

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 26th June 1880.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	BENGALI.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
1	"Bhárat Shramajíví" ...	Calcutta	2,100	
2	"Grámvártá Prakáshiká" ...	Comercolly	175	
3	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong	600	Fálgun and Chaitra 1286 B.S. Jyoistha 1287 B.S.
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
4	"Purva Pratidhwani" ...	Ditto	.....
5	"Rajshahye Samvád" ...	Rajshahye	31	
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká" ...	Calcutta	700	22nd June 1880.
7	"Arya Darpan" ...	Ditto	.....	18th ditto.
8	"Bhárat Mihir" ...	Mymensingh	671	15th ditto.
9	"Bengal Advertiser" ...	Calcutta	2,000	
10	"Bardwán Sanjívaní" ...	Bardwán	296	15th ditto.
11	"Dacca Prakásh" ...	Dacca	350	20th ditto.
12	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	745	18th ditto.
13	"Hindu Hitaishiní" ...	Dacca	300	
14	"Hindu Ranjiká" ...	Beauleah, Rájshahye	200	16th ditto.
15	"Howrah Hitakári" ...	Bethar, Howrah	400	
16	"Medini" ...	Midnapore	250	16th ditto.
17	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ...	Berhampore	.....
18	"Navavibhákar" ...	Calcutta	850	
19	"Pratikár" ...	Berhampore	275	21st ditto.
20	"Rangpore Dik Prakásh" ...	Kákiná, Rangpore	250	17th ditto.
21	"Sádháraní" ...	Chinsurah	500	20th ditto.
22	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta	500	21st ditto.
23	"Samálochak" ...	Ditto	1,000	
24	"Samáchár Sár" ...	Allahabad	350	
25	"Sanjívaní" ...	Mymensingh	260	
26	"Som Prakásh" ...	Calcutta	.....	21st ditto.
27	"Sulabha Samáchár" ...	Ditto	4,000	19th ditto.
28	"Shárad Kaumudí" ...	Bhowanipore	300	
29	"Srihatta Prakásh" ...	Sylhet	440	14th ditto.
30	"Tripurá Vártávaha" ...	Commillah	.....	19th ditto.
	<i>Tri-weekly.</i>			
31	"Samáchár Sudhávarshan" ...	Calcutta	.....
	<i>Daily.</i>			
32	"Samvád Prabhákar" ...	Ditto	700	17th to 24th June 1880.
33	"Samvád Púrnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto	300	17th and 21st to 24th June 1880.
34	"Samáchár Chandriká" ...	Ditto	625	15th, 17th, 19th to 22nd & 24th June 1880.
35	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ...	Ditto	500	21st to 24th ditto.
36	"Prabháti" ...	Ditto	.....	18th to 20th ditto.
	ENGLISH AND BENGALI.			
37	<i>Weekly.</i>			
	"Murshidábád Patriká" ...	Berhampore	487	11th June 1880.
	ENGLISH AND URDU.			
38	<i>Weekly.</i>			
	"Urdu Guide" ...	Calcutta	365	19th ditto.
	HINDI.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
39	"Behár Bandhu" ...	Bankipore, Patna	500	17th ditto.
40	"Bhárat Mitra" ...	Calcutta	500	17th ditto.
41	"Jagat Mitra" ...	Ditto	157	23rd ditto.
42	"Sár-Sudhánidhi" ...	Ditto	200	21st ditto.
	 PERSIAN.			
43	<i>Weekly.</i>			
	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ...	Ditto	250	18th ditto.

14. The *Sádhárani*, of the 20th June, contains two articles on the administration of Lord Lytton. We give below their substance:—The opinion seems

Lord Lytton. to be universal that no other Viceroy has ever been so unpopular as Lord Lytton. It is true he passed the Press Law to prevent the spread of disaffection, but it is not the less true that there was never before witnessed in India a discontent so universal as that which exists now in June of 1880. Even now, when Lord Lytton has ceased to be Viceroy, the people have not yet got rid of the fear that he might at the hour of parting impart to the new Governor-General some evil advice. It is really strange that the hospitable people of India cannot with a fearless heart extend their hospitality, even for a few days, to an ex-Viceroy. But who could perceive that the man who had gratified them by writing the Fuller minute, and had dazzled their eyes with the glare of the Delhi Durbar, would retire before his time, under the disgrace proceeding from the occurrence of a financial deficit? The brilliant pageantry of the Imperial Assemblage, and the hopes and the disappointment of the natives of India caused on that occasion, will never be forgotten by the people or the historian. There were high expectations raised: Scindia had hoped that the fort of Gwalior would be restored to him, while the Nizam's government expected that the Berars would once more come into their possession. Many had fondly hoped that Lord Lytton would, on the day of the proclamation of the Empire, confer on them the privilege of admission into the Civil Service, while native editors eagerly expected that henceforth they would be supplied with official papers, at least the Weekly Report on Native Newspapers. The masses predicted a number of good things, which they believed would happen on the auspicious occasion. The repeal of all taxes, the stoppage of exportation of rice, the cessation of enhancement of rents, a lavish distribution of wealth and food,—these were some of the privileges which were expected to follow from the assumption of the Imperial title by the Queen.

But on the 1st of January 1877, Lord Lytton disappointed all. Still the disappointment would not have been so profound had he simply confessed his inability to fulfil popular expectations. Lord Lytton, however, applied salt to their sores. He invited the educated natives to the Assemblage, and then poured abuse on their heads. He plainly told them that it was idle on their part to aspire to high offices under Government; because they lacked courage, honesty, truthfulness, and energy, and were not, besides, the "natural leaders" of the people. They can never forget Lord Lytton's insulting remarks on this occasion. Then are referred to Lord Lytton's management of the famines in Madras and the North-West; the passing of the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act; the enhancement of the salt duties in Madras and certain other provinces, on the plea of an equalisation of these duties; the License-tax reaching down to incomes of Rs. 100 a year; the remission of the cotton duties in the interests of Manchester; the war with Shere Ali; the abortive treaty of Gundamuk, the second Afghan war; the misapplication of the famine fund, and the affront put upon the British Indian Association; and, lastly, the error in the Indian Budget and the loan of three crores and thirteen lakhs. The last is the crowning measure of his administration.

15. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 21st June, joins issue with the *Indian Mirror*, which on a recent occasion remarked that the time has come when the anticipations of the framers of the great Education Despatch of 1854 having been fulfilled, Government can retire from the field of high education and leave the work to natives themselves. The *Som Prakásh*, while it readily admits that the people have begun to take an increased interest in education, is still of opinion that Government cannot yet give up its work in this

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respect. Natives have not yet learnt to show that open-handed liberality for the promotion of education as Englishmen. The fact is, wealthy men in this country are more anxious to amass wealth for their children, and when they have no children, for their adopted heirs, than to undertake any work which would benefit the public ; and the reason is not far to seek. A man must before all other things provide for his spiritual welfare, which is promoted in a special manner by the religious observances performed by his heirs. While therefore the fact remains what it is, the interests of education cannot be safely and effectually confided to the keeping of the people themselves. The case of the Metropolitan Institution, referred to by the *Indian Mirror* as a proof of what the unaided efforts of the people could do, is a solitary one and not much to the point. The founder of the Institution is a man of rare energy and talents, while even its efficiency is in one respect liable to suffer owing to a want of adequate resources for the teaching of science and philosophy. Under these circumstances, Government cannot, without injuring the cause of education, abolish the Presidency College at Calcutta.

SOM PRAKASH,
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16. The same paper writes a long article headed, "Taking the law in one's own hands." The vagueness which exists in many of the provisions of the law is one of its great defects, and often leads to injustice. A case has recently occurred in thana Sonapore. In the village of Changripotá, under the jurisdiction of this thana, Kalíkinkar Chakravartí and others have had for many years past an old masonry drain running over the land adjoining their house for the passage of water. A few weeks ago, Shambhu Chandra Bhattacháryya and others of the village blocked up this drain by force. A complaint was lodged against them before the Magistrate at Alipore, and was transferred by him to the file of Bábu Rákhaldás Mukherji. The latter refused to admit it, on the ground that the High Court had expressed itself against the trial of such cases by Magistrates ; but he would have no objection if the Magistrate directed him to do so.

It is clear enough, remarks the Editor, why the High Court should have expressed itself in this manner. They have acted wisely in directing Magistrates not to admit suits relating to water-courses, which involve questions of right cognizable only by the civil courts. But the Court has left much to the discretion of the Magistrates in cases such as this, in which no question of right is involved. There was no attempt made to deny the facts of the case, which was only one of possession. Certainly the Magistrate had the authority to grant the complainants redress by ordering the removal of the obstruction, instead of leaving them to their tardy remedy in the civil courts. The attention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is directed to the matter.

SOM PRAKASH.

17. The same paper, in commenting on the result of the trial of the accused in the Shapore murder case, remarks with regret that the real offenders have not been detected. He dwells on the helplessness of the people, who are thus at any moment liable to be murdered. They are not allowed the use of firearms or any other weapon for defensive purposes, while the police singularly lacks the ability to prevent any crime or bring to punishment any offender.

SOM PRAKASH.

This indeed is a sad state of things to contemplate under the administration of the powerful British Government. Another case of murder in Nuddea. The writer then proceeds to give the details of another mysterious murder, which was committed about two months ago in the village of Kasiadanga, in the district of Nuddea, but the offenders in which still remain undetected. The article concludes by urging on Government the need of using some means whereby the commission of such