

(1) Number of Pages 18
(2) Date of repair 20.6.1966
(3) Initials of the Referencer 3/6

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	185	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	11 th Feb	1874 196

Not to be folded or roughly handled

185

*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 an 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.

—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.

(h.) Prate agreement not to sue.

These and other plays may be partially true, but those who put them forward must know that this honesty injures a man when they understood well enough once, but whom they pretend not to know now. Of course minor sons and undecided could always play a very prominent part in these dramas of real life.

The hobby now-a-days is for model building. We have a Model Arts (Presidency) College, where cost people no small trouble to prevent its deluging propensities during the rainy season. The Revenue Board has been embellished and adorned for a purpose of draughtsmen and estimate-makers to sleep in. Another palatial structure is rising in its capabilities and it has already given indications of its capacity. We do not really understand why Governors are beautifying and improving the Government buildings and palaces and palatial edifices on the one hand, while uttering such platitudes as "the new style. We have to play with their flag and their uniforms are to be as good as new buildings. Independence of this class of functions and their officers could ever have powers that be. The for the past few years shown how little they know about the Judicial Department. There is no one there that knows or cares about it. The High Court are not likely to volunteer suggestions. Hence there are reasons to presuppose that more in the Governor in Council will do more in regard to the matter than pass a mere order thereon.

Cunningham has taken up his abode in the city, and will not disquiet him by his presence here.

—The *Attorney* writes for the disposal of the cases committed for trial to the Sessions with reference to Monday. Mr. Justice Tates is to go to work on Monday and to go on with the cases, except the Accountant General's case. Mr. Chadwick's case. The person who is to preside at the 20th is not officially transmitted, but it is generally supposed that the Chief Justice is to do so. The Attorney General is sitting on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock A.M. As we understand, the Counsel are engaged in cases before the Court, this novel arrangement is not given such short notice, has created much dissatisfaction, and will cause inconvenience to the members of both professions.

[February 4, 1874.]

—The *Indian Mirror* writes:—"Our anniversary procession passed through Holiday Street, Catoorah Street, College Square, Machooa Street and Circular Road. The procession started as usual from our Minister's house and was 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, another by a Punjabi and a third by a Sindhi. How does this differ from the pagantry of other religions which the pious *Mirror* professes to abhor so much? And indeed the latter part of the para reads very much like Jonathan's tall talk. Of the many people with whom our contemporary's religious room was crowded, through were true Rakhos and how many came through idle curiosity? Compare the conduct of our contemporary in this instance with the very time ago on the Durga Pujah and the Gokul Ashtam. 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. Ruthasabagreat credit; Mr. J. H. Lafrenais, passed with credit. Mr. W. A. Mathews, and R. Kaliyana of the Presidency College, and he is a native of Oudh. He was the 2nd man of his year at the ways commanded respect. We hope he will take a similarly 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 a Sanskrit College in Calcutta.

—We are really glad to find that not only the Viceroy, but also some of his Lieutenants, have become convinced of the necessity for the practice of economy in the face of the impending danger in 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 Muir, the Hon'ble Mr. Dutt, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Lieutenant-Governor of Oudh, 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 must be bestowed upon men of approved ability.

—We are very glad to find that the Charitable Moodelliar, Dubash under Messrs. Arbuthnot and Ammal, in memory of his late wife Parvathavathane, is progressing most satisfactorily. The Hindoo female established an out-door dispensary at Sydapet, and from the published returns of the number of patients treated, we learn that the attendance is steadily increasing. In the month of November the total number of patients treated was 830, of whom 56 remained on the rolls on the last day of the month. The Local Fund Board have charge of the dispensary, and the success at-

tending 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 is. 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 the e categories may be appointed to any office whatever. And of course any one in the world 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 must mourn his loss. In him that love of research in quest of the unknown at great personal risk the characteristic feature of the Indo-European race was developed to the utmost. His part in extending our knowledge 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 Mooktear 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 Kristnaswamy, two practitioners of the Cuddapah District Court, 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 whether the alleged transfer of the case without notice to the parties and from his private residency was not departmentally making the transfer.

—Native Opinion says that Oudh was annexed to the British Empire by force; only the Court 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 at 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 principal and only reason of the yearning of the people after former times, means nothing more than a longing after former prosperity. The society of Oudh was feudal, but the British government has 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 Ooydulla—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 Ooydulla 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 assailed Baboo Bankim Chunder Chatterjee when the latter was passing in a *palki* 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 *Mann Mandir*, the relic of an observatory of ancient India at Benares.

—The appeal filed by Miss Anstey, of Bangalore, on behalf of Hutchi, 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 Badagas on the Nilgherry 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 that the Collector of Judicial Districts at Madras should serve as Juror.

—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 Vizagapatnam, 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. and 34 in class II. The ratio is as follows:—The Government High School passed 6 out of 20; Wesleyan 11; London Mission School 5 out of 11; St. Andrew's 3 out of 8; Shemogh Government School 5 out of 15. Three out of 39 noted above presented themselves at Bellary for the examination.

—Colonel Meade 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. Starrock, the acting incumbent, is likely to be confirmed in the post.

—A correspondent writes:—"Lately in the High Court of Madras, a suit was instituted by a Jain son for the division of the family property. A. sued B. 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 Hindu ceremonies, 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 divide was proved among them, the suit must be dismissed."

—The Tahsildar of Pollachy has reported to Government that the residents of the Vettakarn 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

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consists of 1,067 houses. The yearly receipt of the subscriptions is estimated at Rs. 486-8. 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 340,000 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. Carew 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 mannds, and the imports to 19,270 mannds.

—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 4,200,000 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 judgship 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 Lieut-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 mannd 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 Rajkote 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; and political and social institutions can only 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 Limree, Ju-wutsingjee, who is attended by a worthy superintendent, a Buzal of Lukhtar. The Thakore of Limree, a youth of 16, is not only first in his studies, but also in athletic sports a proof of which he gave the other day by scoring 63 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 Ameer 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 Ameer 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 Ameer 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 Stumm'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. Ross 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 Rark, 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 1865, will go home, probably not to return to India.

—The Hon'ble R. A. Dalryll, 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, 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

to 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 notified that any person having a claim against the said Nawab Nazim, or his property, whether movable or immovable, must notify the same in writing to them within six months from the 24th January 1874.

—An odd fact, connected with the movements of the *Pioneer*, says the *Pioneer*, is a merchant who had collected a considerable supply of rice, some 12,000 mannds or more, from stations in the country, had consigned it at first to the threatened districts, and had actually sent it down the railway to West where the famine prevailed. When he found that prices were higher in the North than in the South, he brought the whole cargo back again to Allahabad!

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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, may robbed her zone of the effective desire of accumulation. Hence the available capital for enterprises on an extensive basis is limited; but even this limited fund—and here our remark is more true 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 *Manchesters*. The bar to all such progress, is to be found in absence of 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 Zamindar 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 a iota to better the condition of the labouring classes. The truth is, we believe, that the morale of the nation has to be reformed. We have yet to lay aside our time-honored apathy—not in the line of its vices, but where it has improved the steps 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, can very little by expatiating on our own virtues. That our countrymen are at the

of the land 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, may robbed her zone of the effective desire of accumulation. Hence the available capital for enterprises on an extensive basis is limited; but even this limited fund—and here our remark is more true 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 *Manchesters*. The bar to all such progress, is to be found in absence of 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 Zamindar 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 a iota to better the condition of the labouring classes. The truth is, we believe, that the morale of the nation has to be reformed. We have yet to lay aside our time-honored apathy—not in the line of its vices, but where it has improved the steps 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, can very little by expatiating on our own virtues. That our countrymen are at the

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 most popular representative election which India has witnessed. The experiment was most hopeful, it may prove the beginning of every town in India. Under Act II of 1873, Campbell's Municipal Act had been vetoed, the old Native Commission, 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 5,500 rate-payers, in a population of 25,000 were arranged in three wards, and each person had

one vote in his or her own ward. The result is that 1,308 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 Ghant 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 Ballabpore 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 Johannagur 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 Konnugur and Alinagur 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

pleats 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.

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 *Halishakar Patria* 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 noble conquest."

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Rakshini Sabha. Proposals
v.v.v. 1874. At and
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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 Patria*.

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February 4, 1874.]

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Our contemporary further adds "the above opinion was supplemented by Mr. Broughton himself a lawyer of great repute 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 sanction 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 of the Market for the completion of the building already voted 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. Atchison 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 patronizing 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 gentlemen, casting off all reserve and pride, (if they) were to mix more freely with the governing race, if not in the enjoyments of a 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 accord 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 only thought of paying a complimentary visit. Natives when honored with visits by Native friends do not think of "what brings you hither, friend?" if 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 promulgation 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

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents. No correspondence will be accepted which is not duly authenticated. Rejected communications will not be returned.—Ed.]

Correspondence.

CHIDDAHAR, 26th January 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF NATIVE PUBLIC OPINION.

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 Honorable Presidency passed lately in their meeting a rule, indeed a merciless one, that from the year 1875, no private students should appear for this F. A. and B. A. Examinations, or words to this effect. They also passed that the application fee for the former Examination from 1875, would be raised from Rupees 15 to 25; 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 they cross the Entrance Examination successfully, they do 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. Compulsion since tells us that it is nothing but to cut short the future of 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 come invariably unprepared for the Exami-

nations, and thus give unnecessary trouble to the Examiners who, I fear, correct papers gratis. If this be their motive, I am put to the painful task of re-examining for a long time. Let them have a glance at the results of the B. A. Examination held in the year 1873, and be impartial observers, and they will, I am sure, come into my opinion, which is entirely based on fact. Under the circumstances, and they will, I almost half of the number that passed out of the Syndicate, I am afraid is exercising arbitrary powers over these poor University candidates. She is trying to emulate her sister Presidency, which she likes and not in all. For instance, in Calcutta where, if I am not mistaken, no student exists, and where I am glad to say, no student exists, over the teachers. Our Syndicate has no better members for the present, nor is there any probability of her having any in future, that of Bombay has been and is boasting of more than one. This is every thing goes on smoothly, a few right rules have lately brought to light with books and have exhausted my paper and my pen. I have not exhausted you and your number. I have not in perusing this. Trusting that you will find a corner in your widely spread Journal.

A VILLAGE, P. A.

ANNAMULAY, 26th January 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF NATIVE PUBLIC OPINION.
Sir,—I beg to give you some interesting news for your readers and yourself as will please give it a due publicity in your valuable paper, with such comment as you may think proper to make.

There is a Shanday at this village opened for every Wednesday's traffic, in existence. The Police Constables of this village do not know of it. During the current month I have addressed. An able Village Magistrate.

such malpractices, but his project in vain. Police Head Constable he is out of uniform dress, he is also with the pettah handkerchief round his neck and the dhoti and cloth, of his body. During the current month I have addressed. An able Village Magistrate.

Few days ago a man complained before the Police that one of his axle-tree has been broken, for which he brought by the Police Station Officer. The axle-tree of 4 miles and kept them waiting day in the village. Out of the above lot one Rungasawmy was locked up in the Police Station nearly on oath and settled the case. The prosecutor gave his oath saying that the axle-tree was his own and walked away with the axle-tree. The third day proceeded to the Magistrate of this place takes to notice whoever to prevent all these annoyances. They have become old residents in the place and have their own cattle and handies and properly speaking there must be very often to avoid all these irregularities. The Police Head Constable, Pillay, Police Head Constable, here on duty, every thing will be as it ought to be, and the in will always pray to the public for their future good prospects.

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

shores to be returned to us in the shape of... which are cheaper than the home-made... of similar kind. The fact is our country... are still slow to avail themselves of the dis-... of modern science and art. Steam power... a stranger to the stationary Hindoo. The... of modern Europe has to be... of this land. What the country is sadly in... of intelligent and enterprising capitalists to... themselves last powerful mercantile associa-... and begin business on a large scale. It... is admitted that India is poor in capital;... of despotism and anarchy having robbed the... of its wealth may robbed her sons of... effective desire of accumulation. Hence the... capital for enterprises on an extensive basis... limited fund—and here our... mark is more true of Southern India—is not... employed so as to benefit productive industry. We... it quite possible that our cotton-growing... to all such progress, is to be found in absence... combination of capital with the requisite intelli-... and enterprise to make it productive. Even... agriculture is really defective. It may not be... of place here to ask what has the boasted... mind system done towards the improvement... a number of very rich landlords; but of... use are they to the soil when their wealth so... squandered away in pleasure has not contri-... but even an iota to better the condition of the... labouring classes. The truth is, we believe, that the... of the nation has to be reformed. We... yet to lay aside our time-honored apathy... not in the line of its vices, but where it has... approved the aspect of humanity. We hope to... our to this subject soon and before we close our... remarks here let us tell Mr. Mookerjee that... Hindus gain very little by expatiating on our... that our countrymen are at the... the land is... abundant which at their disposal, may and... right under proper economy, be made to... yield more largely to their comforts and to those... thousands of their fellow countrymen, who... the present day have but the barest means... subsistence. It is a great point gained of... course to dispel the notion now greatly preva-... at among our rulers that India must ever remain... agricultural country. Such an erroneous in-... vision in those whose wisdom so much of the... prosperity of the country depends must no doubt... be productive of incalculable mischief, and the... power the notion of getting rid of, the better.

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... Serampore, the most popular representative elec-... on which India has witnessed. The experiment... as most hopeful, 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... Committee, applied for the elective sys-... tem. Rules issued under the Act declared that... any two rate-payers could nominate a candidate, ... who must be a resident rate-payer. The constitu-... tion of 5,569 rate-payers, in a population of 26,000... are arranged in three wards, and each person had

one vote in his or her own ward. The result is... that 1,808 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... Ghant 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, Chattr and Bullabpore is from to-... day represented by two zemindars, three native doc-... tors, a clerk and a publican, all Hindus, a Govern-... ment 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 Johnnagur 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 Muni-... cipality, 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

plete the full number of 15 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 elec-... ted Town Council. Their first duty will be to... declare how much money they can spare for Muni-... cipal 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 suffer-... ed 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.

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Correspondence.

CUTTACK, 26th January 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF NATIVE PUBLIC OPINION.

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. and B. A. Examinations, or words to this... 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 they... cross the Entrance Examination successfully, they do... 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 study-... ing 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 ex-... pressing that they cannot supply us with appoint-... ments in future. Some say that many a private... student come invariably unprepared for the Exami-

nations, and thus give unne-... cessary Examiners who, I fear, correct... be their motive, I am put to the... ing the doubt, under which the... ignorantly for a long time. L... at the results of the B. A. Ex... year 1873, and be impartial obs... am sure, come into my opinion. Almost half of the number that... cessfully from "Private study... headed the list. Under the... Syndicate, I am afraid, is exer... over these poor University cand... to emulate her sister Presidency... which she likes and not in all. Calcutta where, if I am not m... exists, and where I am glad, to... over the teachers. Our Synd... members for the present, nor is... ty of her having any in future, has been and is boasting of mo... what you and your contempor... of. If a little change takes pl... every thing goes on smoothly, as are lately brought to light, have exhausted my paper and exhausted you and your names in perusing this. Trusting that in your widely spread Journal.

A W

ANNAMULAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF NATIVE

SIR,—I beg to give you so... for your readers and yourself as will please give it a due public... paper, with such comment as y... to make.

There is a Shanday at this vi... Wednesday's traffic, in existenc... The Police Constables of this pl... poor wretches do not know... redress. An able Village-Ma...

such malpractices, but his proje... in vain. Police Head Constable... he is out of uniform dress, he... pettah handkerchief round his... 6 cubits each, one tied and the... his body. During the current m... him out of his uniform dress... station.

Few days ago a man complain... that one of his axle-tree has be... one bandy with axle-tree and... brought by the Police Station C... of 4 miles and kept them waitin... Out of the above lot one Runga... in the Police Station nearly... plex of impertinence; after all... on oath and settled the case. The prosecutor gave his oath say... was his own and walked away w... the third day proceeded to their... Magistrate of this place takes... prevent all these annoyances. The place have become old residen... with merchandise and cultivat... own cattle and bandies and... properly speaking there must... very often to avoid all these irreg... right man always in the right pl... here on duty, every thing will... as is ought to be, and the in... will always pray to the public... prospects.

Government have in the forme... order to keep all the produce... free to the tribes, but unfortun... have been lately put under reser... are authorized to pass and to... Kader villages. Poor Kaders... of victuals. Merchants have... thousand rupees which the K... them. This exclusion of the... served forest caused an unnece... them and the hill tribes. Now... know what charity is there o...

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. 1874.

An Agricultural Exhibition (under the orders of Government) will be held in Madras, on the Government Farm Estate, at Sydapet, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 11th, 12th, and 13th of February, when Prizes to the amount of Rupees 6,500 will be awarded for Live Stock, Field Produce, Implements, &c.

Attention is directed to the facilities this Exhibition will afford, for the sale, or purchase of superior specimens of Live Stock, Field Seeds, Machines, Implements, Tools, Feeding Stuffs, Artificial Manures, &c.; and for the introduction to public notice of Inventions, or Novelties likely to be beneficial to the Agriculture of this country.

Intending Exhibitors will please take notice:—
(a.) That, Live Stock will be received on the Exhibition Grounds on the 9th, and, until 12 noon, on the 10th of February, after which no Live Stock can be admitted, except under special permission, as it is intended to begin judging on the afternoon of the 10th.

(b.) That, other Exhibits, not likely to deteriorate, will be received on the 2nd of February, and until the evening of the 9th of February, the latest date except under special permission; and that, Vegetable and Dairy Produce, likely to become spoiled in keeping, will be received on the 10th and up to 5-30 on the morning of the opening day.

It is particularly requested that all intending Exhibitors, will obtain—entry forms—and forward them, duly filled, to the Secretary, without delay. The following Firms in Madras have kindly undertaken to supply—entry forms—to applicants:—

Messrs. Oakes & Co., Popham's Broadway.
Do. Waller & Co., Mount Road.
Do. Foster & Co., Vepery.
Do. Taylor & Co., Mount Road.

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(Signed) W. R. ROBERTSON, M.R.A.C.,
Secretary, Madras Agricultural Exhibition.

Government Farms' Office,
Sydapet, 24th January 1874.

N.B.—Government Institutions supported partly or entirely by Government Funds will not compete for Prizes but exhibit only.

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MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

TAX ON ARTS, PROFESSIONS, TRADES
AND CALLINGS.

It is notified for general information that the Madras Municipal Act makes it incumbent on all persons who shall exercise any Art, Profession, Trade, or Calling within Municipal limits for the space of two months in any one Calendar year, to come forward of themselves to register their names, and pay for and take out Certificates of such registration, and renders all those who fail to do so, liable on conviction before two Magistrates, to a penalty not exceeding three times the Tax payable by them.

TAX ON CARRIAGES AND ANIMALS.

It is further notified for public information, that owners of, or persons having charge of, Carriages or Animals kept within Municipal limits are required by the said Act within sixty days from the 1st of May and the 1st of November in each year, or within sixty days of their becoming so possessed, to send to this office a statement in writing signed by them containing a description of such Carriages and Animals, &c., at the same time, pay the tax due and take out the necessary Licenses therefor; and every person failing to do so renders himself liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding 20 Rupees in addition to the full amount of tax payable by him, and to a further penalty of 5 Rupees for every day after conviction during which he shall neglect to take out a License.

NUMBERING OF HACK CARRIAGES.

It is also notified that all carriages on springs kept for the purpose of being let out for hire are required to have the registration numbers assigned thereto affixed on some conspicuous part thereof, such numbers (painted on tin) being supplied without charge at this office; and every person failing to comply with this requisition is liable to a fine not exceeding 10 Rupees.

REGISTRATION OF VEHICLES WITHOUT
SPRINGS.

It is likewise notified that any person becoming possessed between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of any cart or other wheeled Vehicle without springs kept within Municipal limits shall, within 15 days of becoming so possessed, register the same in this office, and pay the fee for the current year. Every other wheeled Vehicle without springs shall bear the number of its registration in such manner as the President shall direct, and any person failing to register his cart or other wheeled vehicle and to affix the Registration number as prescribed by the Act is liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding 10 Rupees.

JOHN C. LOCH,

President, Municipal Commission.

Municipal Commissioners' Office,
Madras, 6th November, 1873.

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Mr. Francis Rawlinson Hastings Sharp, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, during the absence of Mr. Davidson on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Jeremiah C. Henshall, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Rajahmundry during the absence of Mr. Morrison on leave, or until further orders.

S. Venkata Rao, Tahsildar of Anantapur, in the Bellary District, to be the Sub-Registrar of Anantapur.

A. Casava Rao, Tahsildar of Dharmavaram, in the same District, to be Sub-Registrar of Dharmavaram.

R. Narasimachari, Tahsildar of Gooty, in the same District, to be Sub-Registrar of Gooty.

K. Venkata Rao, Tahsildar of Hurpembully, in the same District, to be Sub-Registrar of Hurpembully.

Valikat Narayana Menon, to be Sub-Registrar of Chalapoy, in the District of Calicut.

Permatu Ramakrishna Iyer, to be Sub-Registrar of Kollam, in the District of Kurnool.

M. Uni Erat, M.A., Sub-Registrar of Manjeri, to act as Sub-Registrar of Ponani, in the District of Calicut.

E. Amba Naik, Sub-Registrar of Edavanna, to act as Sub-Registrar of Manjeri, in the same District.

Alamoodith George Thomas, to act as Sub-Registrar of Edavanna, in the same District.

Additional Department.
The Reverend Edward H. DuBois to be a Fellow of the Madras University.

Mr. T. Marden, B.A., Inspector of Schools, 3rd Grade, to act as an Inspector of Schools, 2nd grade, during the absence of Mr. Caldwell on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. W. R. Keshaw, B.A., Inspector of Schools, 4th Grade, to act as an Inspector of Schools, 3rd Grade, during the employment of Mr. Marden on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. John Bradshaw, M.A., to act as an Inspector of Schools, 4th Grade, during the employment of Mr. Keshaw on other duty, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of Sections 7 and 8, Act III of 1871 (the Town Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints the undermentioned persons to be Town Commissioners, for carrying out in the town specified opposite their respective names, the purposes of the said Act:—

T. Mookosawmy Pillai Garu, Vice C. Annamary Moodel-
Bellary.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills ... Ootacamund.

Under the provisions of Section 5, Act IV. of 1871, the Governor in Council hereby appoints the Assistant Commissioners of the Neilgherries, to be a Member of the Local Fund Board of the Neilgherry Circle.

Public Works Department.
The following postings and removals are ordered, viz:—

Mr. G. R. Leggat, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from Madras to Berhampore to join at the expiration of his three months' privilege leave.

Mr. T. D. Harris, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade from Berhampore to West Coast Canal—to join on relief by Mr. Leggat.

Mr. J. Grimes, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from West Coast Canal to Palghat—to join at once.

Mr. J. Potter, Supervisor, 1st Grade, from Palghat to Madras—to join on relief by Mr. Grimes.

Mr. A. O. Harne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from furlough to Coimbatore to join at once.

Mr. W. B. Leggat, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, from furlough to Muddenpilly—to join on return from furlough.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby notifies that all applications for Police Licenses should reach his Office before noon daily, the words "application for—License" being printed or legibly written on each cover.

Inattention to these conditions may entail delay which would otherwise be avoided.

W. S. DREVER,

Commissioner of Police.

Office of Commissioner of Police,
Egmore, 29th January 1874.

Rev Sept

No 185

C.O.

The attention of the

of Committee is called to

a common defect "Contribu-

-tor" in "Native Public

Opinion" of 4th July inst-

regarding some alleged op-

-pression of the Mulcaut

on the Annamally hills

by the Village officials of the

neighbourhood, checked by

some members of the Forest Dept.

principle

2. The general rules to be observed

in any direct trade by Forest

Officers, on the part of Govt., with

the wild jungle tribes, is

shewn, laid down in the

Progs marginally with. With

-drawn into impure & reports

if there is any reason to believe

that these have been neglected

or perverted in the present case.

9-2-74

11th February 1874

185
9

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
usurp the exclusive
right to collect hill
produce under the
specious pretence of
philanthropy

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

I think that the
Government negotiators
Mr. Douglas's projects
of monopoly and
enslavement (practically)
of Hill tribes.

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

9-0
Opposition of Michael
Jones in the Committee