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Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
12th December 1866.

No. 36. Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Simla, 11th October 1866, No. 1550.

Foreign Department.
General.

I am directed to forward, for the perusal of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council, the accompanying specimen copies of the reports periodically submitted to the Government of India by the two Officers who are employed in scrutinizing the Native Press in Bengal and Upper India, respectively. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council would be glad to know whether the Government of Madras would recommend any similar arrangement to be adopted for reviewing the Native Press of that Presidency, and, if so, the precise nature of the arrangement.

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND SEPTEMBER 1866.

The *Son Prakash* of the 17th refers to the fearful ravages of famine in Jajpoor, one of the chief Districts of Orissa. "The ground is fertile. The people are more active and wealthy than those in other Districts of the Province. The bearers, gardeners, and water-carriers in and near Calcutta are mostly from that District. The late flood has destroyed almost all the grain. There is no end to the people's sorrows. Rice sent by Government cannot reach them; it is selling there at a Rupee a seer. The streets are covered with the dead and dying: the corpses not only cannot be burned, but they cannot be thrown into a large pit that has been dug for the purpose; jackals, dogs, and vultures cannot swallow all the carrion. The villages are silent. The most worthy men, in their longings for rice, are reduced to skeletons. Those who are able flee away; but many drop down and die before they can reach Cuttack; others get there, fall ill and die. And what is more painful still is to learn that the bags of rice sent by Government, when landed, are found to be only three-fourths full; the other fourth has been extracted. In the midst of so much misery, who can be so heartless as to act such a part? Government ought to make the strictest inquiries." The remainder of the article is from the Board's Report.

2. In an article on the Military Policy of the Indian Government, the Editor expresses an earnest desire that Bengalees be admitted into the army, and Bengalee Officers be appointed. Large benefits have been derived from British rule: Roads, Ghauts, Canals have clearly proved the desire to benefit the country; but only thus far.—All the Indian tribes, Bengalees excepted, were warlike. At Seringapatam, Assaye, Muharajpoor, Meanee, Aliwal, and Chillianwah, English soldiers have had reason to know it; and, in 1857, if the people had arisen in aid of the mutineers, the mutiny would not have been so easily put down. The writer is sorry to think that the Natives are not only encouraged not to use arms, but are even discouraged; of this the Disarming Act is sufficient evidence. It is clear the object is to make the whole race timid and spiritless. Government are backward to entrust Native soldiers with rifles. Let them have education, civilize them, let them be skilful in the art of reasoning; but the further arms are kept from them, the more they do they become. To rule such a race, is like ruling a flock of sheep. The Editor enquires whether this policy of Government is likely to be attended with beneficial results. History shows that no nation prospers while the people are wanting in manliness. The Bengalees have been said to have always been a timid race. True, but they might prove different if they were not.

Twenty-five years ago the Italians were thought to be the same; but Charles Albert, in 1848, proved them different in the fields of Lombardy. What the Bengalees are very anxious for is the formation of a Bengalee Regiment, to be ultimately officered by Bengalees.

3. In another article on the Natives of Bengal having a representative in Parliament, the Editor reverts to his remarks on the East Indian Association, whose efforts, though good, will, he doubts, be unsuccessful. The different races of India have different interests, which often clash

one with another. What in such cases will the Members of the Association do, but lean to the side with which their sympathies are strongest? Suppose, for instance, there were a dispute between a Native and a European, respecting the appointment to some high and influential post, the sympathies of the Europeans would naturally lead them to side with him. Such things might be avoided by the Natives of India having a representative in Parliament. Not only is it suggested for Political reasons, but there are other motives. The Natives foresaw the famine, and warned the Government, entreating them to use early measures; but their voice was unheeded. The result has been all but the depopulation of a whole district. "Had we a representative in Parliament, the Government could not have been so indifferent. When several Native coolies perished on Halliday Island on the Mutlah, through the negligence of the Mariners, nothing was done. Had we a representative in Parliament, the matter would not have been so soon forgotten. Are the same efforts used to promote the comforts of Native as of European troops? Is there the same confidence in them? The only cause of the difference is that we have none in Parliament to plead the cause of the sepoy. Another reason, for which we would have such a representative, is that it would soon destroy that race animosity that exists." India would be more thoroughly a portion of the British Empire. "Can there be a greater fallacy than to suppose that, instead of seeking such amity, the country is to be always ruled by seventy thousand British bayonets? If such must be the means, how can our rulers expect to be happy and at rest?"

4. In an article on the state of Native females, the Editor says that young men educated in English look upon the women through an English medium of vision, and suppose them to be really imprisoned and deprived of all liberty. He declares this to be a mistake. In any village in the country, a man's wife, be he who he may, takes the whole management of the house, and visits her neighbours, and goes to the river or to other holy places; and when walking in the path of rectitude, she is a happy mother of children—no women in the world happier than she. To go when and where she please is not recognized by any nation as real independence or liberty. Where such liberty is used, Divorce Courts proclaim the result. What Native women really want is education. The young men are exceedingly anxious to take their young wives out to festivals and places of amusement. Let them suppress their zeal for the present. Let the men first gain learning and become true men; and let the women also be well educated; and the rest will follow ere long.

5. On the language of Eastern Bengal, the Editor remarks that it is very corrupt; and the corrupt style is often seen in the books that are published there from time to time. The Natives of Eastern Bengal are an active persevering race, and very intelligent, to such a degree that it would scarcely be going beyond bounds to say that they monopolize all the offices in the Courts. When a family commences a suit, they will carry it on for three generations. Some of them have taken to book writing, and scarcely a week passes but we receive one or two new books—too many to be good; very few of them last long. The Editor advises the book writers to submit their manuscripts to the inspection of some who will correct their style.

6. The Shaitghur Correspondent of the *Som Prakash* fears that they will not any longer escape the famine. It was at first feared that the large quantities of rain would have destroyed the grain; but the water flowed off, and it appears that insects have destroyed the growing plants. Two or three markets have been closed. *Asosh Dhan* is selling at thirteen *seers* for a Rupee. Notice is also taken of a robbery committed on board a boat, about eight or nine o'clock P. M., not far from Jafurgunge Thannah, at the mouth of the Gujughata, where two or three rivers meet. Cloth, valued at 5,000 Rupees, was carried off. No lives were lost, for the persons in charge of the cloth ran away first. No traces of the robbers have been discovered. In this place, and at the mouth of the Baish Kodalia, such robberies occur every year, and the Police should be more vigilant. The Pudma is very full, and three or four boats are lost almost every week. Shyama Shunkur Baboo having held out a reward, the fishermen and *Bindoos* (an uncivilized race of fishermen) have saved many from a watery grave. This Correspondent is sorry to find that the *Bigyaponee* (No. 16) has laid a false charge against Baboo Umrutal Gooptu, Deputy Inspector of the Manikgunge Division of the Zemindars of *Byasdee*. Umrutu Baboo is an excellent man; and how any one could speak ill of him, is incomprehensible. Baboo Shyama Shunkur Chowdhoree has opened a library in his house.

7. The Korhatee Correspondent notices (1) the prevalence of the epidemic fever in Bagra, Mungulpara, Narisha, Kamar Ga, Kaithapara, &c. (2.) The rice prospects are bad. The plants are scorched. (3) Government modified the Police system and increased the pay of the officers, in the hope of putting an end to corruption and securing the preservation of the peace, but in vain. A short time since, the Head Constable of a Thannah in Vikrampore, on a salary of Rupees 25, took a *salamee* of Rupees 2-6, and was deposed and imprisoned for six months. (4) A Mahomedan woman, being reproved by her son, hung herself. Suicide is becoming frequent now.

8. The Culna Correspondent notices, among other things, the closing of the Unnuchuttru for want of funds, and the great increase in the price of rice, which is now selling at 4½ or 4¾ *seers* for the Rupee. He notices, also, the murder of a woman, named Munmohinee, by a man named Jadoo Kyburtu, to whom she had entrusted some money, and who, on her applying for it, killed her, and threw the body into the river. In Haspookoor, also, a Mahomedan woman, named Golap Bobee, has been murdered. The Sub-Inspector has failed to discover the murderer. The Inspector has sent up three other prisoners for murder. In a village of Biga Thannah Munteshwur, while thieves were busy plundering the house of one Ramjadoo Rai, Shyama Sirdar came up. The robbers all fled, but one, whom the Sirdar struck with his sharp stick and brought him down. While down, two other Chowkydars came up and beat him till they killed him. Poor Shyam Sirdar hoped, by catching a thief, to be rewarded; instead of that, he is taken up with the other two for murder.

9. The Jehanabad Correspondent notices that an Unnuchuttru is about to be opened by Baboo Nubukoomar Choudhooree in Muluyghatee, Zillah Midnapore, where about a thousand people will be fed daily. It is said, his wife is particularly zealous in the matter. The Moonsiff of Ghatal and the Deputy Magistrate of Jehanabad have got up a subscription, and opened an Unnuchuttru at Ghatal.

10. The *Som Prakash*, in his Weekly Epitome, has the following:—

(1.) The Barristers complained against Mr. Branson, that he directed the parties in a case, as to the course they were to adopt. The Editor says:—Why should he not? It saves expense. The Magistrates in London do the same.

(2.) With reference to the permission granted to Mr. Surbar Ooloosethree to plead as a Barrister in the Madras High Court, the Editor considers that Court more liberal than that of Calcutta, where the Chief Judges would keep Native Pleaders out of the Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction.

(3.) The Government having authorized the expenditure of a lakh and a half in a tank in Calcutta, the Editor thinks one tank will not be enough.

11. All the letters in the present issue of the *Som Prakash* dwell upon the famine, and the relief administered to the poor by means of Unnuchuttrus. In one case, the writer, signing himself a traveller, says that the poor are occasionally subjected to sore troubles: men well-to-do, and not in want, partaking of the food provided for the starving, who are sent empty away. In other cases, the men who are thus fed are made to give gratuitous labor in repairing private roads, &c. No names of places or people are given. The efforts of Baboo Kaleechurun Ghose, Deputy Magistrate of Satkheira, and of Baboo Dwarikanath Mittru, of Sreekrishnapore, are highly applauded. The urbanity and kindness of the latter are especially dwelt upon. Once, being wearied with the unceasing labors of the day in waiting upon the poor and destitute, he had just retired to rest, when he heard the voice of a woman in distress, apparently not far distant; he rose instantly, and, taking two of his servants, went to the place, where he found a female, who, after long abstinence, had eaten too much and was ill from it. Though she was in a filthy state, with his own hands he helped her to rise, brought her to his house, administered homoeopathic medicines, and took the greatest care of her. Another Correspondent notices the measures adopted by the Indian Government in the famine which took place ninety-seven years ago:—Lord Hastings, who was then Governor General, prohibited the export of rice, and imported it from all surrounding countries, and, secondly, gave thirty lakhs for the relief of the destitute, and remitted the land rents for the year. Another Correspondent mentions the scarcity in Beerbhoom, and the opening of an Unnuchuttru in Keernahar by Shibchundru Baboo, aided by Baboo Biswumbhur Singh, Zemindar of Raipore.

12. The *Dacca Prukash* of the 16th September declares that Baboo Brujendru Coomar Roy, Zemindar of Baleyatee, has in an especial manner delighted the people by two acts :—*First*, by the appointment of Baboo Mohes Chunder Bishwas to be Superintendent of his Zemindaries ; and *secondly*, by his liberality to a poor destitute woman, who came emaciated with hunger, and offered to sell one of her children. He has promised to give her as much as will sustain her and her child.

13. In another article on the Relief Committee formed in Dacca, he observes that, although the painfully harrowing scenes that have been witnessed in other parts of the country have not been witnessed in Dacca, yet there has been enough to call forth the sympathies of the compassionate. Subscriptions have been set on foot, and a Committee has been formed. The town has been marked off into so many divisions, and a certain number of the members have been appointed to examine cases applying for help in their respective divisions, and to give them tickets if they are considered worthy objects. This plan has been adopted, because the funds are too low to admit of a more liberal distribution of aid. The Editor points out some of the reasons why, in his opinion, donors have contributed so very sparingly. They are—(1) that in their estimation the need for such aid is not urgent ; (2) that each individual's private expenses have increased largely, partly from the high prices that rule in the market, and partly from the aid they are first bound to render to their own destitute relatives ; (3) that the Commissioner never anticipated a famine there, and many are led by his opinions ; (4) that those who first gave, gave parsimoniously, and others in poorer circumstances will not venture to give more.

14. In an article on polygamy, the Editor, remarking upon the Governor General's opinion, says that none but wicked men and fools would object to a law prohibiting polygamy, since it has proved the source of much suffering, not on no women's, but to large numbers besides.

15. With reference to a suggestion in the *Som Prukash* that a portion of the funds collected for the relief of the sufferers by the famine should be set apart for the construction of canals and other facilities for irrigating the country, so that there may be less likelihood of the crops failing in future years for want of rain, the *Dacca Prukash* says the suggestion is good, and that means for facilitating the irrigation of the country ought to be used no one will doubt ; but he objects to the use of the funds for that purpose ; *first*, because any sum that might from that source be available would go but a little way ; and *secondly*, because donors never intended to give their money to provide for future security from famine, but for the present relief of the sufferers. They never intended that the money should be used for digging canals and increasing the revenue of Government by the tolls to be levied.

16. In a communicated article, the writer says, with reference to the events noticed in our Report ending 4th August, paragraph 15, "the Joint-Magistrate of Nurail took security for good behaviour, and bound over some respectable gentlemen of Kaleea, and the Zemindar, Baboo Gooroodas Roy, and some of his underlings, to keep the peace ; but Section 17, Act V of 1861, has been particularly useful in Nurail." The writer goes on to say that four Native gentlemen of respectability were appointed Special Constables. They objected, but the Sahib would not accept of their objections. One of them soon fell ill, and was permitted to leave on a Medical Certificate. One of the others is a teacher, whose ancestors have at no time been servants to any one ; and on his objecting to the duties of a Constable, on account of the disgrace attending them, was told that there was no disgrace in serving Government. Not only were they made Constables, but they were appointed to the lowest grade, and sent to Kaleea. Immediately on their arrival, they were invested with a badge, a red turban, and a ruler, and were set to guard the lines, or sent about from village to village. No time was allowed them to worship their gods. Men that never kept up late at night, and retired even from their festivals at early hours, have been subjected to the inconvenience of keeping up late into the night. The writer thinks that, as in Section 17 the word *Officer* is used, these men, if bound to serve, ought to have had a position of respectability. In the *Dacca Prukash* of the 29th July, a respectable gentleman, who had been appointed Constable, is said to have taken leave and gone to some other place. He was a Pundit of a wellknown Circle, and to avoid the disgrace left his situation of Rupees 15 a month, and went elsewhere.

The writer begs that the Section (17) be cancelled or modified. "The people of Kaleea seeking deliverance from the oppression of the Zemindar have come under the frowns of their rulers." These remarks are dated the 20th July. Another article, dated the 29th August, states that the suits brought by the Zemindar of Kaleea, for the recovery of 5 or 6000 Rupees, were thrown out, and the Khazanchee of his Office at Kaleea, was fined 100 Rupees, for not giving the ryots stamped receipts. The Special Constables have been dismissed, because it is supposed peace has been restored, but it is a false peace ; as soon as Police Officers are withdrawn, or at the latest when, after the rains, indigo is sown, there can be no doubt that the oppressions of the Zemindar will assume an unparalleled form." The opinion is that a Police Station should be formed there ; and some respectable men of the place might be appointed Honorary Inspectors.

17. Another circumstance the same writer notices :—About eight or nine years ago, a Thakbust Map was drawn up, and, with other papers, deposited in the Collectorate. Lately, a few Taluqdars, anxious to know whether certain lands connected with their taluqs had been entered in the Map, discovered that in some cases whole taluqs, and in others, only the third or fourth part of a taluq had been entered, and that not in their proper boundaries, but in the boundaries of others. "The Thakbust Maps of almost the whole of Jessore have been executed in this fashion. The Zemindars have examined the maps and are silent. Let the twelve years elapse."

18. In the Epitome of News, the writer instances a case in which a milkman, having gone to the house of a Brahmin, was told that he had forfeited his caste, and others were urged not to take milk from him. The Deputy Magistrate, on investigation, fined his maligner in the sum of 100 Rupees, and the sentence was confirmed by the Judge.

19. A scholar in one of the higher classes of Khaze Abdool Gunnee Meea's School writes that prostitutes, occupying an upper-roomed house on the north of the school, are contaminating the minds of the youth.

20. A friend, writing from Rungpore, says that famine threatens there. The Rance Swurnumyee gave 200 Rupees towards a Barwaree Poojah ; but when petitioned about a Doctor for the aid of the sick, gave no reply.

21. The Shibsagur Correspondent of the *Dacca Prukash* notices :—(1) The arrival of the Lord Bishop and Mr. Woodrow. (2) The formation of a society for the improvement of knowledge, at which discussion on all subjects, not religious or political, are to be held ; the Head Master being a Brahmin has kept aloof, lest guardians should object to sending their children where his sentiments might influence them. (3) A Brahmin, Muheedhur Surma, has brought a charge of abduction against Mr. Hare, the Manager of the Shibsagur Tea Company, and his Assistant, Mr. Wells, because he alleges they carried away his wife. Search has been made ; the people near about say that the Sahibs have kept the Brahmin in their house ; but she has not yet been discovered. Close to the gardens of the gentlemen is a thick jungle, where hundreds of people may be concealed for three or four days. (4) About seven or eight days ago, the Postmaster here, a Bengalee, was robbed of 425 Rupees in cash. The Police Inspector and Constables have not been able to trace it. An Assamese woman, whom the Postmaster has, and her relatives, are suspected. (5) While, in this case, search was being made in a neighbour's house, the Police discovered a pot of liquor prepared at home. The woman offered the Policeman five Rupees as a bribe to conceal the matter ; he gave her a slap and took her to the Magistrate, who fined her, and gave the Sub-Inspector a reward of 10 Rupees. (6) In a postscript, the writer says, the Brahmin who had been carried off by the Tea Planters appeared in Court, and expressed a wish to stay with the Sahib, and she was permitted to go to his house.

22. The *Bigyanponce* of the 15th September begins with an article on the loss to suitors arising from the private disputes of Judges. A Superior, whose mind is bitter towards a Judge of a lower grade, can scarcely help being biased in revising in appeal the judgment of his subordinate. He instances the Judge and Joint-Magistrate of Mymensingh. "A few days since, the Joint-Magistrate sent some cases to the Sessions. We hear that the Judge, in last week's Session, with reference to a case before him, gave expression to sentiments like the following :—The Joint-Magistrate thinks himself very wise and a skilful Judge : in this confidence he seeks no instructions

from his superior officer, the able Magistrate. Yet he cannot discharge his duties well, he spoils many cases. I know positively that the prisoners are guilty, but the file has been prepared in such a disorderly manner that I cannot upon that punish the prisoner. Only through his (the Joint-Magistrate's) fault I release a real offender, &c." On the other hand, the Joint-Magistrate, on the release of the prisoners, sent a man for a copy of the Judge's decision, which the Judge would not permit to be taken. For these and such matters there is a correspondence going on with their superior officer. We entreat all Judges, in conclusion, not to allow their judgments to be clouded by wrath and malice," &c.

23. The substance of another article on the activity of the Police we shall endeavour to give:—On the west of the village of Thapunhala, in the jurisdiction of the Sudder Thannah, is a vast plain, uninhabited, and used as pasture land. A man, Safee Mahomed, had a cow-house there, and he and his son stayed there occasionally. One night the house was surrounded, and he was killed. The murderers made their escape. Baboo Brujulall Sir-car, the Sudder Station Inspector, investigated the case, but could find no traces of the culprits. The Judge requested the District Superintendent to appoint an active man to inquire into it, and offered 100 Rupees as a reward to the person who should discover the murderers. The inquiry was still fruitless. Shortly after, a "truly active Inspector" came forward and declared his ability to find out the truth. Scarcely had he begun his inquiries before the murderer and eye-witnesses came in. Loudly did he boast of his ability, and confidently did he look for the reward. The Magistrate commenced the investigation. A man who had had a tumor on his thigh was brought before him. The mark the tumor had left was said to be the scar of a wound inflicted by the murdered man. Two witnesses declared they saw the struggle, &c. The Superintendent of the Zillah looked on and smiled with pleasure. Among the Police Officers, the Inspector's praises were loudly sounded; but Brujulall Baboo, a truly good man, had to bear the frowns of the Superintendent, while the President of the Court reported the other for the reward. By and by, the Session Judge sat; the witnesses were brought, and by him were solemnly warned of the sin of perjury, before they begun to give their evidence. Presently, they begun to stammer and get confused; and the case broke down. The Doctor declared the scar on the prisoner's thigh was that of a tumor. The prisoner was liberated. The name of this active Inspector is Ubhuychundru Ghose, he is now Inspector of Kishorgunj. Let readers and rulers note this. We hear that, in another case, this man, in bringing up his witnesses, said to the Court Inspector 'please speak to these people somewhat strongly, and tell them they are to give the same evidence before the Judge as they did before me, otherwise they will be imprisoned. Make them understand this well.' The Court Inspector! who feared God, at once put his hand to his head, and said Destruction! and this a murder case! Never shall I be guilty of any such meanness.' In the above case the Editor is glad that the Judge was not led by either the activity or the stupidity of the Police to condemn the innocent.

24. In his Epitome, the Editor notices that, a few days since, the head of the Mymensingh Police went to the Sudder Thannah, and found neither the Sub-Inspector nor the Head Constable there. He considered the latter, Deenunath Neogee, guilty, and fined him 2 Rupees, and reduced him one step, without promotion for a year. The Editor considers this very hard.

25. A Correspondent notices the rapidly declining state of the Female School at Mymensingh. When established about a year ago, several gentlemen promised liberally, and the Deputy Inspector applied for a grant-in-aid of 15 Rupees a month. But of all the sums promised, not a pice has been paid. The labors of the teachers have not been remunerated; and school requisites cannot be purchased. Only four or five people of the class of Amlahs send their girls to the school, and but for their having their families with them, the school would be closed. The writer pleads that girls of all classes should be permitted to attend.

26. A Correspondent from Cachar and Silchar notices:—

(1.) A circulating Library has been formed by the Reverend Mr. Price and the Head Teacher of the Mission School.

(2.) Under the instructions of the Public Works Department, the people employed in building the Court House are now working vigorously.

(3.) The price of rice is rising very rapidly.

(4.) Some days since, one Joogul Sing, a Peon in the Collector's Office, brought a false charge against some of his fellow Peons of having broken open his box and stolen some pice. The charge was laid before Baboo Ram Gobindoo Deb, the Sudder Moonsiff, vested with Magisterial powers. The charge not having been proved, the defendants were dismissed, and the complainant was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. On hearing his sentence the man said—"In your judgment if a man stole a betle-nut he would be sentenced, like myself, to a year's imprisonment." The Moonsiff immediately added three months more to his sentence. Further dissatisfaction is expressed towards the Moonsiff, because, it is reported, he insults suitors by using towards them such language as this—"You [] are the son of such a one, the grandson of such a one; I know you well; your father once stole a buffalo;" or to a witness he says, "How many pice have you received to give evidence in this case?" It is also said that his method of administering oaths to Mahomedans is, in some cases, to make them stand to the west, and take earth in their hands.

27. The Pabna Correspondent writes of the Municipality there, who have sanctioned 600 Rupees for cleaning the town and repairing two roads, and 16 Rupees a month for three men to superintend the work. The management of these matters was left to Baboo Hurischunder Tulpatru of Pabna; he appoints two of his own relatives, Deenunath Udhikaree and Khoodiram Chuckruburtee, and a third, named Pudmuthakoor. "These three men are three jewels; the first two are spiritual guides of ganja, goolee, opium, and grog, and indeed every intoxicating drug; the third is able to do a little, but it would be hard for him to discontinue his visits to the brothel." Under such men, the writer complains, but little is done. The public streets and the parts about Hurish Baboo's house, and those of the Amlahs, are kept clean; other parts, private individuals cleanse. The drains are in a sad state; well fitted to generate pestilence.

28. A Correspondent who writes from Goalpara says that in the town a benevolent Society has been formed. Under its auspices, a night school was opened; but it is very badly attended. Efforts are making for the establishment of Girls' Schools. Some of the members also help the children of the poor to get an education, for which they cannot afford to pay. An Industrial School has also been opened for the children of the poor. Notice is taken of the death of the Doctor and of the sickness of others, which creates some talk of the unhealthiness of the place. The death of Colonel Jenkins is mentioned with deep regret, and it is hoped a statue will be erected to his memory.

29. The *Education Gazette* of the 29th September takes notice of a Meeting of the Committee of the Chorbagan and Putuldanga Relief Fund. In closing their accounts, they find that the total number of men, women, and children fed by the Committee amounted to 72,463. The amount contributed in money was Rupees 4,882-0-9; the amount spent, Rupees 3,702-14-6. The expense of giving a hundred people one meal was Rupees 5-2-0; and the expense of one meal for each man in a month was Rupees 1-8-4½. The balance in the hands of the Committee, plus the proceeds of the sale of pots and pans used for the relief, will be distributed in the following way: for Nareet, 300 Rupees; for Chinsurah, 200 Rupees; for Nuddea, 200 Rupees; and the remainder for Beersingh and its vicinity. The meeting passed a vote of thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Tonnerre for their indefatigable exertions for the relief of the poor and destitute, whose children also were nourished with more affection and care than their parents could have shown them. Thanks were also offered to Dr. Berigny and Baboo Rajendra Duttu for their medical aid freely granted to the sick poor.

30. The Darjeeling Correspondent notices only some of the habits of the Natives and the house of the Rajah of Burdwan.

31. The Burdwan Correspondent informs us of three Unnuchuttrus there, at which many thousands are fed; but there being no proper shelter for them at night, some ten or fifteen die daily. A press has been established, from which a monthly Magazine issues; and another periodical will, it is hoped, be soon commenced.

32. A Correspondent, writing from Jagoollee, says that the famine is raging there, and it is lamentable to hear the cries of the famished. There is only one Doctor there, and he a quack. The inhabitants entreat the Government to send one.

33. In Seetamaree and its neighbourhood, there is great distress among the poor, and many are perishing of hunger.

34. The Editor says—"The Mahajuns are in bad odour, because they are this year taking back rice from the ryots: they have none that they can return. In other years, the Mahajuns take all the ryots' rice, pay their rents, and give them enough to last for the remainder of the year. This year, however, they are afraid to give all to the Mahajuns, lest the rice should run short and their families suffer, and they not have enough to sow." The *Doosh Dhan* in all parts of Bengal promises a good crop this year.

35. With reference to the suicide committed by the Havildar of the 11th M. N. I. after he had killed a Subadar, the Editor observes—"There must be some grave reason for such conduct. If he had not some deep grief to complain of, he could not have had the courage to do as he did."

36. "Baboo Rajendra Mullick has offered to give 3000 Rupees a month to feed a thousand poor at Chitpore, and himself feeds 200 daily. This great minded man has at this time acquired for himself immortal holiness."

37. The Editor is informed that from the proceeds of the Agricultural Exhibition Funds a model field is to be prepared in Mymensihn and Dacca.

38. A Correspondent, writing of Halishuhur, states that some benevolent gentlemen there have raised a fund, from which the poor and distressed are relieved every month. The Sub-Inspector, Baboo Purumeshwur Bhattacharjee, and Head Constable, Bhurutchundru Chuttopadhyai, are highly spoken of, as strict and vigilant.

39. In reviewing the *Englishman's* account of the famine, a Correspondent notices one observation, to the effect "that the Natives cannot understand how Policemen with canes and sticks in their hands can discharge acts of kindness," and remarks upon it,—"Nor would the *Englishman*, if he had seen how those canes and sticks are used; if he had seen how those canes and sticks fall upon the backs and heads of unoffending, simple, timid women from the villages diseased from starvation, and the poor helpless creatures imploring the help of passers-by in vain, or falling on the streets. Can works of compassion be done by such as these?"

39(a). The *Sumachar Chundrika*, in his issue of the 17th September, under the heading "Indian Government," after referring to some of the benefits derived from British rule, goes on to find fault with the negligence of the Government, or their want of judgment in almost every measure. By the "Government" he does not mean only the British, but Indians too, some of whom have a share in it. First, notwithstanding the lesson the indigo planters taught them, tea planters were appointed Honorary Magistrates. Nothing has been done to promote the physical strength of the people. Defects pointed out in educational matters have not been all corrected. Bengalees are not taught the use of arms. Measures are adopted to secure the health of those who live in the Southern portion of the town of Calcutta, but nothing for the Northern. The peasants are not educated as they should be. Prostitutes are to be found in almost every street and lane, but what is done for them? The Indian Association moves slowly on, but what does it do to correct the morals of the people or the faults connected with worldly affairs?

40. In another article, this paper states that the inhabitants of Calcutta and its Northern suburbs are much dissatisfied with the removal of the Moonsiff's Court from Shealdah to Barooceepore. People occupying some of the villages south of the Sonapore Station are dissatisfied with the removal of the Deputy Magistrate's Office from Barooceepore to Alipore. The Editor thinks that more central positions ought to be chosen for the Courts. Where many suits are instituted in a Court, it is not easy to administer justice.

41. On Friday last, a meeting was held of the Committee for the relief of sufferers by famine, when it was resolved that, on their return home, to each one shall be given food for three days, a suit of clothes, a brass dish, a brass cup, and a Rupee.

42. The same paper, of the 20th, states that, in the thunderstorm of the 16th, three people were struck by lightning—one at Champatala, and two at Baleeaghata.

43. The same paper thinks that Baboo Rajendra Mullick ought, for his large liberality, to be rewarded with a title.

44. The *Prubhakur* of the 15th September says that Native Merchants do not seem yet to have learnt to use the Railway. They still send down their goods by boats. He advises them to build warehouses in Kooshtea, and send their goods to that station by water, and they will the more speedily reach Calcutta; but he thinks it equally necessary for the Railway Company to have godowns at their termini.

45. The *Prubhakur* of the 18th suggests that Baboo Rajendra Mullick be invested with the title of Maharaj, which he considers preferable to the English title proposed by the *Patriot*, "Knight of the Star of India."

46. The same paper of the 19th, referring to the higher salary proposed to be given to Mr. Dickson, of the Bank of Bengal, and the reward to be given to all the Assistants, signifies his approbation, but adds that, in these hard times, those who work hard and have small pay ought to have their salaries increased.

47. Referring to Baboo Digumber Mitter's answer to Mr. Bainbridge's report, the *Prubhakur* of the 20th observes that it must be confessed the Zemindars are, in many instances, blind to the sufferings, and deaf to the cries of their distressed people.

48. The same paper says a thief entered the house of an oilman in Chitpore. The oilman woke and saw him, but remained still till the man was about to make his exit. There was a hard struggle between them. The thief at last managed to seize the oilman by the throat, and bit his nose so hard that he was obliged to let him go. He was subsequently caught.

49. In his issue of the 21st, the *Prubhakur* notices the large liberality of Baboo Dhunput Singh of Azimgunge, and his offer to build, and for six months to support, a small-pox hospital in Calcutta. The Editor thinks he also ought to be invested with a title.

50. The *Dwijuraj* of the 17th September says that Captain Fenwick, since he took the Editorship of the *Englishman*, has lost many of his former prejudices. With reference to an article in which he has intimated that Government has not done right in contributing to the erection of English Churches, and not to native temples, from funds raised in this country, the *Dwijuraj* is much pleased, and will be more so if the article attracts the attention of Government.

51. The *Bhaskur* of the 18th September, noticing Mr. Hogg's proposition to appoint a single Magistrate to hear conservancy cases, objects to the principle. If Mr. Hogg's argument be correct, then there ought to be only one person to decide all criminal cases in the country.

52. The same paper of the 20th notices that, on the 17th, a woman in Champatula hung herself. It is said she was a prostitute, and committed suicide owing to some distress arising from the life she led.

53. The following letter is from the *Bhaskur's* Peshawur Correspondent:—"Ameer Shere Ali has not yet gone forth to war: he is at Kandahar increasing his forces. He has collected a very large army, and has had many guns cast. Before this, owing to a scarcity of iron, he had a few of brass and copper cast; but large quantities of iron have been imported from Scinde and Herat, which the Ameer has used for casting more of various kinds. Some nine guns for blowing down the walls of a city have been brought from Herat. When all are ready, he will engage in war. The Ameer intends to attack Cabul in person, and have no Commanding Officers with him, except Shuroef Khan, who goes as his Councillor. Futeh Mahomed will remain at Kandahar, and if needed, come to his help at Cabul. The cruel treatment of the well-known Moostufee by Abdool Ruhman Khan has excited the wrath of the inhabitants of Cabul. This Moostufee used to be a favorite Councillor of Dost Mahomed Khan. When Abdool Ruhman Khan took possession of Cabul, he took him prisoner, and Afzul Khan kept him in chains, and tortured him in the hope of extorting money from him. One day, he led the Moostufee out into an open plain, and demanded of him five lakhs of Rupees; on the Moostufee refusing to comply with his

request, he threw him on the ground, and beat him till he was one mass of wounds and blood. He then tied his feet with ropes, and had him dragged along the public streets, until the man was nearly killed, and a stream of blood issued from his back. Then it was, a Sirdar came up, and, not being able to endure the sight of such torture, begged permission to take the man and bury him in Dost Mahomed's grave. Afzul Khan then ceased, and sent him back to prison.

54. With reference to the proposed Bill against polygamy, the *Baskur* of the 22nd says, though he was one of those who wrote strongly in favor of the Bill, yet he allows the Governor General's opinion is weighty. He only hopes that the Commission appointed will not shut their eyes and ears and go to sleep.

55. With reference to the report that Muyoorbhunj was infested with robbers, the *Bhaskur* says that some Police Officers were sent thither; and they discovered an extensive plot, for which the Government has fined the Rajah of Muyoorbhunj in 500 Rupees, and confiscated one of his Taluqs, which has been added to British ground.

56. The *Bungubidya Prukashika*, which first appeared as a monthly, then a bi-monthly, and next a weekly, journal, and for a season retired from the field, has now come forward again in the form of a daily. The articles will be written in Bengalee; the advertisements in English, Bengalee, or Hindee. Besides this announcement, the first number contains a review of a book in Sanskrit, and an Essay on Hope. The second number contains an essay on the propriety of keeping good company, and on the Bikaner States.

57. The *Poornuchundrodoy* of the 17th offers a few remarks on the strictures in the Calcutta Review on the vernacular newspapers, and concludes with asking him a few questions:—First, why does the Indian Government spend fourteen lakhs a year in the support of the Christian religion? Are only Christians rent payers? Do not the Hindoos expect that their religion be supported too? While many Hindoo temples are going to ruin, why is not a stone given towards them, while from the public funds ground is cleared, and hundreds of Churches are built? The Bishop and Clergy receive heaps of money monthly, while hundreds of poor Brahmins cannot study their religious books for want of the commonest necessities of life. Is not this partiality? Is not this breaking the covenant? Of the forty-seven crores of Rupees which constitute the Revenue of India, why should thirteen and a half be spent for the army? Or why should six thousand troops be maintained in England from this revenue? Why is such a large multitude now perishing of hunger? While there are many able men among the Bengalees, why should only Europeans be chosen to fill the highest offices in the country? We will moot these subjects unceasingly."

58. The same paper of the 18th writes about the difference between educated and uneducated Englishmen; the latter walking about the streets insulting shop-keepers and passers-by, and receiving in return very slight punishments, by which they are rather encouraged. The article then instances the case of Captain Jervis.

59. In his issue of the 19th, the *Poornuchundrodoy* offers some remarks on Act X of 1859. If a tenant has had possession for twelve years, his right of tenancy remains, but there is nothing to prevent his rent being increased. If he be unable to meet the demand, the Zemindar may easily bring another into his place, and all his hopes of obtaining a permanent possession are gone. Yet, until permanent possession is secured, the husbandman will not put forth strenuous efforts to improve the soil, nor will he care to cherish an attachment to the place.

The same paper notices that the Tug Steamer *Dampson* ran against a small boat on Wednesday, the 12th; all on board but one were saved.

61. Two boats laden with rice, and guarded by a Police Darogah and two Constables, reached the ghaut at Chitpore, where the guards left the boats for a short time, and, on their return, found no traces of either.

62. In his issue of the 20th, the *Poornuchundrodoy* institutes a comparison between the state of that portion of the town of Calcutta which is inhabited by Europeans, and that inhabited by Natives: the former have clean streets, kept in good order, and well lighted with gas; while the latter have dirty, dusty streets, in bad order, lined on both sides by filthy drains which continually emit noisome odours. And now he is told the Europeans object to the proposed system of

watering the town, because the water must pass through the Native quarters before it reaches them.

63. The same paper, in his issue of the 21st, upholds the proposition of the *Som Prukash* for the appropriation of the surplus funds of the Famine Relief Committee to the construction of canals, and considers the objections of the *Dacca Prukash* exceedingly foolish.

64. In his issue of the 22nd, the Editor notices two cases of abduction, one in which a Bengalee was concerned, and the other an Englishman. In the former case, the wife of Baboo Chundrukantu Dhur went away with one Madhub Doss; on her husband lodging a complaint, Madhub Doss was sentenced to imprisonment for six months; the woman was anxious to go with him and share his lot, but the Magistrate restored her to her husband. In the latter case (which we have noticed in paragraph 15 *supra*) the woman was allowed to live with the Englishman, and he escapes unpunished. Strange! says the Editor, Magistrates guided by one code of laws should pass such different judgments. If like Boishnubs who seek to gratify women, the Englishman has learnt to do what he has done by reading his Bible, we would advise all rakes to read the Bible too; and they will secure impunity both in this life and in the next.

65. The *Sultan-ul-Akhbar* of the 16th says that Prince G. lam Mahomed of Tallygunge, on alternate days, distributes rice and clothes among a large number of the poor and destitute.

(Signed) J. ROBINSON,
Government Bengalee Translator.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th September 1866.

No. 4149.

Copy forwarded to all the Authorities as usual.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 27th September 1866.

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SELECTIONS from the Vernacular Newspapers, published in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, from the 8th to the 16th September 1866.

The *Oudh Ukbar*, of the 28th of August, notices that, in consequence of the distress prevailing in and about Bangalore, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, &c., assisted by the leading Natives of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, held a Meeting, at which it was resolved to raise a fund to provide for the starving population during the four months of scarcity, or until the new grain could arrive. Subscriptions, to the amount of Rupees 1200, had been collected, of which a list of the sums subscribed, and the names of the subscribers, are given.*

2. The Rajah of Kolapore is said to have adopted his nephew as his heir, and before demising, he had himself and all his Ranees (wives or queens) weighed in silver, the amount of which, Rupees 14,000 (£1400), he directed to be distributed among the "Brahmins" in charity.*

3. It is stated that in October, on the 18th of that month, a grand "darbar" will be held at Poonah, at which all the Rajwarra, Deccan, and other Sirdars (Chiefs) will be presented. It does not state by whom the "darbar" will be held.

4. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal is reported to have presented to Syud Ahmud, Secretary of the Scientific Society, Allygurh, a handsome diamond ring, in acknowledgment of his services in establishing a Society for the improvement of the Hindoo Chiefs, an account of which was given in the paper of the 17th of August. The Editor considers that it was incumbent upon Her Highness, as well as other Chiefs, to have presented the Society with some token of her satisfaction, in addition to the private gift bestowed upon the Secretary. It is further stated that the Begum of Bhopal has also ordered a Council, of which the Rajah Khushrab Ram, Hakeem Usque Hossein, and Syud Vusseet Ali, are the principal members.

5. It is stated that His Highness the Rajah of Kuppooorthola will receive the allowance from Government of Rupees 1200 as a Member of Council.

* Sic in orig.

6. Government are said to have issued orders for the settlement of the differences of Luk-dheer Singh, the Thakoor. It is also rumoured that the suspicions that Jeypore intrigues have something to do with the affair will be inquired into. "About the end of September, the Agent of the Governor General in Rajisthan will come down from Aboo, and will assemble the Chiefs for the great 'Durbar' to be held at Agra."

7. The case of the Jat who held a flambeau over the head of Mr. Justice Roberts as an insult, in the Chief Court of the Punjab, is noticed. The Editor remarks that the Jat is the sufferer by his folly, and that the English always deal justice in all cases.

8. Complaints are made of the conduct of the *Bunniaks* (grain dealers) at Booranpore. "Although rain has fallen plentifully, grain continues very dear, as the *Bunniaks* do just what they please in regard to the *Nerrick* (authorized rates, and no one takes notice of their doings."

9. The *Ukbar Alum* of the 30th of August complains of the destruction of property on the railway line: crockery ware, glass, expensive lamps, &c., are said to suffer severely; and, besides this evil, it is said that the railway people are in the habit of extracting property from parcels and packages sent by railway, and substituting rubbish for what is taken out. "The hardship of this is that, unless people pay for it, their complaints are not heard, after all the trouble taken in establishing their right to be heard." The Editor points out other irregularities prevailing on the line of railway, but they are mere repetitions of what has frequently appeared.

10. The *Ukbar Unjumin* of the 25th of August learns from Cabul that Ufzul Khan is contemplating the despatch of a Force towards Balkh, Jullalabad, and Ghuznee, for the purpose of restoring peace. His Artillery is encamped outside Cabul. "Shere Ali is making ready to attack Cabul. Mahomed Shurreef Khan, with about six thousand men, is encamped at a place about 30 miles from Cabul. The Ameer Ufzul Khan is said to have collected about fifty-eight lakhs (£580,000). Shah Mahomed Khan has been brought in prisoner to Cabul and some other *Hakim* has been placed in his command."

11. The *Koh-i-Noor* of the 28th of August remarks upon some excitement, and its causes, observable during the past week in the Mission School at Lahore. A young lad, a pupil at the school, is said to have become a convert to Christianity, and the consequence was that a number of children were removed from the school, and their books have been burnt by the parents. Some of the boys so removed have gone into the Government School, while others are inactive. The female schools have been broken up, and even the Mahomedan schools have more or less suffered by this affair. A Meeting of the principal native residents of Lahore is reported to have been held, and at it a lengthened discussion was entered into on the subject. One Fakir Syud Shum-shood-deen Khan spoke up in favor of the Government, and explained that this case could not be attributed to the Government, nor could any blame be attached to their schools, inasmuch as, up to the present time, no scholar in a Government school has yet become a Christian. He further explained the wishes of Government on this subject—viz., that they are averse to interfere in any way with the religion of the people; that the Missionary Schools were distinct, and Government in no way answerable for what took place at them.

12. Lalla Bheem Sain gave the Meeting the benefit of his views—viz., that they were Punjabees and poor men, ever ready to conform to the wishes of Government; but, he argued, if one respectable man's son became a *keranee* (half-caste writer) under the new Act of law printed out by Sheodial, his wife and children must stand in the same position by the same Act of law; so that, in addition to the one grief of having his child made a Christian, the whole family of that one child is disgraced, and suffer in a similar manner. It is, therefore, a hardship even worse than loss of life for the family. "Let me ask," continued the speaker, "what will become of the sanctity of the *pardah* (screen); for when one of a family changes his creed, he is as a dead man to them, and they mourn over him as one that is dead. His wife becomes a widow in every sense of the word," &c., &c. Upon this subject, the "Fakir Sahib" is said to have argued at length, and to have offered the Meeting sound consolation and advice, at the same time begging of them not to forget the kindness of Government, their expense and trouble in establishing schools, and assuring them that the same Government were ever alive to the interests of the people, and ready

to redress their wrongs, but that, at the same time, it must be remembered that when a boy, like the one in question, selected his own course, and declared that in following it he felt that he had been rescued from a well and placed in the right path, Government could not interfere, nor would any interference be found of any use, &c., &c. After a lengthened discussion, it was resolved that a petition, embodying their views upon the subject of the re-marriage of Christian converts, be sent up to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the Meeting then dispersed.

13. The Nawab of Rampore is reported to have given towards the Scientific Society of Allygurh Rupees 100 per month. Premchunder of Bombay is said to have given two lakhs of Rupees (£20,000) towards the Calcutta University, and has placed the amount in the hands of the Viceroy for the purpose. The Viceroy has, it is said, made the donation over to the Managers of the University.

14. The following paragraph appears in the *Star of India* of the 31st of August:—"The Agent of the Governor General has proposed to Government that, in Rajpoothana, a Political Agent be appointed. We think this request is likely to be granted."

15. The *Suhaile Punjab* of the 29th of August notices the news contained in "a letter from the Russian camp, to the effect that the Russians sent a letter to their Agent at Cabul, telling him to make known their intention of establishing a railway line through Cabul. This letter was, it is said, concealed by the Russian Agent (or its contents kept quiet), but the report soon reached the ears of the Ameer Sahib, who questioned the Agent, and he denied it; but the Ameer Sahib is said to have told him that such a thing should 'never be done without bloodshed, and until every Chief in Cabul was slain, and their reign over.'"

16. The *Muzhur-ool Ajaib* of the 30th of August notices that in Hyderabad (Deccan), the Rohillas have been giving a good deal of trouble, and the Nawab had sent out a Force against them. The Editor adds:—"We are sure that this Force will bring them to their senses."

"It is said that Sirdar Ufzul Khan addressed a letter to the Governor-General, to the effect that the friendship the British Government has extended to Ameer Shere Ali should be discontinued, and the same friendship be extended to him (Ufzul Khan). The Governor-General is said to have replied that the Ameer Shere Ali has not in any way displeased the Government, or committed any fault during the time he was at the head of affairs in Afghanistan, and so the Government would not give up his friendship. It is further reported that all the Sirdars, who turned from Ameer Shere Ali, have now been imprisoned." The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette* is given up as the authority for the foregoing.

17. The *Mujm-ool Bharain* of the 30th of August does not contain anything worthy of notice or extract.

18. The *Rohailkund Ukbar* of the 25th of August regrets to learn that Government have not consented to increase the pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is said to be of opinion that Sub-Assistant Surgeons have no right to receive pay equal to the *Hakims* (officers) of the Adawlut (Civil) Courts, but that promotion is their right. The *Hindoo Patriot* hopes that the Governor-General will take a more favorable view of this, and not coincide with the opinions of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

19. Referring to the appointment of Natives for the protection of property on the Eastern Railway line, sanctioned by the Governor-General, it is said that the same arrangement will be made on every railway line in India.

20. The *Sholator* of the 28th of August, and the *Lawrence Gazette* of the 29th, do not afford matter for comment.

21. The *Punjabee Ukbar* of the 27th of August notices a rumour to the effect that the king of Persia has prohibited the exportation of wheat, rice, ghee, &c., in consequence of there being great scarcity in the neighbourhood.

22. The *Moofeed-ool Anam* of the 30th of August notices the approaching ceremonies to be performed at Agra in November.

23. It is said that Mr. Yule, Resident at Hyderabad, has resigned his appointment, in consequence of some difference between the Viceroy and himself.

"The *Cawnpore Gazette* (says this paper) quotes the *Delhi Gazette* to the effect that Mahomed Azeem Khan has made a vow to the 'Akhoond' of Swat, that as soon as his prayer is heard on behalf of Ufzul Khan, he will at once raise the standard of religion against the English, and fight with them."

24. A private letter is reported to have been sent from Seharunpore to the Rajah of Putteeala, informing that Chief that at Seharunpore there is no *Hakim* (Governor), and not even an "Ungrez" (Englishman) in the station, and that all is confusion. Therefore, if such an arrangement would suit His Highness' views, he had better proceed at once to take possession of the place. The Rajah is said to have sent this letter to the Resident, who forwarded it to the Commissioner of Meerut. It was then returned to the Magistrate of Seharunpore, for investigation, and the result is said to be that it has been traced to the native boys of one or more of the schools at the station; and they have acknowledged having sent one of the same description to the "Chief of Jummo."

25. The *Nujm-ool Ukbar* of the 28th of August complains of the lax way in which the telegraph officials treat native communications, and calls upon all who have suffered by any delay in sending messages to represent the matter, in order that Government may take notice of it.

26. The Governor-General is said to have signified his disapproval of the circular issued by the railway authorities concerning their irresponsibility for any property until it is loaded upon the railway carriages, "and His Excellency wishes to be informed whether this notice is intended to refer to property destroyed by undue exposure to rain, &c."

27. The *Nasseem Jounpore* of the 28th August does not afford any noticeable matter.

28. The *Malwa Ukbar* of the 22nd of August mentions a distressing case at Nagpore. An enlightened Bengalee Baboo is said to have poisoned himself and his family, consisting of eleven persons, rather than run the risk of starvation, or suffer the disgrace of begging for their bread, the unfortunate man having been out of employ. The Commissioner of Nagpore, on hearing this, is said to have at once issued orders directing the grain dealers to sell their grain at a more reasonable rate.

29. A Bombay native paper is quoted to the following effect:—"Two men, who had been sentenced to death for the murder of a child, in order to possess themselves of its ornaments, were visited by the clergyman of the place, who endeavored to persuade them to embrace the Christian faith before they died; urging that, by becoming Christians, they would be sure of a place in Paradise. One of the men—a simple minded man—allowed himself to be persuaded; but the other said—'if you can save me from hanging I will embrace your faith, but if you have not the power to save life, then all will be well at the end (hereafter).' The writer adds:—"This man was a sensible clever man, and did not allow himself to be persuaded by the *Padri Sahib's* arguments, but he remained firm in his own faith, and so died."

30. The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette* of the 1st of September mentions that arrangements have been made by the Police for the capture of the rebel Sing Ram Sing, for whom a reward of Rupees 5000 (£500) has been offered by the Government. This rebel is reported to have been carrying on a system of dacoity (robbery) for some time in the Jounpore District. The writer adds:—"We hope that the Police will do their utmost to secure this rebel and bring him to justice, by which means those who have suffered so much at his hands, for upwards of nine years, will be freed from further tyranny."

31. With reference to the petition of the Rajah of Rampore (in the Jaloun "Elaka") to be allowed to adopt an heir, it is said that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has decided that "as the Rajah Sahib is of an ancient family, he can in two ways carry out the measure he proposes—either by adopting his (the Rajah's) nephew, who has the first claim, and without whose consent or wish no other can be adopted, or, if an heir is adopted, he must at once send in to Government the six months' tax as *nuzzurana*."

32. The *Chirag Delhi* of the 1st of September notices the disturbances at or near Aden, and the measures adopted, in consequence, by the Bombay Government. The Governor General is

said to have requested that stronger measures should be adopted for bringing the unruly tribes to subjection.

33. The success of the Lahore Municipal Commission in regard to the Choongee collections is noticed, as well as the suggestion of the *Friend of India*, that the Bengal Municipal Commissioners should take a lesson from that of Lahore. An extra sheet of this paper contains the dispute between the Maharajah of Jeypore and certain sects of Hindoos, concerning the non-observance of their time-honored religious ceremonies.

"At Jeypore, up to the present time, there is a good deal of argument going on between the worshippers of *Shiva* and those of *Vishnu*; while the Maharajah, in accordance with the rites and customs of Hindu scriptural laws, is *majus* (holding or proving to be lawful), and urging upon the other sects the observance of the followers of "Zoroaster." He obstinately commands that the straight *tiluk* (the Hindu mark on the forehead) be discontinued; that the wooden necklace be destroyed, the ornaments of the *rud raj* worn, and, instead of the *tiluk*, that the ashes of *bhaboot*, or cowdung *tiluk* be worn. The old inhabitants, who from generation to generation have observed the former customs, are displeased at this change, and the introduction of new laws to them is a great hardship, and they look upon it as worse than death. The *Gossain* (a saint) named *Rackal Jen Muddhun Mohun Walla*, as well as *Gossain Gobind Lall Jen Gokulchunderman Walla*, formerly lived at Jeypore, and, we have heard that, four hundred years ago, the great Maharajah *Madhoo Singh Jee* spent three lakhs of Rupees (£30,000), and sent to *Kama* for the above-mentioned *Gossains* to Jeypore, where they were established; and now the *Gossain jees* there have a very large establishment, temples, &c., the expenses of which amount to about Rupees 70,000 (£7,000) annually, and they have many disciples at Ahmedabad, who send the *Thakoorjee* Rupees 1000 (£100) as a *nuzzur* (offering); and with these also the dispute went on. These *Gossains* are moreover *gooroos* (priests) of the Bikaner Rajah. The Rajah of Bikaner seeing what is going on, summoned these *Gossains* to Bikaner, to alleviate their sorrow, and this has caused much talk and disaffection. The removal of these *Gossains* from Jeypore, with all the respect and honor due to them, was looked upon as a thing most difficult to accomplish; but, on the 3rd of July, they, accompanied by two *Thakoors* (Chiefs), left Jeypore for Bikaner; and when the procession issued from the *munder* (temple), it was a grand sight to behold. The satisfactory arrangement of all this is the work of Munshi Kishoree Lall, who has managed it so as to please both Rajahs, and removed the *Gossains* from the scene of disturbance, while, at the same time, he put an end to this great religious controversy. He is, therefore, deserving of high praise. This *Munshi* is the same man who was the *Vakeel* (agent) of the Bikaner Rajah, in the Rajpootana Agency, and there, too, he behaved well and gave great satisfaction." The Editor remarks that "wherever there are good agents, there will always be good management."

34. The *Gwalior Gazette* of the 26th of August, in noticing an act of gross cruelty practised at Madras by a father, upon the person of his child (five years old), which resulted in the deprivation of the child's sight, remarks that, in Hindoostan it is very common for parents to punish their children in this cruel manner. In the instance under notice at Madras, imprisonment for four months was considered sufficient atonement for the loss of sight suffered by the child.

35. The *Moofeed Khaliack* of the 28th of August is made up of extracts and old matter.

36. The *Khair Khwah Punjab* of the 31st of August remarks upon the attention which has been directed (in Parliament) to the want of some competent and experienced gentleman, to represent the wrongs of the people of Hindoostan in England, by which want the cause of Indians is seldom properly represented, or justly treated. Mr. Disraeli is said to have pointed to Sir H. Rawlinson, as one peculiarly qualified for this work, but that as he (Sir H. Rawlinson) had been appointed elsewhere, it was not likely he could be employed.

37. It is reported that, on the recommendation of the Governor General, a large collection of the works of Hindoostan will be sent to the Paris Exhibition. This is said to be done with the view of showing the extent of enlightenment to which India has arrived. Even specimens of Vernacular newspapers will, it is said, be collected and forwarded.

38. The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in the above report, viz :—

No.	Name.	Published at	Date.	When received.
			1866.	1866.
1	<i>Oudh Ukbar,</i>	Lucknow,	August 28th...	September 3rd.
2	<i>Ukbar Alum,</i>	Meerut,	" 30th...	" 4th.
3	<i>Ukbar Unjumin,</i>	Lucknow,	" 25th...	" 2nd.
4	<i>Koh-i-Noor,</i>	Lahore,	" 28th...	" 1st.
5	<i>Star of India,</i>	Goojranwalla,	" 31st ..	" 3rd.
6	<i>Suhaile Punjab,</i>	Rawal Pindee,	" 29th...	" 2nd.
7	<i>Muzbur-ool Ajaib,</i>	Meerut,	" 30th...	" 4th.
8	<i>Mrjm-ool Bhargain,</i>	Loodiana,	" 30th...	" 3rd.
9	<i>Rahailkhund Ukbar,</i>	Moradabad,	" 25th...	" 3rd.
10	<i>Sholatoor,</i>	Cawnpore,	" 28th...	" 1st.
11	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i>	Meerut,	" 29th...	" 1st.
12	<i>Punjabee Ukbar,</i>	Lahore,	" 27th...	" 1st.
13	<i>Moofeed-ool Anam,</i>	Futtehgurh,	" 30th...	" 3rd.
14	<i>Nujm-ool Ukbar,</i>	Meerut,	" 18th...	" 3rd.
15	<i>Malwa Ukbar,</i>	Indore,	" 22nd...	" 4th.
16	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>	Gwalior.	" 26th...	" 1st.
17	<i>Nasseem Jounpore,</i>	Jounpore,	" 28th...	" 1st.
18	<i>Moofeed Khaliack,</i>	Agra,	" 28th ..	" 1st.
19	<i>Khair Khwah Punjab,</i>	Sealkote,	" 31st...	" 5th.
20	<i>Oordoo Delhi Gazette,</i>	Agra,	September 1st...	" 4th.
21	<i>Chirag Delhi,</i>	Delhi,	" 1st...	" 3rd.

PAPER NOT RECEIVED THIS MONTH.
The *Allygurh Institute Journal*.
(True Translation).

SIMLA, the 16th September 1866.

(Signed) G. WAGENTRIEBER,
Government Translator of Vernacular
Newspapers, North-Western Provinces,
Punjab, Central Provinces, and Oudh.

No. 37. ORDER THEREON, 12th December 1866, No. 1259.

The Governor in Council directs that a copy of the foregoing letter and its enclosure be furnished to each of the Translators to Government, and that those Officers be instructed to read regularly the Newspapers published in the Vernacular language with which their duties are connected, and to bring to notice, from time to time, any passage or passages that may appear to be deserving of the attention of Government.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 38. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,
dated Fort Saint George, 12th December 1866, No. 1260.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th October last, inquiring whether the Government of Madras are disposed to recommend the adoption in this Presidency of any arrangement similar to that in force in Bengal and Upper India, respectively, for the Native Press, and, if so, the nature of such arrangement, I am

directed to inform you that the Governor in Council thinks it sufficient that the several Translators to Government should be instructed to examine the Native Papers in their respective languages, and to bring to notice any passages which they consider to be deserving of the attention of Government. Instructions will be issued to this effect.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 1260.

FROM

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th October last, inquiring whether the Government of Madras are disposed to recommend the adoption in this Presidency of any arrangement similar to that in force in Bengal and Upper India, respectively, for the Native Press, and, if so, the nature of such arrangement, I am directed to inform you that the Governor in Council thinks it sufficient that the several Translators to Government should be instructed to examine the Native Papers in their respective languages, and to bring to notice any passages which they consider to be deserving of the attention of Government. Instructions will be issued to this effect.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
12th December 1866.

Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. H. Burns.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including "The Hon. Secy. to Govt. of India" and "J. H. Burns".

1850

The Secretary to the
Government of India.

The Secretary to the Government
of Port St. George.
Singapore, 11th October 1850.

Received, 19
General.

Sir,

I am directed to forward for
the perusal of His Excellency the Governor
of Madras in Council the accompanying
specimen copies of the reports periodically
submitted to the Government of India
by the two Officers who are employed in
scrutinizing the Native Press in
Central and Upper India respectively.
The Right Honble the Governor General
in Council would be glad to know
whether the Government of Madras
would recommend any similar arrange-
ment to be adopted for reviewing the

11298.

[illegible]

23-11-11
19.5.36

[illegible]

2/11/3 Oct 1906

601398

Forward papers on the
 subject and ask of the
 establishment for a system
 for reviewing the notes
 which the Party must
 be understood
 For Order - v. 50
 27 Oct 1859

13-10-1917

13-10-1917

13-10-1917

Under present circumstances - this
 Presidency I don't think that the
 government could be justified in
 expending any money in supporting an
 establishment for the purpose of
 the native Press which is reputed to
 be of the most insignificant character.
 The Chief Secretary has however suggested
 that the police official translators
 retained by Govt. should be instructed
 to read the newspapers which are
 published in their respective languages
 and to inform government from time
 to time of the general tenor of the
 several journals and of any particular
 passages in them worthy of notice.

... might be directed to bring to the notice of
 the government any passages regarding this or that
 which would be of any use to the government.
 ... at 8/2
 ... leave before 11.15 - have little
 ... when all the ... are
 ... being ... away
 ... of ...
 ...
 ...

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter
from the Secretary to the
Govt of India Foreign
Department.

Here enter 11 Octr/66 No 1530.
Order 12 Decr 1866 No 1259.

The Governor in
Council directs that a copy
of the foregoing letter and
its enclosure be furnished
to each of the Translators
to Government, and
that those Officers be
instructed to read re-
gularly the Newspapers
published in the
languages with which
their duties are connected
and to bring to notice
from time to time any
papers or passages

1007
copy
in the file
with the
Govt Secy

1007
1007

may appear to be deserving
of the attention of

ly

To the Tamil Translator

- Telugu -

- Malayalam -

- Canara -

- Persian Hindustani -

Sept 2/12

Public Department.

No. 1260-

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India,

Foreign Department.

Sir,

In acknowledging
the receipt of your letter of
the 11th October last, enquiring
whether the Government
of Madras are disposed
to recommend the adoption
of a Presidency of any
arrangement similar to that
in force in Bengal and
Upper India respectively
for the Native Press and
if so, the nature of such
arrangement, I am directed
to inform you that the
Governor in Council thinks
it sufficient that the
several Translators to
Government should be
instructed to...

V. J. P.
W. J. P.

1864. Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

Dated. 17th December 1866.

For 202 of 1867-274 & 14-3-67.
S. Secy 13 Jan 70

26-5-11
17-12-12
10-2-14
17-6-18
4-2-24
31-9-29
11-12-29

11-3-10

- the Native Papers in their
respective languages and to
bring to notice any pages
which they consider to
be deserving of the at-
tention of Government.
Instructions will be
sent to this effect.

Fort St. George
12 Decr. 1864

Despatch 2/12

22/10/60

Whitehead & Spalding

17/12/60

W. J. Spalding

as well

David 12th December 1860