



S. C. BOSU SARVADHICARI'S

PUBLIC SPEECHES.

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Public Speeches

OF

BABU SRISH CHANDRA BOSU SARVADHICARI

**SPECIAL HONOURARY MAGISTRATE, MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
MEMBER OF THE LATE DISTRICT ROAD CESS AND EDUCATION
COMMITTEES AND OF THE BOARD, BERRHAMPUR, LATE SE-
CRETARY, CHOA HIGH SCHOOL, AND PRESIDENT, CHOA
IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, MEMBER, BRITISH
INDIAN ASSOCIATION, VICE-CHAIRMAN,
MURSHIDABAD ASSOCIATION.**

PUBLISHED WITH PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION

BY

RAJA PEARY MOHON MOOKHERJEE BAHADOOR, C.S.I., M.A., B.L.,
*Late Member of the Legislative Council of India and Fellow
of the Calcutta University,*

RAI OKHIL CHANDRA MOOKERJEE BAHADOOR,
Zemindar, Honourary Magistrate, Commissioner, Calcutta Municipality,

KUMAR UPENDRA KRISHNA DEB BAHADOOR,

RAM CHANDRA MOZOOMDAR, M. A., B. L.,
Roychand Premchand Scholar, Pleader,

HARADHON NAG, M. A., B. L.,
Law Lecturer, Berhampore College, and Pleader,

GOUR BALLAV SEN, M. A., B. L., Pleader,

RAJANI KANTA SANNYAL, B. A., B. L., Pleader,

AND OTHERS.

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Dedication

To The Honourable C. W. Bollou, C. S.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

This volume of Speeches is, with permission, most respectfully dedicated by the publishers, as a token of their admiration for his genuine sympathy for the people of this country.

PREFACE.

The object that has actuated the publishers of this volume of speeches to present it for public acceptance, is to set an example, to the promising scions of old and respectable families of Bengal, of real worth in one among their number who is descended also from one of the first ancient and noble families of Bengal, whose illustrious ancestors were men of high ability, who rendered signal service, first to the Empire of Delhi and the court of Murshidabad, and afterwards to the British Raj. Early in the 15th century, Sureshwar Sarbadhicari and Eshaneswar Sarbadhicari served the Imperial Court of Delhi as Prime Minister or Dewan of the Province of Orissa, and as Vizier of the Emperor of Delhi respectively. His ancestors, who especially distinguished themselves in the last century, were Rajahs Shitanath, Mahendra Narayan, and Hari Prosad *alias* Raj Kishore. They rendered meritorious service both to the Nizamat and the Honble' East India Company; the first as a Dewan to the Viceroy and to the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal, the second as a Minister or responsible officer to a former Nawab of Bengal and also as an agent to the East India Company's silk concern, rendering signal service to Lord Clive in the negotiations that preceded the Battle of Plassey, and the third as a Dewan to the East India Company's entire silk concern, when the Company had the monopoly of that trade before British power was firmly established in Bengal.

In the early days of Local Self-Government, when few Mofussil Zemindars could be found willing to take active part in the deliberations of the District Road Cess and Education Committees, Mr. Sarbadhicari's self sacrificing and devoted interest in these deliberations, coupled with the fact of his having established an English school, and a Charitable Dispensary in his native village of Choa, for promotion of popular education and for relief of the Epidemic sufferers during virulent prevalence of malarious fever in the latter part of 1881, offered an example to the landholders of Bengal, the value of which cannot be too highly estimated. His declining the offer of a Deputy Magistrateship with a view to serve

his country to better effect, created a spirit of emulation in others, sufficient to earn for him popularity not only among his own countrymen, but also among Europeans, both official and non-official. As a special Honourary Magistrate, he has enjoyed exceptional reputation by commanding entire confidence both of the Bar and the general public in the administration of Justice without fear or favour. His high character, rectitude of principles, steadfast devotion to public duties, and single-minded advocacy of his country's cause, have won for him the esteem and affection of all classes of people with whom he has frequently to come in contact, as a public-spirited Zemindar.

The first edition of this work was received with such approval by men of eminent authority like the Hon'ble H. J. S. Cotton, c. s. i., Chief Commissioner of Assam, Sir Alfred Croft, K. C. I. E., Director of Public Instruction Bengal, F. H. Skrine, Esqr., c. s. a., Commissioner Chittagong Division, H. Luson Esqr., B. A., c. s., Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, E. R. Henry Esqr., c. s. Inspector General of Police, Bengal, His Highness the Nawab Bahadoor of Murshidabad, as also by several District Magistrates and others, who represent the rank, wealth, education, intellect, and public spirit of Bengal, that they have been encouraged to bring out this second edition, inasmuch as the first edition, the proofs of which were not corrected by the author, were full of printing and other mistakes. Mr. Sarbadhicari has generously waived his right upon the sale proceeds of this publication, and authorized the publishers to apply the same towards furtherance of any well-considered project deserving of public support for the benefit of the public. As the movement is the first of its kind, in Bengal, how far the object can be gained must be left to the judgment of a discerning public to decide. It was proposed at first to publish a complete list of subscribers at the end of this volume, a list which includes the names of representatives of all classes of people including Europeans and officials, from the First Nobleman of Bengal and a Divisional Commissioner down to the student-community; but as this would have taken up good many pages of the book, the publishers crave the indulgence of publishing only a few prominent names. The opinions of some of the official authorities referred to, as well as that of the First Nobleman of Bengal, regarding the speeches are given in this edition. With the kind permission of the Hon'ble C. W. Bolton, c. s., Chief Secretary to the Govt. of

Bengal, whose liberal sympathies for the reasonable aspirations of the children of the soil are well-known, this edition of Mr. Sarbadhicari's speeches is respectfully dedicated to him.

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PUBLISHERS.

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ERRATA.

PAGE	LINE	FOR	READ
9	10	As the former	As the former,
9	11	state policy	state policy,
9	25	the examination	the examination,
9	29	final laurel	final laurel,
16	30	satisfy	satisfy
18	8	1892	1882
25	15	considering, the then	considering the then
37	4	armer	arm
37	19	You, all	You all,
39	2	interrest	interest.
45	3	20th, January	20th January,
56	24	none can,	none can
63	21	unfortunately	unfortunately,
72	5	Higt.	High
75	8	thar	that
88	17	solution, of which	solution of which
103	17	unturnd,	unturnd
111	2	war	was
113	29	substituig	substituting
115	20	extravagant	extravagant
119	15	has	have
120	16	complements	compliments
121	19	In short	In short,
122	11	pamphlet ; to show	pamphlet, to show
123	16	if	it
124	22	differ-	difference
128	23	the late	late
128	26	and late	and the late
129	6	reform,	reform
131	2	weight and and	weight and
143	1	are subjected	are to be subjected
120	11	equal,	equal



millions, were expended by the ministers in the redemption of the earth, and Sampadî was placed upon the vacant throne. He was succeeded by his son Vrihaspati, who was succeeded in order by Vrishasena, Pushyadharma, and Pushpamitra.

APPENDIX

By the kindness of Dr. Bloch and of Major Alcock, I. M. S., Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, I am able to give the following list of casts of the Asoka inscriptions in the Indian Museum:—

I. The Fourteen Rock Edicts and Kalinga Edicts:—Girnâr, Dhauli, Jaugada, Kâlsi, Shâhbâzgarhi, Manserâ (except the fourth portion, containing Edict XIII).

II. Minor Rock Edicts:—Sahasrâm and Siddâpura (except version No. III, from Jaṅginga-Râmesvara).

III. Cave Inscriptions:—The three Barâbar Hill records of Asoka and the three Nâgârjuni Hill records of Dasaratha.

IV. The Tarâi Pillars:—Niglîva and Rummindei (Paḍeriâ).

V. Pillar Edicts and Supplementary Pillar Edicts:—Allahabad (including the Queen's and Kauśâmbî Edicts), Lauriyâ-Ararâj, Lauriyâ-Nandangarh (Navandgarh).

The original Bhâbrâ Inscription is preserved in the rooms of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Casts of some of the inscriptions also exist in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

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