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The Competition Wallah

GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN





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THE

COMPETITION WALLAH.

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THE

COMPETITION WALLAH.

ΒY

G. O. TREVELYAN.

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PREFACE.

Those who read these letters with attention cannot fail to perceive that my most earnest desire and most cherished ambition is to induce Englishmen at home to take a lively and effective interest in the native population of their Eastern dominions; and with that view to lay before them a plain statement of the feeling which is entertained towards that population by the European settlers in India. This is a task which cannot be undertaken by an anonymous writer. On a matter so momentous evidence will not be received from a witness whose character and antecedents are unknown. On all the great questions which now agitate Anglo-Indian society the civilians and the settlers are at odds: so that men naturally reject the testimony of



vi Preface.

an author whom the larger half of his readers and reviewers believe to be a civilian. The admiration expressed in the fourth letter for the gallantry of Macdonell and Mangles, and the recital of the advantages of a public career in India contained in the fifth, were successively attributed to the predilection of the author for his own Service. This was of little consequence: but not so with the ninth letter, which exposes at length the horrible tone adopted by a certain class of Anglo-Indians regarding the murder of natives by This exposition consists almost entirely Europeans. of extracts from the Anglo-Indian journals themselves: and yet it was styled "a burst of civilian hatred against the Independent Settler" by no less a journal than the Spectator, which had noticed the previous letters most favourably and courteously. The tenth of the list is chiefly an attack upon the proposed Criminal Contract Law: the facts of which are drawn almost entirely from the writings of the advocates of that law. Nothing would have given me greater pleasure than a criticism, however hostile, in the pages of the Spectator, since my dearest object is to excite the interest of the English people in these questions so vital to India:



Preface.

vii

but the only notice bestowed upon me was that "the "Competition Wallah is writing on a subject on which "a civilian always loses his senses, and pleads his bro-"therly affection for natives as a reason for his cousinly "spitefulness to all settlers."

I am not a civilian, nor a prejudiced witness: for, having sailed from England in a state of such entire ignorance with regard to Indian subjects as effectually to preclude the very existence of prejudice, during my first three months I lived much in the indigo district; and my hosts and friends, whether official or non-official, were for the most part advocates of the Contract Law, and opposed to the policy of the Home Government. By the end of that time I was a rabid Anglo-Saxon. But, with increasing knowledge of the country, my opinions underwent a gradual but complete My faith in the principles of the anti-native party was first shaken by the violence and ferocity of the anti-native journals, the sure symptom of an unjust Nine months more, spent in and unhealthy cause. travel and study, and in free and familiar intercourse with all classes of men, European and native alike, have



viii Preface.

strengthened and confirmed those opinions which are expressed at length in the latter half of this book. I entreat adverse critics from this time forward not to set down my sentiments to the score of civilian spite, but to show that I am wrong in my facts; that the European settlers cherish a kindly feeling towards the children of the soil; that they speak and write of them as equals in the eye of the law—as fellow-men and fellow-subjects; that they do not stigmatise them as "niggers," and treat them little better than such; that they do not regard as execrable hypocrisy the sentiment that "we hold India for the benefit of the inhabitants of India."

Something has been added to the book, and something altered. Much bad prose and worse rhyme has been omitted from the earlier letters: and yet a great deal remains so interwoven with more important matter that it cannot be expunged, of which I am heartily ashamed already, and expect to be still more ashamed in years to come. Such, however, must be the case with every young author, unless he be rarely precocious or uncom monly self-satisfied. It may be hoped that some pardon



Preface.

ix

will be granted to youth and inexperience, and some to the excitement and emotion of one who has lived among scenes of social oppression and injustice which his readers have not known even by hearsay. These letters will not have been written in vain if, by their means, the natives of India obtain some portion of English sympathy and English justice.

2, Clarges Street. April, 1864.



CONTENTS.

P	AGE
LETTER OF INTRODUCTION	1
LETTER I.	
THE TWO SYSTEMS	6
LETTER II.	
AN INDIAN RAILWAY	21
LETTER III.	
A GOVERNMENT SCHOOL AND AN OPIUM FACTORY	4 7
LETTER IV.	
A STORY OF THE GREAT MUTINY	78
LETTER V.	
A JOURNEY, A GRAND TUMASHA, AND THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CIVIL SERVICE CAREER	113
LETTER VI.	
A MIGER-DARMY IN NEPAUL	158



xii

Contents.

LETTER VII. ABOUT CALCUTTA AND ITS CLIMATE; WITH SERIOUS INFERENCES 19	-
lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:	6
LETTER IX.	-
BRITISH TEMPER TOWARDS INDIA, BEFORE, DURING, AND SINCE THE MUTINY	8
THE "ANGLO-SAXON" PARTY IN INDIA	8
LETTER XI.	
CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA	7
LETTER XII. AND LAST.	
EDUCATION IN INDIA SINCE 1835; WITH A MINUTE OF LORD MACAULAY	3