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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	185	Press
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Not to be folded or roughly handled

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
11th February 1874.*

No. 85.

Dated 11th February 1874, No. 185.

Forests, No. 3.

THE attention of the Collector of Coimbatore is called to a communication signed "Contributor" in "Native Pub-

lic Opinion" of 4th February, instant, regarding some alleged oppression of the Mulcer tribes on the Annamallay Hills by the village-officials of the neighbourhood, abetted by some members of the Forest Department.

2. The general principle to be observed in any direct trade by Forest Officers, on the part of Government, with the wild jungle tribes is, it is observed, laid down in the Proceedings marginally noted. Mr. Wedderburn will inquire and report if there is any reason to believe that these rules have been neglected or perverted in the present case.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Coimbatore.
,, the Board of Revenue.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

NATIVE PUBLIC OPINION.

Vol. IV.]

MADRAS:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1874.

[No. 5

The Week.

The University of London has recognized the Madras University to a certain extent. A young man who passes the B. A. of our University, taking one of the classical tongues as his optional language, if he offers himself at the London University for any of the Medical degrees, need not pass the Local Matriculation. Moreover, attendance at the Madras Medical College will be enough for the Medical Degrees. The latter part of the resolution is fair and proper, considering the superior teaching imparted at the Madras Medical College by Dr. Smith and his colleagues, and the extraordinary success achieved by his students in the examinations held in England; we think, however, that the London University authorities have not done sufficient justice to the Madras B. A. degree.

higher position. Matriculation is only for the sake of convenience, and that it denotes no inter-University arrangements. But for that very reason there ought to be no room for criticism of any kind whatsoever. The Indian Universities have been in existence for some time, and those of Great Britain must show them some consideration now.

—Again we find some precious people complaining against the liberality of the Maha Rajah of Travancore shown for the great Sarnah Gura, who has been sojourning in his territories for some time. The recluse in question is the head of the religious sect known by the Rajah and the majority of his subjects. He has no special monthly or daily allowance like the appendages of the Christian religion. Probably once in a generation the representative of the Mattam is seen in Travancore, and the honors showed him on such occasions and which the Rajah cannot help showing both as a private individual and as the temporal head of a nation of the guru's followers lead gentlemen to quarrel with each other, repel Travancore to be on the brink of ruin and seriously advise the Supreme Government, to annex it. The money paid by the subject masses in Travancore is devoted to a very small extent in supporting the church to which more than three-fourths of the population belong. But there is another part of the world, where a considerable portion of the taxes paid by the people is devoted in maintaining a Church which is hostile to the religion of the majority of the contributors and the followers of which generally consider it a merit to revile the religion of those who pay for their religious comfort.

—We do not mean to say anything ill of any body or any object, but it strikes us that people are on the whole growing very ingenious. There is a sort of homicidal honesty gradually growing into perfection.

Dishonesty, if thereby you mean degrading a thing altogether, is not altogether on the increase. But a certain kind of honesty which we have described above as homicidal and which so far as others are concerned leads to the same results as dishonesty is improving and threatens to deluge the country with the virtuosos who are its great votaries. If people were formerly dishonest, now they are prodigal and very expensive in their habits. The salaries they get are barely enough to meet their "tasteful" and "position keeping up" expenses. All officers in the public or private services do not afford the same chances of alighting on other sources of income as some of them do. But then money must be got, to live in style. The Sowcar is ready, it is true he demands a ruinous rate of interest, present necessity must overrule all these considerations. The man says he will deduct a certain percentage of the money to be lent by way of interest. Never mind, what he gives will be enough to enable one to meet the pressing demand of the present, the note is payable in 6 months, in the meantime who knows that the executant's income may not be doubled and trebled, or that some mine of wealth will be thrown open to him. The day for payment comes, the man is not ready. The evil day is put off by a thousand subtle coun-

of law. The following are the reasons why a contract is voidable:

- (a.) Generally not indebted.
- (b.) Barred by the statute.
- (c.) Payment.
- (d.) No consideration.
- (e.) Coverture.
- (f.) Infancy.
- (g.) Extortion.
- (h.) Private agreement not to sue.

(h.) Private agreement not to sue.
These and other pleas may be partially true, but those who put them forward must know that their honesty injures a man whom they understood well enough once, but whom they pretend not to know now. Of course minor sons and undivided cousins always play a very prominent part in these dramas of real life.

of real life.

—The hobby now-a-days is for model buildings. We have a Mode Arts, (Presidency), Collega, which cost people no small trouble to prevent its deluging propensities during the rainy season. The Revenue Board has been embellished and adorned for a parcel of draughtsmen and estimate-makers to sleep in. Another palatial structure is rising in the vicinity, and it has already given indications of its capabilities. We do not really understand why Government are beautifying and impoverishing the country in this style. We have balau cutcherries on the new plan with their flag-poles and wells. Now poor districts have new buildings. Indeed, the existence of this class of functionaries and their offices could ever have come to the notice of the powers that be. The authorities have, we may say, for the past few years shown how little they know about the Judicial Department. There is no body there that knows or cares about it. The High Court are not likely to volunteer suggestions unless there are reasons to presuppose that H. E. the Governor in Council will do more in regard to the matter than pass a mere "order thereon."

However, mansiffs are to have new offices. But let not the authorities provide them with grand looking structures like the one recently built at Terovorelle, which we hear is leaky already and has not got sufficient accommodation. Let the poor officials have a neat and spacious building well ventilated. There need be no sugar stick and
—Madras too is unclean.

—Madras too is unlikeliest though not like Bengal, there are some parts of the Presidency which show that after all the season and the crops may not prove so propitious as was once expected. The members of that much abused body, the Board of Revenue, are the people that will have to look to these matters. So we read in a contemporary that Mr. G. Thornhill, Senior Member of the Board, going on a tour through Neilore. The accounts we have received of the high-handed proceedings of the Settlement Department are such that we hope that Mr. Thornhill will during his tour sit unparalleled, and in many instances, generally high, increase in the assessment preposterously smother the confidence of the people, and they are lost in blank astonishment and they are come next. Mr. Thornhill will do immense good if he will turn his attention during his tour to this subject.

experience and are from the ranks of the Unconvenanted. It is but fair that they should be men of superior integrity and ability. The number of cases they have to try is very large, though measuring their work by the number of columns of written matter that they turn out every day. But there is no concealing the fact that they try many cases which it would have been better to have left with half a dozen Village Magistrates or those beings called Honorary Magistrates under the new precious Code. This burdens them with work, and generally impales business in more important matters. Again, there is really no appeal against the sentence of these gentlemen. This is very far from being satisfactory, and though, from time to time, we have been told that attempts are being made for organizing a better state of things, nothing has come out of them, and now we are told that Mr. Cunningham has taken up the subject. Let us hope that there

Cunningham has not disquiet him w
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Court has not yet
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2nd Court is to o
day next at 10 o
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our hopes.
writes:—"We learn that there
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or trial to the Sessions which
day." Mr. Justice Innes is to
work on Monday and to go on
the cases, except the Account-
Mr. Chadwick's case. The
who is to preside at the 2nd
officially transpired, but it is
Chief Justice is to do so. The
nounce its sitting on Wednes-
lock A. M. As we understand
are engaged in cases that
th Courts, this novel arrangi-
such short notice, has created
— and will cause inconve-
members of both professions."

[February 4, 1874.]

February 4, 1874.]

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The Indian Mirror writes:—"Our anniversary procession passed through Holiday Street, Colootollah Street, College Square, Machooa Bazar Street and Circular Road. The procession much larger than that of the previous year. The house was actually crowded to suffocation. One of the flags in the procession was borne by a Bengali. How does this differ from the pagantry to which the pious Mirror professes to shirk so much? And indeed the latter part of the parade reads very much like Jonathan's tall talk. Of the many people with whom our contemporary's religious lecture room was crowded, came through the same door, how many of our contemporary in this instance with the very charitable and characteristic remarks he made some time ago on the Durga Puja and the Gokul Ashtamea. Our contemporary is after all human like the other members of his race."

We extract the following from the Standard:—"Roll of Students who have obtained Certificates of qualification as Assistant Engineers, Public Works Department, at the examination of the Senior Department of the Civil Engineering College held in December 1873.—N. Ruthnasabapathy Pillai B. A., Assistant Engineer, passed with great credit; Mr. J. E. Lafrenais, passed with credit. Mr. W. A. Mahewa, and R. Kaliyandala. Mr. Ruthnasabapathy is an ex-student of the Presidency College and he is a native of Cuddalore. He was the first man of his year at the Matriculation, and his mathematical abilities are a similar high place at the B. C. E."

In this country Sanskrit studies are in such a backward state that if one knows how to chant the Vedas, he does not find time to become scholar and understand their meaning. There ought to be monthly subscription amounting to Rs. 70 are expected. We hope that this undertaking will meet with success, and that people will patronize and encourage it."

We are really glad to find that not only the Viceroy, but also some of his Lieutenants, have been convinced of the necessity for the practice of economy in the face of the impending danger of Bengal, and it cannot but be gratifying to the Governor-General himself, that his Lieutenants are so ready to co-operate with him. "Like His Excellency the Viceroy, Sir William Mair, the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, and the Hon'ble Mr. Dais, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, will not go to the hills this year." Of course, their Excellencies of Madras and Bombay being bigger objects, other rules are applicable to them."

We are very glad to find that the Small Cause powers conferred upon our Subordinate Judges are being reduced to the narrowest limits. The summary powers conferred by Act XI of 1865 must be bestowed upon men of approved ability. We are very glad to find that the Charitable Dispensary opened at Sydapet by Mr. Iyassawmy Annal, in memory of his late wife Parvathavarnane, is progressing most satisfactorily. The Hindu female established an out-door dispensary at Sydapet, and from the published returns of attendance is steadily increasing. In the month of November the total number of patients treated was 839, of whom 54 remained on the rolls on the last day of the month. The Local Fund Board are in charge of the dispensary, and the success attending the efforts of the Hospital Assistant in charge, are not without their results."

—So after all the rules for the admission of well tried and honest native officials into the covenanted service have been framed by the Viceroy and sent up to the Secretary of State. Says the Indian Observer:—"The present state of this. That no persons lie under any legal disabilities preventing their appointment to offices hitherto reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, except persons who are neither domiciled natives of India, nor have completed seven years' residence in India. A man who falls under either of these categories may be appointed to any office may be at once made a Chief Commissioner."

—There are some very severe strictures on native English literature with special reference to Mookerjee's Magazine in the London Times. Some of the charges are true, and must be got rid of, but our contemporary must recollect that Rome was not built in a day—nor alone by Romulus. —Dr. Livingstone they say is dead. Geographical science and the lovers of true enterprise mourn his loss. In him that love of research characteristic feature of the Indo-European race was developed to the utmost. His part in extending the gratitude of Central Africa entitles him to the gratitude of the world, and his truly missionary character makes him a fit model for imitation by hosts of others."

—The Law Class has been in existence for some time, and we are told that the number of students is steadily increasing, and the business therein seems to be getting on satisfactorily. Many whose circumstances will not permit them to go up for the B.A., and then for the B.L., are attending the lectures, and the training that they undergo there, and the examinations they will have to pass, will certainly place them higher than those who pass the ordinary course."

—The several examinations, have a proficiency diploma. But this piece of parchment, valuable as it may be in the eye of a lawyer, will not be recognized by our Courts, and the holder thereof cannot enjoy even the privileges that a licensed Mookteer in our Magisterial and Revenue Courts has. This is very unsatisfactory. We hope the Director will move the Government, to declare the law proficiency certificate to be at least as good as passing tests I. A., II. A., from an official point of view, and that it ought to be so recognized."

—Last Wednesday the Advocate-General presented a petition to the Appellate Court on behalf of his clients Messrs. Anderson and Kristnasawmy, requesting that a certain case which had been pending before the Local Subordinate Judge, but which the Judge transferred to his file, using the discretion vested in him under Act III. of 1873, might be transferred to some other district Court, for being disposed of speedily. Their Lordships observed that no cause for interference had been shown, but that they would ask Mr. Woodroffe to state what was the alleged transfer of the case without notice to the parties and from what departmentally making the transfer."

—Native Opinion says:—"In Oudh was annexed to a hostile; only the Court and the king protested against the measure; the inhabitants remained passive spectators of the change, and lifted not a finger in defence of the old Government. The British have given to the country roads and railways, schools to all, and the Canning College to Lucknow. Perfect security of life and property prevails everywhere, and people who were formerly afraid to go unarmed from one village to the other, now travel safely wherever they like. Then why do they hanker now after the Native Government which they cared nothing for, when it prevailed? The people after former times, means nothing more than a longing after former prosperity. The society of applied to it its levelling system, exacting the greatest possible amount of taxation from everybody and has thus impoverished the land. The chief object of the present Government appears to be to increase the revenue and therefore the taxation is raised annually, and one more turn is regularly given to the screw, without the least regard to the sufferings of the population."

—The Urdu Guide is gratified to learn that Moulvi Obydulla—officially, the Deputy Magistrate of Percepore, in his private capacity as Zemindar of Jessore—has given three scholarships in the Calcutta Madrasah. Himself an ex-student of the Institution, Moulvi Obydulla is not unmindful of the benefits he has received and has come forward to assist his brethren. —We learn that Lieutenant-Colonel Duffin of Berhampore who assaulted Baboo Bankim Chunder Chatterjee when the latter was passing in a palkee across a cricket ground where the former was playing with some friends, has apologised to the Baboo. The criminal case against the Lieutenant-Colonel has therefore been withdrawn."

—It is stated that His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore has ordered an expenditure of two lacs of rupees in connection with the noble monument of his ancestors, the Maus Mandir, the relic of an observatory of ancient India at Benares."

—The appeal filed by Miss Anstey, of Bangalore, on behalf of Hutshi, was disposed of by Major Hill on Saturday last. The Judge dismissed the appeal with costs, but it is said that Miss Anstey will appeal to the Judicial Commissioner against the decision arrived at by the Judicial Assistant and confirmed by the Commissioner of the Division."

—There is a very fatal disease, raging just now among the cattle of the Todas and Madigas on the Neilgherry Hills. Hundreds of head of cattle have died, and it is said that one man has lost fifty buffaloes. The Todas are driving their cattle into Mysore, and thus the disease will be spread far and wide."

—It has been ordered by the Government of Madras that the Duke of Argyll is writing to the Madras Government regarding the expenditure incurred in relieving the distress caused by the scarcity in 1871-72 in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, expressing his approval of the proceedings of the Madras Government on that occasion."

—One hundred and fifty-five Candidates from the various Institutions appeared in Bangalore, but only 39 or 40 have been successful. 5 passed in class I. School 5 out of 23; Bishop Cotton's School 5 out of 11; London Mission School 3 out of 11; St. Andrew's School 3 out of 8; Shemogah Government School 5 out of 15. Three out of 39 noted above presented themselves at Bellary for the examination."

—Colonel Meads has not returned yet to Bangalore, and a local Anglo-Vernacular paper reports that he is gone to Kattywar from Baroda, and will be absent for a month more."

—Mr. Garrett, Canarese Translator to Government, having resigned his appointment, Mr. Burrock, the acting incumbent, is likely to be confirmed in the post."

—A correspondent writes:—"Late in the High Court of Madras, a suit was instituted by a Jain son of his father, and C. his younger brother, and the parties belonged to the Jain brotherhood. Mr. Justice Holloway held in this case, that the Jains are a sect of Hindu heretics, who have divested themselves of all local customs, usages and customs; that the law cannot be applied to them; that the Hindu Law make out any custom among the Jains; and that as no single instance of a son compelling his father to divide was proved among them, the suit must be dismissed."

—The Tahsildar of Pollachy has reported to Government that the residents of the Vettakaran Poodoor Village, in the Pollachy Taluk, have consented to subscribe from Rs. 4 to 12 a year per house for improving the sanitary state of the village, which

consists of 1,067 houses. The yearly receipt of subscriptions is estimated at Rs. 465-8. H. E. the Governor in Council has sanctioned these subscriptions on the understanding that the Division Officers will satisfy themselves that the contributions are really voluntary."

—The Calcutta Gazette has published a despatch from the Viceroy in Council to the Secretary of State relative to the measures taken for the supply of gain to meet the anticipated scarcity. The Government has arranged for a total supply of 342,000 tons of food grains by the middle of May. Government estimates it may possibly be necessary to provide subsistence for 2½ millions of people for seven months. This would require 240,000 tons of the amount secured; and, therefore, shows a surplus in reserve of 100,000 tons. No difficulty is anticipated in increasing supplies, should the next three months show the necessity of so doing."

—The same Gazette published a Minute by the Viceroy fully explaining his reasons for not prohibiting the exportation of rice. He firmly believes that prohibition would not produce any beneficial effect in increasing the food supply."

—The Government of India have been requested to sanction an estimate amounting to Rs. 46,562, for substituting steel for iron rails on the road between the Central Station at Madras and the Veyarabady Junction over which portion of the line the traffic is represented to be so heavy as to necessitate the change of metal."

—The Degree Examinations will be held in the Hall of the Presidency College on Monday the 9th proximo and five following days."

—Mr. J. L. Duffield has been appointed to act as agent at Colombo during the absence of Mr. C. E. Mirus, on furlough; and Mr. A. C. Cavendish to act as agent at Bimlipatam, during the absence of Mr. A. C. Irwin."

—By a circular of the Board of Revenue, Deputy Collectors in charge of the Salt Department have been directed to submit to the Collector weekly, brief diaries recounting their proceedings in the administration of these Departments and also to forward to the Collector copies of all orders regarding commencing or closing manufacture, transfers or leave to officers of the grade of peon, experiments for the production of good salt, and all orders of an unusual nature. They have also directed that the prior sanction of the Collector must always be obtained for the

their Covenanted Assistants."

—During the fortnight ended the 31st of December, the exports of grain from Oudh amounted to 239,926 maunds, and the imports to 19,270 maunds."

—A Liverpool telegram has been received in Bombay to the effect that the American crop estimate is now accepted as from 4,100,000 to 4,250,000 bales."

—It may interest Bengalis to hear that General Barrow, late Chief Commissioner of Oude, though well in general health has still to be wheeled about at Brighton in a Bath Chair."

—The second judgeship of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, vacant through the retirement of Mr. Nynian Thompson, is now a prize for which some strong running is being made by several young Barristers. The Junior Judges of that Court think they have a prescriptive right to the appointment. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is said to think differently."

—During the temporary retirement of the Hon'ble Dwarkanath Mitter from his seat on the Bench of the High Court of Calcutta, Mr. Rivers Thompson is likely to officiate for him. The Hon'ble Judge is suffering from a malady of a serious character, his safe recovery from which will gratify numerous well-wishers."

—A meeting of the Native milk sellers of Surat was held there on the 16th, when it was unanimously resolved that no member of the craft should sell more than one maund of milk at a time, and that such supply should under no circumstance be adulterated with water."

—Apropos of the promise said to have been exacted that the Political Agent now returning to Rajkot shall not disarrange the work done by the Acting Agent, a weekly contemporary has the following:—"Perhaps the Bombay Government will soon give us a resume of all the measures of Mr. Peile's adminis-

tration, all that it has done as well as it has had to undo. It strikes us that mere importation will not produce reform and civilization. All organisms must grow by natural processes, and are not to be transplanted by main force."

—The Kattywar Samachar is very enthusiastic in praise of the Rajkoomar College which, says the Native paper, is improving from day to day. The first student of the College and its ornament is, in the opinion of the Kattywar Samachar, the Prince of superintendence, a Boyal of Lukhar. The Thakore of Limree, a youth of 18, is not only first in his he gave the other day by scoring 65 runs in the cricket match, and retiring from the field "not out."

—A Vernacular paper states that the Political Agent of Kattywar has issued a circular to different Sthans, intimating to them that they should keep proper guards to protect the Government mails which are frequently plundered by miscreants, as in case of the Sthans failing to do so, guards will have to be employed by the British Government at the expense of the Sthans."

—A treaty, consisting of eighteen articles, has been concluded between the Emperor of Russia and the Amir of Bokhara. The document, which is drawn up in both languages, is as follows:—

I. The frontiers of Bokhara and Russia remain unchanged, with the exception of the territory recently annexed by Russia on the right bank of the Amou Daria, and which Russia cedes to Bokhara."

II. All the caravan roads between Bokhara and Russia pass exclusively through the territories of those States."

III. All Russian and Bokharese vessels, whether belonging to Government or private owners, are admitted to free navigation in each other's territory."

IV. Russian merchants have the right to construct harbours on the banks of the Amou Daria in the territory of Bokhara. The Government of Bokhara is responsible for the security of such harbours, and the sites chosen for them must be approved by the Russian authorities."

V. All places in Bokhara are open to Russian commerce, and Russian caravans enjoy free transit through the whole of the territory of Bokhara."

VI. A tax of 2½ per cent ad valorem is levied upon all goods sent from Russia to Bokhara, and vice versa, and a tax of 1-40 per cent will be levied in the

countries bordering on Bokhara shall pass free of duty through the territory of the latter."

VIII and IX.—Russian merchants shall be permitted to establish factories and commercial agencies in any part of Bokhara, and the merchants of the latter shall be entitled to possess such establishment in Turkestan territory."

X.—Both Governments engage to consider all commercial treaties as sacred, and faithful to fulfil them."

XI and XII.—The subjects of each country are permitted to exercise all trades in the territory of the other, and to acquire landed property subject to the laws of the country."

XIII.—Russian subjects will receive travelling certificates from their Government enabling them to travel freely in Bokhara."

XIV.—The Bokhara Government engages not to harbour refugees or other fugitives coming from Russia, whatever may be their nationality."

XV.—The Amir of Bokhara will maintain an Envoy in Tashkend at his own expense."

XVI.—The Russian Government will maintain a representative at Bokhara on its expense."

XVII and XIII.—The Amir of Bokhara abolishes the slave trade throughout his dominions."

—The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs that a letter from the shores of the Caspian has appeared in the Moscow Gazette, which says that 70,000,000 of Russian people instinctively believe the cannon found in Khiva to have been supplied by the English. This statement (the Times' correspondent adds) seems to be confirmed by a passage in Lieutenant Stamm's book on the Khiva campaign."

—The Indian Daily News has the following:—"The newspaper-reading public had before them a few weeks back the case of a covenanted civilian, who became a proselyte to Islam, and who is not yet free from the trouble of the change. A rumour has been rife for the last fortnight in the city that the wife of

a certain European Railway employee had eloped with a Mahomedan and embraced that faith. The report was so startling, and was woven in such a thread of mystery, that we were inclined to doubt the truth of the statement. The fact, however, is but too true for, when some good Samaritans went the other day to entreat the prodigal wife to return to her husband and her two young children, she met them with the retort:—"Every one to his own fancy as the old woman said when she kissed the cow."

—Mr. C. F. Buckland goes to Behar with Sir Richard Temple, as his Secretary."

—The Wardha Valley State Railway is to be opened for traffic on the 1st of February."

—It seems likely that the salary of the Judicial Commissioner in Oudh will be raised to its original amount, Rs. 3,500 per mensem."

—The libel case of Dr. Moss vs. Dr. Temple at Rangoon has been decided by the plaintiff accepting costs and nominal damages."

—Colonel Tennant, R. E., who has been selected by the Government of India to make observations of the transit of Venus next year at Rarkh, has been busily engaged for some time in getting up the necessary apparatus to that station."

—It is stated that on the assumption by Colonel Keatinge of the Government of Assam, Colonel Hopkinson, who has been Governor-General's Agent and Commissioner of Assam since 1866, will go home, probably not to return to India."

—The Hon'ble R. A. Dalgely, Madras Civil Service, has been appointed a member of the Central Committee in India to direct the arrangements for the International Exhibition to be opened at Kensington on the 1st May 1874."

—Complaints are expressed that, owing to the dreaded scarcity in Bengal, a considerable quantity of bajra has been imported into various districts from the North-West Provinces. It is feared that the Bengalees, being unused to this diet, will render themselves liable to cholera and other ailments, as the cereal is known to be very indigestible."

Among the guests of the Viceroy at Government House, Calcutta, on Wednesday week there were a Burmese lady and gentleman. The presence of the former attracted much attention, and the Hon'ble Miss Baring, Mrs. Earle, and other ladies took particular interest in and conversed with her. She is the wife of the Burmese gentleman who accompanied the Hon'ble Mr. Ashley Eden, the Chief Commissioner of British

be so bad, for it is reported that the Hon'ble Miss Baring will spend some months there as usual, and that probably Lord Northbrook will pay a short visit."

—A special telegram to the Pioneer says that a Resolution of the Government of India allots five lakhs of rupees for the promotion of emigration from the distressed districts of Bengal to Burmah. A Superintendent of State Emigration to Burmah will be appointed."

—The credit of capturing Saadut Khan the mutineer at Banswarra rests with Colonel A. R. E. Hutchinson, the late Political Agent at Gwalior, now officiating in civil employ in the Rajpootana Agency. The prisoner is safe in the Residency Jail at Indore, to be tried on the return of Colonel Watson, C.B., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General."

—The decision of the Governor-General in the case of Mr. Soorendra Nath Banerjee, the civilian, is expected. It is said that the Lieutenant-Governor has recommended that he be deprived of a first class Magistrate's powers. The Indian Statesman tells us the Commission found him guilty on all the counts against him."

—The Commissioners appointed under the Nawab Nazim's Debts Act XVII of 1873, have already begun their work, and have not a claim against the said Nawab Nazim, or his property, movable, must notify the same in writing to them within six months from the

—An odd fact, connected with the movements of grain in the N. W. Provinces, has come to our knowledge. A merchant who had collected some 12,000 maunds of rice, some 10,000 maunds of country, had consigned it to districts, and had actually sent it down the railway as far as Benares. When he found that prices were lower where the famine prevailed than in the North-West he brought the whole cargo back again to Allahabad!

"We are of opinion that the proceedings of the Justices and of the Chairman have been in many respects illegal, and subject the Chairman (and the Justices so far as they have adopted his acts) to civil and criminal proceedings. There has evidently been a serious and wholly unauthorised misappropriation of the funds of the Corporate Body. For instance, the advances to butchers and the expenditure on banqueting the distinguished inhabitants of Calcutta are clearly improper. Also, we think that the Justices have no right to lend money for the purposes of the market Act VI of 1873, Section G, clearly defines the purpose for which alone they may apply the municipal funds; and we do not find making advances from the general funds for the purposes of the market amongst them, and we do not think Act VIII of 1871 gives power to borrow anything beyond six lakhs, therein mentioned, which have already been raised. The existence

We are grieved to hear that the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly have very much suffered from want of rain; and that if matters would not soon improve, there may be a famine in those and the surrounding districts. The prices are said to be rising and the drain of corn that is now being going on in exporting it to the North will no doubt still more enhance the prices. The future of these districts is really ominous.

We re-publish the following as the question of election to our Municipality is now on the cards.

A POPULAR ELECTION.

On Saturday last, a holiday, there took place at Serampore, the first popular representative election which India has witnessed. The experiment was most hopeful, and may it prove the beginning of municipal self-government in the English sense for every town in India! Under Act II of 1873, passed by the Bengal Council after Sir George Campbell's Municipal Act had been vetoed, the old Municipality of Serampore, on the motion of a Native Commissioner, applied for the elective system. Rules issued under the Act declared that any two rate-payers could nominate a candidate, who must be a resident rate-payer. The constituency of 5,569 rate-payers, in a population of 25,000 were arranged in three wards, and each person had

To us, the English system of asking a visitor "Babu, what brings you hither?" is most objectionable. Such a business-like question at once places the visitor in an awkward position if he had only thought of paying a complimentary visit. Natives when honored with visits by Native friends do never ask "what brings you hither, friend?" If the visitor comes on any important mission he will himself disclose it unasked. If he does not come

After many whispering apologies and protestations of the importance of your business, you hand him over your card, which if not a printed one, he will have some objection in presenting to his master. Then you must wait for some minutes longer if the gentleman within is engaged with books or otherwise. At last an answer comes:—‘admit the Babu.’ On entering you will find the gentleman hastily rising from his seat, lest even unasked you take one and thus prolong the interview, at once unman you by the formidable query “what brings you here? * * * It is of course impossible for us to correctly understand what features in our behaviour appear as objectionable to Englishmen. We shall feel highly obliged if any of our English Contemporaries were to take up this question and point out to us what to them appear as ungenial. Speaking discriminately and without prejudice, we allow that Englishmen are more polished than ourselves and that they will have to put up with some discomfort in associating with our countrymen in the ordinary pleasures of Society. But it is a fact equally to be remembered that Society or rather the presence of strangers operates as a powerful check upon displays of behaviour—

[illegible]

I remain, &c.
 A WOULD BE F. A.
 ANNAMULLAY, 20 January 1874.
 TO THE EDITOR OF NATIVE LANGUAGE CHRONICLE.
 SIR,—I beg to give you some interesting news for your readers and yourself at the request that you will please give it a due publicity in your valuable paper, with such comment as you may think proper to make.
 There is a Shandy at this village opened for every Wednesday's traffic, in existence for about 10 years. The Police Constables of this place do not treat them, the poor wretches do not know how to treat them, the redress. An able Village Magistrate has been appointed to do for them such malpractices, but his project is vain. Police Head Constable is in view here to do the same.

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Few days ago a man complained that one of his axle-tree has broken one bandy with axle-tree and brought by the Police Station Officer of 4 miles and kept them waiting. Out of the above lot one Rungas in the Police Station nearly plea of impertinence; after all on oath and settled the case. The prosecutor gave his oath saying was his own and walked away with the third day proceeded to their Magistrate of this place takes prevent all these annoyances. This place have become old residents with merchandise and cultivators own cattle and bandies and properly speaking there must very often to avoid all these irregularities, Police Head Constable Pillay, right man always in the right place here on duty, every thing will be as it ought to be, and the inmates will always pray to the public prospect.

Government have in the former order to keep all the produce free to the tribes, but unfortunately have been lately put under restraint are authorized to pass and to the Kader villages. Poor Kaders of victuals. Merchants have thousand rupees which the Kaders them. This exclusion of the reserved forest caused an unending them and the hill tribes. Now know what charity is there of

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Correspondence.

Cuddapah, 26th January 1874.

Sir,—I am one of those that have the misfortune of being compelled to let my Euclid rest, and English literature pause, for ever and ever, as the Syndicate of this Benighted Presidency passed lately in their meeting a rule, indeed a merciless one, that from the year 1875, no private students should appear for the F. A.'s and B. A. Examinations, or words to that effect. They also passed that the application fee for the former Examination from 1875, would be raised from Rupees 15 to 20; and some others on which the want of space does not allow me to dwell at large. Poor people, such as myself, who cannot afford to prosecute their studies in schools or colleges suffer very much from this. The first thing, as soon as we cross the Entrance Examination successfully, they demand, is to get a School-Master's place, which is a stepping stone, say on a salary of Rupees 20. By this they will be in a position to go on with their narrow circumstances somewhat smoothly and will be studying privately for the F. A. Examination. Now this rigid rule stands in their way. Their hopes are entirely frustrated. I am sorry, I am, as I have said, one of them. My humble opinion is that the Higher Education should be free and not limited. I do not know what their inward motive is. Common sense tells us that it is nothing but to cut short the future F. A.'s and B. A.'s. This is an indirect way of expressing that they cannot supply us with appointments in future. Some say that many a private student comes invariably unprepared for the Examination.

our shores to be returned to us in the shape of cloths which are cheaper than the home-made fabrics of similar kind. The fact is our countrymen are still slow to avail themselves of the discoveries of modern science and art. Steam power is yet a stranger to the stationary Hindoo. The improved machinery of modern Europe has to be imported to this land. What the country is sadly in need of is intelligent and enterprising capitalists to form themselves into powerful mercantile associations and begin business on a large scale. It must be admitted that India is poor in capital; ages of despotism and anarchy having robbed the land of its wealth. The effective desire for accumulation is limited; but even this limited fund—and here our remark is more to the point of Southern India—is not employed so as to benefit productive industry. We believe it quite possible that our cotton-growing districts may give rise to petty Manchester. The combination of capital with the requisite intelligence and enterprise to make it productive. Even our agriculture is sadly defective. It may not be out of place here to ask what has the boasted Zemindari system done towards the improvement of agriculture. It is true that the system has created a number of very rich landlords; but of what use are they to the soil when their wealth so freely squandered away in pleasure has not contributed even an iota to better the condition of the laboring classes. The truth is, we believe, that the morals of the nation has to be reformed. We have yet to lay aside our time-honored apathy and enter freely into the arena of modern civilization—not in the lists of its vices, but where it has improved the aspect of humanity. We hope to recur to this subject soon and before we close our brief remarks here let us tell Mr. Mookerjee that we, Hindus, give very little by expatriating on our shores.

one vote in his or her own ward. The result is that 1,893 rate-payers voted for the 25 candidates who had been nominated for 15 vacancies. At the five polling places the retiring commissioners were busy recording votes from noon till sunset. As a rule, the upper or richer classes abstained from both voting and standing as candidates. Such is their dislike of responsibility, such their want of public spirit that one of the richest Hindus in the town declared the poor would curse him every morning if he were a commissioner. At the Flag-staff Ghaut there was considerable excitement when one successful candidate, a publican, brought up his voters to the poll. Several women recorded their votes in person. The result is that the larger ward of Serampore, Chitra and Bullahpore is from today represented by two zemindars, three native doctors, a clerk and a publican, all Hindus, a Government pensioner who is an East Indian, and Dr. Greene, the popular Civil Surgeon of the Sub-division. In Mahesh and Rishra the native Christians of Johnnuggur failed to combine to carry either of their two candidates, so that ward is represented by three Hindus, one of whom is a builder and contractor, another a Public Work's overseer, and the third a clerk. One of these polled the largest number of votes in the whole Municipality, or, 223. In Konnuggur and Alinuggur ward the contest was severe. At the top of the poll stood the editor of the *Saptahik Samachar* and next to him the two former commissioners, one a Brahmo and Government pensioner, and the other

Nine of the fifteen commissioners are

We hope it will be interesting for our readers to learn that our Agent has received a summons, from the High Court on its Original Side, to appear on the 12th ultimo and answer the charge of libel which the Rev. F. W. Jackson has brought against him. It will be in the recollection of our readers that we published an article in our issue of the 10th December last of what had been reported to us regarding an altercation which took place between a Reverend gentleman and a native member of the Madras Legislative Council. Our readers may also recollect the apology which we published in our issue of the 17th of the same month. The suit that has now been brought refers to these publications. We will inform our readers its result in due course.

The *Malabar Patriot* observes:—"It is Christian-like to fight out battles worthy of themselves, to try to convert men, accomplished and enlightened—men, who are themselves their best judges. It becomes Christianity and its immense interest felt abroad to come upon strong men and not ignorant and faltering children and make of them their able conquest."

The *Indian Daily News* remarks that—the sawage of the City of Benares detracts from the purity of the holy stream of Ganga at any rate. On the return of the Municipal Engineer from Europe something might be done to mitigate, if not to abate, the present nuisance. First health, then religious duties, says the *Bharat Kurier*. *Rakshini Sabha*. Proposals

once of the Asi with the Ganges.

Says the Mofussil Associations have any desire to make any representations to Government regarding the Criminal Procedure Code they ought to lose no time, for the matter has been already referred to the Select Committee. We hope they will never let slip such an opportunity. Such an opportunity may not again come for years.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

The Crown Lawyers' opinion relative to the power the justices for the town of Calcutta have of applying the general municipal fund for the purposes of the new market as published by the *Hindu Patriot* is the following:—

"We are of opinion that the proceedings of the justices and of the Chairman have been in many respects illegal, and subject the Chairman (and the Justices so far as they have adopted his acts) to civil and criminal proceedings. There has evidently been a serious and wholly unauthorized misappropriation of the funds of the Corporate Body. For instance, the advances to butchers and the expenditure on banqueting the distinguished inhabitants of Calcutta are clearly improper. Also, we think that the Justices have no right to lend money for the purposes of the market Act VI of 1873, Section 6, clearly defines the purpose for which alone they may apply the municipal funds; and we do not find making advances from the general funds for the purposes of the market amongst them, and we do not think Act VIII of 1871 gives power to borrow anything beyond six lakhs, therein mentioned, which have already been raised. The existence

of this Act marks the necessity for legislative powers, and any transgression of the powers thus expressly conferred is clearly illegal. The Dhurm-tolah Market having been registered under Act VIII of 1871 does not require any license. We take time further to consider the remaining portion of the case, and the precise proceedings to be adopted."

Our contemporary further adds "the above opinion was supplemented by Mr. Broughton himself a lawyer of great reputation as well as a Justice, who declared if the Justices in the face of it should sanction expenditure upon the Market from the general fund, they would render themselves personally liable. This statement caused quite a sensation at the meeting. Mr. Broughton added that though he was willing to support the Chairman in all proper proceedings, he could not support the confiscation of private property. These few remarks of Mr. Broughton were a settler, and the meeting resolved that not only no advance should be made from the General Fund to the promotion of the Market but that the grant of Rs. 50,000 already voted for the completion of the building should be kept in abeyance. This Resolution has practically brought the Municipal Market to a dead-lock." What do our Crown Lawyers say about our Municipality?

We republish the following and can vouch for the correctness of the statements therein made. It is a pity that all Lord Northbrook's efforts to remedy this evil have proved unsuccessful.

"Another correspondent from Ahmedabad writes to us to complain that the Railway authorities do not provide suitable accommodation to the third class passengers, and that they are shut up as sheep in the fold. We have often drawn the attention of the authorities to this matter, and we take this opportunity again to express our condemnation of the authorities for taking not the least thought of the comfort or even the necessities of the third class passengers."

"SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.—With great pleasure we reprint the following:—"We are glad to note that there is now a desire both among Europeans and Natives to mix with each in Society. Mr. Chapman invited a select company of European and Native gentlemen to an evening party to night. Mr. and Mrs. Aitchison gave a similar evening party Friday week."

Like every other topic, Social Intercourse between Europeans and natives periodically comes on the surface of Public discussion: but seldom is more silly nonsense talked about by the Indian Press. Its English portion, with a patronising air and a condescension that frequently reminds the addressee of the superior rank of them who thus extend their hands to take him by his own, speaks of the pleasure. Englishmen would have, if Native gentlemen, casting off all reserve and pride, (if they) were to mix more freely with the governing race, if not in the enjoyments of the table,—intellectual as well as common-place—common-place but yet not the less relieving after a hard-day's labor. On the other hand, our brethren of the Native press seem not the less inclined to succumb to such wishes of their exemplars, though with that ungraceful eagerness which unmistakably shows that they are really inferior and carry with them a sense of that inferiority.

To us, the English system of asking a visitor "Babu, what brings you hither?" is most objectionable. Such a business-like question at once places the visitor in an awkward position if he had places the visitor in an awkward position if he had only thought of paying a complimentary visit. Natives when honored with visits by Native friends do not never ask "what brings you hither, friend?" If the visitor comes on any important mission he will himself disclose it unasked. If he does not come

on any business he will himself retire after the exchange of the usual courtesies. Then again an English gentleman is ordinarily inaccessible to Natives. He has his *Pakmawallak*—the very personification of insolence—standing at the gate to whom the fullest explanations must be given before he allows you to see his master. This done, hardly does the visitor reach the staircase when another influential personage, whose insolence is proportionally greater, must have his thousand and one queries satisfactorily answered before another step can be gained. Then again after the staircase has been cleared you find yourself face to face with the confidential major-domo of an English gentleman. You must summon all your courage and presence of mind even to speak with this high individual.

After many whispering apologies and protestations of the importance of your business, you hand him over your card, which if not a printed one, he will have some objection in presenting to his master. Then you must wait for some minutes longer if the gentleman within is engaged with books or otherwise. At last an answer comes:—"admit the Babu." On entering you will find the gentleman hastily rising from his seat, lest even unasked you take one and thus prolong the interview, at once unman you by the formidable query "what brings you here?" * * * It is of course impossible for us to correctly understand what features in our behaviour appear as objectionable to Englishmen. We shall feel highly obliged if any of our English Contemporaries were to take up this question and point out to us what to them appear as ungenial. Speaking discriminately and without prejudice, we allow that Englishmen are more polished than ourselves and that they will have to put up with some discomfort in associating with our countrymen in the ordinary pleasures of Society. But it is a fact equally to be remembered that Society or rather the presence of strangers operates as a powerful check upon displays of

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nations, and thus give unnecessary trouble to the Examiners who, I fear, correct their motive, I am put to the ing the doubt, under which the ignorantly for a long time. Is at the results of the B. A. Examination 1873, and be impartially am sure, come into my opinion. Almost half of the number that successfully from "Private study" headed the list. Under the Syndicate, I am afraid, is exerted over these poor University candidates to emulate her sister Presidency, which she likes and not in all. Calcutta where, if I am not mistaken, and where I am glad, to over the teachers. Our Syndicate members for the present, nor is ty of her having any in future, has been and is boasting of more what you and your contemporaries. If a little change takes place every thing goes on smoothly, as are lately brought to light we have exhausted my paper and exhausted you and your names in perusing this. Trusting that in your widely spread Journal.

ANNAMULLAY

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lots of the land is superabundant which caught under the yield more largely of thousands of at the present day of subsistence. It is a great point gained of course to displace among our rule that India must ever remain an agricultural country. Such an erroneous impression in those of whose wisdom so much of the prosperity of the country depends must no doubt be productive of calculable mischief, and the sooner the notion is got rid of, the better.

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plete the full number of 18 in the commission, and henceforth three will retire every year. Thus far the experiment has proved popular, one third of the constituency having learned to avail themselves of their new privilege. We look forward with interest to the working of this first popularly elected Town Council. Their first duty will be to declare how much money they can spare for Municipal schools and to vote the budget for the next official year.

We are delighted to announce that the charge brought against Messrs. Iyasawmy Moodelliar and Rungasawmy Moodelliar by the Accountant-General of Madras have fallen to the ground, and that our countrymen have been discharged by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice who tried the case.

We are grieved to hear that the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly have very much suffered from want of rain; and that if matters would not soon improve, there may be a famine in those and the surrounding districts. The prices are said to be rising and the drain of corn that is now being going on in exporting it to the North will no doubt still more enhance the prices. The future of these districts is really ominous.

A CONTRIBUTOR.

for it.

100

100

Room ...	7	5	0	Government, Revenue Depart-
Room ...	7	5	0	ment of Mr. Carmichael on
Society,	7	5	0	further orders.
association	7	5	0	Revenue Depart-
...	5	0	0	Fort St. George, January
...	7	13	0	Mr. Henry Bidwell Grigg to
R. Ry. ...	7	5	0	of the Neilgherry Hills during
...	7	5	0	Cockerell on leave, or until fur-
...	5	3	0	Fort St. George, February
...	3	0	0	Mr. Robert Davidson, to act
...	3	14	6	gistrate and Agent to the G.
...	3	8	0	George in Ganjam during the
...	3	14	0	Master on other duty, or until
...	3	14	6	Mr. John Cameron to act as
...	3	14	6	Joint Magistrate of Tanjore dur-
...	3	14	6	Mr. H. J. Stokes on leave, or un-
...	3	14	6	Mr. Allen Lindsay Lister, to
...	3	14	6	and Joint Magistrate of South
...	3	14	6	ployment of Mr. Sharp on other
...	3	14	6	ther orders.
...	3	14	6	Mr. Charles Lennox Bruce
...	3	14	6	Assistant to the Collector and
...	2	12	0	Arcoot, and to act as Head Assa-
...	4	0	0	during the employment of Mr.
...	3	14	6	duty, or until further orders.
...	0	8	0	Mr. Charles Kough, to act as
...	1	6	0	the Collector and Magistrate of
...	1	6	0	the employment of Mr. Lister
...	1	7	0	further orders.
...	1	7	0	Mr. Robert Rice to act as As-
...	1	6	0	sistant of the Neilgherry Hills during
...	1	6	0	Mr. Grigg on other duty, or un-
...	1	7	0	Judicial Department
...	1	7	0	Mr. Octavius Butler Irvine, to
...	1	6	0	Session Judge of Chittoor during
...	1	6	0	Plumer on leave, or until further
...	1	5	0	* Mr. Francis Henry Woodroffe
...				and Sessions Judge of Madura
...				Mr. P. P. Hutchins on leave, or

can the science of social economy be taught. Sir George complimented the Bengalees and said that they have received a highly intellectual education and are eminently fitted to take part in the cultivation of social science. He called the Bengalees who have received the highest culture the Scotchmen of the East. What in common the Scotch have with the Bengalees we do not know, neither do we think the Bengalees will take it as a compliment if they are compared with the Scotch. The Scotch are grave, unsocial, stern, fierce, blood-thirsty, hardy and foolish and the Bengalees light, social, easy, timid, weak and intelligent. There is only one point of agreement and even there we cannot meet in one common ground. The Scotch made over the destiny of their country to the English and we made over the destiny of our country to the same nation, but they gained immense advantages by that act, we wish our gain

Our readers are aware that there has been established a fortnight since at Ahmedabad a society composed of the Brahmans whose express object is to encourage intermarriage among the various castes of the Brahmans, and to encourage mutual intercourse in all social affairs. We hope that this Society will be exclusive in its character, but will contain within its fold all those Brahmans of Gujarat who maintain the same principles. We think that similar societies should also be established by the *Vaiyas* and the *Shrawaks*. We are very sorry at the increase in the number of castes, and surely something should be done that the smaller castes which live apart and suffer the evil results of isolation may be united by the custom of intermarriage and by a closer contact in social matters. There are only four castes mentioned in the Hindu *Shastras*, namely the *Brahman*, the *Chattr*, the *Vaisya*, and the *Sudra*. Among these it appears that there prevailed the custom of intermarriage, the *Sudra* being excepted as being of inferior class. The minor castes which flourish in our midst as luxuriantly as vegetation in a warm climate are a growth of later times. The days of those castes were very simple days. But although those times were simple, when we compare their rudeness, cruelty, and selfishness with the virtue and politeness which we see about us, the comparison serves to show what progress the world has made and India has made since what are emphatically called the good old times when India had only four castes. It appears that the primitive days, notwithstanding the existence of only four castes, and without any prohibition with regard to intermarriage except in the case of the fourth caste, namely, the *Sudra*, or the case of the far from being happy, and that the present age was truly a great way towards morality and all social virtues. Yet castes are increasing in number, and multiplication of castes.

THE VIRTUES OF COFFEE.

We take the following remark from *Medical Notes and Queries*:—"A well made decoction of coffee is a natural tonic of the first order, antiscptic, and a preserver against wear and tear by daily labour. By its action on the kidneys it promotes the elimination of noxious matter from the system, and so there may be some truth in the belief, maintained by French physicians for whooping-cough; and, secondarily and the stimulans. M. Payen is of opinion that a cup of coffee an day represents about six times more of solid substance and about three times more nitrogenous matter than broth. Considering the meagre tenuity of broth in general, we should fix the excess at ten times more in favor of coffee. Dr. Chabraud has remarked during the last quarter of a century, cretinism has lost ground in the arrondissement of Brancou, and among the causes of this amelioration he places the use of coffee, which has spread to the most distant hamlets and the most indigent poor. The women especially, he adds, have recourse to coffee in all their delicate ailments; they find it a sort of panacea. Thus it appears that coffee possesses very precious properties for the alleviation of such physical and mental ailments as are apparent in persons predisposed to cretinism. Hot and cold coffee is a most refreshing drink in summer, when diluted to a great extent after having been made very strong—for we do not mean weak coffee, made with a small quantity of the powder. This is the ordinary drink of the French soldiers in Africa. The mazagran, as they call it, preserves them from the influence of the great heat of the climate; it slakes the thirst, and refreshes and stimulates the drooping spirits. Unquestionably it is the best means of combating that overwhelming lethargy which is induced by a very (a dessert spoonful of powder to the cup,) but without milk convinced modern French authorities, that the addition of milk to it destroys all or most of its beneficial properties."

the Babu were perfect strangers. He did not know who he was when he affronted him. On being informed afterwards of the position of the Babu, Colonel Duffin expressed deep contrition and a desire to apologise. The apology was made in due form in open court where about a thousand spectators native and European, were assembled. The scene must have been a very exciting and interesting one for a European humiliating himself before a native in a rare spectacle. A correspondent informs us that this affair has taught a lesson to the European community at the station of Berhampur, and one of the highest functionaries present on the occasion said that "the native cause has been thoroughly triumphant in this matter. — *Amrit Bazar Patrika*.

The Agent begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the undermentioned Subscriptions from the

ANNUAL.		Rs.	A.	P.
Annasawmy Moodelliar, A., M. R. Ry.	...	10	0	0
Canta Low, K., M. R. Ry.*	...	12	0	0
Cox, Capt. H. W. H.	...	13	10	0
Chinnasawmy Naidu, T. J., M. B. Ry.	...	13	1	0
Chinnakriehna Naidu, A., M. R. Ry.	...	13	10	0
Cundasawmy Moodelliar, C., M. R. Ry.	...	13	10	0
Canthamthy Pillay, M., M. R. Ry.	...	15	0	0

Ganapathy Iyer, T., M. R. Ry.	...	20	7	0	
Iyala Naidu, P., M. R. Ry.*	...	5	0	0	
Kassanroji, P. S., M. R. Ry.	...	13	10	0	
Mulhari Row, H. H., (Guicowar of Baroda).	...	17	8	0	
Murdoch, Esq., L. L. D., J.	...	12	0	0	
Muthusami Moodelliar, A., M. R. Ry.	...	13	0	0	
Maha Rajah of Travancore, II. H.	...	8	11	0	
Melver, Esq. c. s., Lewis.	...	13	10	0	
Maha Rajah of Cochin, II. H.	...	13	10	0	
H. H. The First Prince of Travancore.	...	13	10	0	
Madava Row Garu, M. R. Ry.	...	15	0	0	
Narayan Row, T., M. R. Ry.	...	10	0	0	
Narrainasawmy Puntulu, P., M. R. Ry.	...	13	10	0	
Narrainasawmy Naidu, R., M. R. Ry.	...	13	10	0	
Pennington, Esq. c. s., J. B.	...	5	0	0	
Ramachendrayar, A., M. R. Ry.*	...	13	10	0	
Rainasabapathy Pillay, M., M. R. Ry.	...	13	10	0	
Rajah of Venkatagerry, H. H.	...	13	10	0	
Ramaabraham Sastry, T., M. R. Ry.	...	14	0	0	
Ramajulu Naidu, G., M. R. Ry.	...	13	13	6	
Rungarow, C., M. R. Ry.	...	13	0	0	
Ramasawmy Naidu, B., M. R. Ry.*	...	6	0	0	
Rajamannar Naidu, C., M. R. Ry.	...	2	0	0	
Ragavulu Chettiar, K., M. R. Ry.*	...	15	0	0	
Ramiiah, Y., M. R. Ry.	...	13	10	0	
Setaramaia, A., M. R. Ry.	...	13	10	0	
Secretary, Trivadi Reading Club	...	20	15	0	
Shamavas Vitbal, K., M. R. Ry.	School	...	...	...	
Secretary, Anglo-Vernacular Library, Secunderabad.*	...	8	0	0	
Stree Ram Moodelliar, V., M. R. Ry.	...	13	10	0	
Sooriah Row Garu, R., M. R. Ry.	...	14	4	0	
Snbba Row, B., M. R. Ry.	...	13	13	0	
Sham Row, S., M. R. Ry.	...	10	1	6	
Secretary, Literary Club, Periacolam	...	13	10	0	
Sreenivasa Charlu, A., M. R. Ry.	...	3	10	0	
Subba Row, II., M. R. Ry.	...	13	10	0	
Seshiah, M. A., R., M. R. Ry.*	...	10	0	0	
Somosoonthuram Chetty, P., M. R. Ry.	...	13	0	0	
Sooriappah, P., M. R. Ry.	...	15	0	0	
Secretary, Native Library, Kholapore	...	13	10	0	
Sambiah Chetty Garu, C., M. R. Ry.	...	13	10	0	
Srinivasa Row, D., M. E. Ry.	...	13	10	0	
Venkata Ramiah, V., M. R. Ry.	...	13	10	0	
Viravagu Pillay, V., M. R. Ry.	...	13	12	0	
Venkataramaniam, A., M. R. Ry.	...	27	4	0	
Venkatasinghar, C., M. R. Ry.	...	14	10	0	
Venkataramingiah Chetty, Narayana	...	27	4	0	
Venganna Madam	...	27	4	0	
Venkatanaradaingar, S., M. R. Ry.	...	27	4	0	
Venkatachelluram Moodelliar, A., M. R. Ry.	...	14	10	0	
Vencoba Row, C., M. R. Ry.	...	15	0	0	
Vengodara Row, R., M. R. Ry.	...	11	3	0	

Nagaswera Iyer, M. R. Ry.	...	7	5	0	Govt
President, Pulamcottah Reading Room	...	7	5	0	play
Do. Negapatam Reading Room	...	7	5	0	furn
Secretary of the Improvement Society, Madura	...	7	5	0	
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Subramannia Pillay, M. R. Ry.*	...	5	0	0	Cou
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Parthasarathy Pillay, A., M. R. Ry.	...	1	7	0
Ramakrishna Iyer, S., M. R. Ry.	...	1	7	0
Secretary, Bangalore Hindu Reading Room.	...	1	6	0
Shunmugam Pillay, M. V., M. R. Ry.	...	1	6	0
Secretary, Reading Club, Budagara.	...	1	5	0
Samuel Pillay, N., M. R. Ry.	...			

* Subscription in part.

Mr. Francis Raw
trials and Sessions
employment of Mr.
further orders.
Mr. Jernard C
and Session Judge
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S. Tondel Bow
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A. Czern Bow,
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B. Nardachina
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T. Amal Nair,
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Mr. T. Madan
Grade to act as a
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Mr. W. E. K
4th Grade to act
Grade, during the
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Mr. John Brind
Schools, 4th Grade
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Under the power
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Mr. T. H. Harris,
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Mr. J. Ganes
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Mr. W. S. Jegan
from Bangalore
from Bangalore.

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They to draw
the attention of my
Honorable Colleagues
to a letter dated
Annamally 26th January
1874 printed in the
Native Public Opinion
dated 4th February 1874

I know well the
Circumstances of these
Hill tribes and I
believe that it is
simply impossible
Supposing the State
assume the exclusive
right to collect hill-
produce under the
specious pretence of
philanthropy

philanthropy - that
the great evils here
said to be actually
in operation can be
avoided

Opposition of Mr. Douglass
to the Convention

I think that the
Government negates
Mr. Douglass's projects
of Monopoly and
Enslavement (practically)
of Hill tribes.

I propose that
the Master be required
to explain & report
fully. J. M.