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The Indian Empire

"REGERE INTERMO POPULOS ET DEBELLARE" 1713-1804 T. 1

THE BENEFIT OF THOSE THAT ARE GOVERNED IS THE ULTIMATE END OF ALL GOVERNMENT AND NO
ANY SUPPOSED DIGNITY OF THE GOVERNING POWER" Burke

VOL. I

TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY

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		Rises.	Falls.	MORNING.	EVENING.	MORNING.	EVENING.				
Sunday	2nd	6-42	5-30	2-38	14-56	11-37	32-41	India	Dec. 3	Mauritius	Nov. 1
Monday	3rd	6-42	5-30	2-38	14-56	11-37	32-41	Panama	Dec. 3	Moolmein	Nov. 1
Tuesday	4th	6-42	5-30	2-38	14-56	11-37	32-41	Batavia	Dec. 3	Cochin	Nov. 2
Wednesday	5th	6-41	5-29	2-38	14-56	11-37	32-41	Calcutta	Dec. 3	Madras	Nov. 1
Thursday	6th	6-41	5-29	2-38	14-56	11-37	32-41	Amoy	Dec. 3	Peking	Dec. 1
Friday	7th	6-41	5-29	2-38	14-56	11-37	32-41	Shanghai	Dec. 3	Perth, W.	Nov. 2
Saturday	8th	6-41	5-29	2-38	14-56	11-37	32-41	Hankow	Dec. 3	Manila	Dec. 1
								Yokohama	Dec. 3	London	Nov. 2

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THE INDIAN EMPIRE

CALCUTTA SATURDAY 2ND JANUARY 1881

OUR POLICY

In assuming the title of the Indian Empire, we wish it to be understood that *consensus detestis* to explain and uphold the true principles of the policy, which was probably meant to be asserted in the formal incorporation of India with the British Empire on the 1st January, 1877. Scarcely a generation has elapsed since Napoleon the Third proclaimed to France *L'Empire est la paix*, and *l'Empire*, which he supposed to have based on principles of peace, led to the purpose of surrounding nations amidst the fire and smoke of war. *Impetum et libertas* was the principle by which Lord Beaconsfield claims to have governed the policy he represented; and his policy, which was a mere profession, is equally *impetum et libertas* the great spot of history, but of fiction. To us it seems that what we really want in India is Empire, not peace. But, to be just, the Empire must be strong; it must be a giant's strength, though not a giant's greed.

1. I shall be our first point out on every possible occasion every possible way in which the Government can be effectively strengthened in our firm and unalterable belief, formed by years of thought and experience that the regeneration of the various Indian races, their moral, social, political and intellectual prosperity and progress are closely - nay indissolubly - bound up with the stability and absolute acceptance of the British Empire in India. The almost countless variety of race, who people this country makes it absolutely indispensable even to their mere peaceful existence that these races of various types of feeling and civilization should be held together in subjection to one common power which shall be firm and resistless and above all just.

II. As our first object will always be to secure an intelligent and rational support to the Government, so our second aim will be to assist in promoting the peace, interest, and welfare of every class of the Indian population without distinction of race, creed or rank, so that they may be united by a complete identity of feeling to the Government, and by a sense of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown.

III. Not only will we steadily but respectfully advocate

the rights of all branches of the public service by whom this great Empire is administered. It is the duty of the Government in a temperate spirit to point out what may be their position and prospects can be improved to the advantage of themselves and for the permanent benefit of the country and people.

IV. We shall spare no pains in suggesting, as far as our limited knowledge may enable us, such measures as are likely to be conducive to the promotion of these less important interests of commerce, trade and industry, which add to the wealth and prosperity of the Empire, as good government contributes to their contentment and active loyalty.

We shall scrupulously avoid attacking public men, while forced to criticise public measures; for it must be obvious to the least reflecting mind that many public acts are often condemned without a full knowledge of the circumstances which led to their adoption.

V. Nor shall we fail to bring forward schemes, which may be calculated to lift the poorest classes from their present degradation and misery and thus contribute to the general diffusion of the blessings of British rule throughout the country, and remove the causes of discontent which exist in the minds of people who are partially or entirely debared from such blessings. It is almost a truism to say that the welfare and contentment of the people are the strongest testimony to the successful administration of a Government.

VI. It shall likewise be our object to review most critically but impartially all locally published works affecting the well-being of the people of India, as well as the proceedings of the several Associations, Meetings and other public institutions and bodies established ostensibly for the benefit of the country, and show in distinct, legible characters whether any real and practical good is ever done by them, or whether the public or Government money is misapplied in maintaining up idle or unpractical but showy projects.

VII. It shall always be our pleasant duty to search after and bring prominently forward to notice the exertions of many unnoticed and uncared for philanthropists who are sincerely and unostentatiously engaged in working for the real benefit of our country. Our public Journalists seem to have altogether lost sight of this most pleasant and important duty—most important duty, we say, because the encouragement of such good work, doing or done must, we feel, lead to the extinction of the many hollow impostures which of late years have been floated in this city to delude the public mind into pursuits without any rational aim or object whatever.

VIII. At an outbreak of any epidemic or endemic disease, it shall always be our duty to suggest the best and most practical means of saving the suffering population and averting the scourge; and no less incumbent shall it be upon us to point out the sanitary defects of our towns, villages and homes, and the best means of remedying them, as well as to indicate measures calculated to prevent as far as possible the prevalence of malarious fever which sweeps away annually countless numbers of our population, and to check other preventable diseases and forms of death, to which particular seasons the rural population of the country are largely victims.

IX. We shall always make it a point to discuss indiscriminately questions affecting directly or indirectly the welfare of a particular class or classes of the local population, or of the whole community at large and suggest the best and most practical means of meeting, if possible, the growth of all personal grievances.

X. It shall be no less our duty to notice the progress and deve-

lopment of the various branches of administration in the Government of the Native States of India, and to record such events as are interesting in themselves, but especially as they go to indicate that the "civilising example" of British rule is manifesting itself in the current history of Native States.

Our programme may seem ambitious, but, if favored with a fair trial, we hope with public support to show that we shall not be found to flinch from what we undertake.

It might be thought that Public Journals are already too numerous at the present day; but we submit that a Journal, which will consistently and steadily seek to intermediate and keep up a good understanding and feeling between the Government and its subjects and promote the general diffusion of sound knowledge on the most interesting questions which are engaging the public mind in India, can hardly be out of place even now. This Journal, which is to consist of 12 pages per royal (quarto) made up of leading articles and of a summary of News and selections, will appear on Sundays, the days when the want of a paper containing the latest intelligence, is much felt by the great bulk of the Community, both in town and country. Arrangements have been made for securing the assistance of a strong and efficient staff of European and Native Contributors for the literary management of the Paper.

(2) A RETROSPECT AND A PROSPECT.

The year 1890, which has just closed, opened under the shadow of a great cloud, which may now be regarded as having completely passed away. A war with the most indomitable Asiatic race on the North East borders of the British Empire was raging with hardly such marked results, as might reasonably have been expected for the British arms. A mere local riot, which should never have been allowed to break out, had grown into the proportions of a little rebellion in the Madras Presidency. In the Bombay Presidency, a young Mahratta Brahmin, without education, without wealth and without social position or influence, had been stirred by the vapours of a crude fancy and a mistaken patriotism to organise a conspiracy, and to foment a revolution against the British Government. Peace and order continued undisturbed in the Bengal Presidency and the neighbouring provinces, except in Assam, where a savage tribe having indulged in the natural excesses of savagery, were promptly punished and forced into submission, and except in British Burmah, where a strong feeling of unrest and anxiety pervaded the local population, and local trade became unsettled and depressed through the wild insensate and brutal courses of the maniac king of Mandalay.

The painful sequel of a terrible famine was slowly disappearing under the influence of reviving industries and under a favourable change of prospects.

But, still deep in the hearts of the people throughout British India lay a bitter sense of grievance at the liability to a Tax, imposed expressly under the most solemn pledges to provide a Fund for insurance against famine and applied, unexpectedly, towards the defrayal of an aggressive war, in which the interests of the people of India were in no way concerned. In the Feudatory States, which form a distinct but subsidiary part of the British Empire, a profound, but quick feeling of suspicion and distrust was secretly at work. Throughout the broad Empire men's minds were strung to a painful tension, by anxiety, as to the course which events might take and as to the difficulties into which those events might force the policy of the Government.

Tros Tyrannie nullo discrimine agunt. We shall always seek to look upon the general policy or the particular measures of the

Government, as the policy of the nation, and to regard such events as are interesting in themselves, but especially as they go to indicate that the "civilising example" of British rule is manifesting itself in the current history of Native States.

At no time since the dark, terrible days of the Mutinies, was popular feeling in India so deeply stirred, as during the course of the last General Elections in England, which resulted in the supersession of the Conservative Administration by a Liberal Cabinet, with Mr. Gladstone at its head. In every part of this wide Empire, in every City, in every great town, even in every village, to which education had spread, people who could read and understand the merits of the struggle that was going on, cast their sympathies in with the political party that has now forced itself into power. Since British rule has been established in India, we do not think that any Government was so deeply distrusted, and so thoroughly unpopular, as was the Government represented by Lord Lytton.

But if the year opened under exceptionally unfavorable auspices, it has made more than ample amends, before its close, by restoring to us a prospect of better days to come. The rule of justice, justice and morality has regained its ascendancy over the councils of the Empire. The war in Afghanistan has been ended; and affairs in that State are in course of adjustment. Internal troubles have ceased within the Empire. Popular discontent and dissatisfaction have been greatly mitigated by a wise modification in the incidence of special taxation; and our Feudatory Rulers and Chiefs have begun to bring the feud under a sense of relief from the oppressive weight of a head tax of some unknown and unseen, but not unfair, danger or trouble, that might at any moment come upon them unawares.

The dreaded phantom of famine, which has begun to cast its shadow in one or two Provinces of the Empire, has been conjured away by a favorable turn at a critical juncture of the seasons. Commerce and Trade have more than compensated for their temporary sluggishness by a renewed activity of movement. Though epidemic disease has been working sad havoc in particular localities, the people throughout India, British and Feudatory, are looking forward hopefully to the new era, inaugurated not by a new year, but by a new Viceroy, whose administration, so far of promise, may be rightly regarded, as hardly yet begun. Amidst the most kindly memories which the past year has left behind, the new Viceroy's happy recovery from an illness, which for a time spread anxiety and gloom over every class of people and over every circle of society throughout broad India.

Coming out to India with the most undimmed confidence of the Queen-Empress, the Marquis of Ripon, as if by anticipation, gained the confidence of the people committed to his rule, through the many frankness and sincerity of his public utterances, through the soundness and practical wisdom of his political views, and through the more earnestness of his personal character. The advancement of education among the people, and the development of the vast material resources of the country, may well be regarded as the highest objects of the Marquis's ambition; and as these two objects form the chief features in the programme of Lord Ripon's Indian policy, we only regret that our best wishes and most earnest prayers go with him to his trial, that he may come out of it with an administrative success durably inscribed in the happy face of a prosperous country, and in the grateful hearts of a contented people.

Welcome to the New year, which its first days will find the

(3) THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIAN PEOPLE.

THE relations of an alien Government with a subject population of various races, emerging from their primitive habits of thought and life, must in the nature of things, be often wanting in sympathy and common sense, and be conducted with complete freedom from friction. But sympathy can be created and friction minimised by the establishment of a thoroughly good understanding between a Government and its subjects; and this object can only be reached through a policy which is based on the constant recognition of the principle that the real strength and stability of the ruling power must spring from as it must also depend upon, the welfare and devoted loyalty of the people. The docility and sympathy to measures of the Indian races, as a rule, have almost passed into a proverb, and it is hardly possible to conceive any nation on earth more contented with the existing order of things and more ready to change, than the people of India, since they have been brought under British rule. The necessities of the Government and the variety of races, which are subject to its sway, make it almost impossible to adopt measures which, though calculated to benefit the commonwealth, shall not be intensely unpopular. No man of any nation is pleased to part with his money, except when he spends it in his own way; but it is unreasonable to grumble, when we receive an equivalent return in some indirect form.

When, therefore, the writers of satirical press most heavily upon us and we are most disposed to complain bitterly of the Government, we should throw our minds back beyond the past century to the days of the Mogul Empire, when whatever we possessed, life, honour, liberty, property, were held at the absolute will and disposal of despots and their nations, still more despotic. No woman's honor was safe, when she had caught the eye of a man of influence, and resistance ended in imprisonment or death. A man's honest earnings were secretly hoarded, lest a suspicion of his wealth might lead to his transfer to the exchequer at Delhi, or to the coffers of some local tyrant. Even the haunting exorcism of the Court and nobility were conducted in the ruthless spirit of a hostile invasion. Starving troops were trampled down and destroyed; forced labor was exacted for the camp, and the whole country side was harried for supplies required to regale the hunting party. Half worn, the quarries of rebellion were subject to every variety of restriction, oppression and extortion could impose. But while the Mogul Government took every opportunity to oppress its subjects, whom it should have cherished, it was powerless to give them the protection for which they paid. The periodical raids of the Mahratta freebooters swept through almost every part of the Empire; and in one day, the fruits of ten years' savings were carried away, leaving whole families, whole villages and whole provinces destitute and exposed to the risks of want and starvation. Nor did the evil end here. The visits of the Mahratta were periodical, but the people lived in constant and almost daily dread of plunder and robbery by their own fellow-subjects, and the local Police, instead of being a protection, was itself only by the large share which it took in the robbery. Under, we need not say, was as common as simple robbery at the present day. The bare thought of those times makes us shudder; and it is with a positive sense of relief we turn to the present days, when we feel that we are surrounded by a more civilised and more honest people, and that the highest men in the

That if we rate these blessings at their proper value, and really appreciate them, we should allow ourselves of them by unwavering loyalty and grateful attachment to the Government, which has so wisely provided for our welfare. And in no better way can we show this loyalty and attachment than by co-operating with it either by our advice or by the information we can place within its reach for the guidance of measures contemplated or undertaken for the general improvement of the country and the moral and material welfare of the people. A Government in regard to its subjects, stands in the same position as a father to his child, and reasonably, may be considered judge of the real wants of its charge and the sources from which they are to be provided. The ruling power in a just empire, such as India is, cannot let itself be influenced by local considerations, however pressing. If it seeks to fulfil its duty, it must take a comprehensive view of its position with respect to every important part of the Empire, and its measures must be framed accordingly without any personal distinction in

of any kind, the education of a country of such varied extent, cannot possibly be carried on with efficiency and success, unless as a very preliminary step, the ownership of land, and property, the extension of the development of public facilities for education, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the country, can hardly be attempted or carried out without making it indispensably necessary to lay some burden of taxation on the people. It is perfectly true that the masses of the Indian people are the poorest and the most degenerate poor; but it would be utterly vain to expect that they can ever rise from their present position of subject misery, unless they cheerfully acquiesce in the measures which the Government find it necessary to take for the improvement of their condition with an exhausted treasury and an inadequate revenue. We are fully sensible of the hardships the poorer classes necessarily undergo, but the Government is armed with irresistible power, and opposition to its policy will be fruitless. It is, should, therefore, be the duty of every loyal subject of the Crown to accept the decisions of the Government in a spirit of loyalty and obedience, and to induce such of his countrymen as he can influence, to take the same view of the obligations, which the people owe to the power that protects them in the possession of their just rights in tranquility, and defends them from external enemies in times of war.

(4) THE PRESENT CONDITION OF NATIVE VILLAGES

Every schoolboy, who has attended a public school in India, is familiar with the site but exquisitely beautiful lies in Sir Walter Scott's *Day of the Great Affair*.

"I cannot share the pain, with soulless death
 If he never to himself hath said :
 'I am my own, my native land !'
 "These heart within him hath not failed
 "And he has footstep he hath turned
 "And he has turned as a flower turned

Impulse, it is the feeling herein described; it calls for proof of the love of the people of India for their home, that is, the place of their birth. If the poorest man in the poorest village can find enough to lately, protect himself and his family, he will, as a rule, live, work and die there—clinging with an ignorant but still a touching attachment to the scenes, endeared to him by many varied associations thus to his infancy. The wealthy man or even the man who passes on as a man to do in the world, rarely, if ever, thinks of leaving his home except for brief intervals when his absence is enforced, by any means, of pressing business, and the palpating cogency with which he returns, is an indication of the trial this enforced absence has put on his feelings. It is only when the well-to-do at his death, that he hires his home for service in more or less distant parts, that is seen as he has put by enough to lease a field or two in or near his native village. He discards the dear prospect of making money for the far dearer pleasure of living and working and dying under the same roof and among his own people. The state of things, however commendable in itself for its harmlessness, has something, then the cause of that social stagnation, from which this country has long and so much suffered.

The high education, and the fair prospects of employment, which the Government has provided for the upper and middle classes, the native population have worked a decidedly beneficial change, so far as the people concerned into the native character a source of and

educated classes, however reluctantly they may leave their homes, always, as a rule, look forward to the time, when, their life's work being done, they may return to pass their remaining days among the scenes of their infancy and youth. Apart from the educated classes, who must necessarily possess, more or less, some degree of refinement we see the poor native coolies who, from sheer stress of food, migrate with their families to the different European colonies in remote parts of the world to find subsistence. With few and rare exceptions, these poor, rude and ill-tutored men, as soon as they think they have saved up enough to live upon in ordinary comfort with their families, will resist the most tempting offers to settle down permanently in a foreign land and will rather trust themselves, their families and their little hoards to the caprices of the elements, and embark for their homes, in the bare hope of passing the close of their lives amidst their native fields, and quiet villages, though every face, once familiar to their memories, may long since have passed away.

It will thus be apparent that the true love of home is not less intense among the Indian race than among the most civilised nations of the earth. But it is unfortunately among the people of India what may be more fitly described as a passive form of love—sincere and ardent, so far as it goes, but not practical at all. We shall explain our meaning by an example. Take the case of a poor native youth of humble parentage who, having gone out into the wide world in quest of fortune, has succeeded in securing employment such as satisfied his expectations. It is natural that, during his term of service, he should on opportunity offering, at more or less distant intervals, visit his native village to see his family and friends. At every visit he finds his home a cottage or rather hut, in the same state in which he first left it, that is to say, the same old mud hovel, slightly raised from the surrounding level, with hardly any drainage, still beeding over the same shallow, noisome pond, from which he had often drawn water for drinking, still stagnant, and impregnated with the seeds of every disease, from the dense rank growths by which it was almost shut out from air and light; the hovel still almost impervious to ventilation; the ground, where it did not show some signs of rude cultivation in the shape of a few vegetable shrubs and plants sown for domestic consumption, overrun by every variety of wild bush and jungle. Although he may have been living in a city, where the value of pure water, pure air and good drainage were practically appreciated it will never occur to him that the things he finds at home are not such as they should be. On the contrary, it would seem to him, as we should think, that his home would not be his home, if these things were wanting. For as soon as he has stored up a little money, he invests it in raising a brick building on the exact spot or on a spot, including the site of the old hovel which though it may have disappeared, will have left behind ample traces of its past existence in the abominations by which it was once surrounded. It but rarely happens that the brick building is in its position, and in the principles of its construction, not a more solid image of its far ruder prototype. The old pond will still continue to be both the cistern to drink from, and the cesspool. The rank growths will be left free to develop and expand, from day to day, exhaling forth miasma on its mission of disease and death. The ground about the yard will still be trusted to the chance drainage of rains, where the water may lie till it is absorbed by the sun, or of patches of muck and puddle, which are very leisurely disposed of by the same agency—quite, in fact, as leisurely sometimes as the filth and rubbish in the poorer parts of this Metropolis are carried away by the conservancy carts.

Now, the picture, we have referred to, proves, is no caricature.

of the fable of Jupiter and the waggoner. Instead of calling on the Government to help them, they should manfully apply their own shoulders to the wheel and they will gain their objects even though partially. It is true that they should begin to show some self-reliance and self-exertion, which will cost them no money, but which will save the lives and health of themselves, their families, and their neighbours. We shall take the case of a village remote from a river, containing say 50 adult men, each owning a plot of land. For some time before the sowing season, the men are comparatively idle. If parties of say 10 or 20 men went through and round the village, daily cutting away the useless jungle and brushwood, they could in a few days lay up a small stock of useful fuel against the time when it would be inconvenient to leave their fields. Thus while they would be economising their expenditure in one item, by no means trifling, they would also be clearing away the noxious vegetation which so deeply poisons the air to the danger of their life and health. Of course, we are quite aware that the rains would soon bring these growths up again. But if two men, whether going to or returning from their fields were daily told off, to clear out the new piles as they appeared; these pests would be soon kept down. If the husband-man is so particular in weeding his field, surely because he derives his food from it, surely, his common sense must convince him that it is still more necessary for him to incur some additional labor to remove these noxious growths which, by poisoning the air he breathes, are always injurious to health, and often dangerous to life.

By a similar arrangement the village people may fill up all holes within and at some distance from the village and dress the ground so that no water can be lodged within or near it. A deep drain cut round is by the same voluntary agency, but at a sufficient distance, would be extremely useful in carrying off water from a village, if the people take the trouble of making rude simple connections with it, each from his own house, either directly or through one or two channels, into which the whole drainage of the village might be discharged. Surely it is better that they should take this trouble, than live in constant fear of exposure to death or suffer from chronic diseases more painful than death. As for the internal drainage of a village, the work can be done under arrangements made by each head of a family, if preferable.

To secure a supply of good drinking water is not more difficult. According to the requirements of the population, two or three tanks or ponds in the vicinity of a village should be carefully fenced off and set apart for the supply of water for drinking and culinary purposes. No wild vegetation should be allowed to grow near their edge. The banks and even the berms of the banks should on no account be used as latrines or as places for the deposit of any rubbish or impurity whatever. Both banks and berms would thus be kept reasonably clean. Neither cattle nor any other animals should find a chance of getting at the water, if the fence which might easily and cheaply be made from the bamboos, growing wild around, were provided with a wide strip of the same material. For bathing and washing purposes and for the use of cattle other ponds might be reserved, but even these without the necessity of taking any such precautions in the case of ponds for the villager's supply of drinking water. Other ponds and water holes in and near the village should be absolutely closed up. Of course, where no supply of good water is at hand, it should be the duty of the villagers to dig wells or tanks. Where ponds are wanted as stepping-stones for industrial purposes, they should be selected at a distance from the village and in quite safe away from the direction of the prevailing winds.

In the details of the trial, the suggestion to be undertaken in each village for the purpose of a reasonable degree of healthiness, seems to be a reasonable one. But in reality it is not much, as the people will not be found to when they come undertake it in earnest, and for the purpose of their labor in a decided improvement in the health of the village during the next season. The trial once made, it is likely to be abandoned, except in villages, where the people are either degraded or hopelessly callous to the danger which they are hourly surrounded. It is only a first effort to be made. It must be well known to such, as are acquainted with the condition of our rural Districts, especially near the western end in Eastern Bengal, that, in the cultivation of some portions of crops, notably jute, the husbandmen frequently dispense with hired labor by forming themselves into associations upon the principle of mutual co-operation, and without charge, undertake by turns to cultivate, to reap and store the crops, for each member of their temporary guild. (Jute Report, Bengal, 1874-75, p. 27.) If the rural peasantry can work upon this admirable principle for better living, some influential persuasion would soon convince them of the wisdom of following it when the object is the preservation of health and life.

Doubtless, the Government through its officers has inculcated and may continue to inculcate the necessity of observing these precautions again and again, and still without any beneficial results. But unless the Government were to do the work for the people, even if it did, but does not possess the means, it is not likely that any action will be taken till some man, who would deserve the eternal gratitude of the countrymen, sets the example of initiating the reform in his own village. And even if Government did take the initiative action, we can feel no assurance that whatever might be done for a first and only time might not be completely undone by the subsequent negligence or inaction of the Village-Community. We have returned with great diffidence to indicate the salient defects in the village as a sanitary point of view, the measures by which they may be remedied, and the agency, by which these measures can be carried out most easily and economically. In the next number, we will follow up our ideas by suggesting through the same agency, the provision the terrible reproach attaching to the present condition of Indian villages, can most effectually be wiped off.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

A NEW and great revolution in the means of locomotion, apparently superior to that produced by the adoption of steam, has recently been inaugurated at the Zoological gardens at Calcutta. On Christmas morning His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal accompanied by His Excellency Sir Ranjodh Singh of Nepal, and a large gathering, visited the gardens for an experimental trip within the precincts of the gardens, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the trial. There is no doubt the enterprise of the Austrian gentleman, Mr. A. Sillig, who has introduced it to Calcutta, will prove the forerunner of a new era in locomotion. To Mr. Siemens the credit is due for the invention which is a new one, dating no further back than the early part of 1880. The Railway in question is the identical one used at Vienna during the past summer on the grounds attached to the Exhibition Building of 1873. It consists of two carriages and an engine running on ordinary rails of ordinary shape, but special materials of mode of construction being necessary. The gauge is narrow, being only 22 inches, and one advantage of the line the rails are

charged with by a dynamo-electric machine worked by a steam engine. The iron wheels of the locomotive Engine in contact with the rails bring the electric currents into connexion. And by means of the electro-magnetic machine fixed on the locomotive engine the current of electricity is economically converted into motion. This is the first time in which locomotion produced by electricity has been utilized for business purposes. The speed attained at the trial was about 22 miles an hour, but it has been ascertained that with the apparatus used it is capable of running 50 miles an hour with double the number of carriages. It is also said that the same machine that generates the electricity for motion, can be utilized for producing the electric-light. The comparative cost of working the electric Railway exceeds by a very little the actual cost of working the Steam Engine but it has other advantages, as by the absence in its use, of heat and smoke, it also saves the cost of constructing water-tanks, coal-sheds and coal-pits, necessarily required on Railways and Tramways where steam is employed. We hope soon to see this system supersede horse power on tramways wherever practicable.

The *Englishman* has favoured its readers with Professor Tyndall's philosophical definition of life viz; that "it consists not in equilibrium, but in the passage towards equilibrium. In man it is the leap from the potential, through the actual, to repose." Is it to be understood that all lives in creation, through endless ages, have been, are, and will be, mere passages towards equilibrium, like that which obtains in the planetary system. And how does the attainment by man of "repose" complete the "equilibrium?" We hope to receive a plain, if not philosophical explanation.

After reading in the *Times* Colonel C. G. Gordon's letter on the Irish Question one is led to believe implicitly in the fairness of the Colonel's views.—He remarks that an antipathy exists between the landlords and tenants; not caused alone by the question of rent, but every public expression from the landlord class exhibits remarkable proofs of unkindness towards the tenantry, the same feeling being not unaccountably reciprocated by the latter. He recommends the purchase by Government of the right of the landlord over a large area of land; making them Crown lands to be administered by a Land Commission, thus restraining the landlords from any power or control in these. They are for certain parts of Ireland.—For the rest of Ireland he suggests an act being passed allowing free sale of leases, fair rents, and a Government valuation. It is heart-rending to read the concluding portion of his letter in which he says: "from all accounts and my own observation the state of our fellow-countrymen in Longford, Westmeath, Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Cavan, and Donegal, is worse than that of any people in the world, let alone Europe! I believe that these people are much as we are that they are patient beyond belief, loyal, but, at the same time, broken-spirited and desperate, living on the verge of starvation in places in which we would not keep our cattle. The Bulgarians, Anatolians, Chinese, and Indians are better off than many of them are. In 1833 England gave freedom to the West Indian slaves at a cost of 20 millions—worth now 30 millions. This money left the country. England got nothing for it. By an expenditure of 80 millions she may free her own people. She would have the hold over the land, and she would cure a cancer." From these remarks it is quite evident that Ireland for a long time past has been and still is ill-treated by her sister-country, and it is hard to say whether she has suffered less under the government of England than the dependant States of Turkey which so recently called for the intervention of Russia. All the world must be scandalized at the sufferings so truly described of the poor Irish people. The gentleman who forwarded Colonel Gordon's letter to the *Times* says: "His conditions are those of a man who has wielded autocratic power over millions of human beings, and who knows the responsibilities of Government."

REVIEW

THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS OF INDIA. By George M. Birdwood, C. S. I., M. D. Edin; Art Referee for the Indian Section of the South Kensington Museum. With Map and Woodcuts. Published for the Committee of Council on Education. Chapman & Hall, Limited, London.

Dr. Birdwood's recent work on the Industrial Arts of India is a most valuable contribution to literature on a branch of popular employment, the comparative neglect of which, as it seems to us, lies at the root of the poverty of those classes of the rural population who are not entirely engaged in the tillage of the soil. The book, drawing the attention of the Western nations to the beautiful products of Indian arts, is calculated to create a wide market for those articles both of use and ornament which, from immemorial times, have made their slow and difficult way to the civilized countries in the West. As a consequence of increasing demand, Indian art will reassert its original style, which had for its chief attraction to cultivated taste and a strong steady impulse will be given to the production of those articles which, by commanding a ready sale in foreign markets, will entice back some part of the wealth which for some time been, and still is, drawn away from and lost to India. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the value of the service which a general knowledge of the high arts of India, added to some practical application of it, is likely to render in improving the material condition and prosperity of the poorer classes of the Indian people. As our present object is not to discuss the economic importance of the traditional arts of the country, we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to a passing, and necessarily brief, notice of the work before us.

The first Part of it is devoted to the Hindu Pantheon, as, according to Dr. Birdwood "the arts of India are the illustration of the religious life of the Hindus." This proposition is, as it seems to us, open to debate; but we shall pass it by, to offer a few remarks on the second Part, which treats on a subject, more nearly concerning us, namely, the Master Handicrafts of India.

Dr. Birdwood very accurately defines the distinction between the Industrial Arts of India, and the mechanical industries of the West. Thus, he says:—

"It is impossible, in describing the handicrafts of India, to follow the classification usually adopted of the arts and industries of Europe, based as it is on the broad distinctions that must always be drawn between art and industry, when industrial productions are no longer handwrought but manufactured by machines. Thus the very word manufacture has, in Europe, come at last to lose well nigh all trace of its etymological meaning, and is now generally used for the process of the conversion of raw materials into articles, suitable for the use of man by machinery. Work thus executed, in which the invention and hand of a cunning workman have had no part, must be classified by itself, and under the most intricate and elaborate divisions.

"In India everything is hand wrought, and everything, down to the cheapest toy or earthen vessel, is therefore more or less a work of art. It is not of course meant to rank the decorative arts of India, which is a crystallized tradition, although perfect in form, with the fine arts of Europe, wherein the inventive genius of the artist, acting on his own spontaneous inspiration, asserts itself in true creation. The spirit of fine art is indeed everywhere latent in India, but it has yet to be quickened again into operation. It has slept ever since the Arya genius of the people would seem to have exhausted itself in the production of the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*. But the Indian workman, from the humblest potter to the most cunning embroiderer in blue and purple and scarlet (Ex: XXXVIII. 23) is not the less a true artist although he seldom rises above the traditions of his art."

The marked tendency to decay in Native Arts, and the causes of that tendency, are correctly stated. "Indian collections are now also seen to be more and more overcrowded with mongrel things, the result of the in-

fluence of the European taste, and above all of the irresistible energy of the mechanical production of Birmingham and Manchester. Through all these means foreign forms of ornament are being constantly introduced into the country, and so rapidly are they spreading, that there is a real fear that they may at last irretrievably vitiate the native traditions of the decorative art of India."

But the following extracts from Terry's *Age of India*, 1655, which Dr. Birdwood has given in his work, will be of singular interest, as presenting an almost complete panorama of the industrial art-products which India possessed of as great reputation more than two centuries ago, as now.

"The natives then show very much industry in their various manufactures, as in their silk stuffs which they first artificially weave, some of them very neatly mingled either with silk or gold, or both. As also in making excellent quilts of their stained cloth, or of fresh-colored taffeta lined with their plumed or (prunella or chintz) one of their quilts lined with taffeta betwixt which they put cotton wool, and quilt them together with silk.... They make likewise excellent carpets of their cotton wool in fine mingled colours, some of them three yards broad and one grass length. Some other richer carpets they make, all of silk, so artificially mixed, as that they lively represent those flowers and figures made in them. The ground of some of their very rich carpets is silver or gold, about which are such silken flowers and figures as before I named, most excellently and orderly disposed throughout the whole work. Their skill is likewise exquisite in making of cabinets, boxes, trunks, and standish, curiously wrought within and without; inlaid with elephants teeth, or mother-of-pearl, ebony, tortoise-shell, or silver they make excellent purses and other things of silver or cornelian, and curious they are in cutting of all manner of stones, diamonds as well as others. They paint staves or bodiceads, chests or boxes, fruit dishes, or large chargers, extremely neat, which when they be not inlaid, as before, they cover the wood first being hand-somely turned, with a thick gum, then put their paint of most artificially made of liquid silver, or gold, or other lively colours, which they use, and after make it much more beautiful with a very clear varnish put upon it. They are also excellent at painting, and will copy any picture they see to the life. The truth is, that the natives of that country are the best apes at imitation in the world, so full of ingenuity, that they will make any new thing by pattern, how hard soever it is to be done; and therefore it is no marvel if the natives there make shoes, coats, clothes, linen, tents, and cuffs, of our English fashion, which are of them very much different from their fashions and habits, and yet make them all exceedingly neat."

After very justly ascribing the ruin of the Cashmere shawl trade to the baneful influence of the "improved shawl patterns" suggested by French tastes, Dr. Birdwood very strongly deprecates any interference "in the direct art education of a people who already possess the tradition of a system of decoration founded on perfect principles, which they have learned through centuries of practice to apply with unerring truth. What, however, is chiefly to be dreaded is the general introduction of machinery into India. We are just beginning in Europe to understand what things may be done by machinery, and what must be done by hand work, if art is of the slightest consideration in the matter. But owing to the operation of certain economic causes, machinery were to be generally introduced into India for the manufacture of its great traditional handicrafts, there would ensue an industrial revolution which, if directed by an intelligent and instructed public opinion, and the general prevalence of refined taste, would inevitably throw the traditional arts of the country into the same confusion of principles, and of their practical application to the objects of daily necessity, which has, for three generations, been the destruction of decorative art and of middle class taste in England and North Western Europe and the United States of America."

The social and moral evils of the introduction of machinery into India are likely to be still greater. "In every Indian village all the traditional handicrafts are still to be found at work."

(To be continued.)

with the foregoing statements Mr. Amélie, himself at 17, and his
 against French oppression and mistreatment of the Indians. It appears
 to have been very numerous amongst the French colonies, there being 17 such
 in 1878 and 25 in the previous year. This circumstance
 to have been severely commented on by the government. Mr. De Maure, and
 Amélie does not hesitate to attribute these evils to the fact that the Indian
 "to the hope of ever obtaining a share in their share." He states
 many coolies have declared to him that their life was rendered bitter
 by the cruel treatment and habitual ill-treatment they experienced at the hands
 of their masters, and that they intended to strike away with themselves. "As I
 among the coolies," he writes "it has been reported to me that a young
 immigrant, who had only arrived in the colony a few months ago, was found
 hanging from a branch of a tree in the garden of the master, whose name is
 the Rue de Paris, the last street in St. Denis before that which leads to the
 Dominicans. It is a striking fact that the master of the Indian estate is a
 in the Order of the Angel of St. Dennis, and that the French Government holds on
 unfavourable view Indian no cause could there have been for his committing
 suicide." The suggestion clearly is that the cause of the Indian's suicide is ill-
 treatment in the house of one of the principal judicial authorities of the island. In-
 deed, it will appear that the French tribunals are the most favoured cause of op-
 pression used by the masters. The total white Indian estate population is about
 10,000, and out of this number only a body of men and women were tried in 1878.
 would appear from the police returns of 1878, to be about 5,000 only. Of these
 it is not appear from the police returns of 1878, to be about 5,000 only. Of these
 1876 were had before the tribunals. Justice of the Peace (JURIS DE PAIX), a large portion of whom are the
 master masters of the estates. Nor is this state of things likely to be altered by the year
 1876 similar convictions as in 1875. It is not to be wondered at what
 have no hesitation in saying that the French tribunals are the most favoured cause of op-
 in a wholesale manner, to secure a supply of labor, and who are
 a grove slave system. As to the treatment of the natives
 stated to be very different, only partly owing to the fact that the
 masters, and this may be a few instances, such as when
 were brutally killed and beat a police officer died,"
 10 years' imprisonment. It is not to be wondered at what
 of expropriating the property of the natives, and of driving
 visible heirs. In this way, it is estimated that in 1878, the
 reverted to the French Government, the number of the natives
 certainly to be found in India. The number of coolies
 and still remain in the island, and are being used in the
 common

CAPTAIN DURAND is appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent of the Government of Bombay arrived at Bhownagpur on the 17th ultimo.

SIRDAR BIKRAMA SINGH, AHLUWALIA, C. S. A. has subscribed eleven hundred rupees to a B.A. Science Scholarship, tenable in the Oriental College, Lahore. The vernacular student, who passes in the subject at the Prof. of the Punjab University College, and continues the High Proficiency standard.

The Observer has published an official commun-
ication from the Pope in which his Holiness regrets the deplo-
rable conditions of Ireland, and says that the British Government
should remove the difficulties, also counsel the clergy and
people to separate themselves from revolutionary leaders.

The 25th regt. of the 1st Div. of the 1st Army Corps, which was sent to the front by the East India Company, has been ordered to proceed to India. The 6th Div. of the 1st Army Corps, which was sent to the front by the East India Company, has been ordered to proceed to India. The 6th Div. of the 1st Army Corps, which was sent to the front by the East India Company, has been ordered to proceed to India.

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Mr. Parnell has been elected Chairman of House of Commons. The Greek Government has decided upon a conference of the Powers for the settlement of the Greek frontier question.

The Porte intends proposing a conference of the Powers for the settlement of the Greek frontier question. The trial of the Latin Beggars commenced yesterday, and the jury was sworn.

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The Times has received a telegram stating that a German Squadron will appear in the Pacific next March. The Boers have seized the town of Utrecht. Captain Lawrence Falls, of the 21st Regiment, was killed.

Captain Lawrence Falls, of the 21st Regiment, was killed. The death of Lieutenant Lambart of the 21st is denied. He is alive and is prisoner in the hands of the Boers. Second Lieutenant Hume of the 94th, has been wounded.

Second Lieutenant Hume of the 94th, has been wounded. The Khirdwin has outward English mail of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay.

The Khirdwin has outward English mail of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay. The Bombay Press has ceased to exist.

The Bombay Press has ceased to exist. A History of India, Vol. I, by D. C. Hooper, is announced for January.

A History of India, Vol. I, by D. C. Hooper, is announced for January. At last the Emperor of Baroda has the permission of the Government to interview his Consul Dr. Kavanagh.

At last the Emperor of Baroda has the permission of the Government to interview his Consul Dr. Kavanagh. The Middle Temple Barrister will be allowed to take with him his own interpreter.

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The sum offered vary from £10,000 to £30,000 but the former is likely to be the probable figure. A good price for a novel! Asra College is threatened with dissolution.

Asra College is threatened with dissolution. The Government of India has decided upon a conference of the Powers for the settlement of the Greek frontier question.

The Government of India has decided upon a conference of the Powers for the settlement of the Greek frontier question. The Duke of Cambridge has issued a Circular from the Horse Guards.

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COMMERCE AND TRADE

30th DECEMBER.

The London telegrams arrive in Calcutta in Consols at 10.30 and in French Rentes at 11.30. The Indian Government Paper was higher. Four per cent. advanced from £82-2-6 to £82-5-0. Four-and-a-half per cent. from £80-7-6 to £80-10-0. Bar Silver unchanged at 51 1/2. Small shipments of metal valued at £10,000 made for Bombay.

The Bank of Bengal minimum discount 3 percent. no alteration in rates of discount and interest. The account issued up to the 28th instant shows following result compared with previous week :-

Public Deposits at H. Office	Increase	Rs 16,65,000
Do. at Branches	Increase	" 6,29,000
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	Increase	" 1,58,000
Bank Post Bills, &c.	Decrease	" 14,000
Government Securities	Increase	" 10,05,000
Loans on do.	Decrease	" 2,13,000
Accounts of credit on do.	Increase	" 1,92,000
Bills discounted & Purchased	Increase	" 5,82,000
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Decrease	" 1,96,000
Do. do. at Branches	Increase	" 10,21,000

It will be observed that there had been an accession of 8 1/2 lakhs to the Cash balances during the week, and that it was accounted for exclusive of minor items, by the following changes in the statement : Increase in Public Deposits.....Rs 22,94,000

Enhancement of trade demand	Rs 10,05,000
Decrease in Bank Post Bills	" 14,000
Addition to investments in Government Securities	" 10,05,000
	Rs 8,72,000

At the weekly sale of Indian Council drafts yesterday in London £350,000 was disposed of and allotted as follows:—To Calcutta £328,000; to Bombay £20,000 and to Madras £2,000. The minimum and average were both 1 1/2d., a result identical with that of the previous sale, but there was a much better demand for the Bills, tenders at the minimum having received only 10 per cent. of the amounts applied for against 80 1/2 per cent. on the 22nd instant.

Next Wednesday £350,000 will again be offered for competition. In Sterling Exchange there has been very little business and we have hardly any change to notice in rates. Telegraphic Transfer having been available at 1 1/2d. and Bank Bills at 4 months' sight at 1 1/2d. 3/4, whilst the Banks have generally been buyers of 6 months' sight discountable Mercantile Paper for early delivery at 1-8 1/4d. and of documents at 1-8 1/2d.

Quotations this afternoon were as follows:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	... 1-7 1/2
Bank Bills on demand	... 1-7 1/2
Do. at 3 months' sight	... 1-7 1/2
Do. at 4 do.	... 1-7 1/2 3/4
Credits and Document Bills for acceptance at 6 months' sight	... 1-8 1/2 3/4
Document Bills for payment at 6 months' sight	... 1-8 1/2 3/4

Government Securities in good demand, and prices advanced to Rs. 100 1/2 for Four, and to Rs. 100 1/4 for Four-and-a-half per cent. London, DECEMBER 29.

Consols for Account	98 1/2
Rentes 5 per cent. (1872)	111 1/2
Bar Silver, 51 1/2	
Exchange on India, 30 days sight	51 1/2
Enfaced Rupee Paper—	
4 per cent. (1872)	82 1/2
4 1/2 do. (1872)	82 1/2
Specie shipments:—	
Silver to Bombay	£10,000

Officers have been given for the 1st Div. and Horse at Jacobabad to move up to relieve the 3rd Bombay Cavalry which is under orders to proceed to Puna. The 3rd Sind Horse, from Kotah, will take the outpost duty.

The Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, C.B., Member of the Bombay Executive Council, is going on leave for six months on medical certificate. On the 19th ultimo, about seven hundred miles of the Telegraph wire between Thal and Kohat were cut and carried by the hillmen. The damage was repaired next day.

It is reported that several thousands of Muhammadan inhabitants of Jhang assembled and offered up prayers for the recovery of the Viceroy. Government have cancelled the order of the 2nd August last directing the detention of time-expired men for a further period of twelve months, so far as regiments not on service in Afghanistan are concerned.

The amount of cash in the reserve fund of the Government of India on 22nd of December was Rs. 76,000, being an increase of Rs. 13,41,347 since previous week's return.

The Secretary of State has despatched the mails for Europe shall leave Bombay at five o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday in the first season; and of Tuesday in the second.

BURMAH

We hear that the work of connecting up with Burmah by telegraph is making rapid progress.

PUNJAB

A LAHORE contemporary says that at a slight passage of arms with the military authorities at Rawandi, relative to the occupation of bungalows in cantonments. Railway officials and their offices, a satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at, and bungalows have been secured for the accommodation of the Railway officers. The office of Major Marriott, R.E., new Manager of the P.N.S. Railway, will be located in the bungalow hitherto tenanted by Major-General McPherson, C.B., V.C., the house being near the Railway station is conveniently situated for official of the line, but being too far from the centre of Cantonments is not well suited for the Brigadier-General.

NORTH WESTERN PROSPECTS

Dyanund Sarsotia, the Hindu reformer, the iconoclast and moralist, has stirred up the religious instincts of the native community in Agra and its vicinity to a very considerable degree. He has been lecturing to large audiences of natives, and has succeeded, it would appear in rousing a spirit of enquiry that may eventually lead to practical results. The leading priests of Bindrabai, near Meerut—men well known throughout India as the deeply learned experts of the many feasted phases and the multitudinous requirements of the Hindu creed and throughout the world as Sanscrit scholars have at length come to the front as the champions of the orthodoxy, and have challenged the bold and uncompromising reformer to a public controversy with and among the priesthood of Bindrabai.

MADEIRA

Mr. Buck has written from Melbourne Dr. Bidie, Superintendent of the Government Museum, Madras, regarding arrangements for the introduction of direct communication between Melbourne and the Madras coffee plantations, with the view of pushing Madras coffee into the Melbourne market. Mr. Buck suggests that a trial consignment should be despatched as soon as possible. The Madras coffee planters would probably find it of advantage to rise to the occasion as their brethren in tea in this part of India have done, for the plight of coffee in Southern India appears to be the source of as much despondency and head shaking as is the condition of the tea market in other parts of the country.

OFFICIAL NEWS

Mr. G. YULE has been reappointed Commissioner of the Suburban Municipality.

Mr. H. MILLETT, first Judge of the Quetta Small Cause Court, is going on furlough for eleven months from the 15th of March next.

The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the expenditure by the Port Commissioners of the sum of Rs. 30,000 for the construction of a bathing ghat at the end of Mirat Street, to replace the present Mullick's Ghat.

Mr. R. H. GREAVES, Joint Magistrate, has just returned from furlough, is posted to Mymensingh. Mr. F. Magrath, who has been officiating there; going as Magistrate at Rungpore during the absence of Mr. Livesay.

BAHU Ranjass Roy Chaudhuri, Zamindar of Kakina, has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor for his handsome contribution of Rs. 7,500 towards the completion of the drainage works at Rungpore.

Mr. C. A. WILKINS, Officiating Joint Magistrate of the 24 Perganas, is transferred to Howrah, and Mr. W. D. Blyth, who

CROPS

Reports from all parts of India describing the prospects are available.
Our next issue will contain fuller details of the crops.

PRICE CURRENT

Price current of food grains in the principal Stations of India for 2nd half of November 1880.

STATIONS	WHEAT	BARLEY	RICE (best sort)	RICE (common)	GRAM	PEASE	WHEAT	SALT
Calcutta	15. 0	27. 0	1. 12	1. 10	2. 0	2. 0	10. 0	10. 0
Madras	15. 0	27. 0	1. 12	1. 10	2. 0	2. 0	10. 0	10. 0
Bombay	15. 0	27. 0	1. 12	1. 10	2. 0	2. 0	10. 0	10. 0
Amoy	15. 0	27. 0	1. 12	1. 10	2. 0	2. 0	10. 0	10. 0
Shanghai	15. 0	27. 0	1. 12	1. 10	2. 0	2. 0	10. 0	10. 0
Yokohama	15. 0	27. 0	1. 12	1. 10	2. 0	2. 0	10. 0	10. 0
Manila	15. 0	27. 0	1. 12	1. 10	2. 0	2. 0	10. 0	10. 0
Cebu	15. 0	27. 0	1. 12	1. 10	2. 0	2. 0	10. 0	10. 0
London	15. 0	27. 0	1. 12	1. 10	2. 0	2. 0	10. 0	10. 0
Paris	15. 0	27. 0	1. 12	1. 10	2. 0	2. 0	10. 0	10. 0
Bombay	15. 0	27. 0	1. 12	1. 10	2. 0	2. 0	10. 0	10. 0
Calcutta	15. 0	27. 0	1. 12	1. 10	2. 0	2. 0	10. 0	10. 0

LAW

HIGH COURT NOTICE

Dates of Criminal Sessions for the year 1881.

Number of Sessions	Day of the week	Date.
First	Monday	24th January.
Second	Tuesday	1st March.
Third	Monday	3rd May.
Fourth	Friday	1st July.
Fifth	Thursday	1st September.
Sixth	Monday	5th December.

By order,
W. E. H. FORSYTH,
Clerk of the Crown.

GAZETTE

The Hon. J. Sewall White, Judge of the High Court has obtained for one year with effect from 19th January 1881.
Mr. A. SELLS, is appointed Magistrate of Farakabad.
Mr. G. E. KNOX, Officiating Judge of Banda, on leave for three months from the 6th January.
Mr. J. McC. DORR, from Rajanpur, succeeds Mr. R. Dene as Secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.
CAPTAIN S. H. OLIVER TAYLOR, of the 1st Battalion 23rd Foot, is appointed an Extra Aide-de-camp on the staff of the Viceroy.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. A. MALLOCK officiates as Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in place of Mr. A. L. Cappel.
THE Viceroy acknowledges in the Gazette, with much satisfaction, the fact that the Maharaja of Oudha has abolished all transit duties throughout his State.
MAJOR J. B. HENDERSON, who has lately been employed on special duty in the Transport Department in the Punjab, succeeds Captain May as Judicial Assistant at Simla.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. CLAY, commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is going on furlough to Europe for a year.
COLONEL H. BEVILLE, C. B. of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service under the field officers' retirement scheme.
COLONEL C. A. McNEILSON has, on return from furlough, been appointed as Commissioner of the Amritsar division in the place of Mr. R. T. May.
MAJOR W. O. ANDERSON officiates as commandant of the Punjab Cavalry during the absence on furlough of Major A. Vivian, and Major D. Macpherson officiates as 2nd-in-command.
BRIGADIER GENERAL BLAIR, who was lately appointed to the command of the Multan Brigade, has been transferred to Peshawar, and Colo-

nel F. B. Norman, of the 24th Native Infantry, is at present in command at Multan.
COLONEL C. J. E. and Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. Scott, of the Madras Staff Corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Morris, of the Madras Cavalry, have been permitted to retire from the service under the field officers' retirement scheme.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. A. BARWELL, C. B., Chief Commissioner of the Andaman Islands, and V. F. Bean, Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab, have been permitted to retire from the service under the field officers' retirement scheme.
THE services of Mr. A. Gordon, late Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, have been placed at disposal of the Government of India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

CRUX.—At Raw Pindee, on the 21st instant, the wife of Mr. W. J. Crux, of a son.

CARTER.—At Broust, Umballa, on the 26th December, the wife of Brigade Surgeon R. W. Carter, A.M.D., of a son.

DEATH.

SCOTT.—At Raw Pindee, on the 22nd December, Henry Hare Scott, formerly Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.

LE GALLAIS.—Calcutta, on the 28th December 1880, little Georgie, only and loved son of Mr. and Mrs. Le Gallais, aged 6 years, 1 month, 2 days. "His soul was sweet."

PASSENGERS DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. DORUNDA.

The following is the list of passengers per S. S. Dorunda, Capt. J. E. Withers, which sails on the 30th instant, for London via Suez Canal.

For London.—J. L. Rev. and Mrs. Stabbs, Mr. Chas. Gray, Er. Barton, Mr. R. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Large, and Mrs. Erren.

For Port Said.—Mr. M. Portman.

For Madras.—and Miss E. C. Smith, Miss M. J. Taylor.

NOTICE.

Subscribers changing their residence or leaving Stations, will please send intimation to the Proprietor of the Indian Empire, to whom also all complaints regarding delivery of papers must be communicated. Verbal communications and complaints, through the medium of Delivery Peons and all Collectors should be avoided, as they only give rise to mistakes and misunderstandings.

In cases of non delivery or irregularity in delivery subscribers at out-stations ought to send covers of the paper with the dates marked on them, as by this means only can the Post Office authorities investigate the complaint satisfactorily.

All contributions and letters intended for publication must be addressed to the Editors.

All remittances should be made payable to the Proprietor. Payment of small sums will be received in half anna postage stamps, at the rate of seventeen annas to a rupee, the extra anna being charged to cover discount. Remittances though the post ought to be sent under registered cover.

Advertisements, names of address and all business communications should be addressed to the Proprietor. Advertisements received up to 2 P. M. of each Saturday.

JADUNATHA MOOKERJEE, L. M. S.
Proprietor.

PRINTED and PUBLISHED by T. N. SARDHU, at the CHITRA PRAKASH Press, 160, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

R. D.

The Indian Empire office
160 Bowbazar Street

5 FEB 81 CALCUTTA. The 31st January 1881.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Hope that you will be so good as to submit for the favourable consideration and orders of His Excellency, the Governor my humble request that His Excellency may be pleased to accord the formal patronage of the Government of Madras to the weekly journal I have been publishing since the 2nd of this month, under the title of "The Indian Empire".
The Government of the North Western Provinces and the Punjab have been so good as already to recognise my journal, the aims and objects of which are purely practical.

Public (1881) DEPARTMENT.
Publications

From *Jadunatha Mukherjee*
Manager of "The Indian
Empire"

No. *245*

Dated *31 January* } 81.
Recd. *5 February*

No. *245*

SUBJECTS

Requesting patronage
and grant of official
papers for the newspaper
"The Indian Empire" now
published —

10263/81

W. L. 7/1/81

Public Department.

9
273

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following letter

*Jadunatha Mukherjee L.S. Proprietor of the
"Indian Empire" dated 31st January 1881*

to
Order No. 25 Feb 1881, No. 263

WA

The Govt. may be con- sidered as a subscriber for the paper

14. 2. 81

Note

The following Newspapers are received in the Govt. Office.

- The Athenaeum and Daily News.*
- The Madras Times*
- The Madras Mail*
- The Madras Standard*
- The Madras Native Opinion.*
- The Hindu, Madras.*
- The Western Star, Cochin*
- The South Indian Post-Magazine*
- The South of India Observer,*
- Calcutta*
- The Friend of India (and Statesman)*
- Calcutta*
- The English Indian Guardian*
- Calcutta*
- The Indian Agriculturist*
- Calcutta*
- The Pioneer, Allahabad.*
- The Overland Mail.*

14. 2. 81

*Jadunatha Mukherjee L.S. Proprietor of the
"Indian Empire" Calcutta*

*Notre papiers sont
bons - The principles
of the advertisement are
good - but the thing
is not fine: how often
publ. in Bengal.
However I will not
object to help the
start. *WA**

10
273 4

Newspapers

DISPOSED OF

25 FEB 81

⑩ BY G.O. No. 263 Public

TS

11/6/81

Dated
Recd.

To

Obit. of 188 } *W. Andrews.*

188, No.

D. Paul d.

(11/1)

18-2-81

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Wm. W. Henderson

Nov.

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251/2