

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 1st April 1882.

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	"Bhārat Shramajīvi"	Calcutta	2,100	
2	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly	175	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	600	
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Calcutta	700	20th March 1882.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	.....	31st ditto.
7	"Bangabāsi"	Ditto	.....	25th ditto.
8	"Bhārat Bandhu"	Ditto	.....	28th ditto.
9	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing	671	21st ditto.
10	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta	2,000	
11	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296	21st & 28th March 1882.
12	"Chāruvartā"	Sherepore, Mymensing	.....	20th March 1882.
13	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	350	26th ditto.
14	"Dūt"	Calcutta	.....
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	
16	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta	.....	25th ditto.
17	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	29th ditto.
18	"Medini"	Midnapore	.....	25th ditto.
19	"Murshidabād Patrikā"	Berhampore	487	24th ditto.
20	"Murshidabād Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
21	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta	850	27th ditto.
22	"Paridarsak"	Sylhet	.....	19th ditto.
23	"Pratikā"	Berhampore	275	24th ditto.
24	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah	.....
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore	250	30th ditto.
26	"Sādharani"	Chinsurah	500	19th ditto.
27	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	22nd ditto.
28	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	.....	27th ditto.
29	"Sudhākar"	Mymensing	.....
30	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta	4,000	25th ditto.
31	"Srihatta Prakāsh"	Sylhet	440	
32	"Tripurā Vartāvaha"	Commillah	.....	25th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
33	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta	700	24th to 30th March 1882.
34	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	25th March to 1st April 1882.
35	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto	625	27th to 31st March 1882.
36	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā"	Ditto	500	25th March to 1st April 1882.
37	"Prabhāti"	Ditto	.....	27th ditto to 1st ditto.
38	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan"	Ditto	
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
39	"Urdu Guide"	Ditto	365	28th March 1882.

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	HINDI.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
40	"Behár Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	21st March 1882.
41	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	500	21st ditto.
42	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	200	27th ditto.
43	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	.....	25th ditto.
	PERSIAN.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
44	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Ditto ...	250	24th ditto.
	URDU.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
45	"Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat"	Ditto ...	.....	29th ditto.
	ASSAMESE.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
46	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
	URIYA.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
47	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	200	
48	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	160	
49	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	125	
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
50	"Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká"	Mayurbhunj ...	.....
	HINDI.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
51	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna ...	.....

21. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 26th March, thanks Government for its noble resolve to encourage a habit of saving among the people of this country by increasing the number of savings banks and by issuing easily procurable "stock notes." There is nothing to show that these notes will not be successful. Investing in stock notes may not appear to possess the advantages that are enjoyed by depositors of money in the savings bank; but considering that people are often found to prefer currency notes to cash, on the ground that the latter is more readily spent, it is clear that stock notes will be largely used.

DACCA PRAKASH,
March 26th, 1882.

22. The same paper observes, in reference to the statement made by Mr. Tawney in the course of his evidence before the Education Commission, to the effect that native students do not like to be taught English by native professors, that this might be true of the Presidency college, but not of the colleges in the mofussil, where the students are perfectly satisfied with the lectures in English literature given by native professors.

DACCA PRAKASH.

23. The advent of the hot season, remarks the *Som Prakash* of the 27th March, is a sign that India must be prepared to bear the expenses of the sojournings in the hills on the part of her rulers. But is it really the case that they annually repair to the hills because they cannot bear the oppressive heat of the plains, or is it the case that the practice is considered incumbent upon all high-placed officials, so much so that a deviation from it would be looked upon as unbecoming? There is reason to think that it is not the heat of the plains, but the sense of importance begotten of high office, that is really the cause of the annual departure of Government for the hills. Sir Ashley Eden, for instance, when he was Joint-Magistrate of Baraset, and subsequently also, did not consider the heat of the plains unbearable, and did not therefore seek the coolness of the hills. All this, however, has changed since he became Lieutenant-Governor. The costs of these hill sojournings have become a heavy charge upon Indian revenues. It is therefore somewhat gratifying to observe that the matter has been taken up by the authorities, but, as usual, very stringent rules, it is said, are being framed for the purpose of regulating the allowances of low-paid native employes. Now, if the objectionable practice of going to the hills is continued, it is but just that native employes should be granted full allowances. They have not the least interest in these journeys; on the other hand, the European officials, for whose sole benefit they are undertaken, should not in fairness be granted one cowrie in the shape of allowances.

SOM PRAKASH,
March 27th, 1882.

24. A correspondent of the same paper asks Government to undertake the repairs of the ancient temple of Jagannath at Puri, which even from an architectural point of view is worth preserving. The building is at present in a dilapidated condition.

SOM PRAKASH.

25. Another, writing to the same paper, remarks, in reference to the projected railway from Howrah to Selimabad in Burdwan, that the scheme, if carried out, is not likely to be successful from a financial point of view. In the first place, the cost of construction will be enormous, and in the second the villages it will traverse, not being centres of trade, are not likely to supply a remunerative traffic in goods. The writer therefore suggests that the line should commence at Baidyabati or Scorafully, and passing through Gobindpore, Singur, Harripal, Tarakeswar, reach Selimabad in the Burdwan district. All these are populous localities, and send goods to the mart at

SOM PRAKASH