

(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 24-42

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் _____

(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் _____

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

பெரிய துறை

அரசாணை எண். <u>301</u>	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	பலவகை
நாள் : <u>21-4-1890</u>	
1890	

மடிக்கவேண்டிய கையாளவேண்டாது.

ஆவண. கா. 1-18,006-6-9-90.

25 sheets

ORDER 21 April 190 No 301

On the understanding
that none of the public
will touch on political
matters; and that
the office of Editor
will not interfere
with the petitioner's
duties as a servant
of the Government;
~~his request is granted.~~
his request is granted.
from orders

M.P.
18/4

The Coll^y of Cuddapah.
for can^y of the
petitioner

DESPATCHED
26 APR 90
IN M.S.

Cud

CUDDAPAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

4 April 1889

Despatch No 1605

ENCLOSURES 2

From

C. J. Sewell Esquire
Collector of Cuddapah

To

THE Chief Secretary to the
Government
St. Vincent George.

SIR,

In reply to your Letter No 329
dated the 3rd February 1890, on petition
of V. Venkata arasaiah of Cuddapah,
I have the honor to submit that the
petitioner, Caid Gumarajah of Cuddapah
Taluk, is a quiet and well-behaved man
and I think that his request may be
granted.

* Original not
res with this
report - a list of
parties

2. The petition with docket No 329
3-2-90
together with a specimen of the periodical
in question is herewith submitted.

The undersigned, N.
 S. Perumal, of the
 name of the Candidate
 elected as a Member
 of the G.O. 10th August 1938.
 No. 674.
 I hereby request
 the Editor of the
 journals, one fortnightly
 (the monthly) devoted
 to the Science, Literature,
 and kind with local
 news, may possibly inter-
 fere with the work re-
 quired of V. Venkata
 Varaswami as a Cash
 Examiner, but as in
 the event of Govt. re-
 fusing to let him edit
 the periodicals, he will
 have to spend
 not as much time in
 contributing to the same
 journals under another
 title, it is submitted
 that, as the usual
 conditions, Saubhava
 are granted.

Reporting that the
petitioner's conduct
is quite well below
standard that his
report may be
franked.

WITH ORDER

5-
201

Encl. Subby 301
21-6-90 Chris

Shree the honorable

Sir,

your last obedient servant

Yours faithfully

Sir Ayle Meador

[9]

Public

DEPARTMENT.

From J. Venkata Narasayya
Cuddapah.

By 30187 21-4-90 hrs

No.

Dated 28th

Received 29th

} January 1900

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Requesting permission
to publish certain periodi-
cals.

Referred for report to the
Collector of Cuddapah
thru whom this application
should have been submitted.

By 3.2.90

3. "The Suryaprakasha" A monthly periodical of description devoted as above and reviewing the Telugu Education. It will also contain local news and politics.

4. "The Jananullasini" A weekly periodical devoted to Art, Science, and Literature. It will contain articles on commerce and industry and will also be an educational. - Note. Some pages of this will be devoted to translations of English literary works. It will contain news of the week, changes in the administration & extracts from Fort Saint George Gazette. No political questions will be found in it.

Thus it will be observed that the above proposals treat solely of education but not with respect to other matters.

Under the above circumstances the petitioner humbly prays that sanction may be accorded for his prayer.

For this act of charity the petitioner should be duty bound ever pray

V. Venkata Narasayana

26/1/90
Leashpustak
Cuddapah Taluk

C 2329

buddapeh
26th January

To

The Chief Secretary - 15/20
to the Government
of Fort St. George,
Madras.



The humble petition of V. Venka
Narasayya, Cash Gumastah
Buddapeh Taluk, Buddapeh

Most respectfully sheweth,

The petitioner humbly begs to submit
he is the Cash gumastah of Buddapeh Taluk, &
District.

The petitioner prays that the government will
pleased to permit him to become the editor of the unde-
-mentioned four periodicals which are mainly de-
to art, science, literature and education in general.
The periodicals will also contain some local news. The
periodicals which are intended to be published & will
in the least deal with politics.

The periodicals are:-

1. "The Students' Educator". A Monthly English periodical
useful for students of the Middle School, Matricu-
lation and Upper Secondary examinations
and will contain articles on Arts, Science &
Literature. It will contain some
not discuss on politics.
2. "The Vrikapradoy"
devote

Sample of Phil^u Stoughton's handwriting
On the Importance of Language.

Man is rational, ^{social, & virtuous} and accountable
being, and as such he has faculties to cultivate and
duties to perform. To the possession of reason he owes his
superiority to brutes; and to the degree in which reason
is cultivated, one man owes his superiority to another.
In every operation of reasoning, language is the instu-
-ment employed; and so essential is it to the exercise
of thought, that without language or something
equivalent, it is doubtful whether man could
ever extend his thoughts beyond the immediate
object of his senses. It is not to be doubted, that persons
born without the power of hearing, and who are
consequently dumb, are capable of thinking
to a certain extent, even before they are made
acquainted with language by those means, which
in modern times, have been happily devised
for instructing them; but in regard to all the ideas
expressed by us, are called abstract terms, such as
virtue, vice, wisdom, folly, infinity, eternity
&c., it may justly be presumed, they are wholly
ignorant. And in all those combinations of ideas
denominated thoughts, if in their minds such com-
-binations are actually formed, it is probable
they have no means to become means, with which
those who possess the power of speech are inae-
-quainted. For,
Language, and objects
of speech.

If thinking that now a man is restricted to a
desert island where he could not have occasion
even to hear the sound of his own voice. yet if he would
continue to improve his mind he must pay
an unwearied attention to his use: or he may
make the experiment, whether it be possible
to recall the idea of anything that has once been
an object of his senses or of his understanding,
and he will find that without words uttered
or thought upon, he cannot succeed. It
is an observation of Condillac, that
we think only through the medium of words.
The art of reasoning, he says, is nothing
more than a language well arranged; and
Campbell, in a generous illustration of the
"art of Rhetoric" says, that "without
such thought could not have existed." However
true, however must be understood with such limitations
as those specified above.

In every instance of recollection and
voluntary memory, words are required; brutes
may remember, but it is the peculiar distinction
of man to recollect. When any object once seen
or again presented to a brute, he remembers
he cognizes it, as a thing formerly seen,
not by means of association, some other object
or circumstance is remembered at the same time,

or indeed, is the distinguishing characteristic of
human reason, and could very imperfectly, if at all,
be exercised without language.

But besides the advantages of language nearly
as an instrument of thought, or a means of uttering
his understanding, man requires it in his social capacity,
his own efforts to provide for his wants, or, to protect
himself from danger, are not sufficient. His own
efforts to provide for his wants, or, to protect himself
from danger, are not sufficient. The counsel
and aid of others are often both required. But
that men may view an object in the same light, and
readily engage in the same enterprise, it is necessary
they should possess some means of communicating
to each other their sentiments or views, and for
this purpose nothing so well calculated
as language; that is, words, whether uttered as sounds,
or written as symbols. It would be possible for man
to make themselves in some degree understood by
signs and gestures, but this can only extend to
such things as are ~~present~~ present and external.
No man can thus communicate to another his
motives for acting, or any of those trains of thought
of reasoning, by which he is led to particular con-
-usions. Besides the mutual assistance which
men require in performing what exceeds their
individual power, a great part of their happiness
is the result of that delightful interchange of
thought, which can only be effected by means
of speech.

him, nor has he a right to impose upon him
laws for the regulation of his conduct; but with out
language, his precepts or commands could not be
given or remembered. Man, in such a state, could
form no adequate notion of his duty, if the promises
and threatenings by which the laws of the deity are
sanctioned, he must be altogether ignorant; for
only his mind he cheered with the flattering prospect
of eternal prize. How inconsistent these, the
views of those philosophers, who regard him as
a moral agent, and yet deny that he is. He has
been revealed to him as a principle of
the regulation of his conduct.

He could impute to him more than to a
stone or a plant, or even these existing objects.

Examinations

From childhood to old age we are all
engaged in examinations of one kind or another. If
my article is given even to a dignitary, in first
examine it with its tiny hands, and then to
its mouth to find out whether its properties. If
a poor woman goes with a piece of cloth to a
weaver's shop, she first subjects it to an exami-
nation, making it ring to detect any flaw.
A shop keeper will test the value of a
stone, till he has found by examination
that it is not come to defect.

Examinations are necessary in all
branches of knowledge.

Did I not carefully examine his accounts, he would
soon be ruined. The same diligent scrutiny, in
one form or another, is requisite in every position
of life. Some hints will be given on this examination
in which the readers are especially interested.

University examinations. 1/20

The great aim which now fills the minds of
youths studying English over the whole of India, is to pass
the University examinations so be successful at these
Some "anticipate the dawn", or "burn the midnight
lamp". Even in sleep they sometimes dream of
examinations and see their own names at the
head of the list of "Passed Candidates".

It is very right for students to be prepared
diligently for University examinations, and
the desirous of success. I mention the following
hints, collected from various sources, with
a hope and then in attaining their wishes.

Disadvantages of Examinations.

There is
great truth in the following remarks by Mr. Horton,
formerly of Madras:—"I am afraid that our education
has spread, the one object which has superseded
all others is that of passing successful examinations.
That all that does not immediately bear upon or tend
to this, is put aside. All are hurrying on to their
specific goals. Instruction directed to this sole
end may sharpen the intellect, but most ungen-
erally, it ~~harm~~ which it sharpens. All the real
objects of a liberal education; the cultivation
of the mind and the improvement of the character,
are all lost."

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of the organ, an English writer of great experience
says, "I instruct to whose thoughts dwell upon his
causation only, and who reads for them as for an
ultimate end - thinking of processes as to how far
they will help him in answering the questions asked
and of results as to what their chance is of being in
printed papers - does not take a good mode
fixing anything in the mind for future use. It
would be strange indeed if he lost everything ~~that~~
assert, as a matter of fact, that not only do the
"in one" thus obtained quickly evaporate in
reap part but the habit ~~promoted by such acquisition~~
of inferior ~~dominions~~ and less utility... I accordingly
warn you that the habits formed by a student whose
nights are occupied by the questions - will this be?
How much of this shall I want? Will it be
not those most likely to make an active
quirer, a sagacious reasoner, a judicious
positor of the balance of fact and argument."
Benefits of Exercise.

of the balance of facts and arguments.
Benefits of examinations.— Still, it must be
 admitted that examinations have their advantages.
 Gladstone says, "The supply of men without inducements to seek knowledge, which ought to be the
 a new and they do something to expel the
 driving pest of idleness, that was the
 healthy country, that does manage all

[illegible]

But it is not sufficient merely to examine questions
irrevocably. They should be worked out. The *Irish*
Journal of Education has the following remarks on
this point:-

The ^{best} kind of exercise is not useful, of
no means of preparation for examination in a
particular subject more effective, than for a student
to select a paper on a subject he supposes himself
pretty well up in, to put away books, notes and everything
of every kind, to sit down for as long a time as the
Examiner allows:- in fact just to put himself
exactly in the position of one under examination
and honestly to make what he can out of the paper...

"There are not perhaps many students
with perseverance enough to submit to this
or least even when one has determined to do
so, a hitch in the mid stage of a problem is likely
to make him say:- 'Well, I am in a fine
position, but the solution is nearly done, and I will
work it out another time, so now for another:-'
When rather tired, perhaps, a question involving
a long piece of hard work comes up and he is unable
to write it with the remark, that he knows
it well enough, and need not waste time in
writing it out. This is not the case with all students,
but it is with many. Hence the necessity for
the Examiners to take up the paper, put himself
in the place of the Examiner, and require of
pupils to answer if under the same conditions
as if the Examiners were present."

the nature of such answer is all the more
increased, the master does the other part of all
examination, & gives the answers in & marks
the answers.

"The young man is an excellent, wrote not of
himself, but of the master, who has been seen, and who
has ever found the words."

Such exercises are of great advantage in
preparing the student for examinations. They give
them the practice which is necessary to success,
and they tend to remove excitement and hurry.
The question should be answered fully and exactly
as if at a University examination.

5. Leave of absence - It is admitted that a
student may work harder before an examination,
but some do day and night, which brings
on a attack of illness, and the result is that when
it is almost within the grasp, the student
is able to drag himself through the examination.
The labours under great disadvantages. The
American Physician remarks "It is no
unusual occurrence, that on examination days
the best scholars appear indifferently. This is
the result of nervous exhaustion, produced by
extra mental effort, for in preparing for
a final examination."

The following course is recommended by the
Civil Service Competitive Examinations in England:-

"If you have had such a length of time for study
suppose if you are very slowly prepared
on the subject
& study is

concerned, there by wandering about, and taking
every open air amusement within your reach. If
you have made a good previous preparation, you
need not fear that this will ruin your memory. Be
not alarmed in the midst of your recreation if you
fancy you are going to give him of his
away; the sight of a paper of questions will set the
fire on incense, and it will draw forth your
knowledge with its original distinctness."

As a Corollary to the above mental work,
additional exercise in the open air is of great value.
It is a great advantage to have the body in the
bathing, and in any case to be able to take care
not to injure his health by over exertion."

6. Concise - "Bygone" - Above all things
try to keep yourself cool and collected. Do not
look so nervous and excited with anxiety -
Commit blunders in a despatching way -
He will read a question hastily and wholly
misunderstand the meaning, he will leave
out half an answer in one place, forget to
answer a question at the end of the question paper,
omit to sign his name at the end of the paper,
of his sheet, or will a whole paper written
of which he will have to be in a hurry - and so
in an hour's examination."

When you have conscientiously done
your best to prepare for the examination, on
of the most respectable means of securing a
possession

Science. A doctor of medicine of Texas
writes to an American journal, regarding
remedies for snake bite. He says he has tried
as antidotes, a number of different agents including
Whisky, bicarbonate of soda, ammoniac
&c. with negative results; but he has found two
antidotes which of used in time seem invariably
to prove effective. The remedies are permanganate
of Potash and Chloroform. The former
of these we may remind our readers is familiar enough
in solution under the name of ~~bandy's fluid~~
For Snake bite, it is a ~~most valuable~~
or two grain doses by the hypodermic syringe,
and the Chloroform ~~is used both orally and~~
by inhalation. The fruit that efficiency
of these remedies has not been appreciated
for where we remember the frightful mortality
intra vitam from snake bite - the reported
cases numbering some thousands annually,
and the unreported cases probably many
times more - We must acknowledge that
the subject is one of supreme importance.

They get us over the first and most difficult stage
in the formation of habits which, is a proportion
of earnestness, we may hope will endure, and
become in course of time self sustaining. Nearly
all the mind is still naturally supple and elastic.
they teach the practice, and they give the power of
concentrating all its force, all its resources, at a
given time, upon a given point." 10/20

Preparation. - The great mistake of many
students is to neglect their studies at the commence-
ment of a session, and endeavor to make
up for it by overexertion before its close. This
is a miserable policy in every way. The gulf of
the race between the hare and the tortoise is well
known. The plodding, persevering student
will surpass the man of far superior natural
abilities who is desultory and indolent. It should
be indelibly impressed upon the mind of a
student, that the best ~~best~~ preparation for an ex-
amination begins on the first day of the college session,
and it is maintained with unabated industry
till it close.

Success will be promoted by attention
to the following:-

1. Frequent revision. - Without this, the early
studies of the session will fade from the memory.
Besides reviewing minutely the lessons of the month,
it is desirable to go over briefly the work from the
commencement, and of the session. The holidays, when
partly devoted to review, and partly to employ

2 Reading analysis.—I have been led to impress the
value of this upon the memory, & careful scrutiny,
also of what is in revision, on a piece of the recom-
mended as much less time. The other books would have
a great work for the purpose, & the same should be
the reason, not another, as it should be well known
it is clearly, as the other, the same.

Translation of *Cryptobolus*.

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೨ ಸೋಮವಾರ ೧೦/೧೧/೨೦೨೩
 ೩ ಕಾಂತ್ಯೋತ್ಸವವು ಸುಖವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.
 ೪ ಸೋಮವಾರ ೧೦/೧೧/೨೦೨೩
 ೫ ಕಾಂತ್ಯೋತ್ಸವವು ಸುಖವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.
 ೬ ಸೋಮವಾರ ೧೦/೧೧/೨೦೨೩
 ೭ ಕಾಂತ್ಯೋತ್ಸವವು ಸುಖವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.
 ೮ ಸೋಮವಾರ ೧೦/೧೧/೨೦೨೩
 ೯ ಕಾಂತ್ಯೋತ್ಸವವು ಸುಖವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.
 ೧೦ ಸೋಮವಾರ ೧೦/೧೧/೨೦೨೩

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To be continued ²⁰⁻ ₆₀

News spread early.

૨૦૦૦ રૂ. ના નોટ ૧૦,૦૦૦ જે
 રાજ્ય સરકારના સુવિનયનથી
 રૂ. ૨૦૦૦

16 July

Two more magazines of the same
type as those of 8-14 June
of same series were found.

Aug 1973 to present

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1. சென்னை 500 ரூபாய் ~~1000~~ 2000 ரூபாய்
 2. கொழும்பு 1000 ரூபாய் 19,200,000 ரூபாய்
 3. மதுரை 1000 ரூபாய் 10,000,000 ரூபாய்

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[Despatch Abstract.]

*Granting the request
of V. Venkata Narasayya
Cash Quamata of Cuddalore
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