

of a Curgite going to England to pass out in one of the "learned professions."

—THE Viceroy was expected to reach Nyni Tal yesterday.

—THE Rev. Mr. Long has been sent by one of the London Relief Committees for the Bulgarians to Tatar-Bazardzik, with £20,000 to provide shelter for the people. His energetic questions have won golden opinions for him.

—LORD BROOKE and Sir Robert Abercromby, who were amongst Lord Lytton's guests at the Delhi Assemblage, have lately been on a shooting excursion in the Bhutan Duars, where, besides a quantity of smaller game they managed to bag nine rhinoceros, seven buffaloes, and one tiger.

—COLONEL MACGREGOR, C. S. I., and Captain Lockwood, the two great Central Asian travellers, have now arrived at Jacobabad.

—MISS ELIZABETH THOMPSON, the well-known Catholic painter, is about to be married to Major Butler, C. B.

—THE Chuckdigi Will Case, at Burdwan, is still going on.

—THE Viceroy has conferred on Khan Bahadur, Bahadur Sher Khan, the title of Nawab, in consideration of his services in connection with the measures recently adopted against the Kohat Pass Afridis.

—THE Governor-General's Council will next assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, but no date has been fixed.

—MR. D. FITZPATRICK, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, during the absence of Mr. J. S. Campbell.

—SIR HENRY AND LADY DAVIES left Lahore for England on last Tuesday. They intend visiting Russia and Turkey on their way home.

—ALL negotiations between the British Government and the Amir of Cabul are now at an end. They have terminated unsatisfactorily.

—THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint General His Highness Jeaji Rao Sindia Maharajah of Gwalior, G. C. S. I., to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the 1st Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

—THE subject of the release of Yakub Khan is being discussed between the Amir of Cabul and his advisers, and though the Amir has not positively consented to set him free, communications have passed between the prisoner and the Amir; and it is believed that Yakub Khan will be released and appointed Governor of Candahar. It is also stated that the Akhund of Swat has written to the Amir interceding for his son, Yakub Khan.

—THE Amir of Cabul is going to set his house in order. He intends appointing his brother, Shere Ali Khan, Governor of Gursak and his brother, Wuli Mahomed Khan, Governor of Cabul. Hitherto he has been on bad terms with these brothers.

—IN Bombay slight rain has fallen in Nasik; none elsewhere. There is no change in the

condition of things generally. In Bengal rain has fallen in most districts. The cold-weather crops have nearly all been harvested with good results, and prospects are generally good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh hail has done some slight damage to the crops, but otherwise they are good. In the Punjab harvesting has commenced with promise of an abundant outturn. In the Central Provinces also, where slight rain has fallen in several districts, the general outturn is very good. In Central India, Rajputana, Burmah and Assam, prospects are also favorable.

—SIR LEWIS PELLY will proceed to England at once, where he will have an opportunity of explaining matters to the Secretary of State, with reference to the separation of the Frontier from the Punjab. It is said that the Viceroy's mind is quite made up on the subject, and that the scheme has the approval of Lord Salisbury. Neither the British Agent, Atta Muhammad or his Maulvie Bakhteyar Khan will return to Cabul.

Local.

THE Indian League have forwarded a Memorial to the Governor-General in Council against the Majority Act.

MR. E. W. KELLNER is appointed to be Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, substantive *pro. tem.* Mr. Kellner, however, will continue to officiate as Deputy Controller-General.

THE important subject of the pension and leave rules for the employes of the Calcutta Municipality was discussed yesterday, at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners.

DURING the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lees will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left at the Presidency.

THERE was a strike among the *mehters* in Calcutta, because their rate was increased by the Municipality. Happily the obnoxious order was withdrawn, and the *mehters* resumed work after three days' strike. There is union even among the *mehters*.

THE CIVIL SERVICE MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

(Concluded from Friday's Indian Mirror.)

BABU JADU NATH GHOSE, Principal Seal's Free College, in seconding the fourth Resolution spoke as follows:—

In seconding the Resolution just moved, I must be permitted to premise that at this late hour of the evening it is not desirable that I should tire out your patience by inflicting a set speech upon you. Indeed, were it not that we have met here this evening on a momentous occasion, I should have been quite content to keep my silence unbroken. I call this a momentous occasion advisedly. Looking upon the matter from a political point of view, is it not of the utmost importance to us as a nation that the sharp distinction existing in this country at the present moment between the conquerors and the conquered as regards the holding of high offices of trust and responsibility should, at all events, be partially removed and that as early as possible. But so long as the admission into the Government of this country

can be obtained by the only gate of the Civil Service Examination held in London alone, so long the painful distinction I have referred to, will continue to stare us in the face. You may talk as much as you like of the institution of caste as a peculiarity of the Hindu religious system. But alas! the caste created by the Civil Service is no less glaring a social phenomenon in the present polity of British India. I hail, therefore, the present occasion when an attempt is to be earnestly made to mitigate this great evil by throwing the Service practically open to all classes of the local community. Englishmen who have had in their own country such a distinction as that between the Saxon and the Norman, need no elaborate explanation, to bring home to themselves the galling character and blighting tendency of such practically exclusive institutions of the Civil Service in India. Any effort, therefore, to place the Service on a wider and more catholic base, and to deprive it of its exclusive character, will be a consummation devoutly to be wished for, by all lovers of human progress. It is unnecessary for me to remind such Englishmen as are deeply acquainted with classical antiquity, how not only in their knowledge of ancient history and literature but also in their thoughts and sentiments, they are Greeks and Romans. A like mental transformation is taking place apace in India, with the spread of English education. Young India, save in its sun-burnt skin, is even more thoroughly imbued with English peculiarities of the head and heart, than what strikes the mere superficial observer. Speaking politically, what Benares is to the old Hindu, Mecca to the Haji Mahomedan, Jerusalem to the Catholic Christian, that is England to the English-educated Indian. Every thing noble and manly, generous and lovely, is associated in his mind with that fortunate country whose most gifted sons are his hourly companions, at a time of life when the deepest and most enduring impressions are made which mould and tinge the whole of his subsequent life. Indeed, England is the *Bran Ideal* of perfection with the modern Indian student. If England, therefore, makes herself justly liable to a charge of unfairness by tantализing the people of this country with the promise of removing their political disabilities, but being not much if at all, anxious about the fulfilment of the said promise, we who feel such genuine admiration for England, are exceedingly grieved at such a state of things. It is not, therefore, so much to gain some share of the loaves and fishes of office that we are met this evening, as for zealously guarding the fair fame of England from being tarnished and polluted by the charge and imputation of double-dealing and the tortuous policy of less enlightened conquering countries. Let not England, in questions of the imperial magnitude before us, forget the example of Imperial Rome. The embarrassments of the infant Republic of Rome were occasioned for the most part by the exclusion of the Plebians from all offices of trust and responsibility.

So far back as 1869, our worthy townsman, Babu K. M. Mullick, Hon'ble Secretary, Seal's Free College, in a pamphlet on Native Education in Calcutta, speaking of the Hon'ble Dwarka Nath Mitter's talents as an able advocate, wrote as follows:—"The fact of his subsequent elevation to the Bench of that Court, is an undeniable proof of the inutility of compelling the ex-students of our University to undergo examinations in England preparatory to their being appointed Civil Servants in this country, which serves as a barrier to many to the enjoyment of that boon, which has been of late so graciously accorded to them. I trust the day is not far distant when that barrier shall be removed." It is certainly time now for giving practical effect to the views contained in the sentence just quoted. The competitive examination has been found fault with, because it is supposed incapable of serving as a moral test. Whatever deficiency there may be in my countrymen in moral courage, England certainly does not shew her any enviable example in this respect, when instead of furnishing us with a fair field and no favor by holding examinations in India, she is throwing all manner of obstacles