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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Public DEPARTMENT

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the rights of all branches of the public service by whom this great Empire is administered. But we shall always endeavour in a temperate spirit to point out what we think to be their position and prospects can be improved to their advantage to themselves and for the permanent benefit of the country and people.

VI. We shall spare no effort 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.

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

VII. 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 debased 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.

VIII. 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 sponsoring up idle or unspectacular but showy projects.

IX. It shall always be our pleasant duty to search after and bring prominently forward to notice the exertions of many unnoted and uncared for philanthropists who are sincerely and unostentatiously engaged in working for the real benefit of their 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 really good work, doing or done must, we feel, lead to the exposure of the many hollow impostures which of late years have been floated in this city to delude the public mind into results without any real aim or object whatever.

X. 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 houses, and the best means of remedying them, as well as to indicate measures calculated to rest as far as possible the prevalence of malarious fever, which sweeps away annually countless masses 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.

XI. 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.

XII. It shall be no less our duty to note 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 the lives, but especially as they go to indicate that the "evolving 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 1880, 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 Birmah, 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 fanatic 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 famines 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 which those events might force the policy of the Government.

Tros Tyrusce sub discrimine agitur. We shall always seek to look upon the general policy or the particular measures of the

Government, as the policy of the people. We shall always be ready to support a Liberal or Conservative Government, which has voluntarily accepted the sacred duty of governing, with justice and fairness, the affairs of the countless races of India, primarily in their interests, and for their well-being. And it is in this sense alone that we shall express our views.

At no time since the dark, terrible days of the Mutinies, was popular feeling in India so deeply excited, 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 ahead. The rule of justice, of morality has remained in 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 Rinces and Chiefs have begun to breathe freer, under a sense of relief from the oppressive weight of a dread suspicion of some unknown and unseen, but not infrequently, danger or trouble, that might at any moment come upon them unawares.

The dreaded phantom of famine, which has been 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 by a new year, led by a new Viceroy, whose administration, to all promise, may be rightly regarded, as hardly yet begun. Among the most kindly memories which the past year has left behind, is 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 calm and untroubled confidence of the Queen-Empress, the Maharaja of Gwalior, as if by anticipation, gained the confidence of the people committed to his rule, through the manly 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 Indian Viceroy's ambition, and as these two objects form the salient features in the programme of Lord Ripon's Indian policy, we only regret that our best wishes and most earnest prayers should go with him to his trial, that he may come out of it with the administrative reforms durably inscribed in the happy face of a prosperous country, and in the grateful hearts of a contented people.

Welcome to the New year, 1881, with its bright hopes and with

(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 be the nature of things, be often wanting in sympathy and common sense, be conducted with complete freedom from friction. But sympathy can be created and friction minimized by the establishment of a thoroughly good understanding between the 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 amenability to instruction of the Indian races, as a rule, have almost passed into a proverb, and it is hardly possible to conceive any nation or people 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 stands gain his own way; but it is unreasonable to grumble, when we receive an equivalent return in some indirect form.

When, therefore, the burden of taxation presses most heavily upon us and we are made 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 hunting excursions of the Court and nobility were conducted in the ruthless spirit of a hostile invasion. Standing crops 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. Still worse, the exercise of religion was subject to every variety of restriction, caprice 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 pined. The periodical raids of the Mahratta freebooters swept through almost every part of the Empire, and in the 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, even as it was organized, could only by the large share which it took in the looting and plunder, we need not say, was as common as the plague in 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 living in a more civilized and more just age, with the highest men in the

under the shadow of the British flag, which regards and treats all subjects of the Empire alike.

For the first time in our history, India ceased to be governed by her native rulers. She saw a power, which, remaining from above her, was continually put down every attempt at opposition under the shelter of its name or with the aid of its arms. The rights of the British subjects were rendered secure to a degree unknown in any age—a degree, indeed, so efficacious that the British Government by its own laws made itself amenable to laws to consider any wrong done towards its subjects in respect of rights of property. But the perfect immunity in the practice of religion which was assured to the various religious sects of India, this new population of India was the most efficient means by the power of the humane intentions of the Government. Education with its elevating influences has been placed within reach of all classes of the people and spread through every town and every village in this wide empire. Hospitals and Dispensaries for the relief of the indigent masses have been scattered, and private liberality has shown a disposition to co-operate with the efforts of the State in these useful institutions, and on occasions of the outbreak of any epidemic disease, the same State providing a special agency for its spread and to prevent as much as possible human loss. Rivers and streams have been bridged and fine roads are running through parts of country, where the beasts of wild beasts. Railways have diminished distance and brought the world on the very steps of time; while postal communication between the most remote parts of the Empire is now carried on at a cost which is simply nominal. Even in the case of such vital necessities of nature, as famine, the British Government has not hesitated to take measures in India, to step in boldly to save the millions of its subjects to save the lives of its suffering subjects in any case of misery or trouble.

Under the great and important influence of British rule, the face of India, on which the oppression of ages had seemed wrinkles, is gradually becoming renovated to more than its former youth and beauty. And this change have been wrought out in the course of scarcely more than a century, during which the British Government has been constantly contending with and beating down not only internal enemies, but external wars, till it has asserted a complete and indisputable ascendancy from Cape Comorin to Peshawar. The establishment of British rule in India, judging from its past history, seems to have been brought about by a special interposition of Providence, and it is as the people regard it, and act upon that conviction, that we are assured of the continuance of the blessings they have enjoyed, and will enjoy.

That if we rate these blessings at their proper value, and really appreciate them, we should show our sense of them by unwavering loyalty and grateful attention to the Government, which has so wisely provided for our welfare, and in no better way can we show this loyalty than by directing them by co-operating with it, either by our influence, or by the information we can place within its reach for the furtherance 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, must be allowed the same rights and wants of his charge, and the sources from which they must be provided. The ruling power in a just manner, such as India is, cannot let itself be influenced by local considerations, however pressing. If it seeks to fulfil its duty, it is at the same time comprehending its position with respect to every constituent part of the Empire, and its measures must be framed accordingly without any unwelcome distinction in

In the details of the trial, the project suggested to be undertaken in each village for a reasonable degree of healthiness, seems to be a reasonable one. In reality it is not much, as the people will find it when they come undertake it in earnest, and for the first time in a decided improvement in the health of the village even during the next season. The trial once made, it is likely to be abandoned, except in villages, where the people are utterly degraded or hopelessly callous to the danger which they are hourly surrounded. It is only a first effort which must be made. It must be well known to such, as are acquainted with the economy of our rural Districts, especially near the coast, and in Eastern Bengal, that, in the cultivation of some parts 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 their 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 not to possess the means, it is not likely that any action will be taken. All some man, who would deserve the eternal gratitude of the countrymen, was the example of initiating the reform in a village. And even if Government did take the initiative, we can feel no assurance that whatever might be done for the first and only time might not be completely undone by the subsequent negligence or inconsiderance of the Village-Community. We have remarked with great diffidence to indicate the salient defects in a village as a sanitary point of view, the measures by which they may be remedied, and the Agency, by which these measures may 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 remedied.

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 in the Zoological gardens at Calcutta. On Christmas morning, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal accompanied by His Excellency Sir Haridip Sing of Nepal, and a large gathering, visited the grounds of 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. Sittler, 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 material, but of a special mode of construction being necessary. The gauge is narrow, being only 22 inches, and on a circuit of the line the rails are

charged with electricity 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. O. 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 unreciprocated 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, Clara, 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 30 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 gentlemen who forwarded Colonel Gordon's letter to the *Times* says: "His conclusions 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 Museum 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 lie at the root of the poverty of those classes of the rural population who are not entirely engrossed 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 but 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. 28) 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 specimens, the result of the in-

fluence of European education, 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 extract from Terry's *Travels in 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 presented of as great reputation more than two centuries ago, as now.

"The natives there have very much industry in their various manufactures, as in their silk stuffs which they first artfully weave, some of them very neatly mingled either with silver or gold, or both. As also in making excellent galls of their stained cloth, or of fresh-colored taffeta lined with their painted or printed chintz, or of their satin lined with taffeta betwixt which they put cotton wool, and knit them together with silk. They make likewise excellent carpets of their cotton wool in fine mingled colours, some of them three yards broad, and of a great length. Some other richer carpets they make, all of silk, so artificially mixed, as that they barely 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 exactly and orderly disposed throughout the whole work. Their skill is likewise exquisite in making of cabinets, boxes, trunks, and standishes, curiously wrought within and without; indeed, with elephants teeth, or of mother-of-pearl, ebony, tortoise-shell, or what they make excellent and other things of agate or cornelian, and curious they are in cutting of all manner of stones, diamonds as well as others. They paint staves or battle-axes, chests or boxes, fruit dishes, or large chargers, extremely neat, which when they be not inlaid, as before, they cover the wood first being laid-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 spinning, and will copy out 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 seem to be done; and therefore it is no marvel if the natives there make shoes, boots, clothes, linen, tents, and cuffs, of our English fashion, which are almost every such 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 gradually introduced into India for the manufacture of its great traditional handicrafts, there would ensue an industrial revolution which, not 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.)

The *Washington Post* has published an official communication from the Pope in which his Holiness regrets the deplorable conditions of Ireland, and prays that the British Government speedily remove the dark forces, also counsel the clergy and people to separate themselves from revolutionary leaders.

The British regiments fired upon by the Boers, which rescuing the wounded and dragging them to the rear. The Boers then fired upon the British, and the British regiments were driven back. The British regiments were then ordered to retreat, and the Boers followed them. The British regiments were then ordered to retreat, and the Boers followed them.

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Mr. Parnell has been elected Chairman of the House of Commons. The Greek Government has been elected Chairman of the House of Commons.

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The trial of the Land Leaguers commenced yesterday, and the jury was sworn. Chief Justice May will withdraw from the trial.

The Boers have seized the town of Utrecht. Captain Lawrence Falls, of the 21st Regiment, was killed. The death of Lieutenant Lambart of the 1st is denied. He is alive and is prisoner in the hands of the Boers. Second Lieutenant Hume of the 94th, has been wounded.

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RESUME OF NEWS.

There is a report in the land that the report communicated by the Times, of the resignation of His Excellency Lord Ripon is not true.

Herat was threatened with invasion by the Tatars, assisted by Yalantash Khan and the Jamshidis, but a single prompt expedition dispersed Yalantash Khan's forces and brought the Jamshidis to submission.

In his recent work "India in 1880," Mr. Richard Temple advocates the retention of Kandahar and asserts that had Russia adhered to the policy she agreed to adopt when Lord Clarendon was the Foreign Minister, there would have been no Afghan War. Sir Richard recommends that Great Britain should remind Russia of the engagements she entered into.

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

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

Lord Beaconsfield's "Endymion" will, it is believed, be sold to the highest bidder. The sums offered vary from £10,000 to £30,000 but the former is likely to be the probable figure. A good price for a novel!

Agra College is threatened with dissolution if the numerical strength of students is not improved within a reasonable time.

The Government of India have issued a Circular from the Home Office enjoining upon military Officers, quartered in garrison towns, the propriety and necessity of wearing uniform throughout the day.

The Right Hon. Mr. W. P. Adam assumed on Monday the 20th ultimo the office of Member of Madras. The same evening His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and family left for England on board the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Aquino."

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Orders have been given for the 1st and 2nd Horse at Jacobabad to move up to relieve the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, which is under orders to proceed to Puna. The 3rd Sind Horse, stationed at Jacobabad, will take the outpost duty.

The Hon. Mr. 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 of the Telegraph wire between Thal and Kohat were cut and carried off by the hillmen. The damage was repaired next day.

It is reported that several thousands of Hindoo inhabitants of Jhang assembled and offered up prayers for the recovery of the Viceroy.

Government have cancelled the order of the 11th 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 of the Government of India on 22nd of December was Rs. 7,00,000, being an increase of Rs. 12,41,847 since previous week's return.

The Secretary of State has decided to the mails for Europe shall leave Bombay at five o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday in the fast season; and of Tuesday in the Moon.

BURMAH.

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

PUNJAB.

A LAHORE contemporary says that 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 officials. 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., whose 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 PROVINCES.

Dyanund Sarsoth, 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. MILLET, first Judge of the Court of Small Cause, 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 Rangoon during the absence of Mr. Livesey.

MR. Ranjan Roy Chaudhuri, Zamindar of Kakina, has been thanked by the Lieutenant-Governor for his handsome contribution of Rs. 7,500 towards the completion of the drainage works at Rangoon.

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

has been acting as Deputy Magistrate at the Custom House, Mr. Armstrong, goes as Joint-Magistrate to the 24 Parganas. MR. F. F. HANDLEY, Officiating Joint-Magistrate of Diamond Harbour, officiates as Inspector General of Registration, Senior Marriage Registrar in Calcutta, and Registrar of Parsi Marriages, during the absence of Mr. J. A. Bourdillon.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

30th DECEMBER.

THE London telegrams advise an improvement in Consols to 98 1/2 and in French Rentes to 119 1/2. The Indian Government Paper was higher. Four per cents advanced from £82-2-6 to £82-5-0 and Four-and-a-half per cents from £89-1-0 to £89-1-5. Bar Silver unchanged at 51 1/2. Small shipments of metal valued at £10,000 made for Bombay.

The Bank of Bengal minimum continues 3 percent, no alteration in rates of discount and interest. The account issued up to the 28th instant shows following results 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 has been an accession of Rs. 4 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:—

Enhancement of trade demand	Rs. 9,05,000
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 1/2 d., 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 1/2 d., and Bank Bills at 4 months' sight at 1-7 1/2 d., whilst the Banks have generally been buyers of 6 months' sight discountable Mercantile Paper for early delivery at 1-8 1/2 d. and of documents at 1-8 1/2 d.

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 months' sight	1-7 1/2

Credits and Document Bills for acceptance at 6 months' sight	1-8 1/2
Document Bills for payment at 6 months' sight	1-8 1/2
Government Securities in good demand, and prices advanced to Rs. 100 1/2 for Four, and to Rs. 100 1/2 for Four-and-a-half per cent.	

Consols for Account	98 1/2
Rentes 5 per cent. (1872), 119 1/2	
Bar Silver, 51 1/2	
Exchange on India, 60 days sight, 51 1/2	

Enfaced Rupee Papers	
4 per cent	82 1/2
4 1/2 do (1872)	82 1/2

Specie shipments:—	
Silver to Bombay	410,000

CROPS

Reports from all parts of India describe the prospects as favorable.
Our next issue will contain further 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	PIRE-WOOD	SALT
Calcutta	15. 0	27. 0	11. 0	10. 0	20. 0	90. 0	10. 0
Madras	15. 0	27. 0	11. 0	10. 0	20. 0	90. 0	10. 0
Bombay	10. 4	18. 0	8. 0	7. 0	14. 0	61. 0	12. 0
Allahabad	14. 12	26. 0	10. 0	9. 0	18. 0	72. 0	10. 0
Agra	17. 0	28. 0	11. 0	10. 0	20. 0	90. 0	10. 0
Lucknow	17. 0	28. 0	11. 0	10. 0	20. 0	90. 0	10. 0
Benares	15. 0	27. 0	11. 0	10. 0	20. 0	90. 0	10. 0
Patna	15. 0	27. 0	11. 0	10. 0	20. 0	90. 0	10. 0
Varanasi	15. 0	27. 0	11. 0	10. 0	20. 0	90. 0	10. 0

LAW

HIGH COURT NOTICE

Date 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. FORSTYTH,
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. SELLA, is appointed Magistrate of Farukabad.
MR. G. E. KNOX, Officiating Judge of Banda, on leave for three months from the 6th January.
MR. J. McC. BORN, from Rajapur, succeeds Mr. E. Dene as Secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.
CAPTAIN S. H. CLOUGH 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 Mackay 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. MURPHY has, on return from furlough, been appointed as Commissioner of the Amritsar division in the place of Mr. R. T. Frey.
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 Sub-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 of the Madras Cavalry.
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. B. BARNWELL, 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 Captain 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 Brahmur, Umballa, on the 26th December, the wife of Brigadier-General 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 end 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. Stubbs, Mr. Chas. Gray, Esq., Barton, Mr. B. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Large, and Mrs. Green.

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, Indian Empire, to whom also all complaints regarding delivery or irregular delivery of papers must be communicated. Verbal intimations and complaints, through the medium of Delivery Peons and 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 papers 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 Editor.

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

JADUNATHA MOOKERJEE, L. M.

Proprietor.

PRINTED and PUBLISHED by T. N. SARDU, at the CHITRAKITA 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.

Dear Sir,

I beg 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 recognize my journal, the aims and objects of which are purely practical.

118
I beg that the privileges accorded to other
papers in respect to official publications
and documents may be conceded to
me also.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obed. servant
Jadwintha Smith in hms

Copies of the paper have been
supplied throughout the month.

Public (1881) DEPARTMENT.
Publications

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

No. ~~245~~

Dated 31 January } 81.
Recd. 5 February }

No. 245

SUBJECT:

Requesting patronage
and grant of official
papers for the newspapers
"The Indian Empire" newly
published —

1/27/81

Public Department.

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273

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter

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

Order No. 2572

WA The Govt. may be
ordered as a subscriber for
the papers

14. 2. 81

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, Singapore*
- The South of India Observer,*
- The Friend of India (Calcutta)*
- The Anglo-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

*Subsequently the
Sag - The principles
of the advocates are
good - but the thing
is not fine: how can
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How can I will not
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WA

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Managers

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25 FEB 81

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1/16/81

Dated
Recd.

To

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188, No.

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