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REPORT

ON



NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 20th October 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.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	" Sansodhini "	Chittagong	653	
2	" Purva Pratidhwani "	Ditto	474	1st October 1883.
3	" Tripurá Vártávaha "	Comilla	.....
4	" Prem Pracháriní "	Nawabgunge, Barrackpore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	" Alok "	Calcutta	.....
6	" Ananda Bazar Patriká "	Ditto	700	8th ditto.
7	" Arya Darpan "	Ditto	150	5th ditto.
8	" Bangabási "	Ditto	8,500	6th ditto.
9	" Bárta báha "	Pubna	.....
10	" Bhárat Bandhu "	Calcutta	.....
11	" Bharat Hitaishi "	Burrisal	450	
12	" Bharat Mihir "	Mymensingh	713	2nd ditto.
13	" Bardiwan Sanjivani "	Burdwan	282	
14	" Charuvartá "	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
15	“Dacca Prakásh”	Dacca	526	
16	“Education Gazette”	Hooghly	745	
17	“Grámvártá Prakáshiká”	Comercolly	267	6th October 1883.
18	“Halisahar Prakáshiká”	Calcutta	.....	6th ditto.
19	“Hindu Ranjiká”	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	
20	“Játíya Suhrid”	Calcutta	700	
21	“Medini”	Midnapore	.....
22	“Murshidábád Patriká”	Berhampore	418	
23	“Murshidábád Pratinidhi”	Ditto	.....
24	“Navavibhákar”	Calcutta	850	
25	“Paridarshak”	Sylhet	421	
26	“Prajá Bandhu”	Chandernagore	287	
27	“Pratikár”	Berhampore	275	5th ditto.
28	“Rajshahye Samvád”	Beauleah	.....
29	“Rungpore Dik Prakásh”	Kakiná, Rungpore	220	4th ditto.
30	“Sádháraní”	Chinsurah	500	
31	“Sahachar”	Calcutta	500	
32	“Samaya”	Ditto	.....	6th ditto.
33	“Sanjivani”	Ditto	.....	6th ditto.
34	“Saraswat Patra”	Dacca	.....
35	“Som Prakásh”	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	.....
36	“Sulabha Samáchár”	Calcutta	3,000	2nd, 6th, & 13th ditto.
37	“Surabhi”	Deoghúr	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	“Samvád Prabhákar”	Calcutta	250	
39	“Samvád Púrnachandrodaya”	Ditto	300	18th and 19th ditto.
40	“Samachár Chandriká”	Ditto	625	
41	“Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká”	Ditto	500	
42	“Prabháti”	Ditto	500	19th ditto.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	“Urdu Guide”	Calcutta	365	6th and 13th ditto.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	“Bhárat Mitra”	Calcutta	1,500	
45	“Sár Sudhánidhi”	Ditto	500	
46	“Uchit Bakta”	Ditto	.....
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	“Jám-Jahán-numá”	Calcutta	250	5th and 12th ditto.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
48	“Assam Vilásiní”	Sibsagar	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	“Utkal Dípiká”	Cuttack	188	29th September 1883.
50	“Utkal Darpan”	Balasore	200	
51	“Balasore Samvad Váhika”	Ditto	92	27th ditto.
52	“Purusottam Patriká”	Pooree	330	
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
53	“Kshatriya Patriká”	Patna	400	

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

THE following observations are extracted from the *Púrra Pratidhwani*, of the 1st October :—The opinion of the ruler of Bengal on the Ilbert Bill has been published.

The Ilbert Bill.

PÚRRA PRATIDHWANI,
Oct. 1st, 1883.

Mr. Thompson is against the Bill. No Local Government has given its opinion in favour of the measure in a straightforward manner. Some have been, in a manner, constrained to speak in its favour. The Ilbert Bill has brought to light the truthfulness, dutifulness, and good taste of many Englishmen. Englishmen can well show these qualities if they are allowed a good commission in settling a quarrel between parties with whom they have no concern. But where they have the least interest they never feel any scruple in sacrificing justice, duty, and honesty. Never was the feeling of the conqueror and the conquered so strongly developed as during the present agitation over the Ilbert Bill. If the removal of this feeling is desirable, the Ilbert Bill should pass. Otherwise in proportion as the Bengali is depressed will the Englishman grow haughty. The pride of the Anglo-Indian bodes no good to the prosperity of the Empire. The Bill should pass, if for no other reason, in order to preserve the dignity of the Empress's pledges. If a distinction of colour is made in courts of justice, the dignity of justice is simply lowered. If a high-minded Englishman examines impartially the opinions of the English and native press in India, he will be struck by the bad taste of the English newspaper writers. The Anglo-Indian press bears unmistakeable evidence of the hatred Englishmen feel for the native. The Editor of the *Englishman* has become the leader of those who hate natives. He advises Government not to introduce the Bill into a Province where its introduction will be resisted by the tea and indigo-planters. Englishmen complain that Bengalis are disloyal. The writer asks them to consider, bearing in mind these writings of the *Englishman* newspaper, who are really seditious.

2. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 2nd October, says that the public is not satisfied with the judgment of the High Court in the case of *Pigot versus Hastie*.

BHÁRAT MIHIR,
Oct. 2nd, 1883.

Pigot *versus* Hastie.

There is a concensus of opinion on the following points :—

1st.—The past history of Miss Pigot, Baboo Kali Charan Banerjee, and Mr. Wilson does not reveal anything against their moral character.

2nd.—Mr. Hastie may have been actuated by pure motives, but he is not free from malice.

3rd.—The evidence of Mr. Fish appears to be a creation of his own imagination.

4th.—The conduct of Mr. Hastie's Christian attorneys was not proper.

5th.—Mr. Norris has proved himself to be worthless and unfit for the high position he holds, and without the power of discriminating between right and wrong. The writer was ever of opinion that Englishmen, and specially educated Englishmen, were incapable of giving false evidence. But now he begins to find that he was not wholly in the right. The Anglo-Indian papers declare that Mr. Norris has not been able to sift evidence in this case. If an English Judge does not understand the value of the evidence of Englishmen, who can do it? The writer puts this question to the opponents of the Ilbert Bill.

3. A writer in the same paper expresses his wonder at the way in which Anglo-Indian newspapers are abusing Mr. Norris, the same gentleman who sent Baboo Surendra Nath to jail, after the latter

BHÁRAT MIHIR.

Mr. Norris and Anglo-Indian news-
papers.

had made an ample apology. The writer thought that an iron stake was as painful as a golden one. But he sees that the maxim does not hold true in the case of the High Court Judges. The writer goes on to quote from Anglo-Indian papers their adverse remarks on Mr. Norris's judgment, and says that these papers add that in his hurry to go home Mr. Norris decided the case in an offhand manner. Many of them wish that Mr. Norris's departure from India were for good.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
OCT. 26, 1903.

4. The *Sulabha Samachar*, of the 2nd October (holiday number), contains a cartoon of the Hindu goddess Jagaddhatri.

A cartoon. The Editor makes the following observations:—O reader, take not the picture for the old Goddess Jagaddhatri. That which you see underneath is not an elephant; it is the native of India. As among the beasts the elephant is not a common beast, so among races of men, the Indians are not a common race. In intelligence and peacefulness of disposition there is not another animal which equals the elephant. What other human race is there which is intelligent and peaceful, like the people of India? The elephant is a virtuously disposed animal; the Indian also is virtuously disposed. Nor is the lion, which you see above the elephant, a lion. It is the British Lion, that is to say, the Englishman. By bodily power he has mounted over the back of the native of India represented by the elephant. With terrible fury he is biting him. O British Lion, do not bite the Indian with that fury. As you have mounted upon the Indian, so look at her who is sitting on your back. God, the Lord of the universe, who alone is Jagaddhatri is sitting above you and observing your conduct. If instead of biting the elephant, you had simply looked upward, you would have seen how God with a bow representing mercy in one hand, a dart of love in another, a disc of justice in a third, and peace represented by a conchshell in a fourth, is sitting in the midst of a halo of beauty intent upon quelling your oppressions. O English Lion! you do not feel His weight, because He is formless, but you should fear Him; and take care that keeping Him ever in mind you exercise sovereignty over the people of India in a kind, loving, just, and peaceful spirit, just as He is ruling over you in a kind, loving, just, and peaceful spirit.

SULABHA SAMACHAR.

5. The same paper refers to the fact discovered by Darwin that an animal can acquire the habits and powers of another animal if it associates with it for a long time. This scientific fact accounts for the loss of courage on the part of Anglo-Indians. Englishmen in England are brave men, but long residence in India and association with timid native races have made Anglo-Indians extremely timid. They are seized with terror and fear that the Empire is in jeopardy whenever a native is appointed to any high post in the public service. The Europeans in Bengal have shewn in the course of the present agitation that they are like Bengalis deficient in courage.

BENGALI DAK PRAKASH.
Oct. 12, 1903.

6. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 4th October, observes, in reference to the opinion expressed by Mr. Beames, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, on

Mr. Beames on the Ilbert Bill. the Ilbert Bill, that it is such as can only excite surprise. His views regarding native opinion, and particularly regarding the opinion of young Bengalis, are far from correct. Young Bengal is not, as is held by Mr. Beames, opposed to British rule. Bengalis have been always loyal people. Of course, it is a different thing if it is bad to contend for rights which Government has of its own motion proposed to confer upon the people.

PRATIKAR.
Oct. 12, 1903.

7. A correspondent of the *Pratikar*, of the 5th October, calls attention to the fact that the village of Bagowan, near Natudaha in the Nuddea district, is infested with tigers, one of which recently carried away a cowherd.

8. The *Medini*, of the 4th October, confirms the story of the indigo riots at Silda, adverted to in its last issue.

Indigo riots. There was no end of fighting and bloodshed.

MEDINI,
Oct. 4th, 1883.

The case is pending before the Magistrate. The examination of witnesses has commenced. The writer exhorts both parties to tell the real truth, which scarcely comes out in a law suit. It is said that Mr. Wilson is trying to bring about an amicable settlement. The writer is sure that the zemindar Baboo Gangaram Datta will never turn a deaf ear to any reasonable proposal for an amicable settlement.

9. The same paper hears that two anonymous petitions have been sent to the Magistrate of Midnapore against

Bazlal Karim, Deputy Magistrate of Ghatal. Bazlal Karim, the Deputy Magistrate of

Ghatal. In one of these petitions the writers exhort the Magistrate to take the evidence of such respectable men as Pandit Isvara Chandra Vidyasagara, the zemindars of Jara, and Baboo Chandra Nath Gui. The writer of the article defends the practice of sending anonymous petitions on the score of the costliness of regular legal proceedings, and asks Mr. Wilson, the Magistrate, not to remain quiet because the petitions are anonymous. The principal charge against the Deputy Magistrate is that he always attempts to violate the chastity of women. His mofussil tour is looked upon as a great calamity by the people who flee in different directions. The man who has a fair girl in his house lives in great fear. Another serious charge is that he gives undue advantage to the party in a suit whom he wants to favour.

10. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 5th October, contains an article on

Miss Pigot's case, in which the writer dwells

upon the grounds on which Mr. Fish's evidence

MEDINI.

ARYA DARPAR,
Oct. 5th, 1883.

ought to be disbelieved.

11. The *Halishahar Prakashiká*, of the 6th October, observes in

Miss Pigot's case. reference to the decision in Miss Pigot's case

that Mr. Norris has not been able to do justice

in this case, and has shewn his unfitness for judicial work.

12. The same paper disapproves of the compromise which Government is said to be contemplating in the

The Ilbert Bill, a compromise. matter of the Ilbert Bill. The proposal to

vest only Native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges to the exclusion of Assistant and Joint Magistrates with criminal jurisdiction over Europeans is open to grave objections, and, if adopted, will only have the effect of unjustly mutilating the original measure.

13. The Ilbert Bill, remarks the *Grámvártá Prakashiká*, of the 6th

October, has been a means of testing men.

Many have shown their true colours under this

test. Even the cleverness of the Government of India has been tested. What justification was there for that Government to consult local Governments in the matter of the Ilbert Bill—a matter for which it was solely responsible?

14. The same paper observes that India can only be successfully

A Government of love. governed by love and not by force. This

truth was clear to Akbar, and was forgotten by Aurungzebe. Lord Dalhousie forgot it, but it is vividly present in

Lord Ripon's mind, who has succeeded in making India England's own.

15. The *Sulabha Samáchár*, of the 6th October, (holiday number), hears

Lord Ripon's return to Calcutta. that Lord Ripon will pass the Ilbert Bill on his

return to Calcutta, and suggests that on that day

The Government House should be guarded by troops brought from the Fort.

16. The same paper, of the 13th October, remarks that the Ilbert

The Ilbert Bill. Bill will be passed into law on Lord Ripon's

return to Calcutta. This will intensify the

HALISHAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
Oct. 6th, 1883.

HALISHAHAR
PRAKASHIKA.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Oct. 6th, 1883.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

SULABHA SAMÁCHÁR,
Oct. 6th, 1883.

SULABHA SAMÁCHÁR,
Oct. 13th, 1883.

gratitude and loyalty of the people of India to British rule. Thanks to Lord Ripon, Mr. Bright, Mr. Ilbert, and the Liberal Members of Parliament, who have from a strong sense of duty supported Lord Ripon in this matter.

BANGABASI.
Oct. 6th, 1883.

17. The *Bangabasi*, of the 6th October, complains of the hardship

caused to pilgrims to Gya by the extension
The Puri Lodging-House Act at of the Puri Lodging-House Act to that town.

As the Gyalis lodge the pilgrims in their own

houses, the extension is perfectly uncalled for. Owing to the introduction of this Act, the cost of pilgrimage to Gya for poor people has almost doubled. The Government of course gets a large income, but the health of the town, for which the rate is levied, has not at all improved. The hospital, said to be maintained from the proceeds of these rates, is situate at such a distance that it is perfectly useless for the pilgrims. But the greatest of the hardships is the inspection of lodging-houses by the Civil Surgeon and the Inspector. This interferes with the secrecy of the female apartments of Hindu gentlemen. When a European enters a room, the Hindu ladies think that everything in it is contaminated, and will never use it. Sometimes when these officers enter at dinner time, the ladies at once leave off eating, and go fasting the whole day. The writer is glad that the whole Hindu population of India has sent an unanimous protest against the Act to Lord Ripon.

BANGABASI.

18. The same paper says that a petition has been sent up from the North-Western Provinces to Lord Ripon,

Raja Sivaprasad.

praying for the removal of Raja Sivaprasad

from the Imperial Legislative Council. The petition bears seven thousand signatures. Lord Ripon is in justice bound to listen to the prayer. "He, who is taken to represent us, ought to keep an eye to what is good for us. It should be ascertained whether we regard him as our representative." The writer awaits with anxiety the decision of Lord Ripon on the subject.

SAMAYA.
Oct. 6th, 1883.

19. The *Samaya*, of the 6th October, is glad to find that 11 students

of the Presidency College have contradicted the strictures passed on Baboo Bipin Behari Gupta by one signing himself "M.A." in the corre-

spondence columns of the *Statesman*. The abolition of the Presidency College may not be beneficial at the present time, but it is at the same time wrong to pay so highly for fourth rate men imported from England. If Baboo Bipin Bihari Gupta, at Rs. 250 a month, can do the work of Mr. Fisher, much better, why pay Mr. Fisher Rs. 500 for his inferior work? All that India wants is fair field and no favour. Government should not show undue favour to worthless Englishmen like Mr. Fisher, and entertain them with India's money.

SAMAYA.

20. The following remarks are extracted from the same paper:—A

A volunteer from Debrugurh on the volunteer writing to the *Englishman* from Ilbert Bill. Debrugurh, says: Government is determined to pass the Ilbert Bill. Mr. Gladstone is desirous

of checking the ascendancy of the Anglo-Indian. Under these circumstances the volunteers should come to a resolution of resigning instantly, and every Englishman in India should provide himself with rifles and cartridges. They will then be able to resist the Government and teach natives a good lesson. The writer requests the Government of India to consider the question as regards the persons to whom the Arms Act should be applied. It is clear that if Englishmen be allowed to remain fully armed in this country, the ultimate consequences will be bitter indeed.

21. The same paper heard some time ago of an explosion in the Custom House, the cause of which was never satisfactorily explained. The guards of the Custom House are all fierce opponents of the Ilbert Bill. Apprehension of dynamite conspiracy.

SAMAYA.
Oct. 6th, 1883.

The merchants of Calcutta have set themselves against the policy of Lord Ripon and his colleagues. The Lieutenant-Governor is a sworn enemy of the Bill. So an importation of dynamite is very easy work in Calcutta. The writer warns the Government of India not to place too much confidence on the loyalty of the Local Government. At the time of the Black Act Agitation, there was a talk of assassinating Lord Macaulay. Only in last February they wanted to invade the Government House. The forecast of the proceedings to be adopted by Anglo-Indians in case the Bill becomes law is given in the letter of a volunteer in the *Englishman* and in the speeches of the planters at different meetings.

22. The same paper is glad that the attention of the Government of India is drawn to the inconveniences of Railway reforms.

SAMAYA.

The writer makes the following suggestions:—That tickets be issued in three or four places to avoid too much crowding; that a few benches be placed close to the place where tickets are issued; that tickets be issued an hour before the train starts; that thirteen or fourteen third class carriages be attached to every train; that tickets at a pice each be issued to friends who may wish to see passengers to the platform; that a carriage be set apart for native female passengers; that water-closets be provided in third and intermediate class carriages.

23. The same paper complains of the incapacity of Babu Govinda

SAMAYA.

Babu Govinda Chandra Basu, Deputy Magistrate of Serampore.

Chandra Basu, the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore, whose judgment was set aside by the High Court in a recent case, and whose judicial incompetency is well known to the District Judge.

24. The same paper complains of the operation of the Arms Act.

SAMAYA.

The Arms Act.

In the Agra division alone 35 children have been devoured by tigers during the last five months. Numberless men are being destroyed by wild animals every year, and yet the eyes of the Government will not open. The Government only promises rewards to the killers of wild animals. But the promise has failed to produce the desired effect. Unrighteous governors are unwilling to lend their ears to the tales of misery of the black population. If a European lad had been killed by a wild animal, an army would have been immediately ordered to extirpate the whole race of wild animals. Will the Government never seriously think of the danger of allowing the whole country to fall a prey to wild animals? How the liberal Government of India remains a silent spectator of the destruction of its subjects through the advice of its unrighteous officials is a fact which cannot be easily explained.

25. The *Sanjivani*, of the 6th October, says that the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore has made the

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 6th, 1883.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore.

C. D. Act a handle for practising oppression on native females at Barrackpore. The in-

habitants of Barrackpore have represented the matter to Lord Ripon. The writer hopes that Lord Ripon will not tolerate oppression on females in this country.

26. The same paper announces a monster meeting of natives at Allahabad in favour of the Ilbert Bill,

SANJIVANI.

The Ilbert Bill.

and remarks that it is not Bengalis alone

who are agitating for the Bill. The whole Indian population feel the

necessity of it. The people of the North-Western Provinces are not indifferent to its fate. Munshi Hanuman Prasad, a pleader of the High Court, presided at the meeting at Allahabad.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 6th, 1883.

27. A correspondent of the same paper notices a new case of whipping of boys at Dacca. The facts of the case are as follows:—On the day of Janmastami there was a great procession at Dacca. A constable of the police ordered certain boys to get away from the road. There was no room, and the boys refused to move. An affray ensued. As soon as the Superintendent of Police came to the spot, the boys all ran away. The police succeeded in arresting only two of them. But they were perfectly innocent. Even the Superintendent of Police is reported to have said "that fair boy is quite innocent." The case came before Mr. Lloyd, who ordered 12 stripes to be inflicted on one, and three months of rigorous imprisonment on the other. When the boy was crying bitterly under the smart of the stripes, Mr. Lloyd went on exclaiming "jor sé" "jor sé." The writer of the article is not sure how far his correspondent's story is authentic. But he asks whether the authorities in Dacca really mean to silence the boys by harsh treatment. If they do so, they are sure to fail. No one ever quailed under such harsh treatment, and the Bengali will not quail. If the innocent are punished, the people will look upon the punishment as a sign of honour.

SANJIVANI.

28. The same paper examines in detail the evidence in the first whipping case at Dacca, and remarks that though there was not an iota of evidence against any one of

Whipping of boys at Dacca. the boys that were punished, except against Rajendra, still they were all punished. The reason is not far to seek. Mr. Nailor said these unprovoked assaults had become very frequent, and should be checked. He sent the case up to the Magistrate for enhanced punishment. The Magistrate ordered 12 stripes to be inflicted on Rajendra, and six on another, and added that these should be applied on the buttocks according to the rules of school discipline. The writer wonders that the Magistrate should show such ignorance of the rules of school. Perhaps he had never been to a good school. His conduct is perfectly illegal and without a justification, as is shown by section 5 of the Whipping Act, as explained by the Bombay High Court, which says that no student of 16 years of age or upwards should be whipped. One of the boys is suffering from fever, the other attempted suicide. The writer says there is no disgrace in unjust punishment, and asks the boys to take heart. He sets the example of Surendra Nath Banerji before them. He advises the boys to appeal without delay, and to represent the capricious conduct of the Magistrate to Government.

SANJIVANI.

29. The same paper says that the planters of Assam are in a fury. They hold frequent monster meetings. Assam

Europeans in Assam.

is a place where Europeans of all classes can

practise all sorts of oppression with impunity. Only the other day, a European gentleman of the John Dickson type ill-treated the boys of the school, beat a clerk most severely, took away his purse, and committed all sorts of depredations in the bazar. The Assistant Commissioner would not hear any complaint against him, on the other hand invited him frequently to dine in his house. It is no wonder that the protest against the Ilbert Bill should be the angriest and loudest in Assam. The Europeans in Assam are displeased because of the determination of the Viceroy to pass the Ilbert Bill and the utterances of the Premier. But they pretend to be the friends of natives from the Baboo to the cooly. The writer remarks that the sympathy of Anglo-Indians for Bengalis is of the same sort as the sympathy of the

vulture for the cow. The native has learnt one lesson from these planters, namely, that even subjects can hold out threats to their rulers.

30. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 8th October, contains an

A case of adultery tried by the Allahabad High Court.

article, headed the "Virtue of chastity in great danger." The Editor refers to a case recently heard in appeal by the Allahabad

High Court, in which one DeGomme (?), an Englishman, was charged with having committed adultery with a respectable married woman. The Magistrate who first tried the case sentenced the defendant to undergo eight months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500. This sentence was appealed against, and it was held by the Judges that though DeGomme was certainly guilty, still the fact that the plaintiff (the injured husband) was an old man, indeed older than his wife by twenty-two years, constituted some palliation of her share of guilt. Accordingly the Judges considered the sentence which had been passed on DeGomme by the Magistrate as unduly severe. The Editor comments on the difference between the idea of female chastity which prevails among Europeans and that which is cherished by Hindus. Among the former chastity is regarded as an article which can be valued at a particular sum, and an injured husband is often found to claim damages from the person who has seduced his wife. A European lady also does not hesitate to appear in court to prosecute the person who may have attempted an outrage upon her chastity. In the case under notice, the Judges of the Allahabad High Court regarded marriage as an ordinary contract. These facts cannot but have a bad effect upon Hindu society.

31. We extract the following observations from an article in the same paper, headed "Whether or no the Jurisdiction Bill should quickly pass":—Considering

The Ilbert Bill.

the powerful agitation that has taken place in British India over the Jurisdiction Bill, and the anarchy that has been caused in Bengal in connection with this measure, one cannot help saying that the Bill ought to be passed into law. The agitation over the measure has produced both injurious and beneficial consequences. The former have very nearly exhausted themselves, but the latter have only begun to appear. The evil that has been done may be undone, but the good that has accrued is likely to benefit India for all time. One injurious effect of the Bill has been the rupture of good feelings that has occurred between Europeans and natives of India, and particularly of Bengal. But this result, though it may appear injurious at present, will doubtless prove beneficial in the end. Natives so long looked upon Anglo-Indians as their patrons and benefactors, and thankfully received favours at their hands. They similarly feared to incur their displeasure. To seek the patronage and protection of Europeans who constitute the ruling race and are more powerful than natives is not certainly painful or reprehensible on the part of the latter, but an open enemy is better than a pretended friend. This is not the first time that natives have come to know that Anglo-Indians are not their true friends. They have known this every time that their interests have clashed with the interests of Anglo-Indians. After the suppression of the Sepoy Revolt, Anglo-Indians resolved upon carrying devastation through India. They showed their selfishness during the indigo riots. They shew this spirit whenever a native, who has been oppressed by a European, seeks remedy in a court of justice or elsewhere, or whenever a European is tried for having committed some crime. None therefore should regret if the Jurisdiction Bill proved a means of saving the people of this country from pretended friends. The sense of dependence upon Europeans again has had the effect of dwarfing the intellectual and moral qualities of the people of India, which will develop as soon as they begin to assert themselves. If the people of India sever their

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connection with Anglo-Indians, there will be unity among them. Unity disappeared owing to the advent of Europeans in this country. Europeans conquered this country by causing internal dissensions among the people, and have retained their hold upon it by the same means. If owing to the Jurisdiction Bill natives sever all connection with Anglo-Indians, and begin to assert their power, they will be respected by the latter, and even by Government. The agitation over the Jurisdiction Bill has had the effect of making natives of India, and particularly those of Bengal, unpopular with officials. This will injure natives. But from this attitude of officials towards natives, superior authorities have seen what sort of men those are in whose hands they have entrusted the destinies of 250 millions of people. The European Judges of the Calcutta High Court have this time admitted that they shew a sympathy with European criminals, while European officials have shown that they hate natives. Mr. Rivers Thompson again has given proof of the fact that though he fills the office of the Queen's representative, and has undertaken the task of maintaining and giving effect to the Queen's policy, still for the sake of men of his own race he is not very unwilling to act contrary to that policy. The lack of generosity and conscientiousness on the part of Anglo-Indians as shewn in the matter of the Jurisdiction Bill has had the effect of directing the attention of the British public to the condition of the people of this country. The faith of the English nation in rose-coloured official reports has been shaken, and they are not likely in future to take on trust the statements regarding the natives of India made in Anglo-Indian journals. The consequence of this will be that natives will come to be believed in proportion as Anglo-Indians are disbelieved. The agitation over the Jurisdiction Bill therefore, if continued, is likely to prove beneficial.

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32. The same paper calls attention to the cruel manner in which two

native students in Dacca who were recently charged with having assaulted the police were

respectively whipped and imprisoned by the order of the Assistant Magistrate of the place. The sentence has caused great excitement.

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33. The same paper remarks that it behoves Government to check

Seditious speeches made by the the seditious speeches and writings which are
opponents of the Ilbert Bill. being indulged in by the opponents of the

Ilbert Bill. The Editor refers to a letter from a volunteer in Assam, which has recently appeared in the *Englishman* newspaper, in which all volunteers are advised to resign in case the Bill is passed into law. The advice given by the correspondent is clearly seditious.

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34. The same paper directs the attention of Government to the frequent recurrence of cases in which natives

A native shot by a European soldier. are shot dead by sporting Europeans in India

through mistake. Recently in Lahore a European soldier shot a native zemindar in this way. It behoves Government to use means to prevent a recurrence of such cases.

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35. The same paper remarks that the continuance of the Arms Act is doing much harm. Last rainy season,

The Arms Act. Allahabad, no less than 65 children were

destroyed by wild beasts. Such heart-rending stories would never have been heard had the people been allowed to use arms freely. Considering that Government has taken away the arms of the native population, it behoves it to take reasonable care of their life and property.

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36. A correspondent of the *Prabhāti*, of the 19th October, suggests

School-masters in the Calcutta International Exhibition. the desirability of allowing school-masters

in the mofussil facilities for being present at

the forthcoming Calcutta International Exhibition. If this is done, much

will be accomplished in the direction of popular instruction.

37. The *Sambad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 19th October, deprecates the Commissary-General's office at Simla on the proposed stationing of the Commissary-

General's office permanently at Simla on the ground that, if this arrangement is carried out, considerable expenditure will have to be incurred on account of allowances to clerks ; and, further, that native clerks are subjected to much hardship and inconvenience owing to the intensely cold climate of Simla.

38. The *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 29th September, writes the following :—

An affray between the Cuttack Police and the sepoys of the local cantonment.

We are very glad to learn that regular enquiries are now being made regarding

the terrible disorder which prevailed in this town last week, and that one person who was sent in by the police has been placed in custody. The enquiry had begun earlier, in accordance with the deposition of the Inspector, Babu Shyam Sundar Dutt. He plainly stated that the sepoys of the cantonment had assaulted him. He was therefore brought to the cantonment last Wednesday morning by the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, who asked him to recognise and point out those who were concerned in the attack. For this purpose a general parade of all the sepoys was held. The Police Inspector then recognised and pointed out nine or ten sepoys as engaged in the late disturbance. Those constables who were with the Inspector on the night on which the disturbance occurred were also on the parade-ground. Some of them could not at all recognise any one of the criminals ; while others, we hear, pointed out different men as having taken part in the disturbance. We are unable to offer any decided opinion on the subject, and it is improper to offer any now. The Police are investigating the case, and the results of the investigation will soon be in the hands of the magistracy. Everything will then be known to the public, who will be able to determine what amount of blame attaches to each. No doubt it will be a matter of deep regret, if no one be found responsible for the occurrence of the disturbance. Even if the criminals are found out and condignly punished, still it must remain apparent that the local officers neglected their duties to a great extent. To tell the truth, the local officers were the real causes of the disturbance. Had they been careful in time, it would never have happened. They were to blame in two points, and these we indicate here because it might be thought that we were attacking the local officers without any cause.

There is no doubt that the object of the disturbance was to punish Shyam Baboo. The disturbance commenced before 9 P.M. The attacking party after beating and driving away the police constables began to search for Shyam Baboo, and they found him after 12 P.M., when he was severely beaten. Thus police power and control altogether ceased to exist for four hours. Then it appears that the house of the District Superintendent of Police is very near the scene of action. The noise of the disturbance might have been heard in his compound ; and the reserve police force was in Chowliaganj, not far from the place. If the news of the disturbance, as it began, had been brought to the notice of the District Superintendent of Police, he might have been there with his police force in an hour's time. In that case the attacking party could have hardly found three hours' time to search for Shyam Baboo and beat him in the way they have done. It was because the guardians of the peace disappeared that the wicked people found time to join the attacking party. But how could the Police Superintendent know of the matter ? It is surprising that no head-constable or constable had the wit to bring the matter at once to the notice of the Superintendent. Perhaps they were astounded and bewildered simply through fear ; and this supposition is confirmed by the fact that they were utterly helpless on the

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occasion. But when the cantonment saheb came to the spot and found the police-guard absent from the place, was it not his duty to report the matter to the Police Superintendent? This may not form a part of his legitimate duty ; but as he is a recognized officer of another department, it is surprising that this simple thing did not occur to him at the time. Only a moment before a great disturbance had occurred, the police had fled from the outpost ; still he did not do anything to check the disturbance. At last, it is said, the Police Superintendent and the Magistrate were informed of the matter when the night had far advanced. The Magistrate came to the scene of action, but the Police Superintendent would not move out in the night. Therefore we say that, simply through the negligence of the local officers, Shyam Baboo has suffered all this distress. Had the police arrangements been complete, and what they should have been, the District Superintendent must have been informed of the matter in time, and would have presented himself on the spot with his police force. In that case such a serious state of things would never have occurred.

The second thing that we intend to say is that the local officers knew very well that Shyam Baboo was very unpopular in the town. Last year the conduct of Shyam Baboo during the Jhulan jatra, in the *muth* of God Gopal-jeeú disgusted the whole townspeople, and the fact of his unpopularity was brought clearly to the notice of the local officers. Telegrams were sent to the Calcutta newspapers ; motion was made in the High Court ; and an application, containing the signatures of many people, was submitted to the Commissioner. The conduct of Shyam Baboo became the subject of criticism in local newspapers, while many old and new records, documents, and papers regarding the same were collected and submitted to the Commissioner. The main purport of those papers was that the townspeople were not at all satisfied with the conduct of Shyam Baboo. The Commissioner, Mr. Smith, kept those papers for seven or eight months with the object of inquiring into the matter. In the meantime neither the Magistrate nor the District Superintendent of Police paid any attention to the subject. It appears as if they were labouring under the impression that Shyam Baboo was a very able officer, that another man like him it would be hard to find, and that the people were simply actuated by malice against him. Mr. Smith, though a very intelligent officer, perhaps entertained some such idea, and therefore did not pass any order on the said application before going on leave. At last, Mr. Larminie, the Officiating Commissioner, disposed of the application a few days ago, in a way of which we have already informed the public. Had the local officers respected the feelings of the public and transferred Shyam Baboo from this place, he would not have been reduced to this plight. We are therefore compelled to state that the real causes of the distress of Shyam Baboo were the local officers. The attacking party found opportunity to carry out their object through their (local officers') neglect. It is true that the townspeople were not the cause of Shyam Baboo's distress ; but if they had any liking for, or sympathy with him, at least ten of them would have raised their hands in his favour, and would have tried by all means in their power to protect him and to disperse the attacking party. However, it is not necessary to discuss the matter any further. If there is anything that the authorities have decided upon with good judgment, it is the transfer of Shyam Baboo. It is both good for him and for the townspeople to transfer him from this place. It is by no means advisable to keep him here as an inspector any longer.

39. The *Balasore Sambad Bahiká*, of the 27th September, and the *Purosottam Patriká*, of the 1st October, take up the articles of the *Utkal Dipiká* on the

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distress of the Cuttack Town Police, and express a desire that the offenders might be brought to justice in time.

40. All the papers in Orissa express satisfaction at the resolution of the Government of India regarding the better publication, circulation, and distribution of Bills and Acts and of their vernacular translations.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 20th October 1883.

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