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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 8th March 1884.

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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.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Ghatal Patriká"	Birsingha, Ghatal	.....
2	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	653	
3	"Tripurá Vártávaha"	Comillah	.....	29th February 1884.
4	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrackpore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Alok"	Calcutta	.....	29th ditto.
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto	700	3rd March 1884.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	150	29th February 1884.
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto	8,500	1st March 1884.
9	"Bártábáha"	Pubna	.....
10	"Bhárat Bandhu"	Calcutta	.....
11	"Bhárat Hitaishi"	Burrusal	450	
12	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh	713	26th February 1884.
13	"Bardwán Sanjívaní"	Burdwan	282	26th ditto.
14	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca	.....
15	"Chárvártá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	25th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	526	2nd March 1884.
17	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	29th February 1884.
18	"Grámvártá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	267	23rd ditto.
19	"Halisahar Prakáshiká"	Calcutta	.....	1st March 1884.
20	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	27th February 1884.
21	"Játýa Suhrid"	Calcutta	700	
22	"Medini"	Midnapore	.....
23	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	418	
24	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	22nd & 29th February 1884.
25	"Navavibhákar"	Calcutta	850	3rd March 1884.
26	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	421	
27	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	287	4th ditto.
28	"Prántabási"	Chittagong	.....	23rd February 1884.
29	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	275	29th ditto.
30	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah	.....
31	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiná, Rungpore	220	28th ditto.
32	"Sádharaní"	Chinsurah	500	2nd March 1884.
33	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	27th February 1884.
34	"Samaya"	Ditto	.....	3rd March 1884.
35	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	.....	1st ditto.
36	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	.....
37	"Shakti"	Calcutta	.....
38	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá 24-Perghs.	.....	3rd ditto.
39	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Calcutta	3,000	1st ditto.
40	"Surabhi"	Deoghor	.....	3rd ditto.
41	"Udbodhan"	Calcutta	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
42	"Dainik Vártá"	Calcutta	.....	26th February to 4th March 1884.
43	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	250	25th ditto to 4th ditto.
44	"Samvád Púrnachandrodáya"	Ditto	300	28th ditto to 6th ditto.
45	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	26th ditto to 3rd ditto.
46	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	28th ditto to 6th ditto.
47	"Prabháti"	Ditto	500	29th Feb., & 4th & 6th March 1884.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	1st March 1884.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....	28th February 1884.
50	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	28th ditto.
51	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	25th ditto.
52	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	.....	1st March 1884.
53	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore	.....
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	"Jám-Jahan-numá"	Calcutta	250	22nd & 29th February 1884.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
55	"Ganhuri"	Calcutta	.....	6th March 1884.
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Bihar	.....
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
57	"Akhabar-i-darus-saltanat"	Calcutta	.....	5th ditto.
58	"Jarida-i-numaish"	Ditto	.....	28th February 1884.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
59	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
60	"Assam News"	Ditto	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack	188	16th ditto.
62	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	17th ditto.
63	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	92	14th ditto.
64	"Perusottam Patriká"	Pooree	330	18th ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
65	"Sávaka"	Cuttack	.....
66	"Taraká"	Midnapore	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
67	"Kshatriya Patrika"	Patna	400	

that the Déará is sufficiently hard to allow the required excavation ; and that the income from the tolls levied on the Bhagirathi should induce Government to undertake the work. No Government should be backward in spending money for the benefit of its subjects. Money has made the Suez Canal a success, and it can make the proposed Bhagirathi khal a success too.

SAMVAD PURNA
CHANDRODAYA,
March 1st, 1884.

46. The *Samvád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 1st March, gives a brief summary of the Manikpur case, and remarks that the hearts of the people melt at the

perusal of the judgment of Mr. Young. The writer did not know that Englishmen of Mr. Young's type could be found in India. Men of Mr. Young's stamp redeem to a great extent, the character of English rule in this country. The English came to India for trade, and the high-mindedness of some of them placed the sovereignty of India in their hands. If all Englishmen had understood this, the character of their rule would have been different. The demoniac Englishmen who treat the people so badly should remember who it is that supply them with their bread. This plainly proves that the English are very ungrateful. If all Englishmen tread in the footsteps of Mr. Young, all possibility of discontent will be over; otherwise discontent is likely to produce serious results.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
March 1st, 1884.

47. The *Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 1st March, says that Mr. Bellett, to clear himself, has thrown the blame of the delay in publishing the results of the examination

on two of the examiners who were rather late in sending in their marks. But, asks the writer, who is responsible for the fact that some boys who did not at first pass have passed and have even obtained scholarships, while others are plucked though they were at first shown as passed ?

SANJIVANI,
March 1st, 1884.

48. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st March, says :—“ The Government has Acquisition of land in Naogan and Lukimpur. not paid anything by way of compensation for the homesteads and the standing crop to the tenants in acquiring lands in the districts of Naogan and Lukhimpur in Assam. What sort of high-handedness is this ? Has it come to this that Government can do no wrong ? ”

SANJIVANI.

49. The same paper disapproves of the appointment of Moulvi Syed Moulvi Syed Sakhayat Hossain. Sakhayat Hossain, a passed student of the Agricultural College, Cirencester, as Deputy Magistrate at Maldah. Will the Government never take the improvement of agriculture in hand that it employs these agriculturists in the Subordinate Executive Service ?

SANJIVANI.

50. The same paper refers to a correspondent of the *Statesman* Revd. Mr. Robertson of the Free Church Institution. Principal, Free Church Institution, is a Moderator of the Calcutta University, and that he having looked into the question papers, communicated some of their contents to his students. The Editor has several times heard this evil report against the reverend gentleman. Mr. Robertson should try to clear himself, and the University should enquire into the truth or otherwise of the report.

SANJIVANI.

51. The same paper has the following short paragraph on Mr. Rowe, a Professor in the Presidency College :—“ We hear that one day Mr. Rowe, one of the Professors in the Presidency College, ridiculed Miss Chandramukhí Bose before his students in the class, by mentioning the mistakes she had committed in her answer papers. Mr. Rowe was an examiner in the M. A. Examination. His conduct shows a shameless character. A man so shameless and free of tongue as Mr. Rowe should not be made an examiner. We heard long ago that the same Mr. Rowe, sitting in his class room, used many ungentlemanly expressions against the girls of the

"Bethune School. A professor like him is a disgrace to the sanctuary of knowledge."

52. The same paper condemns the action of Government in ordering a survey for a railway between Chittagong and the Halda Valley at the request of a The Halda Railway.

few tea-planters. The railway is sure to prove a failure, as there will be but very little traffic on it. The survey for a railway from Chittagong through Sitakund to Chandpur in Tipperah, was completed last year. This line would have proved convenient to the public and remunerative to Government; but the scheme has been abandoned.

53. The same paper condemns the action of the Bengal Legislative Council in inserting a section in the Municipal Pensions of Municipal officers. Bill for the grant of pensions to the officers of mofussil municipalities in spite of the opposition made by the native members. The resources of the municipalities are so scanty that it is not politic to burden them with new items of expense.

Mr. Thompson.

54. The same paper has the following article on Mr. Thompson :—

"So the Ruler of Bengal is not going home. Under the wonderful treatment of his physicians he has made unprecedented improvement in his health. He expressed a desire of speedily going home even at the Exhibition dinner. What can be more strange than that before the expiration of a week he has recovered his health? If the name of the doctor whose medicine has effected such a wonder be published, many within a short time would be able to recruit their broken constitutions. After the cancellation of his leave, it is remoured that he has not completely recovered his health, and that a change to the sea is necessary. Therefore he will rest for a time in the house of Mr. Lowis, the Commissioner of Chittagong, a dear brother-in-law of his. Wicked people say that during the Ilbert Bill agitation His Honor was not on good terms with his official superiors, and that for that reason he wished to go home on six months' leave of absence, in the hope that during these months the Liberal party would lose their power and be reduced to beggary, when he would return to his province and govern it in his own way. But it is not well to give currency to such rumours without knowing the secret motives of men. We heard that had Mr. Bernard become Lieutenant-Governor the Secretaries of Mr. Thompson would have applied for leave and proceeded to England. Mr. Bernard does everything with his own hand, and does not care for the Secretaries, therefore the civilians became very much uneasy. Perhaps Mr. Thompson, unable to withstand the request of civilians, has got his leave cancelled without caring for the risk of losing his life. But the inhabitants of Bengal cannot be glad at this arrangement. No one can tell what sort of Governor Mr. Bernard would have proved; but still every one was glad that Mr. Thompson was going away. Lord Ripon has not done well in disappointing Mr. Bernard after giving him hopes of making him the Lieutenant-Governor."

55. The same paper says that formerly Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. used to supply Government schools and colleges with books; but for reasons not known to the writer the work was taken away from them and entrusted to Messrs. Browne and Co. This has caused great inconvenience. The principals of many of the colleges have brought this to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction; but he has taken no steps to remove the inconvenience. Messrs. Browne and Co. are not able to supply the books.

56. The same paper says that every Bengali household is rejoicing in the hope of enjoying the privilege of self-government. But from the attitude of

SANJIVANI,
March 1st, 1884.

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