

# REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 29th September 1883.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong ... ..	653	
2	"Purva Pratidhwani" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	474	
3	"Tripura Vartavaha" ... ..	Comillah ... ..	.....	
4	"Prem Pracharini" ... ..	Nawabgunge, Barrackpore.	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Alok" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	.....	
6	"Ananda Bazar Patrika" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	700	24th September 1883.
7	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	150	21st ditto.
8	"Bangabasi" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	8,500	22nd ditto.
9	"Bartabaha" ... ..	Pubna ... ..	.....	
10	"Bharat Bandhu" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	.....	
11	"Bharat Hitaishi" ... ..	Burrisal ... ..	450	21st ditto.
12	"Bharat Mihir" ... ..	Mymensingh ... ..	713	18th ditto.
13	"Bardwan Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan ... ..	282	18th and 25th ditto.
14	"Charuvarta" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	17th and 24th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI—concluded.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
15	"Dacca Prakásh" ... ..	Dacca	526	23rd September 1883.
16	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly	745	21st ditto.
17	"Grámvártá Prakáshiká" ... ..	Comercolly	267	22nd ditto.
18	"Halisahar Prakáshiká" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	22nd ditto.
19	"Hindu Ranjiká" ... ..	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	19th ditto.
20	"Játiya Subrid" ... ..	Calcutta	700	
21	"Murshidábád Patriká" ... ..	Berhampore	418	
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
23	"Navavibhákar" ... ..	Calcutta	850	24th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet	421	16th ditto.
25	"Prajá Bandhu" ... ..	Chandernagore	287	18th and 25th ditto.
26	"Pratikár" ... ..	Berhampore	275	
27	"Pratinidhi" ... ..	Calcutta	1,000	
28	"Rajshahye Samvád" ... ..	Beauleah	.....	
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh" ... ..	Kakiniá, Rungpore	220	20th ditto.
30	"Sádháraní" ... ..	Chinsurah	500	16th and 23rd ditto.
31	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta	500	19th and 26th ditto.
32	"Samaya" ... ..	Ditto	.....	17th and 24th ditto.
33	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto	.....	22nd ditto.
34	"Saraswat Patra" ... ..	Dacca	.....	
35	"Som Prakásh" ... ..	Changripottá, 24-Perghs	.....	17th ditto.
36	"Sulábha Samáchar" ... ..	Calcutta	3,000	22nd ditto.
37	"Surabhi" ... ..	Deoghur	.....	17th and 24th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Samvád Prabhákar" ... ..	Calcutta	250	15th to 25th ditto.
39	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto	300	21st to 25th ditto.
40	"Samachár Chandriká" ... ..	Ditto	625	18th to 25th ditto.
41	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ... ..	Ditto	500	
42	"Prabháti" ... ..	Ditto	500	21st to 27th ditto.
<b>ENGLISH AND URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta	365	22nd ditto.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Bhárat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta	1,500	27th ditto.
45	"Sár Sudbánidhi" ... ..	Ditto	500	17th ditto.
46	"Uchit Baktá" ... ..	Ditto	.....	22nd ditto.
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ... ..	Calcutta	250	21st ditto.
<b>ASSAMESE.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
48	"Assam Vilásini" ... ..	Sibsagar	.....	
<b>URIYA.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Utkal Dipiká" ... ..	Cuttack	188	15th ditto.
50	"Utkal Darpan" ... ..	Balasore	200	
51	"Balasore Samvad Váhika" ... ..	Ditto	92	13th ditto.
52	"Purusottam Patriká" ... ..	Pooree	330	
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
53	"Kshatriya Patriká" ... ..	Patna	400	

big then? Why do you proclaim such big nonsense that you are conquerors, that you have conquered us, and that the country is in your possession? We tell you plainly the country is not yours, nor is it in your possession—it is ours. The Empress is our Sovereign, and we are her subjects. She has assured us that our relation to her is the same as that of her other subjects, *i.e.*, we bear in our country the same relation to her as you do in your own. Neither a whit more nor a whit less. Just as you govern yourself by the aid of your Parliament, just as you make arrangements for widening your roads by the agency of independent Municipalities, just as you get impartial justice administered to you by independent tribunals, just as you appoint your countrymen to all important offices, so shall we. She who is your Sovereign is also our Sovereign, and she has promised us these things by her Proclamation. Do you think the Empress, her Ministry, and the Viceroy, are all blind and cannot see through you? Do you think that their ears are never regaled with stories of Stapleton's glory, of affairs between Lalchand and Kirkwood, of the exploits of Mr. Sharp, and of the numerous achievements of the numberless evil spirits? Do they not see that, in case of a quarrel between a native and a European, most of the Judges meet out justice like the Judge of Agra? What do you say O Blockhead! Do they not know that the dinners given by planters change the opinions even of Lieutenant-Governors and clear their brains? They know this. You know this as well as we. But anent the Ilbert Bill you have been talking as if you think that the European Judges are incarnations of Yudhishthira—perfectly innocent of what partiality is. We can understand how matters really stand. It is difficult to find European Judges dealing substantial justice to European offenders. The King acknowledged this in 1833. Even Lord Lytton was one day obliged to acknowledge this publicly. The Fuller minute will bear evidence to it, and those that have their eyes and ears about them acknowledge the truth of this. One of the indirect issues of the Ilbert Bill will be that natives will have protection. You are afraid that when the Ilbert Bill will become law your prey will escape you, that you will not be able to treat them just as you like, that you will not be able to clear the passage to Pluto's abode by the rupture of spleens, that you will not be able to dismiss Behar labourers by paying them six pice only, and that it will interfere with your eating your daily food mixed with the life-blood of the natives of India. Therefore it is that you are making so much noise. This is the plain truth known to you and to me alike. Mr. Ilbert will save us from injustice. We shall have protection. The Empress is our sovereign. She will see that justice is done to us, and we shall breathe freely. It will not at all affect us whether the *Englishman* jumps and growls like a wolf, or the *Statesman* resembles a vessel of poison with milk at the surface. We only think what right you have to speak. You have no *locus standi*. The representative of the Empress wants to pass a Bill for the benefit of her subjects. Who are you to oppose it? You are not our conquerors—we were never conquered by you. The day on which a Keswick or a Branson or a Fuller will be proved to be our conqueror, our motive for living in this world will disappear. The Empress is our sovereign. Her Proclamation of 1877 is our *Magna Charta*. It is a *Magna Charta* like that for the preservation of which you have killed one King and banished another. The Empress has favoured us unasked, though unasked, her promises are a charter grant of liberties. We will try to obtain the privileges promised by the Empress. We will try to obtain them at the risk of our lives. The Empress grants and we accept. She will grant, we shall accept. Who are you to interfere in this affair?

39. The *Bangabasi*, of the 22nd September, regrets that the Honorable Justice Ramesh Chandra Mitra in his short speech at the City College has fallen into several very serious errors.

Justice Mitra's speech at the City College.

BANGABASI,  
Sept. 22nd, 1883.

Justice Mitra says that when colleges like the City College are so successfully managed, there is no necessity of maintaining the Presidency College any longer. The writer says that there are many enemies of high education among Europeans, and if a native so high in position as Justice Mitra joins them, the cause of high education becomes hopeless. The missionaries will be greatly benefited if Government withdraws from the field of high education. Justice Mitra himself admits the need for English professors for teaching English. But the teaching of physical science requires so many costly instruments, and native teachers are so inferior in their knowledge of physical science that except in the Presidency College there would be no other institution where it would be properly taught.

BANGABASI,  
Sept. 22nd, 1883.

40. The same paper says :—The Lieutenant-Governor stands at the head of those who advocate the withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill. Eleven European Judges of the High Court, and the Judges and Magistrates of districts, have joined him. The Bengal civilians have swelled the ranks of the opposition. Three Deputy Magistrates in Bengal grace the list of the opponents of the Bill. Raja Sivaprasad is enlightening the North-West, and this trio is shining like an ignis-fatuus in the midst of Bengal's total darkness. The writer never doubted that Sukharaj and Rai Joyakrishna of Behar would hoist the flag of victory. He thinks that Nawab Vilayat Ali will soon become a Badshah, and the Government pleader of Behar, Moulvie Khoda Bux, will soon be made Government pleader in the High Court. Nobody ever knew anything of Subadar Ganapatee. But the writer is sure he will soon be made talukdar.

BANGABASI.

41. According to the same paper, the amount of mischief which Mr. Thompson is doing by his open opposition to Lord Ripon's policy is incalculable. It is his example which emboldens lower officials to oppose the policy of the Viceroy. Never did officials avow their dislike for natives so openly as they are now doing. Mr. Beames has said in his annual administration report that educated natives would be glad to drive away the English from the country, that they consider Englishmen the enemies of their progress and freedom. The writer concludes with an appeal to Lord Ripon to consider whether such men, such avowed enemies of native education, should be allowed to continue to hold the charge of a division.

BANGABASI.

42. The same paper says that if the Ilbert Bill passes in a mutilated form, that is to say, if the power of trying Europeans is given only to native Judges and Magistrates of districts, no party will be satisfied. The people love and revere Lord Ripon so much, and consider him a statesman of so high an order that they will submit to any proposal he gives his consent to. If he is unwillingly forced to submit to it the people will sympathize with him, but they must tell him they are not satisfied with it. But why make this compromise? There is no possibility that Anglo-Indians will make friends with the Government and the people even if the Bill is completely withdrawn. If it is now passed in a mutilated form, then, when ten years after it becomes necessary to confer the power upon first class Magistrates, a similar agitation will be made. Again, supposing Mr. Gregory and Mr. Bose pass in the same year, they will have equal powers when they become District Magistrates. But before that, Mr. Bose is Mr. Gregory's inferior on account of his colour, so the race distinction is perpetuated. But the writer has doubts about the correctness of the intelligence because it comes through the *Times* and is confirmed by the *Pioneer*, and both these papers are the enemies of the Bill.