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"The People's Friend" Office
Madras 3rd February 1836

From The Manager
People's Friend Office
Madras

To The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Madras
Fort St. George

Sir,
I have the honor to forward the latest
of the "People's Friend", dated the 30th January 1836,
to inform you that the paper was started in India
and has been ever since doing its work of instructing
the masses of my countrymen in political
other matters conscientiously and to the best of its
humble power.

2. It has been enjoying an average circulation
of a thousand copies per week from the commencement.

3. It has always aimed at being a safe and
reliable guide to its numerous constituents and
has striven to criticize public measures in a
fair and honest spirit without the slightest
vicissitudes or partiality.

It is often thought it a pity that the
Government did not get a copy of this widely
circulated paper to find out what so many of
the subjects thought and felt on the topics of
the day.

Under the above circumstances, I have
the honor to request that the Madras Government
be pleased to patronize the paper by
ordering one or more copies for their use.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Yours most obedient servant.

J. Venkatarao
Manager.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

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VOL. I.
No. 3

MADRAS: SATURDAY EVG., JAN. 30, 1886.

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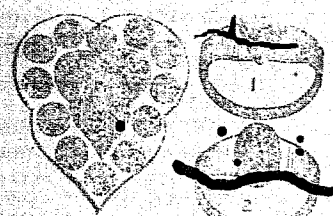
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The People's Friend.

SATURDAY EVE., JAN. 30, 1886.

DO THEY DESERVE IT?

WE ARE SORRY WE CANNOT see reason to agree with an esteemed up-country contemporary, who thinks that the opposition raised by the Native Press against the proposed Income Tax is thoughtless and uncalled for. It may be, although we think it is far from the truth, that the new impost will fall mostly upon Europeans. But is that a reason why we need not fight in the interests of truth and justice, because forsooth natives do not suffer much under the new tax? The Native Press will have failed in one great part of its mission, if, more than to native interests, more than to our country's cause, it did not adhere to the pure and the truthful. The interests of the European and the native communities are equally worthy of our humble attention and advocacy. It is truth and justice that we serve, and whatever comes within their province must always be duly championed by us. Nor is the Income Tax at all so exclusively a European concern, as our late and respected brother seems to think. Very large is the number of natives whose monthly income is so low as Rs. 40; and in virtue of the amendments carried out by the Select Committee, that large number will be laid under contribution. Many a half-fed stomach and half-clothed back will feel the consequence. Anxiety, many a care-worn head and privation to many a poor home will be the result of the new tax. Whether viewed as a question of abstract justice, or as a burden upon the European community, or as a source of toil and trouble to our poor countrymen, we have every right to ask with reference to the proposed tax, are the Government entitled to the help they demand from the people? It is quite a legitimate question to put, do they deserve it?

crushing, does not attract the serious attention of our philanthropic rulers who profess to govern India in her interests, we come upon countless extravagances into which the authorities have most unavailingly been allowing our poor fatherland. Glancing over the last one year or two, what reckless waste of Indian money do we not observe? The Rawal Pindi Durbar is a most glaring example of our Government's extravagance. Can even the staunchest apologist of the Government assign a just reason for the pompous demonstration? Indeed, the Ameer of Cabul must be a veritable fool to have trusted in the words of those who had but the other day attacked his people, or to have been much impressed with the valour of the nation who scuttled out of his country rather than keep it and govern a turbulent race. But the *darbar* nevertheless swallowed in one gulp what the proposed Income Tax will take several years to make good. That a continent with 200 million inhabitants can not afford more than £ 700,000 of Income Tax, when even such low annual incomes as Rs. 500 are laid under contribution, must in itself be an incontrovertible proof of the utter poverty of the country. But what is that to our wise rulers? Olympian gods are and all they are moved by higher and more predominant considerations which lie beyond the ken of ordinary mortals. And, as if the extravagance were not extreme already, they have just held an imposing Camp of Exercise. The *pamuk* battles, the "inglorious" victories, the harmless defeats, must indeed have been very imposing, though the splendid passage at arms was only an imitation on a larger scale of the 500 dummy rifles made of wood, which were found in Burmah and provoked so much laughter among Anglo-Indians. Well, indeed, must be the Government which calls such grand impostures to its aid to strike terror into other nations. Churchill is following in the footsteps of Beaconsfield; Lord Dufferin is playing the same game as Lord Lytton; and the recent Camp of Exercise is the appropriate counterpart of the Delhi *darbar* of 1877. Nor does the unpleasant tale close here. India is first called upon to lend her forces to distant countries, and is then compelled to make costly unnecessary additions to the standing Army, at an annual expense of between two and three million pounds. How can a government, so defaulting and so extravagant, command the confidence and deserve the cordial help of the country? And is the Native Press unjust and disloyal in accusing the Government of culpable extravagance, which alone necessitated the imposition of the Income Tax?

S. GRANT DUFF'S ADVICE TO
EUROPEAN AND EURA-
N LADS.

...the ... of ...
 ... to the ... the ...
 ... Church ... road, Mrs.
 ... but who ... the occasion,
 ... happy ... delivered a speech,
 ... which it was ... that
 ... had ... was not igno-
 ... of the lamentable condition of the
 ... Europeans and Eurasians in ...
 ... said: "I constantly receive
 ... harrowing letters, and I see such pain-
 ... myself that I am always casting
 ... my mind as to what can be done
 ... matters." ... is a well known
 ... one hardly necessary to be re-
 ... over and over, that that class of
 ... European and Eurasian community
 ... brought themselves to grief have
 ... with ...

of the European and Eurasian community have a marked dislike to physical labour. They imagine that there is something specially honorable in clerical and literary pursuits, and how mistaken they are is apparent from the great distress that prevails only in those communities throughout the length and breadth of India. We never hear of the Hindu, Muhammadan, Parsee or any other Indian community perpetually crying for want. They all somehow manage to get a livelihood and lead contented, if not happy lives. But not so with the bulk of the poorer Europeans and Eurasians. They have all ways some grievance or thing to lay at the door of somebody, some one to complain of, or some cock and bull story to tell in justification of their misfortunes. The secret of all this lies in a nutshell. They do not like to take advantage of the many benefits placed within their reach. They have an antipathy for genuine, hard work, and would sooner remain at home or idle away their hours in public-houses than take the spade and shovel in hand and set to work in say the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Colonies. It is a notorious fact that, in Madras, ladies and gentlemen are daily inundated with letters beseeching aid on some frivolous excuse or other, and the generous public are unfortunately only too often duped by impostors and charlatans, men of the stamp of Robert D'Silva, who after spending fourteen years of his life in incarceration, committed a gross fraud soon after he came out of jail and was only on Tuesday last committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on charges of forgery and cheating. The time has come when the European and Eurasian lad should awake from his lethargy and see for himself that education among the different populations in India is daily making rapid strides, that all occupations so long as they are useful are honorable, and that it would be an egregious error on their part to confine themselves to quilt-driving. Mrs. Grant Duff in the course of her speech addressing the boys said "I do not know if you, lads, are aware that at the present moment, you can go up for carpentry, printing, book-making and book-binding." The Government recently sanctioned the holding of examinations in these subjects, and a scheme has also been inaugurated by Mr. D. S. White to provide the requisite training to young boys and girls in these trades, though advantage has not been largely taken of his arrangements. But by no means is it too late even now. Mrs. Grant Duff also explained to the lads the scheme which Government is about to start for holding examinations in sciences, arts and industries, but Her Excellency particularly called their attention to agriculture, a scientific system of which, she thought, would be a preventative of that curse of India, the periodical famines that devastate the country. Three happy would be the day when Madras could see the advice given by the first lady in the land practically carried into effect. At first, we have no doubt that badly labor will not be found very pleasant, but a little perseverance and energy will surmount all difficulties. It is then that the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian communities will find themselves on a par with the other communities in the land.

THE ROYAL SPEECH

ONE OF THE GREATEST misnomers is the "Royal" speech to the Parliament. Time was when the speech gave a faithful expression to the thoughts and feelings of the nation and heart. But this is

say so, in case of this honoured lady, and surprised largely. Moreover, usually, it is not always made up of her bounding promises, of her venerable, alluring fancy pictures. To borrow a well-known phrase generally credited to the great Frenchman Lafayette, it is "spoken given to common thought." It is, therefore, highly amusing to see some one able to lead contemporaries characterise it as an open, candid, plain speech, embodying the very thoughts and aims of the Queen, although it was written by Lord Salisbury. Our contemporaries are either speaking of what they themselves are not quite sure of, or they are experts in a science of which we must plead ignorance—namely, thought-reading. If Graciosa Majesty is undoubtedly, properly lady—a mother of mothers and of subjects; but who can divine secret thoughts; who dares dive into the Imperial mind? Let us, who are "but of low degree," curb our flight and think of lower things. We think we do well to regard the speech as the exponent of the thoughts and ideas of the present Ministry.

The first thing that the speech mentioned in the peaceful settlement of a line of demarcation between Russia and Afghanistan. The Boundary Commissioners will fast bring their mission to a happy close; and two Christian countries will long show the world a happy example how the most severely contended point may be settled and adjusted in peaceful manner. The glory of the "Prince of Peace" will be proclaimed, the "Peace Society" men all over the world will rejoice and we too will humbly join the chorus. But "stone walls have a prison make" for a truthful and honest heart; nor will a thin, unsubstantial scientific frontier line be an iron wall. The sacred Rubicon never to be crossed by Russians. We seriously doubt the boundary potency of a line of demarcation, and as if to confirm us in our doubts, the news is going the round of the papers that the Czar has ordered several of his Eastern Asian Chiefs to deliberate upon measures which they would undertake to take in case of a hostile communication with the English power in China. The results obtained by the Boundary Commission will, after all, be but a disappointing thing for the two continents. It will be only a nine days' wonder; and by the tenth we will all be exactly where we were.

The Egyptian complication remains unsolved. Where and how far the present Cabinet have threaded the Egyptian is difficult to see. The "rebels" have been sheep without a shepherd, for a long time, and the upholders of the present Government fancy that the unexpected success due to the energy of the Cabinet in its affairs in Burmah—the reasons why our Government went to war with our neighbours, the speed of the movement, and the success and the result of the campaign, are well-known to our readers. As we have decided, says the royal magazine, to incorporate Burmah permanently with Her Majesty's Empire. What do the English care whether it was by fair means or foul that they came to be in the possession of the land? It is sufficient that the land is now theirs and that the throne of the foot-stooled Majesty has passed to their possession. And, therefore, they sing the praises of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues.

to illustrate the same industry except their predecessors. What has the existing Government done, so far as India and the East are concerned, which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues could not and would not do? And yet the Salisbury Cabinet is the pet favourite of the Anglo-Indian. Surely every quack applauds his own nostrum.

Have our Government proved themselves to be such trustworthy persons? Although most loyal subjects of the British Government, our loyalty does not permit us to blink the fact that our rulers, as such, have shown themselves possessed of very elastic consciences. Leaving aside the common but none the less very just complaint, that the cost of our administration, (even

pen and Eurasians, who prefer to be a burden upon the community to earning an honest penny. All such unbecoming endeavours have been to reclaim the fallen by Mr. D. S. [unclear], that great friend and champion of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community, and though his efforts have often been beset by insurmountable difficulties, yet with success, there yet remains much to be done. The rising generation

high and sons, and, with an emptiness, defends many.

To return to our subject however. The "Royal" speech is written by the Premier, is the head of the Government, and is generally read by the Lord Chancellor standing on the steps of the throne. All the religious element in the speech is that it is read, they say, for the sovereign and in the name of the sovereign; it being, if we may

ad. But, we would humbly suggest that the rulers are in earnest about the welfare of our country, if they really wish to remove India from her burdens and to remove her grievances, a Commission of a thoroughly intelligent, representative and independent character, must sit to work patiently for several months; and must dive deep into the very details of the administration. The old arrangement has so far not grown its

Minister, who was to leave Hyderabad by special train on Saturday.

—Colonel Stanton, P. E., the Director General of the South Indian Railways, on a visit to inspect the progress of the extension of the railway in this Presidency, especially the South Railways in connection with the Bellary, Kistna, Cuddapah and Nellore lines. The extensions in connection with the South Indian Railway of Mayavaram, Matipet and Tanjore Taluks are also to be inspected. Colonel B. J. Smith, P. E., the Consulting Engineer for Railways, accompanies him on his inspection.

Mr. [redacted] has exchanged with the President of the United States, a ship for the war department, an even from 1874 to 1878. He is several times married, and very opulent, but he still has a taste for glorious days. He was the Secretary of State for India from 1873 to 1890, and was made a G. C. S. I. in the latter year. His eldest son, the Hon. C. T. S. Gathorne Hardy was Member for Rye in the last, and is member for Medway in the present Parliament.

—A Negro named Reed recently assaulted and murdered a white man at Guinstown, Alabama, and then fled. The entire population searched for him, and eventually caught him, on the Mobile River. Guarded by two hundred men Reed was marched by chains to the scene of the crime. Guinstown was reached on the 27th ultimo. Here he confessed, and was chained to a tree and there roasted alive. Five hundred persons, including both whites and negroes watching the scene. He was tortured by a pile of fagots being alternately fired and smothered, until he fell dead in agony, and the flames consumed him. The body was completely reduced to ashes, and the crowd then dispersed.

—On the 18th instant, at five minutes to five o'clock, on the Erode branch of the S. I. Railway the No. 49 train had reached the 32 1/2 mile 1st telegraph post between the Erode and Pann stations, when, seeing an object ahead on the rails, the engine driver stopped the train. The object turned out to be one Nachyandy, twenty three years old, and by occupation a temple watchman. He had evidently received a severe beating, and his long hair had been so tied to the rails that it was impossible for him to move without assistance. He was released from his perilous position, placed in the train, and carried on to Erode Junction, where he was taken charge of by the police. This singular occurrence has been reported to the local Magistrate. The passenger train was not delayed for more than five minutes from the spot where Nachyandy was found lying. There can be no doubt that the main enemies had the intention of causing his death in this most cruel manner. Who they are remains to be told. —Madras Mail.

(TUESDAY, JANUARY 26.)

—THE Maharajah Holkar is suffering from Bright's disease, and has gone to Barwahi for change of air.

—We are glad to see the Maharajahs of Scindia, Ulwar, Bhopore, Dholpore and Cutch being taking part in the manoeuvres at the Camp Exercises at Delhi.

—The Maharajah of Cashmere has presented Dr. Mohan Lal Sircar with a donation of Rs. 9,000 for the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.

—We regret to have to record the death, childbed, on Sunday afternoon, at the residence of Surgeon Major Braufoot, of Mrs. Rowlandson, wife of Major F. Rowlandson, Solicitor and Officer in Charge of Major General Sir Thomas Pears, K. C. B. (Madras Retired). She had rendered herself of great service to the community by the deep interest which she took in various benevolent institutions, and she had established strong claims on the regard of Madras society of which for many years she had been an ornament. Her remains were interred yesterday evening at St. George's Cathedral Cemetery.

—THE proposed Siam Forest Company, started at Bombay on the model of the Bombay-Burma Trading Company, will have a capital of ten lakhs of rupees. It will work extensive forests in the north of Siam, granted by the King, which are described by the *Times of India* to be "an enormous tract of land who has done much to develop

that the *London and Siam* Company of Siam, which is the prototype of the *London and Siam* Company of Siam, should have their head office in Bombay.

—Robert Samuel Bhabha, at
before Mr. Presidency Magistrate's Court,
Black Town, for forgery, using as genuine
charged, documents, etc. The Rev.
document and said that between 8
Relton was issued and December last, accused
10 A. M. of a subscription paper, purpor-
ed himself to be the Rev. N. P. Burnett. He
to be signed by the Rev. when he replied the Rev.
him who said that, when he replied the Rev.
Burnett's name. He detected at once the
nature as forgery, and told accused he was
ask Mr. Bhabha to keep the paper, when
ranked as a way to go. I will call to-m

exam. and no reserved
defence. was being the last case, accord
committees to stand his trial at the ens
sessions.

(JANUARY 27.)

—The total strength of the forces for defence of the Australian Colonies is 5,332. It is intended to gradually reduce the force to smaller garrisons, and to form a reserve force to be served by.

— PRINCE Louis Napoleon arrived at Bangalore on Monday morning from Madras, and left yesterday morning for Mysore and Seringapatam. He has probably by this time visited the tomb, at the latter place, of "Citizen" Tippu, with whom his grand-uncle coquetted some ninety years since.

It is said that Dr. N. Jesudassen who previously be a nominated Health Officer for Madras in the room of Dr. J. Ratton, who has resigned. It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Commissioners an animated discussion took place in reference to the horse allowance of Rs. 75 being allowed to the Health Officer. Many of the Commissioners were quite opposed to granting the allowance, though it had been granted to Dr. Ratton's predecessor, Dr. Davis. The allowance to the latter gentleman, however, as explained at the meeting, was made under special circumstances. The Commissioners, it will also be remembered when discussing this matter of horse allowance expressed themselves (at least some of them did) very warmly against an item of Rs. 500 per mensem being paid as salary to the Health Officer, though the rules held that that sum was the minimum rate at which the officer should be paid. Now that there is a probability of securing the services of a medical man in the country it is hoped for the good of rate-payers, pecuniarily at least, that some arrangements might be made to reduce the minimum.

(THURSDAY, JANUARY 28.)

—A European formerly employed on the Madras Railway as a Guard, and a resident of Madras, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of bigamy. He will be sent shortly to the District Magistrate.

—Colonel Shanton, R. E., the Director General of Railways, is now at Madras. One of the principal objects of his visit to this Presidency is complete the arrangements for the purchase and transfer to the Southern Mahrattah Railway Company of the Bellary Branch of the Madras Railway Company, for 30 lakhs of rupees, as approved by the Board of Directors and sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India.

—MR. ROBERT Sewell of the Madras Civil Service, has been honored with a seat on the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society in England, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Arthur Phayre. Mr. Sewell was placed on special duty in connection with the Archaeological Survey of the Madras Presidency in 1881, and remained on that duty until April 1883, when he became Acting Sub-Collector, Chingleput. He is now in furlough.

—The new system of collecting fees by term which has caused some amount of dissatisfaction, is to be remodelled. The Office of Director of Public Instruction is busy drawing up the scheme, and heads of schools have received notice not to collect any more fees until they receive the revised Code. It will be remembered that many schools refused to collect fees by yearly terms, and even forfeited their grants

—The Madura District Gazette contains the following notification:—“Notice is hereby given that a reward of Rs. 500 (five hundred) has been offered by Government to any person or persons who may give such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the offenders in the case of dacoity committed on Mr. J. H. G. tin, 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue, at Thavathanapatty, Periyakulam Taluq, on night of the 29th December last.”

—A SPECIAL meeting was held at noon to-
at the Agent and Manager's office, Royapoor,
at which the heads of departments of the P.
way, the Consulting Engineer for Railways,
the Examiner of Railway Accounts were pres-
to discuss certain matters connected with
Bellary-Kistna and Cuddapah-Nellore lines,
in course of construction, so far as their joint
with the Madras line are concerned, the dele-
from the Government of India, Colonel Stan-
r. S., the Director General of Railways, had
investigated these points on the spot during
recent visit to Madras, and decided upon
arrangements that will be necessary for the
duct of the joint traffic of the Madras and
lines at the junctions of the latter with the
mer. The junction arrangements must pro-
for both broad and narrow gauge lines.

(FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.)

COMMUNICATIONS have been addressed to Government of India to the Government of Bombay with a view to the immediate transfer of the necessary machinery for assessing income liable to the new tax. That Government has given the matter prompt attention, and it has been taken to every out the jurisdiction of the Supreme Government.

World declares that the Queen finally decided that the Duke of Connaught must be employed only in England, there is no truth in the story that he may possibly be allowed to return to India in a few months. The Duke and Duchess will shortly re-establish their residence at Bushport Park. It is expected the Duchess will be confined in March.

—THE Right Honorable the Governor
proceeded on a tour to the Pudukota State, less
Madras by train from the South India Rai
Sta.

... will attend
Emergency en route.

The following are the details of the present at the big parade at Delhi:—Staff officers, 58; British and Native Artillery, 60 and more, 2,108, native 544—total, 2,652; Cavalry, 1,192 British, 4,361 Native—total, 5,553; Infantry, 10,077 British, 16,935 Native—grand total of arms 35,135. There were in this force 10 horses, 479 mules, 280 bullocks, and 22 elephants. The total number of guns was 190. Regarding Native Contingents, which are included in

above figures. The following are the
Patrols: 80% infantry, 320 cavalry
and 23% flying. 50% and 230% of
and 350% of 2,900 infantry and
Each State sent also a horse artillery
four guns.

(SATURDAY, JANUARY 31)
—GENERAL Prendergast conducted the proceedings of the Protestant Association, which will probably remain in command of the day Garrison.

—In the French Parliamentary official circles, there exists a formidable irritation against England on a New Year's gift which was made to the Empire in the shape of the inner mah.

—MR. SIMPSON BIRNE who attained early part of 1884, with a command Government of India to report on the work pursued in this Presidency to uniformity, is, we learn, again one of the several officers in the service with the object of seeing and reporting how far his suggestions have been carried out. He is at present engaged in the examination of Public Works, Accounts, and will be the Accountant-General and Comptroller of Military Accounts.

Select Telegrams

(From the Daily Papers)

Mandalay Jan. 21.—Mandalay is quieting down. It is evident that many executions have had a deterrent effect. Matters, however, are in the immediate vicinity of the town, action, successfully contested for more, 18 miles south of Shwepyithar, a force consisting of 500 men and 1,000 armed with darts and force numbered 170 of the West 95 of the 12th Madras Infantry, strongly entrenched in a pagoda a five-foot brick wall, and made resistance. After being driven off they retreated into dense jungle and were killed. More are believed to have fled away. Among the Burmese, Thauang, the chief rebel leader, General Prendergast, with Col. and staff, left to day for Shwebo absent one week. Father Leon Priest, was attacked by dacoits in the Chinthein district. The police routed them, recovering 150 ducats and killing 10 dacoits. The Sagineta is quiet. The Reverend Mr. Colburn to Mr. Bernard against the Provost Marshall, who being a grapher, is anxious to secure a ducats executed at the precise struck by the bullet. To attain the orders to present have been firing party, the Provost Marshall on the prisoners, who after waiting for some minutes in the proceedings take place before a mesa, and cannot fail to have effect on the soldiers and spectators that, on Mr. Bernard's law will be abolished. Meantime the city has been placed under. The Prince who has been held at Sagineta and giving a death been shot by two Burmese, who delay for that purpose.

Rangoon, Jan. 22.—Shortly a Madras had left yesterday for stopped by the police on a road arrested the Commander, Captain charge of attempting to murder Officer by shooting at him with appears that Captain Murray brought a married woman, Mrs. Rangoon, left him and joined taking up her residence with known in Madras as Miss St. town went to her house and there in company with the Se had left his employment in the is alleged drink heavily, the which encouraged to m

London, Jan. 22.—In the House last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced a series of resolutions bringing forward during the course of the session the subject of the proposed railway in China. In the House of Lords, last night, Mr. Chamberlain, in a long and able speech, declared that neither the Government nor any other Powers intended to give any aid to the railway project submitted by Greece, which was of a purely commercial nature. In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a question, said that the Government were not called upon to consider the project, and that the attention of the British Government had been called to the fact that a powerful coalition had been formed in Berlin for the purpose of offering to construct a magnificent railway for the Chinese, and for constructing railways in other parts of China.

EX-107

The Week's News.

(Original and Selected.)
(MONDAY, JANUARY 25.)

—THE *Journal of the National India Association* has taken the title of the *Indian Magazine*, and the number for January makes its appearance under a new garb.

—The Maharajah of Cashmere has presented Mr. Mohender Lal Sinar with a donation of Rs. 9000 for the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.

—The Viceroy will probably proceed to Jammu in April next, in order formally to instal His Highness Purtab Singh, Maharajah of Cashmere, on the Gadi.

pany, arrived in Madras from Calcutta this morning, by the s. s. *Riga*. The Company will arrive here on or about Thursday next.

The members of the Virna Medical Students' Association purpose starting a Medical Journal, and it is believed that the first number will be issued in the first week of next month.

—THE Rev. Mr. Colbeck, the S. P. G. Missionary, has addressed the Chief Commissioner of Bangoon regarding the extortion of evidence by violent threats. The Chief Commissioner's answer is very satisfactory. Such proceedings will not be repeated.

—On Saturday evening Mrs. Grant Duff visited the Leper Hospital, at Royapuram. She was received, on arrival there, by Surgeon Major I. R. Thompson, c. i. z., who is in medical charge of the Hospital, and who conducted her through the wards. Mrs. Grant Duff gave each patient an orange, and expressed herself much pleased with the institution.

goon, a few months ago, wanted to get the attraction for the New York Museum, but though he offered liberal terms he could not induce Theobald to part with the family.

—The Nizam was to have started on Saturday morning for Gulbarga; but, owing to an attack of fever, was forbidden to do so by the doctor. The task of opening the Mythosh Spinning and Weaving Mills recently completed at Gulbarga has, therefore, been delegated to the Prince.

Appointed Secretary of State for War. Sir Charles Warren has started for Shaking to assume command of the forces there.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—Russia has proposed to the Powers more stringent collective measures should be taken to compel the disarmament of Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria, and the Powers have agreed to the proposal.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—The Czar has written an autograph letter to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, conveyed in the most courteous terms.

Constantinople, Jan. 24.—M. Izanow, the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived here today for the purpose of negotiating with the Powers respecting the union of Bulgaria and Rumania.

Athens, Jan. 24.—In consequence of the refusal of Greece to comply with the request of the Powers to disarm, Sir Horace Rumbold (British Minister here) has notified that, unless the Government is agreed to the British Squadron will be sent to the Greek waters, in order to prevent naval operations on the part of Greece against Turkey. M. Delamare, Minister of Foreign Affairs in reply, has on behalf of his Government, refused to yield to the demands of the Powers. The Greek fleet put to sea at day-break this morning, but their destination is unknown, as they sailed under sealed orders.

London, Jan. 24.—A statement having appeared in the Times from its special correspondent at Madrid that the Prevost Marshal had had no success in the military operations, a question was asked yesterday in the House of Commons in respect thereto. The Secretary of State for India, in reply, said that he had instructed Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, to telegraph an explanation, and had ordered him to take vigorous measures against the accused, if the above statement was true. Owing to an alarming rumor that an attempt was to be made on the life of the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to the Marquis of Westminster at Eaton Hall, special precautionary measures have been taken for his protection. His Royal Highness, instead of arriving at Chester yesterday, intended to alight at the station before Chester.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—A German frigate has been ordered to the Piræus.

Athens, Jan. 25.—The Greek Government, in reply to the collective note of the Great Powers, still persists in its refusal to disarm.

Constantinople, Jan. 26.—Turkish reinforcements are being despatched to Crete.

London, Jan. 26.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir Michael Hicks Beach announced a Bill for the suppression of the National League in Ireland, and the prevention of intimidation, for which he asks precedence. The Land Purchase Bill, he said, would follow.

London, Jan. 28.—In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Salisbury promised to introduce the proposals of Government in regard to Ireland immediately. In the House of Commons Dr. Carter, member for Aberdeen, withdrew his amendment condemning the annexation of Ulster. Mr. J. W. Barclay, the Liberal member for Manchester, proposed an amendment urging the necessity of improving the condition of the Agriculturalists, which the House of Commons negatived by 211 against 183 votes. The Parliament voted against the Government. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that, at the instance of the British Government, six of the Great Powers had sent a collective note to Greece requesting her to disarm, and added that any naval attack by Greece on Turkey cannot be permitted. No reply, he said, had yet been received from the Greek Government.

Constantinople, Jan. 27.—The Bulgarian and Turkish Plenipotentiaries appointed to carry on negotiations have started for Bucharest. M. Tsimou, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, is negotiating with the Powers for the absolute union of Bulgaria and Rumania.

London, Jan. 27.—The House of Commons have adopted, by 329 against 220 votes, Mr. James Stansfeld's amendment to the address in reply to the Royal speech, in favor of allotments of land to agricultural laborers. The House then adjourned.

The Ministry will take place today. Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen supported the Government, but the Home Rule members were against them.

Rangoon, Jan. 28.—The Viceroy is timed to arrive at Rangoon on February 4th. There will be a dinner party and reception at Government House on the 31st. His Excellency receiving memorials and deputations on the same day. He leaves Rangoon by rail on the 31st, arriving at Prome the same day, the Deputy Commissioner of Tharrawaddy joining the train at Thonze. His Excellency will leave Prome at daylight on the 3rd and arrive at Mandalay on the 9th. His Excellency leaves Mandalay on the 9th, arriving at Bhamo on the 15th. The 20th and 21st will be devoted to a levee laying the foundation stone of the Cathedral, receiving deputations and attending the entertainment in the court of preparation by the Reception Committee.

Rangoon, Jan. 27.—A telegram from Mandalay this morning states that the Viceroy will be a dinner party and reception at Government House on the 31st. His Excellency receiving memorials and deputations on the same day. He leaves Rangoon by rail on the 31st, arriving at Prome the same day, the Deputy Commissioner of Tharrawaddy joining the train at Thonze. His Excellency will leave Prome at daylight on the 3rd and arrive at Mandalay on the 9th. His Excellency leaves Mandalay on the 9th, arriving at Bhamo on the 15th. The 20th and 21st will be devoted to a levee laying the foundation stone of the Cathedral, receiving deputations and attending the entertainment in the court of preparation by the Reception Committee.

District state that the large body of Chinese variously estimated at from 500 to 1,500, near Yethanung, are now placed between three fires, viz. by a force commanded by Captain Toogood operating from Sittang, Capt. Macdonald's party from Shwegyin, and a force of Goorka police. It is believed that it is the intention of these Chinese to endeavor to escape into the Shan country.

Rangoon, Jan. 26.—An eye-witness of the recent fight with the Shans in the Shwagyeen district states that, on the morning of the 12th, a party of 200 Shans, 20 in number, and 50 sepoy, under command of Major Robinson, advanced to attack some 700 Shans, who were in ambush. After the first volley from our side, Captain Robinson having been wounded, Sergeant, Walsh, B. A., bravely led the second attack in the midst of a shower of bullets from the enemy, flying about like hail. Our little band for some time fought heroically against over 700 well-armed men of the enemy, after which we retired steadily in a manner deserving much credit, bringing in all our wounded. After another hour's firing from our men, the enemy dispersed. Captain Robinson received a bullet wound on the neck and a second one on the left shoulder, but he repeatedly refused to leave the field; rather than do which, he told his men to throw him into the river. One gunner, who had as many as 19 bullet holes in his great coat, had his face very much disfigured; he lost all his teeth having had the full contents of a volley. A second gunner received a bullet in the side, which passed out his back. All the gunners' wounds were dressed by the British. The enemy lost 80 killed and many wounded. The Reverend Mr. Colbeck, of the S. P. G., has addressed the following protest to Mr. Bernard:—"I heard yesterday, with mingled astonishment, horror and regret that, on the 15th January, a Burman who had been arrested on suspicion of complicity in a plot against our Government, but who repeatedly denied all knowledge of the plot, was taken to the place of execution, saw five dacoits shot before his eyes, was then placed among the dead bodies before the firing party, and then and there covered by the presented rifles of the sepoy; when, being under fear of immediate execution, he did make what I called a confession, which has been offered as testimony incriminating others. As an Englishman and a Christian and a Minister of the Gospel, I humbly beg you will take such steps as will, for the future, prevent the possibility of such barbarous proceedings, which, if allowed with the approval of Government, cannot fail to bring shame and discredit on you and our name, mission and religion, and which is directly opposed to the equity and humanity of our laws, the blessings of which were so recently extended to this country." Deep indignation is expressed at the proceedings which called forth this protest. The London Times full details of the event, which was witnessed by Mr. Rose, the Special Correspondent of the Rangoon Gazette.

Belgrade, Jan. 23.—The special Servian plenipotentiary has started for Bucharest to join the peace delegates.

London, Jan. 28.—Mr. Herbert, (Conservative Candidate) has been elected by a large majority for Croydon, in the place of Mr. Grantham.

Washington, Jan. 28.—A Bill has been introduced into the Senate to discontinue the coinage of silver, but providing for the purchase monthly of two to four million ounces of silver.

Rangoon, Jan. 28.—The Chinthee arrived here yesterday from Calcutta bringing 620 men of the Eighteenth Bengal Infantry, 30 of the Viceroy's Body Guard, and Mr. J. Colquhoun, who has left for Sagin, to which district he has been posted. The Viceroy has deferred his departure from Calcutta for Burma to the 6th February.

London, Jan. 28, Evening.—The Government, this evening, announced their resignation in both Houses, and stated that it was in consequence of the adoption of the adverse motion in the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury has been summoned by Her Majesty to Osborne. Parliament has been adjourned till Monday next. The British Mediterranean Squadron has been ordered to Crete.

London, Jan. 28, 12.15 A. M.—The Ministry have been re-appointed.

London, Jan. 29.—The European Squadron will assemble at Inda Bar immediately.

London, Jan. 29, 5.45 P. M.—The resignation of the Ministry has been accepted.

Bombay, Jan. 29.—The Mandalay correspondent of the Bombay Gazette telegraphs that the Hloodaw has delivered to Colonel Sladen, the acting Head of the Government, a petition asking the Viceroy to recall and reinstate the deported Hloodaw on the ground that the whole Hloodaw is equally responsible for the deeds which caused the Hloodaw's banishment. One Chief Minister asserts privately that the Hloodaw does not wish the Hloodaw's recall. Local opinion, native and European, says that it would be a most disastrous step. Colonel Sladen advocates the giving of more power to the Hloodaw, but exempting Europeans from their authority and control. It is expected that the Hloodaw will be recalled.

The late reign, when they received no food, but had permission and pickings. They have received no pay yet from our Government. Their claims on the late Government are being gradually paid, but the Hloodaw refuses to accept before it will not and investigate accounts. Major Adamson, in civil charge of the city, resents any interference of the Hloodaw in his jurisdiction. Great preparations are being made at Mandalay for the Viceroy's visit. Dacoity is gradually decreasing. Arrangements are being made for the despatch of a column from Mingyan to join the Tenth Column. A great fire has occurred at Mergui, destroying 400 houses.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, PATTINAM, JANUARY 27, 1886

1. The Honorable the Governor will proceed to the South Indian Railway Station on Monday, the 1st proximo, at 7 A. M., and return thence to the South Indian Railway Station on Monday, the 8th idem, at 8.20 P. M.

2. All Heads of Departments and Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency will be present at station on the occasion of His Excellency's departure.

3. The Military Department will make arrangements for the customary G. M. salute on the occasion of His Excellency's departure, and for the usual salute on His Excellency's return.

4. Collectors of districts through which His Excellency the Governor will pass will attend His Excellency en route.

Mr. J. D. Rees, Under Secretary to Government, sub-pro tem, in the Departments, under the Secretary, and P. S. and Hindustani Translator, Government, farlong, medical certificate for year and six months, from or after the 15th February 1886, under section 56 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. E. L. F. Cavendish, Superintendent of District Jail, Tanjore, privilege leave for one month from or after the 23rd February 1886, under section 138 of the Civil Leave Code.

Colonel W. Weldon, Commissioner of Palam, is appointed, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to be a Magistrate, Police.

The undermentioned officer is authorized to set down the evidence of witnesses with his own in the English language:—

Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate in the district of Nellore.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st April 1886, the Village of Trappali, which now forms part of the registration sub-district of Mangalathur be transferred to, and form part of, the sub-district of Paramakudi, in the district of Madurai.

The privilege leave for 12 months granted to Mr. R. P. Ramachandra Rao, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenues, Madurai, and fixed at page 860 of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 23rd December 1885, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. H. Bradley, C. S., on special duty in the office of Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenues, Madurai, will be considered to have acted as Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenues, Southern Division, Madurai, from 20th October to 2nd December 1885.

The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. St. George Denham, Deputy Assistant Superintendent, Revenue, Madurai, to return to duty within the period of his leave.

In Notification No. 244 published at Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette 11th September 1885, page 594—

For "Transfer to North Arcot."

Read "Transfer to the Polur Taluk of North Arcot."

and

For "Transfer to South Arcot."

Read "Transfer to the Tiruvannamalai Taluk of South Arcot."

The substantive promotion, promotions of the undermentioned officers are cancelled for the periods noted opposite their names:—

Mr. J. M. Bell, Executive Engineer, (substantive promotion), 2nd grade Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, 17th to 31st July 1885.

Capt. J. W. Smart, R. E., Executive Engineer, (substantive promotion), 3rd grade, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, 1st August to 15th September 1885.

Capt. O. O. Dawson, R. E., Executive Engineer, (substantive promotion), 2nd grade, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, 16th to 30th September 1885.

Mr. W. C. De Morgan, Executive Engineer, (substantive promotion), 2nd grade, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, 17th to 31st July 1885.

Mr. J. P. Davidson, Executive Engineer, (substantive promotion), 3rd grade, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, 1st August to 15th September 1885.

Mr. J. O. Johnston, Executive Engineer, (substantive promotion), 3rd grade, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, 16th to 30th Sept. 1885.

Mr. A. S. Russell, Executive Engineer, (substantive promotion), 4th grade, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, 1st August to 15th September 1885.

Mr. G. E. Manson, Executive Engineer, (substantive promotion), 4th grade, Executive Engineer, (temporary rank), 4th grade, 1st August to 15th September 1885.

The following posting is ordered:—

Mr. O. Vincent, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on return from furlough, to the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation as a temporary arrangement. Mr. B. W. Norris, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted furlough to one year on medical certificate, from or after the 2nd February 1886.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence on medical certificate under section 138 of the Civil Leave Code:—

Mr. R. U. Acharya, Payar Aji, District Munsif of Ennad in the South Malabar District, for one month from the 18th instant.

The following appointment has been made by the High Court:—

Paladur, 1st grade, further orders.

The Board of Revenue have granted 20 days' privilege leave to Mr. L. O. Miller, Acting Head Assistant Collector, Godavari, to be availed of from 31st January 1886.

Mr. C. Powell, Inspector of Salt Revenue is granted leave on medical certificate for six months with effect from or after 10th February 1886.

Mr. B. Ry. G. Srinivasa Rao Naidu, Assistant Inspector in the Salt Department is granted leave without allowances for two months in extension of the three months' leave granted to him dated 18th November 1885.

M. R. Ry. W. E. Naidu, District Munsif, Palam, is appointed, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to be a Magistrate, Police.

The following officers are appointed to the Salt Department with effect from the 1st of M. R. Ry. W. E. Naidu, District Munsif, Palam, is appointed, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to be a Magistrate, Police.

Provisionary Inspector M. R. Ry. Syed Omer Sahib from the Anantapur to the Negapatam Circle.

Assistant Inspector Mr. W. P. Burright from under the orders of the Collector of Trichinopoly to the charge of the Anantapur Circle.

Mr. E. Fowle is appointed Third-grade Assistant in the Salt Department and is posted to orders of the Collector of Trichinopoly for the charge of the Anantapur Circle.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Good correspondents and news letters from up-country stations, will be thankfully received and published by the Editor.

News-Letter.

TRANQUEBAR, JAN. 26.

The Anniversary of the Government Girls' School at Poreyar took place on the 25th instant at 5 P. M. when Mrs. Crenmer, the wife of Revd. Mr. Crenmer, the Senior of the Lutheran Mission, kindly presided; and there was a large gathering on the occasion consisting of Revd. N. Samuel, Mr. Tharavimthoo Nalar, and several other leading gentlemen of the place. The proceedings opened with a report read by Mr. Samintha Iyer, B. A., the Deputy Inspector of Girls' Schools, in which he briefly stated that the school was started three years ago; that during the last official year, the school was in a dying state owing to a sudden fall in its numerical strength, and consequently he had then to assemble the ladies of the place and speak to them on the subject; but that the school has since the time made considerable progress, the present strength being about 90. The report was immediately followed by the singing of two Tamil songs by two of the girls then present. The prizes were then distributed to the girls. The Revd. N. Samuel then addressed the audience in eloquent Tamil on the incalculable advantages of female education and heartily congratulated the teachers and the well-wishers of the school on the bright success that has attended their strenuous efforts. In conclusion he called the close attention of the ladies to the well-known lines of Thiruvalluvar which mean in English, "of what avail is all our learning if we do not worship the one true God." The two cheers given to Mrs. Crenmer and Revd. N. Samuel respectively, terminated the proceedings of that evening. The Peoples' Association here has forwarded a petition to His Excellency the Governor of Madurai, requesting him to pay a flying visit to Tranquebar which was once a place of much importance and grandeur in the annals of South India.

Correspondence.

A SANSKRIT JOURNAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PEOPLE'S FRIEND"

—If you would permit me, I would venture to ask whether, even in the present age of Sanskrit learning, a news-paper in

When England has this, it is not her duty to contribute for others. If Her Majesty's revenue there would not have been any necessity for Bill which will carry away another big morsel from the belly meal of the already overfed Indians. Is this the true mercy of the British nation for the teeming millions of their subjects? There are other sources of expenses which wisely in England are not

YESTERDAY, IN THE APPELLATE SIDE OF THE HIGH COURT, THE CHIEF JUSTICE ON BEHALF OF HIMSELF AND MR. JUSTICE MUTHUSWAMY IYER DELIVERED JUDGMENT IN THE BELLARY CLUB CASE. HIS LORDSHIP AFTER REVIEWING THE FACTS OF THE CASE, SAID THAT MR. NORRIS HAD CONTENDED THAT THE APPEAL COULD BE ALLOWED ON THREE GROUNDS; VIZ. 1st THAT THE COMMITTEES OF THE CLUB WERE NOT ELECTED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE RULES OF THE CLUB, AND CONSEQUENTLY WERE NOT COMPETENT TO DEAL WITH THE APPELLANT'S CONDUCT UNDER RULE 6; 2nd:—THAT MR. GOMPARTZ HAD NO OPPORTUNITY OF EXPLAINING ON

that circumstances had issued the pamphlet, and said, that the Committee expelled the appellant for printing and publishing the same, but for printing and publishing pamphlets and writing the letters to the Secretary to Major Chard and Col. Smith. The appellant said that he was Mr. Justice Mansfield, and was one of the members of the Committee, and said to have been expelled according to the rules of the club, and that he was not at all to deal with the appellants. Their Lordships referred to the evidence, and asked whether the letters in the pamphlet contained a libel or not, and that if two-thirds of the committee agreed to the conclusion that the publication amounted to the character of the Club, and that the power to decide whether or not the appellant was expelled under rule 6; but before they expressed their opinion, they heard that the appellants held that Mr. Mansfield was not the person who gave notice of the charge against him with a view to the publishing and circulating of the pamphlet. The proceedings of the 23rd February 1846, when Mr. Mansfield did not attend, were not contained in the pamphlet, and so no reference to the same, the members of the Club would take action under rule 6. The appellants' Lordships held, that the Committee objected to the publication of the pamphlet in question, and that they withdrew the statement and appointed that they could exercise the power conferred upon them by the Club. In common fairness their Lordships said, that the appellant ought to have been told of what effect his letters to Major Chard and Colonel Smith had upon the mind of some of the members of the Committee. The evidence of Mr. Mansfield, Colonel Smith and Major Chard made it clear that the appellant was not at all guilty for publishing the pamphlet and for writing the letters to Colonel Smith and Major Chard; and there was no evidence to show that his attention was ever directed to writing or to the pamphlet. Their Lordships came to the conclusion that the appellant had the opportunity of defending himself against the charge, and that as their Lordships had found, they said, Mr. Mansfield did not attend the writing of these letters was a part of the charge against him. They believed that the Committee were acting according to the best of their judgment, but had made a mistake. They expelled the appellant from the Club partly on a charge which, if they had considered the matter, they would have found had never been brought to the appellant's notice. Upon this ground, and this ground alone, their Lordships were of opinion that the appellant was entitled to succeed in his appeal. They therefore reversed the decision of the Lower Court, and declared that the appellant was wrongfully expelled by the defendants, and ordered the defendants to restore the appellant's name to the list of members of the Bellary Club. As to costs, each party was directed to pay his own costs in the Lower Court, and the appellant was to have his costs in the appeal. — *Middleton's Reports*, January 27.

THE ST. THOME ORPHANAGE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

The annual distribution of prizes to the orphan boys of the above institution was held at St. Thomas, at 6 p.m., on Saturday last. His Excellency the Governor presiding. Among those present were Dr. D. Dincao, Mr. J. T. Fowler, Mr. E. H. Elliot, Mr. Plunkett, Rev. A. Taylor, Mr. Bass, Dorey, &c., &c. The band of the 15th Regiment M.I. was in attendance. His Excellency taking his seat the boys sang "The Orphans' welcome to His Excellency," and then followed some recitation, a violin solo by J. Bernardino and a flute solo by J. Diniz, after which the Rev. Principal read the annual report. His Excellency then distributed the prizes and delivered an address. His Excellency said that he had not had the opportunity, save on the other day when he attended the funeral ceremony in honor of Don Fernando (the late King of Portugal) of taking part in any meeting in St. Thomas, nor had he ever before seen so many and so many persons who were connected with the Portuguese congregation, or who were the descendants from the early Portuguese settlers in Brazil. The interests of these descendants from the Portuguese were, however, not different from those in that midst of whom they lived. He said that it was not necessary on this occasion to explain the pupils to disengage in their studies those who were members of the congregation which was presided over by the Vicar General. It was the representatives in this oratory of a nation who once tried for a stake on the Empire, though, through some mistakes, they did not succeed. His Excellency would like to see, especially the younger portion of his audience, trying to live, not in the spirit of those who attempted to win for Portugal the Empire in the East, nor of those by whose defects the Empire was lost, but he would like to see them living in the spirit of those of that nation who, a century before, made it possible for the new and brighter world to arise in which their descendants now lived. The spirit of these men was incarnated in Henry the Navigator who, though a son of the King of Portugal, was half English. His mother being the daughter of an English lady. He took for himself a motto, a very noble one, which meant the desire to do well and to try to do good, and every one now should take this motto, remembering that it was said by a man more wise than he.

His Excellency does a thing that all the world does it. His Excellency had been asked to occupy a room in an adjoining building at once, so he would, therefore, say no more but thank the Vicar-General for having asked him to preside and he would conclude by wishing one and all, and especially the boys, every good fortune and prosperity (applause.)

down to a treat of tea and cakes, and with this the proceedings terminated.—*Madras Standard*, January 25.

MR. GRANT DUFF ON THE WESLEYS.

At the anniversary meeting of the Madras Auxiliary Wesleyan Methodist Society held on Friday evening last, at the Wesleyan Chapel, His Excellency Mr. Grant Duff delivered the following address:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen!—It has given me much pleasure to come here, on this occasion, not only because it has enabled me to meet with you all, but because, although I have presided at many meetings in many places, I have never chanced to preside at a Wesleyan Anniversary. And I am glad to have a natural opportunity of bearing testimony to the fact that the remarkable movement, which originated in Lincoln College, when the eighteenth century was still young, prepared the way for many things in England, with which I, and many who think with me, have much more direct sympathy than with that movement itself. The work of your founders supplied a corrective to certain tendencies of the great age in which they worked, which, admirable in themselves and sorely needed as they were by the world, had their bad and dangerous side. I like to think of your founders together, though, of course, the part of the elder brother in working out your organization was far the greater. I like to think of them as they are commemorated, where they ought to be commemorated; in Westminster Abbey, with the apostle—one of the noblest ever placed upon a monument—"God buries His workmen but carries on His work." John Wesley showed incomparably greater genius than his younger brother in his capacity of founder. His was the political intelligence, but it will may be that the influence of Charles may go further down the ages, as it has certainly even now extended more widely, far indeed beyond the spheres in which his name is familiarly known. I wonder how many persons who join in the hymn which is used in almost all Anglican Churches at Christmas, "Hark, the herald angels sing," know that it is a composition slightly altered of Charles Wesley's, and I dare say, although there are some, there are not so very many readers of *Hymns Ancient and Modern* who are aware that "Jesus Lover of my soul," is also from his pen. That hymn is probably the very best of all those which come into immediate competition with it, for it is much superior, considered as a poem, to the hymn of St. Bernard, *Jesus Dulcis Memoria*, although, having had so much a shorter life in the world, it has not gathered round it the associations which are connected with that composition. The most remarkable product, however, of Charles Wesley's genius is undoubtedly the poem called "Catholic Love," the first two stanzas of which I will read, because the late Dean Stanley has called attention to the circumstance that it is curiously *verbal* to *St. Bernard*, and has got into very few of the well known collections. They run as follows:—

Wear of all this wordy strife,
These notions, forms, and modes, and names,
To Thee, the Way, the Truth, the Life,
Whose love my simple heart inflames,
Divinely taught, at last I fly.
With Thee, and Thine to live, and die.
Forth from the midst of Babel brought,
Parties and sects I cast behind;
Enlarge my heart, and free my tongue,
Where'er the latent truth I find.
The latent truth with joy to own,
And bow to Jesus's name alone.

Now I think these lines will, one day, long after we have all vanished from this scene, become very memorable, because they appear to me to contain an adumbration of a state of feeling throughout Christendom, which will be much commoner in the year 2000 than it is now, and that people will say, speaking of Charles Wesley, what some one happily said, speaking of Shakespeare: "If he did not mean it his genius meant it." Were this the place or the time for such a disquisition, I could show that these words might be accepted by vast numbers of people, as far as mere opinions go, are at the opposite poles. I could quote some of the same very near them from most interesting quarters. I can not, however, enter into such deep matters at present, but content myself with thanking you for having asked me to come amongst you to-day, and with wishing that all sorts of good might attend you, whom you love but little sympathize so long as they move in the direction which is indicated by those verses of your sweet singer (Chaucer):—

Madras Standard, Jan. 25.

HINDUS AS THEY ARE.

The third anniversary of the Madras Progressive Union was celebrated on Sunday evening at the Theodoravallam School, Black Town, under the presidency of Colonel Olcott. The proceedings opened with a short introduction by Mr. Jageraw Pillai, the President of the Union. The annual report was read by the Secretary Mr. Rathanaswamy Mudaliar, B.A., then read a paper on "Hindus as they are." He said that the mysticisms had no lancy to him except in poetry. Many of the educated Hindus of this country were deluded by the fanciful tales about the mysticisms, while some were led away by unwarranted aspirations after premature asceticism. They were elevated with the idea that everything good, both here and abroad, was

The Sanskrit, however, though like nations, had their origin, growth, and when a language was once dead, no effort to revive it would be effective. Sanskrit literature could be read and admired for its beauty, but could not be revived. And India's degradation was not owing to the neglect of this literature. Once Aryan literature was well patronised, as India nevertheless deteriorated. There was therefore, some other influence which worked to bring about this degradation, and to the

every reformer ought to direct his attention. He then spoke of the "gammels of custom," a superstition which many heartily upon the head, and of the uselessness and inutility of the "old ways" and parallel marks on the Hindoo forehead. The lecturer next alluded to the Theosophical Society, and when he asked who was its Mahatma, there was a reply from a section of the audience that it was "muslins and blades." The lecturer made some further critical remarks upon the Theosophical Society's operations. Colonel Oicott said that he would not have consented to preside if he known the real nature of the paper. He was sorry to be so far off in this position. He expressed his dissatisfaction with the opinions expressed in the paper. The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.—*Madras Mail*, January 2, 1885.

THE GWALIOR FORT.

The restitution of Gwalior is not only a military success which shows that the British are a power of extremely desirous of meeting the wishes of rulers of tributary states but it is one which may strengthen its authority in India. And this in a two-fold manner. The British authority rests partly on its bayonets and partly on the content of the subjects enjoying its just and beneficent sway. The restitution of Gwalior seems to accord with the sound policy which binds these objects in a homogeneous scheme. As it shows to the rulers of Native States that the Government is gratified with the recent exhibition of good feeling and loyalty on the occasion of the crisis in the relations with Russia, so also it shows to foreign powers that the harmony and trust between Government and people is unbroken, and that the military power of the country for defence is increasing. As Sir Lepel Griffin points out, the strong points of the military defence of the country should not be fortresses in which armies may be cooped up, but centres from which detachments may be sent out to meet any invader or raiders. Fortresses may be of use to secure the safety of women, children, and sick in case of a sudden and local rising; "but beyond this" says Sir Lepel Griffin, "we require no fortresses in India except at strategical points on our north-west frontier and to secure the great central provinces. The British do not conquer India by remaining behind the walls of fortresses, and if we are beaten in the field, not unless we are beaten, we never shall be; it will be of no avail to run like foxes or jackals into our holes. India has been won in the open field, and must there be defended and maintained, and the less we have to do with fortresses which consume our active fighting strength the better. Our army is too good and too small to require these luxuries of bad or indifferent soldiers. If the Gwalior forts were held in time of war by a British brigade, the enemy would not take the trouble to besiege it, it commands no necessary line of communication, and it would be left alone with our troops shut against it." And on the other hand, if it were taken during the course of any local revolt, it could be as easily re-captured by British soldiers as has been shown on a previous occasion. The restitution of Gwalior, if it is admitted to be a military loss, is an act which shows the confidence of the Government that it is being trusted by the rulers of Native States, and on the other hand, shows that it preserves the sentiment of the rulers of the Native States to be worthy of that confidence. This is the highest triumph that foreign rule can possibly win.—*Times of India.*

FOREIGN UNION ON INDIAN ARMY

Now that the main fact Roscoc
place, and as a some of Stewar
foreign officers have been by Huxley
trest your readers to know Foster
generally have liberty about
force of Her Majesty.

Firstly : Concerning the actual
assembled in the Tam of Exeter
the splendid appearance of the troop
please them but the number
terrify them, for, from all accounts
men have been present : this is an
ordinary Continental corps of 30,000
numbers 30,000 men, and it is no
sight to see two corps of arms, and
indeed, manœuvres of the

down

Secondly : Concerning the Indian force in
general, these foreign officers will arrive in this
country with certain notions which have been
drummed into them from their military schools
(*depute l'enfance au militaire*.)

Every educated foreign officer knows that
roughly, there are in India 30,000 British
soldier, and about 12,000 sepoys.

Concerning the British soldiers, I never
fail to find, if, at times, Tommy Atkins often
appears to be a brute, and in India he is always
a man of good physique, and few European
armies can show such regiments as the British
regiments in India. Moreover, what do foreign
officers admit of the British? Says is that
celebrated *critique militaire* de Genl. de
surpasses what is found on the Continent. In
the French, Spanish and Italian armies, this
hardly exists, except in the Cavalry and
specially in the Artillery; in the German and
Austrian armies, however, we find the nearest
approach to it. Unfortunately for England, she
maintains too few of these splendid troops.

purely Indian force

the exact composition of this [redacted] and the circumstances which actuate those [redacted] in the city [redacted].

Of these three armies, naturally, the Bengali Army claims the greatest attention. Taken as a whole, the men are, no doubt, of splendid physique, and of great bravery, but they are hardly to be compared with a [redacted] of European troops, for it must be [redacted] numbers.

the physique and courage do not constitute anything like the training, armament, and superior equipment which account for a good tank, and it is doubtful if these troops could in modern war stand a rigid comparison with even British and Russian regiments. It is, perhaps, fair to say that it might be safely said that at the present moment about on a level with the Turkish Infantry, a not very complimentary, when we remember the noble defence of Plevna and the success of the Shipka Pass. Taking the composition of the army, the Bengal Cavalry (19 regiments), the Punjab Cavalry (6 regiments) and the Central India Horse (2 regiments) would be a credit to most armies, and could very likely successfully cope with the much dreaded and somewhat overrated Cossack; here also, it must be remembered, that more is required of good cavalry than physique, bravery and superb horse-manship; and no doubt there is room for considerable scientific improvement. Taking the Infantry, the forty regiments of Bengal Infantry, with a little more efficiency, might be made equal to ordinary Continental marching regiments; the four regiments of Sikh Infantry, the six regiments of Punjab Infantry, the five regiments of Mahrattas and the Corps of the Guides (Cavalry and Infantry) are justly the pride of this army, and with a few changes would be quite equal to the redoubtable French *Tuons* who outdid the Zouaves in the late Franco-German War; even the Italian *Bersaglieri* would find it hard to cope with the sturdy little *Ghazis*. Unfortunately, here again, Great Britain maintains too few of such troops.

Concerning the Bombay and Madras armies, it is understood that they are not quite on a level with the Bengalese.

The Bombay Army is not without its bright points: the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, the Poona Horse and the 1st and 2nd Poona Horse are extremely creditable specimens of cavalry; so is the Aden Horse, which has been in actual service at Aden. Of the Infantry, the Baluchees, of whom there are two regiments, attracted much notice during the late Egyptian war by their splendid physique and martial bearing; their uniform also sets them off considerably, it consists of a dark green blouse and loose red trousers with gaiters, &c. The 1st Bombay Grenadiers are also a very imposing body of men, but their performances at the battle of Mawwad have not exactly won for them eternal glory. The 4th Bombay Rifles, being at present stationed at Aden, are the first upon whom officers see, and must be owned, favourably impress them. In the other regiments there is very much of a sameness; they are not appreciably superior to the Madras regiments.

Lastly, coming to the Madras Army, the four regiments of Light Cavalry are no doubt smart, and bear a somewhat remote resemblance to Hungarian Cavalry.

With regard to the Infantry, there is no doubt it is very good, and they have made much progress, and it is, perhaps, paying them a compliment if they are placed on a level with Belgian,

Concerning the Volunteer Force, English ought to rise above the ordinary prejudices of military men and encourage the movement; for, in case of need, the Volunteers could be made to do the requisite garrison duties, and there could be no questioning their loyalty.

concerning the English General, foreign officers believe that Lord Wolseley is England's "Iron General"; no doubt, he has numerous Generals who could not so easily command a division, but Lord Wolseley comes up to the requirements of a Generalissimo; he is energetic, thoroughly cognizant of foreign affairs, and has seen plenty of active service, including much European warfare. Lord Roberts is also highly esteemed, and his celebrated march from Cabul to Candahar always ranks as one of the memorable exploits of our arms. In semi-barbarous or semi-civilized countries, and in continental officers cannot help thinking themselves if such an exploit would have been possible with an European army; and a General of Sir Frederick's stamp would be content, suit his manoeuvres to the circumstances in which he finds himself.

In dealing with the question of the defence of India, we are informed further, "We know that the present Anglo-Indian army is simply an advance guard, and that England's resources are behind this army. Lord Dalhousie, she can at perfect ease make gigantic preparations by drawing aid not only from her own population, but from that of her numerous colonies. Moreover, there is her powerful navy; no doubt, at the present moment, her navy is somewhat weak, but in the opinion of naval experts, the addition of a few ironclads, six ocean-cruisers and six gunboats would restore her undisputed supremacy; it is also found that her navy will play a more important part than is expected, by attacking the enemy in every vulnerable corner. With such splendid reserves to fall back upon, it is a matter of some surprise that the British Government should be directing so much energy towards strengthening purely Indian army."

Small as it must be remembered that the foreign officers who had been present at Delhi will not base their opinions exclusively on the appearance of the troops at the march past and from their regular drill motions; on the contrary, they will carefully note their musketry proficiency, their powers of endurance, their powers of retreat, their transport arrangements, their skilful marching and outpost duty, and the extent to which the men are in hand; at the same time, a very

made of the
in India

...in the same or the
complementary necessities of the foreign officers
who will, perhaps, repeatedly exclaim "C'est
magnifique" ! "C'est parfait" ! "La tenue des
troupes est excellente" ! But what will their
confidential reports contain?

Madras Times. UN OFFICER IN THE ARMY.

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 of 13th January 1886, Page 48, is requested
 of interested parties.

H. McLEOD, COLONEL, R.A.
 Gun Carriage Factory.

GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY
 Madras, 20th Jan'y 1886.

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Apply to the Proprietor, People's Friend.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Many unprincipled men have been carrying
 on their business by selling various Rings and
 Lockets. But it is a matter of regret that they
 are earning money without having any know-
 ledge of the materials of which they are com-
 posed. Purchasers should then be careful to pur-
 chase those disengaged productions whereas it
 is evident that the only manufacturer
 of these remedies in India and the well-
 known Messrs. Gibber and Stone have sold
 the celebrated Heart of Hearts (Electric)
 charm Locket by purchasing it from me.
 Many people have been assured of golden
 silver charm ring and Locket and
 orders were sent to me to supply them.
 That the electric batteries when attached
 to the golden and silver frames have
 little effects to fulfill the purposes of the
 Had they been convenient for the purpose
 show I would have made every attempt
 invent them to the utmost propriety and com-
 plement instead of attaching them to
 metallic frames as at present.

THE ELECTRO-GALVANIC

RING AND LOCKET



The learned public has well appreciated the
 success of electricity. I have succeeded from
 my long experience in this department of
 business to supply an infallible remedy for the
 recovery of almost all the diseases arising
 from the impurity of the blood. This
 Electro-Galvanic specific is the most
 suitable and efficacious remedy that has
 which still commands an extensive sale in
 the names of Heart of Hearts (electric)
 Locket, I may also mention here the advan-
 tages of the celebrated Electro Galvanic
 Ring I have of late invented. It is the hand-
 somest ever made and at the same time
 the most wonderful curer of the diseases
 that the combined skill of

LIST OF BOOKS

Sold by P. Varathachary

19, Broadway, Madras.

Including Postage.

	Reading.	Rs.	As.
M. S. B. Society's 1st book of Reading	1st	0	2
2nd do	2nd	0	3
3rd do	3rd	0	4
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325th do	325th	0	969
326th do	326th	0	972
327th do	327th	0	975
328th do	328th	0	978
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DEPARTMENT

397 1/2 hrs
22-2-88

NE 702

Manager,

People's Friend
Madras

No

Dated

Received of

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Requesting to put in

[illegible]

For today's Submission, I've also
submitted a card to the
officers, which I'm sure
will be helpful.