8. The Library shall be daily open (Sundays and space of seven days immediately preceeding the Annual Meeting of

Proprietors and Subscribers in each year only excepted) from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

Rule 10. No proprietors or 1st class subscribers shall be entitled to have out of the Library at any one time more than two sets of works and one periodical, nor any 2nd class subscriber more than one set of works and one periodical, without special leave of the Curators.

Rule 15. Any person taking out books shall be entitled to keep them for the following periods exclusive of the day of delivery.

Periodicals	..	Monthly	..	2 days.
		Quarterly	..	4 days
New Works	..	Vol. 8vo.	..	2days.
		Vol. 4to	..	1 week.
		Vol. folio	..	2 weeks.

Rule 16. Any proprietor or subscriber taking away books without giving notice to the Librarian shall pay a fine of 10 Rupees for each volume so taken.

After which the following rule was added :—

Rule 20. That the printed catalogues be sold to proprietors, subscribers, and others, at the price of one rupee per copy.

Bengal Hurkaru.

From : *The Calcutta Monthly Journal, Third series, vol.-II, pp. 99-101.*

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ERRATA

Page	Line	Incorrect	Correct
16	15	he did take away	he did not take away
68	22	6th March, 1871	6th March, 1817
93	33	ugged	urged
129	footnote	1451	1951