

REPORT

OR

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 7th July 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. | | | | |
| Monthly. | | | | |
| 1 | "Bhárat Shramajívi" | Calcutta | 2,100 | |
| | Fortnightly. | | | |
| 2 | "Bhárat Hitaishi" | Burrusal | | |
| 3 | "Sansodhiní" | Chittagong | 600 | 19th June 1883. |
| 4 | "Purva Pratidhwani" | Ditto | | |
| 5 | "Tripurá Vártávaha" | Comillah | | |
| 6 | "Prem Pracháriní" | Nawabgunge, Barrackpore. | | |
| Weekly. | | | | |
| 7 | "Ananda Bazar Patriká" | Calcutta | 700 | 2nd July 1883. |
| 8 | "Arya Darpan" | Ditto | | |
| 9 | "Bangabási" | Ditto | | 23rd & 30th June 1883. |
| 10 | "Bártábaha" | Pubna | | |
| 11 | "Bhárat Bandhu" | Calcutta | | |
| 12 | "Bhárat Mihir" | Mymensing | 671 | 3rd July 1883. |
| 13 | "Bengal Advertiser" | Calcutta | 2,000 | |
| 14 | "Bardwán Sanjivani" | Burdwan | 296 | 26th June 1883. |
| 15 | "Cháruvártá" | Sherepore, Mymensing | | 25th ditto. |
| 16 | "Dacca Prakásh" | Dacca | 350 | 1st July 1883. |
| 17 | "Dút" | Calcutta | | |
| 18 | "Education Gazette" | Hooghly | 745 | 29th June 1883. |
| 19 | "Grámvártá Prakáshiká" | Comercolly | | 23rd & 30th June 1883. |
| 20 | "Italisahar Prakáshiká" | Calcutta | | 30th June 1883. |
| 21 | "Hindu Ranjiká" | Beauleah, Rájsháhie | 200 | 27th ditto. |
| 22 | "Játiya Suhrid" | Calcutta | | |
| 23 | "Mediní" | Midnapore | | |
| 24 | "Murshidábád Patriká" | Berhampore | 487 | |
| 25 | "Murshidábád Pratinidhi" | Ditto | | |
| 26 | "Navavibhákar" | Calcutta | 850 | 2nd July 1883. |
| 27 | "Paridarshak" | Sylhet | | 24th June 1883. |
| 28 | "Traja Bandhu" | Chandernagore | | 26th ditto. |

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the week. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| BENGALI—concluded. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 29 | “Pratikár” | Berhampore | 275 | |
| 30 | “Pratinidhi” | Calcutta | ..... | 5th July 1883. |
| 31 | “Rajshahye Samvád” | Beauleah | ..... |  |
| 32 | “Rungpore Dik Prakásh” | Kakiniá, Rungpore | 250 | 28th June 1883. |
| 33 | “Sádháraní” | Chinsurah | 500 | 24th ditto. |
| 34 | “Sahachar” | Calcutta | 500 | 27th June and 4th July 1883. |
| 35 | “Samaya” | Ditto | ..... | 2nd July 1883. |
| 36 | “Sanjivani” | Ditto | ..... | 30th June 1883. |
| 37 | “Saraswat Patra” | Dacca | ..... |  |
| 38 | “Som Prakásh” | Changripottá, 24-Perghs. | ..... | 2nd July 1883. |
| 39 | “Sudhákar” | Mymensing | ..... |  |
| 40 | “Sulabha Samáchár” | Calcutta | 4,000 | |
| 41 | “Sríhatta Prakásh” | Sylhet | 440 | |
| 42 | “Surabhi” | Deoghur | ..... | 2nd ditto. |
| <i>Daily.</i> | | | | |
| 43 | “Samvád Prabhákar” | Calcutta | 700 | 29th June to 5th July 1883. |
| 44 | “Samvád Púrnachandrodaya” | Ditto | 300 | 30th ditto to 7th ditto. |
| 45 | “Samachár Chandriká” | Ditto | 625 | 28th ditto to 5th ditto. |
| 46 | “Banga Vidyá Prákáshiká” | Ditto | 500 | |
| 47 | “Prabháti” | Ditto | ..... | 2nd July 1883. |
| 48 | “Samáchár Sudhábarsan” | Ditto | ..... |  |
| ENGLISH AND URDU. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 49 | “Urdu Guide” | Calcutta | 365 | |
| HINDI. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 50 | “Bhárat Mitra” | Calcutta | 600 | |
| 51 | “Sár Sudhánidhi” | Ditto | 200 | |
| 52 | “Uchit Baktá” | Ditto | ..... |  |
| PERSIAN. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 53 | “Jám-Jahán-numá” | Calcutta | 250 | 29th June 1883. |
| URDU. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 54 | “Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat” | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| <i>Bi-weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 55 | “Amir-ul-Akhbár” | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| ASSAMESE. | | | | |
| <i>Monthly.</i> | | | | |
| 56 | “Assam Vilásini” | Sibsagar | ..... |  |
| URIYA. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 57 | “Utkal Dípiká” | Cuttack | 200 | 23rd ditto. |
| 58 | “Utkal Darpan” | Balasore | 160 | 24th ditto. |
| 59 | “Balasore Samvad Váhika” | Ditto | 125 | 21st ditto. |
| 60 | “Purusottam Patriká” | Pooree | ..... |  |
| <i>Fortnightly.</i> | | | | |
| 61 | “Mayurbhunj Pákshik Patriká” | Mayurbhunj | ..... |  |
| HINDI. | | | | |
| <i>Monthly.</i> | | | | |
| 62 | “Kshatriya Patriká” | Patna | ..... |  |

the thoughtful Europeans, and, we hope, Parliament will approve our views. Bluster and noise are of no use—pageants are as useless as hard words. Finally, we hope that Surendra Babu will himself disapprove the idea of returning home in triumph. This is his paramount duty."

53. The same paper, referring to the increasing exports of wheat from Indian wheat. this country, recommends the conversion of the paddy-fields into wheat-fields, and is of

SAHACHAR.
July 4th 1883.

opinion that wheat would prove more remunerative than jute.

54. The same paper considers the meeting held in England, under the presidency of Sir A. Arbuthnot, against the The Ilbert Bill in England.

SAHACHAR.

Ilbert Bill, as a failure, and refers to Sir A. Hobhouse's able reply to the opponents of the Bill in terms of high praise. The writer looks hopefully to the results of Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose's mission, in as much as John Bright has stood forth as the exponent of advanced liberalism. The cry of empire in danger was raised when Europeans were declared subject to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and the same cry is now raised against the proposed extension of the jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts. So long as Englishmen remain in India, their prestige as our teachers will not be diminished, whatever a few interested agitators may say.

55. A correspondent of the same paper says:—"Many believe that the ryots are better off in the khas mehals. But

SAHACHAR.

Khas mehals. I believe, and, so far as I know, I maintain that the ryots of zemindars are happier than those of the khas mehals, because the zemindars fear Government, and the khas mehal officers fear nobody. I have asked ryots who have lands in zemindari and adjoining khas mehal villages, and they have told me that it is better to cultivate zemindar's lands. In this matter most people are partial to zemindars."

56. Referring to the opinion recently expressed by the *Englishman* newspaper that, in the event of more assaults The Englishman and the Native Press. upon European ladies being committed, it would be necessary to appoint a Committee of

PRATINIDHI,
July 5th, 1883.

Safety for the protection of the honour of the wives and daughters of Europeans in this country, the *Pratinidhi*, of the 5th July, says that that Englishman is a disgrace to his nationality who does not scruple to deepen in this way feelings of animosity between Englishmen and Indians. The writer then goes on to say:—"Strong language in native newspapers is made the subject of a good deal of discussion. But they simply endeavour to state the truth from a plain sense of duty. It may be unhesitatingly affirmed that they can never throw up such inflammable poison. We agree with the *Hindoo Patriot* in asking the Government to ordain some sort of control for demoted newspapers like the *Englishman* for the sake of preserving the peace in the interest of this vast Empire. The example set by the *Englishman* is very terrible. If he is not a rebel against the Government, we have not understood up to this day what rebellion is."

57. The same paper has the following about Professor Rowe of the

Mr. Rowe of the Presidency College. Presidency College:—"We learn from a trustworthy source that Mr. Rowe, Professor of English Literature in the Presidency College, seeks opportunities now-a-days, during lecture hours, to severely abuse Bengali lads. One day, after the sound of the fall of his book, a similar sound having been heard in his class-room, he abused the scholars in a jeering tone by calling them monkeys. After that, whilst lecturing one day on Shakespeare, he introduced the topic of Surendra Nath's imprisonment, and spoke in a bitterly taunting style. Another day, whilst teaching Milton, he showed how the Bengali Babu resembled Satan,—Satan had fought against the might of the Lord, and Bengalis were this day asking for judicial powers equal to those of their

PRATINIDHI.

lords, the Englishmen. These displays of wit and humour are generally made in the fourth-year class. The scholars have resolved to petition the Principal, protesting against such ungentlemanly conduct and expressions. It is impossible to sufficiently admire their patience and forbearance in this matter. If there had been any truth in the charge of headstrong recklessness which is generally urged against our college boys by narrow-minded Europeans, then, in connection with this affair, there would have occurred by this time breaches of the peace in the Presidency College. However that be, it has now become desirable that the Government of Bengal, after making due enquiries about Mr. Rowe's impertinent behaviour, should give him some lesson. Mr. Rowe's hatred of the Bengali is no new thing. But this is new, that he is able to abuse Bengalis freely and without scruple, by introducing party politics into his lectures in a sacred seat of learning. In our opinion his offence is very serious. Not the smallest delay occurs in finding out where a Deputy Magistrate or a poor clerk has joined agitation meetings held on account of Surendra Babu, or where a Government vakil has taken the chair at a meeting of that kind, and in administering punishment in such cases. But we cannot understand why no punitive measures are taken against the coward who thus disgraces the sacred professional chair in the highest temple of learning in the country."

PRATINIDHI,
July 6th, 1883.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerji's release
from jail.

58. The same paper says, with reference to Babu Surendra Nath Banerji's release from jail:—"The rumour had already gone abroad that long before day-break on the day of release the police would carry Surendra Nath to his house, fearing lest the people who might come to see him should make a mad demonstration of their feelings. We had thought it was a rumour merely—without, in fact, a foundation. It was against the law to bring him out of the jail before the prescribed time. It is a matter of regret that the rumour has proved literally true. The jailor had told Babu Surendra Nath that on the fixed day he would be released at 6-30 A.M. Be that as it may, yesterday, at about the hour of 4, before the night had passed away, he was brought out of the jail and taken towards Mateebrooj for a drive, the police being, of course, with him. Surendra Babu having objected to this as illegal, his companion, the jailor, replied that that was indeed illegal, but what could he do: that was the order of the Bengal Government. Nothing could be said after that. What could be a better proof than this of the correctness of the charge of cowardliness which people prefer against the present Government of Bengal.—In our opinion it is a shameful mixture of cowardice and meanness, requiring to be avoided, and unfit to be done by any civilized Government. It behoves the ruler of a country to act after having previously ascertained the temper and inclinations of the public. Quiet and solemn preparations were made for Surendra Babu's reception. Without having previously enquired about all that calmly, the authorities had probably thought or feared that a terrible event of the nature of a political revolution would occur. Otherwise where was the need for this precaution, involving the violation of law?"

PRATINIDHI.

Admission of Bengali ladies into the
Medical College.

59. The same paper praises the Resolution of the Bengal Government on the subject of the admission of Bengali lady students into the Calcutta Medical College, but expresses a slight difference of opinion about the admission test. The writer says that, although only those who have passed the F. A. examination are now admitted into that college, it does not follow that such of the passed graduates of the Medical College as were admitted into it under the old regulations, after having passed only the Entrance examination, have not proved good medical practitioners. That being the case, and taking into consideration the