

मनुष्यास ईश्वराच्या स्वरूपाचे साक्षात् व यथास्थित ज्ञान होणे त्याच्या अनुग्रहावांचून कठिण. व असा पूर्ण अनुग्रह या पापिष्ठ आणि मायिक प्रपंचांत बद्ध असतां होणे अशक्य. कारण प्राचीनकाळापासून या पृथ्वीवर अनेक देऱ्हां अनेक ज्ञानी पुरुष होऊन गेले, आणि त्यांस पुढे लोकांनी महंत म्हणून ठरविले, ते सर्व आप-आपल्या मतीप्रमाणे, व जसा जेथे सम-जुतीचा ओघ चालत आला तदनुसृत, भगवंताच्या स्वरूपाचे, व या सृष्टीत ज्या ज्या लोकदृष्ट्या अपूर्व क्रिया घडतात त्या त्या सर्व साक्षात् भगवल्लीला असे मानून त्यांचे वर्णन करित असतां शेवटीं जेव्हां ईश्वर संवेधी सूक्ष्म ज्ञानाच्या खटपटीत पडायला गेले, तेव्हां ते लागलेच तेथे अटकले, आणि सर्वांस स्वीकार करणे प्राप्त जेव्हाले कीं, ईश्वराचे स्वरूप व यथास्थित ज्ञान हीं मनुष्याच्या वाणीस आणि मनास केवळ अनिर्वाच्य व अगोचर होत.

असा जो वाङ्मनसगोचर परमेश्वर तो एक आहे. ब्रम्हा, विष्णु, शिव, शक्ति, इत्यादि जे पृथक् पृथक् ईश्वर म्हणून वर्णिले आहेत, तीं भक्तजनांनीं परमेश्वराचे जगत्कर्तृत्वादि गुण उद्देशून अंशरूपानें कल्पिलेलीं त्यांचीं स्वरूपे होत;—म्हणजे या विश्वाचा समाष्टिव्याष्टिरूपेकरून उत्पत्तिस्थितिलयकर्ता जो परमेश्वर त्याचे तत्कार्यकर्ते उद्देशून अभिधान कर्तव्य असतां, ब्रम्हा, विष्णु, महेश, हीं त्यास नांम दिलीं आहेत. वस्तुतः यांस काहीं स्वतंत्र सत्ता नाहीं. तसेच इंद्र, वरुण, अग्नी, मरुत, इत्यादि ज्या आणखी देवांच्या कोटि, व त्यांचे त्यांचे लोक वर्णिले आहेत, ते सर्व आकाश, जल, तेज, वायु, इत्यादि जीं सृष्टिकार्यजननानिमित्तक जड भूतें, अथवा चक्षुश्रोत्रघ्राणादि जीं इंद्रिये, त्यांच्याठायीं तत्कार्योपादक ज्या पृथक् पृथक् भगवच्छक्ति, व त्यांची व्यापकता, यांची कल्पित स्वरूपे होत असे समजावे.

परंतु असे गुण व द्या शक्ति अगणित आहेत, त्या सर्वांचीं स्वरूपे कोठवर कल्पित वसावे. बुद्धिविलासाकरितां कवींनीं व्हावीं असलीं तर मनोरंजनार्थ अशीं रूपके रचवीं. परंतु या सर्व विश्वाचा आदिमध्यावसानरूप जो एक परमेश्वर, त्यास सोडून या अशा स्वकपोलकल्पित मूर्तींची उपासना सांगणे आणि करणे हा मार्ग श्लाघनीय नव्हे. या अशा अनेक कल्पित देवतांच्या उपासनेच्या खटपटीत पडले असतां या सर्व सृष्टीचे आदिकारण,—ज्याच्या शक्तीने पदार्थमात्रापासून त्यांचीं त्यांचीं नियमित कार्ये उत्पन्न होतात,—जसे अग्निपासून तेज, दाहकत्व; उदकापासून आर्द्रता, शमकत्व, इत्यादि, असा जो एक परमेश्वर त्या मूळ पुरुषास, त्या आदिकारणास, मनुष्य हळू हळू विसरून, पुढे अगणित देवतांच्या कल्पना होऊन, अनेक मार्ग निघण्याचा संभव दिसतो. व याप्रमाणे आपआपल्या देवतांच्या अभिमानामुळे मतांतरे व भिन्न भिन्न सांप्रदाय होत गेले, म्हणजे स्वमताभिमान, त्यापासून दुराग्रह, त्यापासून द्वेष, द्वेषापासून कलह, कलहापासून मोठमोठी दीर्घकालिक वैरे, त्यापासून सर्व नाश, म्हणजे अनेक प्रकारचे शारीर हेस, अज्ञान, दारिद्र्य, इत्यादि सर्व प्रकारचे अनर्थ एका भगवंतास विसरून जे अनेक देवतांचे करणारे लोक त्यांमध्ये घडण्याचा दृढ संभव आहे. अतएव अनेक देवतांच्या उपासनेच्या खटपटीत न पडतां सर्व सृष्टीचे आदिकारण व सर्व जगाचा नियंता जो एक परमेश्वर, त्याच्याचठायीं मनुष्यानें आ-

पल्या अंतःकरणाची संप्रेमवृत्ति लागे असे त्याचे सर्वज्ञता, सर्व शक्ति, दया, भक्तवात्सल्य, इत्यादि गुण मानून अनन्यभावे त्याची भक्ति करावी, म्हणजे इहलोकीं नीतिपूर्वक चालून त्यासच शरण असावे.

THE DEFAMATION CASE AT TANNA.

OUR Tanna correspondent the other day mentioned the result of a case which was tried there, in which Mr. W. J. Addis, C. E., the Local Fund Engineer, Northern Konkan, prosecuted Kassinath Vishnoo, the publisher of a vernacular Tanna paper called the "Aroonodaya," on a charge of defamation.

Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Full Power Magistrate, heard the case.

The following is a translation of the article which was the subject of the suit. It was published on the 28th June last (in Marathi) and was headed "Local Fund;—

"What is Local Fund must be known to all. The works to be performed out of this Local Fund used to be executed for some days through the Executive Engineer. But of late, a separate Engineer has been appointed in this zillah to execute those works, and a considerably large establishment placed under him. There is extraordinary mismanagement in the Engineering Department itself. Much more so is there in this newly organized Department. The head Engineer appointed to this Department was contractor and became an insolvent in that business. We understand this from good authority. In the hands of such an insolvent person, Government have all at once placed the management of transactions of lakhs of rupees. As usual, tenders are not invited for works which are executed by this Department. Works of the value of thousands or lakhs of rupees are quietly let in a room in the house of this Saheb to some of his caste-fellows—that is, men with a fair skin. We know that this state of things has been going on for many days past. But we waited in hopes that Government would take notice of it, and seeing that no enquiry has yet been made into this matter, we give a short hint to Government. After reading the above account, can anybody help thinking that there may be some reciprocity of favours in this? It is the usual practice even to put work of the value of Rs. 200 to sale and to let it to him who offers to execute it at the lowest cost, and this practice has the full sanction of Government. Not only is this practice approved of by Government but the chief Government itself lets works from time to time in the same manner. This being the case, if such a practice prevails at this place only, is it or is it not possible that the man who lets those works may have some interest in doing so? We do not assert that the above Engineer actually embezzles money. But this much is certain that under such circumstances if a small amount of money were embezzled, there would be no likelihood of its ever coming to light. This Engineer having become insolvent, joined this appointment, and shortly afterwards got married, and immediately after two months went in great pomp with his family to * * *. Now, it is clear that he was short of funds in consequence of his having become

solvent, because he is a moral * * *, and we cannot for a moment say that he became insolvent though possessed of money, and not long after he joined this appointment he reached a middle position and also went to * * *. We, therefore, see no objection to presume that he may have committed some peculation. We don't tell just now where such a state of things exists. But we shall be ready to afford information when Government takes this matter into consideration."

Another article, also in Marathi, appeared on August 9, as follows:—

"The article in our issue of the 28th June last, under the heading 'Local Fund,' is not editorial but a communication received from a friend. From the general talk, and from the report on the native press, we learn that the impression of the reporter and of the several men is, that so much of the article as relates to a Local Fund Engineer is about the Tanna Collectorate, but this confusion is owing to the omission of the heading 'Communicated' over the article. We are, therefore, very glad to state for general information that the article was communicated, and that it does not relate to the Tanna Collectorate. We, at the same time, regret very much that it was such as to create unfavourable opinions about the Local Fund Engineer at Tanna."

FINDING AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT. (Delivered on the 12th September.)

The accused Kassinath Vishnoo Phudkey is charged under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code with defamation under the following circumstances:—

The accused is the publisher of a vernacular newspaper of Tanna, styled the "Aroonodaya." In the issue of this paper of 28th June last, appeared an editorial containing injurious imputations on the character of the Local Fund Engineer of the Tanna District. The complainant, Mr. Addis, was at the time the incumbent of the office of Local Fund Engineer, though absent on leave in England, having left India a short time previously. The language of the article, however, leaves no doubt that complainant only is the person at whom the imputations are directed.

The complainant returned from England towards the end of last month, and becoming aware of the article in question, laid a criminal information against accused in this Court for defamation. The case having come on for hearing this day, accused through counsel offered to tender an ample apology to complainant for the wrong done to him, and referred to an explanation made by accused in the issue dated 9th August 1868 of his newspaper in which regret was expressed at the appearance of the offensive article of 28th June, and alleging that it was not intended to apply to the Local Fund Engineer of Tanna.

Complainant finding that his position required that an enquiry should be made into the imputation cast on him in accused's newspaper of 28th June, declined the apology, thus submitting to an enquiry into the allegations, and giving accused the opportunity of substantiating them.

Complainant denies the truth of the allegations. For the defence

it is urged that malice on the part of accused has not been proved; that accused took the opportunity (on 9th August) when he discovered that the article of 28th June had attracted attention, to offer an explanation in the columns of his newspaper; that complainant's identity with the person referred to in the article is doubtful; and that even admitting accused guilty, he did all he could to condone the article; that an apology has been rejected,—but notwithstanding no justification is offered.

Of complainant's identity with the person referred to in the article of 28th June, there can, the Court considers, be no objection. The harm done to complainant by the article of 28th June remains to be considered, and the punishment which the end of justice require should be passed on accused for publishing an idle slander.

It is in evidence that the article attracted the attention of the Commissioner of the division in which Tanna is situated, through its substance being reported in a weekly English summary of the Vernacular Press published, under the authority of the Director of Public Instruction for Bombay, and circulated to heads of Departments. The Commissioner addressed the Collector of Tanna (Mr. Robertson) on the subject on 31st July, and the latter officer replied on 6th August that on complainant's return from England, his attentions would be called to it with a view to his taking steps to vindicate his character by an action at law. It is noticeable that the explanation in accused's newspaper of 9th August is only three days later than the Collector's intimation to the Commissioner of the probability of proceedings being taken against the publisher for slander. The "explanation" by accused on 9th August is thus to be regarded as not altogether spontaneous, but proceeding probably from a dread of the consequences of an action at law which the Collector in his reply of 6th August to the Commissioner considered complainant would institute on his return to India, and of which it is possible accused contrived to receive information.

It is to be noted that the weekly English summary of the vernacular Press is widely circulated. Accused's newspaper has probably a fair circulation also. Accused has not entered upon any justification, notwithstanding the rejection by complainant of the offer on the part of accused of an ample apology. A wanton slander has been published against complainant by accused—at all events, he is responsible for its appearance in his newspaper. And in the opinion of this Court, the ends of justice require that the offence should receive due punishment. By the Indian Penal Code defamation is punishable with imprisonment; but taking into consideration the contrition expressed by accused, and the humiliation and expence he has undergone by this trial, the Court will reduce the punishment to one of fine.

The Court finds that Kassinath Vishnoo Phudkey is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, viz., that Kassinath Vishnoo Phudkey has defamed William Judson Addis, Local Fund Engineer of the Tanna Collectorate, by publishing an article in the "Aroonodaya" newspaper of Tanna, containing imputations on the character of the said William Judson Addis, know-

पैसा शेकडा ७ रुपये प्रमाणे आहे. एकंदर पैशाचे हिशेबावरून आणखी असे दिसते की, डायरेक्टर व इन्स्पेक्टर याकरिता यांतून शेकडा १८ रुपये, हाय स्कुलाकरिता शेकडा १० रुपये, मिडल-क्लास स्कुलाकरिता शेकडा ४० रुपये व लोअर क्लास स्कुलाकरिता शेकडा ३० रुपये लागले आहेत. यावरून गुदस्त सालापेक्षा या वर्षी जास्त खर्च लागला आहे असे दिसते.

जिल्हाकापिटिवरी परीक्षा, लायब्ररी, मासिक पुस्तक, व डायरेक्टर साहेबांचे हाताखालचे कामदारांची कामे याविषयी डायरेक्टर साहेबांनी रिपोर्टांत जे लिहिले आहे ते वाचून रेसिडेंट साहेबांचे मनरंजन झाले.

डायरेक्टर साहेबांनी आपले रिपोर्टांत शेवटले कलमी लिहिलेले कामदार मिस्टर स्कॉट आणि मि. एटकीन हाय स्कुलाचे मास्तर, मि. डी. जे. म्यारिटाश इन्स्पेक्टर, मेसर्स श्रीराम भिकाजी जटार बी. ए., चि. मणाजी राजाराम पाटक, नारायण वामन देवभानकर, व नारायण विनायक साठे बी. ए. डिप्युटी इन्स्पेक्टर यांनी स्तुतिप्रद कामे केली व त्याकरिता रेसिडेंट साहेब त्यांची स्तुती करण्यांत आनंद मानितात. व ही गोष्ट डायरेक्टर साहेबांनी त्या सर्वांस कळवावी अशी इच्छा करितात.

जिल्ह्याचे कामदारांनी चांगली मदत केली याकरिता रेसिडेंट साहेब त्यांचे आभारी आहेत. तसेच डाक्टर सिंक्लेर साहेब डायरेक्टर यांचे स्वतःचे उत्सुकतेबद्दल व मेहेनतीबद्दल रेसिडेंट साहेब खुष आहेत.

CENSUS OF THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICT.

A CENSUS of these districts was taken last November, and papers on the subject appear in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the first instant. The papers include reports from West Berar; from the districts of Akola, Mehkur, Oomrawuttee, woon, and Ellichpore; and from Mailghat. In forwarding them to the government of India on 1st September 1868, the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad (Mr. J. G. Cordery) remarked—

"The length of time occupied in frequent references from Hyderabad to Berar, and the fact that what generalization was necessary was limited to two Commissioners' Divisions only, induced Sir Richard Temple to place the preparation of the General Report in the hands of Mr. A. C. Lyall, the Commissioner of West Berar, one of those Divisions, who volunteered his assistance in the matter, and who, from having been personally engaged and interested in carrying out the details of the measure, was peculiarly qualified to furnish it. The very able, lucid, and succinct manner in which the results of the measure have been summarized and tabulated by that Officer, appears to Mr. Saunders to render it unnecessary for him to trouble the Government with any detailed recapitulation of the results which have been already so well reported, more especially, as he has in his Annual Administration Report, now under submission to Government, entered at some length on the subject in reviewing the arrangements. The accuracy of the figures upon which his deductions have been based, depended mainly upon the forethought and care shown by the District officers in their pre-

iminary arrangements. How they accomplished this duty is detailed in their reports, which are printed as Appendices to Mr. Lyall's. And the Resident may with confidence express his concurrence in the opinion that their exertions have been as successful as they were creditable; and that no material error will be discoverable in the returns. He would also bring to notice the commendable manner in which the Police, and the whole Educational Staff, together with all the rank and file of Government employes; co-operated with the Civil Officers both in preparing the minds of the people for the measure, and in actual work of enumeration. The absence of any panic or any opposition may be also quoted as speaking well for the general intelligence of the province."

Mr. Lyall's reports was as follows:—

Akola, 18th April, 1868, SIR,—I have the honor to submit a Report of the Census taken in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, under the orders conveyed by your letter, NO. 2064, 23rd August 1867. I also annex Tabular Statements in which the general results have been abstracted for each district, and in which the statistics thus obtained have been compared and classified.

2, I must explain that the orders above quoted were received by me while I was officiating as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and that it was agreed subsequently between the Commissioner of East Berar and myself, that I should undertake the preparation of Abstract Tables for the entire Province. It was manifestly necessary that the whole business should be made over to one Office, because separate divisional compilations would have increased the labour, while they would have been of much less real value. In fact, it would have been scarcely worth while to collate or generalize upon figures taken from one division only; and as the work of amalgamating the returns involved constant references to District Officers and original papers, it would not have been accomplished for the whole Province at Hyderabad without much difficulty and delay. But the Resident is, of course, aware that the conduct and superintendence of the actual taking of the Census, and of the preparation of District Returns were entirely managed by the Commissioner of East Berar for his own Division, and that I have drawn up this Report in consultation and concert with Colonel Stubbs.

3. A copy of the instructions issued to Deputy Commissioners was sent to your Office. The Census was made by numbering all the persons present in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the night of the 7th and 8th November 1868. The enumeration was taken from house to house; the word "house" meaning a separate tenement or set of rooms inhabited by one family, and including a serai, temple, mosque, tomb, or any inhabited building; while persons sleeping in the open air, encamped, or moving along roads, were brought upon the return of the town, or village, within the area of which they were found. A separate return (in the form given in Appendix) was required from each village; several returns from

the larger towns. The Tehseeldars prepared accurate lists of the number of returns to be collected from the villages in their respective Talookas, the larger towns were parcelled off into manageable subdivisions, and special arrangements were made with the Commanding Officer at Ellichpore for taking the numbers in that Cantonment.

4. The persons appointed to be enumerators were the Village and Pergunnah Officers (Deshpandis, Patels, Putwarees, &c.), assisted and superintended by the Police, the schoolmasters, and the whole rank and file of Government Officers. There were also a few paid enumerators employed for the towns. Before the night of the 7th November, all the houses in every township had been counted, the serial number had been marked on the wall, and the corresponding figure had been entered, with the owner's name and profession, in the printed return which had been given to each enumerator, who began to fill up the remaining columns immediately after dark on the evening of the census night. It was arranged to number all persons who should alight at railway stations within Berar from trains during that night; each English householder filled in a separate form; and from the heads of the Customs and Police, returns were obtained of the number of persons belonging to their departments.

5. Thus a vast majority of the people were numbered at night, but in wilder tracts of jungle or hill country, in outlying hamlets, or isolated huts, in camps of Brinjarees, or of wandering tribes, the census was made during the preceding day, and the persons so numbered were strictly enjoined remain at home for the night. In the letters which are attached to this Report, the Deputy Commissioners give detailed accounts of the manner in which they employed the means of which they could dispose for organising and carrying out this extensive and complicated undertaking. These details, with the descriptions of how the work was done, of what actually went on in each district during the numbering, and of the general feelings and behaviour of the people, seem to me sufficiently interesting and useful to deserve a place in any general report that may be submitted to the Government. I have, therefore, not attempted to give any sketch or narrative of these proceedings.

6. It will be seen that Return A gave the caste and calling of each person in every house. Enumerators were directed to enter castes or tribes in the fullest variety of detail, and of course the caste entry included the whole family (of persons akin), but under the column for callings were numbered only the adult males, and no females, except prostitutes. This was so ordered by me with the object of ascertaining exactly the number of effective males in each profession, but I now wish that it had not been attempted. Infants were defined to be persons under 13 years.

7. The enumerators were placed in divisions under the superintendence of qualified Officers of the higher grades. When the returns had been given in the Assistant in charge of the Talooka with the Tehseeldar and the Superintendents above-mentioned, tested closely a good many of the papers

by personal inquiry, taking houses at random and counting them. Mistakes were corrected, the addition of the figures in the Abstracts endorsed on each return was scrutinized, and then the papers were made over to the Tehseeldar for preparation of the Talooka Return B.

8. On the whole, I believe that the Deputy Commissioners have very good reason for stating that the census has been taken most accurately and comprehensively; and I submit that this result is very creditable to all the District Officers, by whose exertions it has been secured. They devoted to this work their time and attention for many days, they laid out their plans with careful forethought, and executed them with skill and success. I may also say that the good sense, good temper, and intelligence displayed by the people of Berar were very encouraging.

9. In framing the instructions for this census, I borrowed freely from the Circular Orders (partly adopted from the old North-Western Provinces' Census Reports) under which a census of the Central Provinces was taken in 1866. I re-cast and modified these orders adding some details, and I altered the form of the return to be filled up by each enumerator. This form tabulated the great divisions of sex, age, caste, and calling; and the Deputy Commissioners have compiled lists of the castes and callings in each district. They were also asked to add sketches of the principal classes, with any particulars that could be collected respecting the origin, social status, religious belief, or peculiar mode of life, of the tribes or sects mentioned in their returns. The information thus collected will be found in the letters appended, but in re-arranging this material for the general tables annexed to this Report, I have followed mainly my own conclusions or theories upon questions of caste or creed.

(To be Continued)

The "English man" hears from Hyderabad that the Nizam has fined the Minister ten thousand rupees for appointing such a set of men as the Moulvies who have been detected in taking bribes to the Adawlut, but that it is probable they will all be reinstated in a short time. The father of the Moulvie of the Supreme Court pays daily visits to the most influential persons about the Court, to endeavour to secure their interest on behalf of his son.

The Revd J. Aitkin, who is so well known for his high literary acquirements, came up from Bombay yesterday morning to join his Inspectorship which is recently sanctioned by the Resident—This Revd gentleman is likewise an excellent Scholar of the Murathi language, and doubtless he will be the means of elevating the present position of all the schools in his Circle.

Mr. Shreecrisna Nurlur, Extra Assistant Commissioner has been ill for some time past and as all the Medical aid he could procure here has not given him any relief he has made up his mind to go down to Poona on leave for two months to secure attendance and services of some able and experienced Doctor there—Messrs Vishnoo Sadasew Clerk of the Court, Bejenjee Ardaserjee Tuhusildar at Akola, and Ramraw Govind Tuhusildar at Chicklee who have been in

ती गोष्ट ही कीं "शकिलानें अपखुशीनें प्र तिज्ञा घेऊन जबानी दिली." आणि ही मुख्य गोष्ट लिहिण्याचें वगळण्यानें त्यांस- मोठी चुकी केल्याचा टपका आला होता; आणि ही गोष्ट लिहिली असती तर हाय की टास या कार्मी इतके लक्ष देण्याचें जरूर झालें नसतें.

CENSUS OF THE HYDERA- BAD ASSIGNED DISTRICT

(To be continued.)

STATISTICAL TABLES.

10. No general returns beyond the Talooka Statement B were required from the districts, because I intended to have them prepared in my Office from the vernacular papers. But the Deputy Com- missioners voluntarily compiled several useful abstracts and lists, of which I gladly availed myself in making up the series of tables which is now submitted:—

No. I.—Shows area, number of towns and houses, with the popula- tion, as it is distributed over the area. No. II.—Shows the grouping of population in towns and villages. No. III.—Is a table of the land revenue and cultivation, compared with area and population. No. IV.—Shows proportions of sexes and ages.

No. V.—Classifies adult males according to their employments. No. VI.—Gives the number of blind, lame, &c.

No. VII.—Gives some criminal statistics, and, No. VIII.—With Appendices, shows the principal divisions of caste and creed.

11. I proceed to offer some comments upon the figures thus tabulated.

12. (Table I.) The total popu- lation of Berar is 2,231,565, with an area of 17,334 square miles. In Part I., Volume XI. of the An- nals of Indian Administration, which gives statistics for all India, the population and area of Berar are set down as 1,535,935 and 17,334, so that the actual consider- ably exceeds the estimated popula- tion. We are still uncertain about the exact area of the whole pro- vince, for a part of Mehkur, and all the large district of Woon still re- main to be surveyed, but for this table I have taken the accepted estimate

13. The average density to the square mile in Berar is 128; a num- ber higher than in any division of the neighbouring Central Provin- ces, though far below the average for the North-West Provinces. This average indicates a paucity of population, which is remarkable when it is contrasted with the cul- tivated area. In the subjoined table I compare Berar with the districts of the North-Western Provinces, which come nearest to it in percentage of cultivation on area, and in average density on the square mile:—

Percentage of cultivation.	Average density.
Banda (1853).....	43.9 247
Lullutpore (1865) ...	17.1 127
N. W. Provinces Ter- raie (1865)	18.9 125
Berar (1867)	43.1 128

14. It will be seen that where the North-West Percentage of cul- tivation is the same, the average density is very much greater; and that where the average densities

tend to coincide, the North-West percentage of cultivation is far lower. The percentage of not- agriculturists on the whole popula- tion of Berar is very nearly the same with the percentage on the total Hindu population of the North-West Provinces.—

Berar...387. North-West Pro- vinces...3804 And almost all the cultivators in Berar must be Hindu.

15. Here I insert also a table borrowed from the Central Pro- vinces' Census Repoart, the Berar statistics having been now added for comparison:—

Persons to the square mile in—	
Berar.	
Akola.	191
Oomrawuttee including Ellichpoor.	139
Mehkur	117
Central Provinces.	
Nursingpore ...	176
Nagpore.	172
Wurdah.	144
Punjab.	
Thaney-sur.	212
Lahore.	209
Goojeranwalla.	147
Bombay.	
Tanna....	150
Ahmedabad ...	149
Sholapore.	135
Madras.	
Cannanore.	140
Vellore.	123
Guntoor.	119

16. Of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Akola has the largest total population, and the highest average per square mile, though it would rank very low indeed among the North-Western Districts. It contains also by far the largest agricultural population (71.6 per cent.), and very much the greatest number of houses. Here are fewer villages in all than Woon; but Table II. will show that Akola has more towns numbering above 5,000 souls than any other district, and the low average number in each house when compared with the high average per square mile indicates superior comfort and house room. On the other hand, Woon has the widest area with the lowest average per square mile, and the largest number of villages with the least proportionate number of houses. The average per house is nevertheless as high as elsewhere, and Table II. proves that all but 50 of the inhabited places contain less than 1,000 souls, so that we have for this district clear signs of a thin and poor population closely packed in petty villages. Yet the average of population to the square mile in Woon is well above the average for the Central Provinces, and the density in Chanda (which adjoins Woon on the east) is only 54 to 86 on this side of the Wurdah river.

17. Next to Akola in the total number of inhabitants, and in their average to the square mile, comes Oomerawuttee District, which contains the second largest town in Berar, and is strong in substantial villages, as will be seen from Table II.

18. Mehkur is the upland dis- trict lying beyond the range of hills which bound the poorna val- ley on the south, and slope down by steppes toward the Nizam's country; it is neither so well pop- ulated, nor so widely cultivated as the valley.

19. Ellichpore has some good towns in the plain under the Saut- poorahs, but this district includes the wild hill tracts of Mailghat,

and these reduce its total average of people to the square mile very much below Akola and Oomeraw- uttee, which lie entirely in the valley, and contain the prime lands of Berar.

20. In Table II. Akola shows the greatest number of to- wns, as Oomerawuttee of sub- stantial villages. Ellichpore is the largest town in the province, having 27,782 people, and the smallest habitation under a separ- ate name is a village in Mailghat consisting of one hut, which is specifically recorded by Lieute- nant Mackenzie. Ellichpore is a decayed Mahometan town of some antiquity, it was the seat of local Government under more than one dynasty; but the great trading marts of Berar are Oomerawuttee and Khamgaon, which contain res- pectively 23,410 and 8,472.

THE "Hindoo Patriot" informs his readers that Sir John Lawrence has saved during his Indian career sufficient to ensure him an income of £280,000 a year!

THE Government have recently dis- covered that in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in some parts of Oudh, an old practice obtained by which Govern- ment officials received "Nuzzarana." The Resident of Hyderabad and Chief Commissioner of Oude have each been instructed to issue prohibitory orders on the subject.—*Ibid.*

THE "Bangalore Herald" has been informed that Sir Salar Jung has been fined Rs. 10,000 by the Nizam, for ap- pointing a set of wholesale bribers to high offices in the State. It is said that the Nizam had repeatedly directed Sir Salar Jung to remove the Moulvies from office, that he himself had appointed them, and that one Moulvie had receiv- ed in the way of bribes upwards of Rs. 3,40,000. The Nizam, it is added, has issued strict orders, that no Parsees, or Madrasses, should be employed in Gov- ernment service, the latter especially being regarded by His Highness as a set of unmitigated rogues. The "Her- ald" can scarcely believe Salar Jung to be so much to blame as would appear from these statements to be the case.

We hear from Hyderabad that "the machinery for the Nizam's Mint is near- ly ready. The European Engineer who is to put it up has arrived. It is sup- posed that the new mint will issue ru- pees of the size and weight of those in circulation in British India. They will bear the Nizam's device. The Govern- ment will suffer to some extent in cal- ling in the various denominations of ru- pees now current throughout the country.

"Mr. Cordery was so seriously ill that a Native Doctor was ordered to travel with him at the public expense.

"The system introduced by the Mi- nister of issuing pay to the troops of the Contingent is very dilatory indeed. The pensioners, it is rumoured, are often upwards of two months in arrears.

"It is said the Resident will nomi- nate Captain Tweedie as Officiating First Assistant, and Captain Campbell as Officiating Second Assistant. A use- less expenditure has been entailed in consequence of the Governor-General having been induced to sanction a new dress for the cavalry of the Contingent.

"Unless the N. E. Monsoon favours the Deccan with some showers, the rice crops will fail, and the prospects of the spring crops be rendered most alarming. It is not generally known that when, two years ago, the pauper class were suffering very grievously, the Nizam distributed, among those of the city of Hyderabad, ten thousand rupees a day for several days.

Englishmen.

वऱ्हाड.

वऱ्हाड प्रांताचा सन १८६७-६८ सा- लचा रिपोर्ट छापून प्रसिद्ध झाला आहे.

त्याविषयी सविस्तर आम्ही पुढें लिहूं. आ- ज वऱ्हाडची जमा व खर्च सांगतां.

जमा— जमीनबाब ४३,५५,०११ रुपये, जंगलाबद्दल ५३,४४७; अपकारी ८,७१,७७६, रुपये, जकात ९८,७०६ रुपये, मोठ ११७१८ रुपये; छापोल का- गद ३,४८;३०१ रुपये; कापदा आणि न्याय ४७४६९ रुपये; पोलिस ५६०८१ रुपये; विद्याखातें १३७५७ रुपये; व्याज- खातें १६३३ रुपये; किरकोळ १७७७२ रुपये; लश्कर संबंधी १२३२१ रुपये; व पब्लिक वर्क संबंधी २८९१ रुपये; मिळून एकंदर जमा ५८,९०,८४३ रुप ये आहे.

खर्च— सार्वस फंडाचें व इतर हिशोबाचें व्यज १७०० रु.; नेमणुका व परत रकमा ८४५० रु.; जमीनबाब. ६,१५,७१६ रु.; जंगल १८,३४५ रु.; जकात ४३,१८९ रु. स्टॉप कागद १३८०० रु.; राज्यकारभार संबंधी व सार्वजनिक १,३३-४१८ रु.; कायदा आणि न्याय १,०३-२८४ रु.; पोलिस ४,३७,३९८ रु.; वि- द्या, शास्त्र आणि कला १२७,००३ रु.; धर्म संबंधी १०८४१ रु. वैद्यक संबंधी २६६४१ रु. स्टेशनरी आणि कागद छपा यी २३२२९ रु. तहनाम्या वरहुकूम नेमणुका १,३०,१६७ रु. किरकोळ चा- कऱ्या बद्दल ३२०६८ रु. शिवाय खर्च २२९५ रु. लश्करी खर्च २९,३०,५२७ रु. व पब्लिक वर्क संबंधी खर्च ६,११,६२० रुपये मिळून एकंदर खर्च ५३,६५,६९१ रुपये आहे.

या वरून दिसतें कीं या वर्षांत वऱ्हाड प्रांताच्या जमेत सर्व खर्च वजा होऊन ५,२१,१५२ रुपये शिल्लकेत पडले.

हैदराबादेस निजाम सरकारानें एक टंक शाळा मांडली आहे. तिजवरील युरोपियन इंजनेर वगैरे तें येऊन दाखल झाले आहे त. या टंकशाळेंतून इकडील रुपांप्रमा- णें रुपये पाडणार. व त्यांवर नबाब साहि- बांचा मुखवटा खोदणार आहेत असे म्हण तात.

मि० काडीं साहेब विलायतेस ज्ञातांना इतके आजारी झाले होते कीं त्यांच्या बरो- बर वाटनें एक डाक्टर दिला होता.

क्या० टवुइडी साहेब आतां आफिशि- योटींग फष्ट व क्या० क्यांबेल आफिशि योटींग सेकंड असिष्टंट रेसिडेंट होतील.

वामगाव—(मित्राकडून) मेहेरबाब दस्तूर बहिमनजी जामासजी सा० असि० कमिशनर जि० अकोले यांची स्वारी येथे काहीं पडित जमीनचा लिलांव कर्पास तारीख २१ रोजी आली होती. सदरहु- चा लिलांव २२०० रुपयांस होऊन ते तारीख २२ रोजी वाडेगावास चालते झ- ले, पुढें बाळापुरास जाणार असे कळतें.

येथील स्मालकाज कोर्टाचें काम बरेच चाललें आहे. व म्युनिसिपल कमिटीचें का- म जसे चालवें तसे चालव्याचें आढळत नाहीं जर प्रेसिडेंट चांगले लक्ष पुरवितील तर हल्ली असलेली स्थिति पालटण्यास उ- शीर लागणार नाहीं.

कापसाचा हंगाम नजीक आल्या कार- णाने मुंबईहून व्यापारी लोक उतःस लागले आहेत.

चार पांच दिवस झाले येथील साहार लोकांच्या घरांस आगलागून सुमारे पांच घरा- ची अहुती तिच्या भक्षस्थानी पडल्यावरु- ती शांत झाली मनुष्याचा वगैरे नाश झाला नाहीं.

मौलवीच्या बाबर्दात निजाम सरकारचा सर सालरजंग दिवाण साहेबावर खपा मर्जी झाली आहे ते लोक दिवाणांनी ने- मिले व ते लबाड आहेत सवव त्यांस का-

७८९; मुर्की २२०; बहिरी ५७; रक्तापि-
ती झालेली १४६२.

जातीच्या मानाने लोकांची वाटणी खालील लिहिल्या प्रमाणे:—

ख्रिस्ती.	९०३
ब्राह्मण.	४९,८४३
यहूदी.	२६
क्षत्रिय.	३६,८३१
पारशी.	७५
बूद्र.	१४,४१,२७१
मुसलमान.	१,५४,९५१
अतिबूद्र.	३,०१,३७९
जंगलीलोक.	१,६३,०५९

निम्न मताचे हिंदू. ५५,२१९
जुलूम सुमारे सात लक्ष कुणबी व
दिवस आहेत व याखेरीज कोष्टी
बनगारी, शायी, तेली, परीट, लोहार, क-
लाल, धनगर, भोई, गार्पगारी, न्हावी,
सोनार, विद्दर, कृष्णपक्षी, व सुतार यांचा
समावेश केला आहे. जंगली लोकांत ६८
हजार गोंड आहेत या खेरीज भिल्ल, को-
ळी, रामोशी, निहाल, अरस, लजर, औ-
ध, कुर्की, कोंकू, आणि हुलाम या जाती-
चा समावेश आहे. विशेष मताच्या हिंदूंपे-
कीं २३ हजार लिंगाईत आहेत व या व
गांत जैन, वैष्णव, राई, दाशी, शिक,
मानभाव, नानकशाई, सन्यासी, बैरागी,
जागी, गोसावी, यांचा समावेश
केला आहे. ने. ओ.

(Communicated.)

EDUCATED NATIVES AT LAW.

Within the last twelve months we have had the two occasions of recording the inaugurating ceremony of the two Courts of Small Causes one at each of the most rising places of this Province, viz: Oomerawuttee and Khamgaum. The object of instituting these Courts, as explained in the preamble of Act XLII of 1860, is to secure the more easy recovery of small debts and demands. The small debts and demands are subsequently explained to include claims to property under Rs. 500. Now as the litigation carried on in the several civil Courts of this assigned province is restricted in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, to amounts below Rs. 500, it will be at once seen and felt by the intelligent public of what ordinary importance is the institution of these Courts to this province where the delatory conduct of the several Teheseeldar's courts in which all the petty civil cases are tried, has hitherto often given them occasions for dissatisfaction and distrust. But now on the right working or otherwise of these Courts will depend the successful administration of Justice between man and man in an important department of human transaction.

Now let us see whether the object of establishing these Courts is more likely to be accomplished by the examination of Europeans than by that of Natives to the Judgeships of these Courts. Already made appointments lead us to believe that the grade of Assistant Commissioners who are mostly Europeans is considered eligible for the nomination to these important posts, without showing any regard to the Native portion of the same: therefore, let us now point out how the interests of the parties will be affected by this partial recognition. In the case

of a European on the bench we will have in him a foreigner with but a scanty knowledge at the best, a bookish and, therefore, very imperfect knowledge of the language of the country, and much less that of the manners and Customs of its inhabitants. These and some other circumstances will unavoidably subject him to a ruinous dependence on his lowly paid underlings. In the case of a Native we will have on the bench a judge with his character formed by a long Experience obtained by serving from Rs. 10 to Rupees five hundred, a thorough knowledge of the language, thoughts, and feelings of the parties upon whose claims he has to adjudicate, and whose right interests he has to settle. Many will indulge in the belief that a European judge has a higher education, a higher morality and a higher sense of duty which will more than Compensate for the defects above alluded to. As to the question of superior education it is sufficient to state that the highest authorities in the land have more than once expressed their deliberate opinions that the judgements passed by Native judges, such as Moonsiffs, Ameens, and Sudder Ameens, were found on the whole to be substantially more sound than those of their European superiors, and it is for this and for some other reasons that the Government of Bengal and of India have lately ruled to give to the Natives of approved merits, situations of higher emolument, responsibility and trust. If any more corroboration were needed we refer our readers to the Bombay High Court Reports which will afford them ample and satisfactory testimony by Exhibiting a greater number of judgements, passed by Europeans judges, reversed, than those passed by Native judges. Let it not be supposed that this is a reflection on the European Judges, All our remarks are confined to the judges of the subordinate Courts. The Native Judge by being one of those whose suits he has to adjudicate, has naturally greater facilities for forming a substantially Correct judgement than the European who is an alien to their modes of thinking and feeling, and to the details of their house hold economy, things a knowledge of which so materially helps in arriving at the truth amidst a mass of conflicting testimony. As regards the superior morality it is sufficient to answer in the words Archbishop Whately that, "a knave is one knave, but a fool is many: and what after all are those Europeans whose knowledge of the country and its people is so scanty as to make them the unwilling but necessary tools of their unscrupulous subordinates. As to the sense of duty we defy the worst enemies of the Natives to point out any instances in which highly paid native gentlemen have behaved in a manner to bring on themselves and their Class that moral disgrace of unconscientiousness and want of attention which are to be found frequently commented upon in the High Court Reports and else where in cases of Europeans. These facts, in our estimation, are sufficient to place beyond cavil or question the desirability of preferring a Native to a European in appointing a judge for the Court of Small Causes.

In these Courts the privilege of appeal, the only guarantee that

the legislature has been able to provide against injustice unavoidably committed owing to the fallibility of human nature, has been taken away. A decree once passed, the man is doomed beyond hope. Also the summary nature of the procedure renders it not unlikely that a man may suffer, without being aware that there is such a thing as the Small Cause Court: Instances will occur, as they have already occurred in the neighbouring Presidencies, of suits summarily struck off the register, or a decree passed against the parties who had not the least knowledge of the Courts and much less of their proceedings. In Courts like these where final judgements are summarily pronounced, it is absolutely necessary that the bench should be occupied by a gentleman able, unassisted to understand the real merits of the case coming before him, and we have no hesitation in saying that a Native assistant Commissioner generally possessed of practical knowledge and long Experience is more likely to distribute substantial Justice than a European assistant Commissioner of a few years standing and little experience.

We would earnestly request the government of this province to watch with ever vigilant eye the practical working of these Courts, on whose decision there is no appeal, and would gladly recommend that the oldest and the best Native assistant commissioner in the Judicial service should be nominated to the Small Cause Courts in case of a vacancy occurring in future.

वऱ्हाड.

THE rumour mentioned by our correspondent at Secunderabad that Mr. Saunders, Resident at Hyderabad, is likely to be appointed Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, we find repeated in the "Bangalore Herald" of the 21st instant.—*Bombay Gazette.*

A. C. Lyall Esquire Commissioner West Berar who was away on have to England is expected in a day or two.

We are happy to announce that Bymunjee Jamasjee Esquire 3rd Class Assistant Commissioner has been temporarily promoted to 2nd Class Assistant Commissioner with effect from first July 1868.

We much regret to inform the Public that Shaik Hisamodeen officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner has in consequence of ill health been compelled to leave his District come to Akola for change of weather. The climate of Ewatmal does not appear to agree with him.

Dr. R. S. Sinclair, Director of Public Instruction has returned from his tour of inspection the day before yesterday.

We are glad to state that the cold season has fairly set in and in consequence we now all feel active and comfortable.

E. Dangerfield Esquire Resident Engineer G. I. P. Railway has removed his office from Nag-poor to Akola and it will be opened for work from Monday the 2nd Proximo.

अशी बातमी आहे की, मि. सांडर्स साहेब हैदराबादचे रेसिडेंट यांस मध्य प्रांताचे (नागपुर) चीफ कमिशनर नेमण्याचा संभव आहे. असे मुंबई गझेटचा

सिकंदराबाद येथील बातमदार लिहिता व बंगलोरचे वर्तमानपत्रांत याचप्रमाणे आहे.

दिगरस येथील गाळेंत रा. रा. गोविंद कोन्हेर तहशिलदार गेले होते व मुलांचा अभ्यास पाहून खुष झाले.

पोलिस कानस्टेबल लोकांस दरमहा १ रुपया महागाई भयाव्दल मिळत होता तो अकोल्यांत अनाज वगैरे स्वस्त झाल्या कारणाने बरिष्ठानी कमी केला; परंतु बाहेर तालुक्यांत महागाई आहे तशीच आहे सबब पोलिसचे अधिकाऱ्यांनी याजविषयी काहीं मेहेर नजर करावी असे आमचा तालुक्यांतील एक मित्र लिहितो.

शेरणी—देऊळगावसाकरशा येथील लालचंद नावाचे मारवाड्याचा आणि हरगोपाळ राधाकिसन आगरवाले याचा रुईचे एका बाजूबादल तंटा होता म्हणजे ते आझे दोघही आपले म्हणत. पुनः पंचांनी मंगितल्याप्रमाणे वादी प्रतिवादीनी कबूल केले की इमान करावे आणि बाजू घ्या वा. हे पाहून लोकांस काळजी पडली होती की दोघांनी इमान केल्यास पंचांनी काय करावे? परंतु आगरवाले याणे इमान केले नाहीं आणि लालचंद याणे इमान करून आझे घेतले. तेव्हां आगरवाले यांनी साखरेची शेरणी वाटली. भोळा विचारा!!! इमान केल्यामुळे आझे गमावले आणि दक्षणेबादल शेरणी वाटली हे नवल नव्हे काय! नव्हे मूर्खपणा.

बुलढाणे—येथील इंग्लिश सभा ता० १० रोजी भरली होती. जरी उल्लिखित सहिव गेले तरी त्यामार्गे येथील सभ्य मंडळीनीं स्तुत्य कृपाचा विचार पडू दिला नाहीं. रा. रा. नारायण वामन एजुकेशनल इनस्पेक्टर यांनी अध्यक्षस्थानी बसून सर्वांचे मनास संतो दिला. वामि. बापुजी हरी हेडक्वार्टर यांनी सेक्रेटरीचे काम पत्करिले येणेकरून सभेत शोभा येऊन सर्वांस आनंद झाला.

असिस्टंट कमिशनरचे शिरस्तेदारीची जागा त्याच आफिसांतील २५ रुपयांचे कारकून माधवराव भिकाजी यांस मिळाली. अकोला.

आम्हांस लिहिल्यास संतोष वाटतो की, मेहरबान दस्तुर बहिमनजी जामासजी साहेब असिस्टंट कमिशनर यांस सेकंड क्लासची हंगामी पायरी मिळाली. आतां पगार ७०० रुपये मिळेल. वऱ्हाडांतील साही जिल्ह्यांत नेटिवांत यांच्या बरोवरीचा कोणी दुसरा कामदार नाहीं. हे भूषण फार मोठे आहे. व हे ईश्वरी कृपेचाचूण कोणास प्राप्त झाल्याचे नाहीं. बहिमनजी साहेबांची वागणूक सर्वांस मान्य असून ते आपले कामांतही उत्तम दक्ष आहेत व वऱ्हाडांतील बहुतेक सर्व सरदारलोक यांस मनापासून चाहतात व यांचा योग्य आदर करितात. इत्यादि गोष्टींपासून दिवसानु दिवस त्यांची अधिक वढती पाहण्यास आम्हांस फार खुषी आहे.

बणी जिल्ह्यांत एकस्ट्रा असिस्टंट कमिशनर नवीन नेमलेले मेहेरबान शेख हिंसामोदीन साहेब यांची प्रकृती बिघडून ते ह्या पालटण्याकरितां येथे आले आहेत. दुष्ट हवेने एकदम यांवर अमल कऱ्या हे पाहून आम्हांस वाईट वाटते. तरी आतां येथील हवेने यांस लवकर हुशारी येईल अशी आम्हांस उमेद आहे. डाक्टर सिंकर साहेब गुरुवारी परत आले—तसेच रेवरेड एटकीन साहेबही येथे आले—रा. रा. बजाबा रामचंद्र प्रधान डिप्युटी इनस्पेक्टर आतां लवकरच आपले जिल्ह्यांत जातील.

मेहेरबान लायल साहेब येथील कमिशनर विल्यापतेहून इकडे यावयास निघाले. ते उद्या परवा येथे येतील.

