Appendix - I.

List of Papers, and Periodicals published during 1780-1857 in respect of which sufficient particulars are wanting for a fuller account.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available particulars</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. The Telegraph (1796)</td>
<td>1. Parliamentary</td>
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"In 1796, the editor of the Telegraph, Paper, House of a Calcutta paper, incurred the displeasure of Commons, 1834, Government, by inserting in his journal an article In 1798 a letter appeared in the Telegraph, tending to excite a discontent and disaffection in the Indian Army. In 1799 the editor of the Telegraph was called upon by Government publicly to apologise for some very incident reflections on the Clerk of the Post Office."

In the list of periodical publications in 1813 in the Calcutta Annual Register and Directory we get the Telegraph as a weekly paper published on Tuesday by L. D'Mello at the printing office at Tank Square.

Dr. Tytler might be its editor for sometime.

II. The Sunday Guardian (1819):

James Silk Buckingham, proprietor, editor of the Calcutta Journal, purchased...
the copy right of the Sunday Guardian, which 10,000 rupees were given, and which was added to that of the Calcutta Journal; that was in 1821. Prior to this purchase the Sunday Guardian was in publication for about fifty weeks.

III. The Breakfast Hours (1823):

It went off publication "a few weeks after its birth, though it set out with a profession of entertaining the Town for a long period to come."

IV. The Oriental Mercury (1823):

"Every evening an English newspaper, Oriental Mercury is being published. So far 13 issues are out."

V. The Triller (1823):

"The Triller No.1. This publication is intended to be continued monthly."

VI. The Weekly Gleaner (1823):

"Prospectus of a new paper to be entitled The Weekly Gleaner ..... (It) contd ......."
will consist of topics the most useful. 1. Government Gazette, interesting and entertaining, selected from the several journals issued at the Presidency. It is proposed to be published every Sunday morning and will be printed in a quarto size good paper. The price... Three Rupees per month."

"The Cleanser is as yet a very young Chronicle. However it often contains some very good letters and the editorial tone has nothing with which we can justly find fault."

VII. The Higheidy Fagledy Magazine (1824):

"This day is published the Higheidy & Government Gazette, Fagledy Magazine, a literary Sea Pie for April 1, 1824. The above work is printed and published at the Baskai Press by Samuel Smith and Co. Price 4 Rupees."

It was a monthly periodical.

VIII. The Oriental Recorder (1827):

"Since July 4, a new periodical is being published. It comes out twice in a week and is priced at rupee one per month."

cont'd ....
IX. Scott's India Gazette (1832):

"We are requested by Mr. Scott to intimate to our readers, that he purposes dis- continuing the publication of his Paper after this Number in consequence of his having been disappointed in meeting with that support he expected..."

X. The Mirror of the Indian Press (1833):

"We have been favoured with the first Number of the Mirror of the Indian Press... August 10, 1833.

The object of this publication is to collect together such articles from the publications of the day as contain useful and interesting information regarding India. Such a gleaner has long been a desideratum in the country and we hail its appearance with sincere pleasure...

Besides its intrinsic worth, there is another circumstance which calls for the support of the public in favour of the Mirror of the Indian Press. It emanates from and is published for the benefit of the Calcutta School Society..."

XI. Portfolio or The Spirit of the English Magazine (1855):

"A Native has undertaken a Weekly publication of sixteen octavo pages (price..."
one Rupee per month) under the title of The Spirit of the English Magazine. We insert the prospectus heartily wishing him every success."

"The first number of a periodical we lately announced called The Portfolio of The Spirit of the English Magazine, reached us yesterday. The Editor (a Native) modestly asks his subscribers to 'defer their decision on the merits of the journal until a few more numbers have made their appearance. There is however no room for severity of criticism ... and we see no reason to doubt that ... the Portfolio will succeed ... especially with his own countrymen of the rising generation, who with abundant desire to cultivate English literature, have not much opportunity to see the periodical works that are published in England."

XII. The Star in the East (1837):

"Of the new periodicals which have come out in the recent months one is the Star in the East. Its contents include articles on learning and religion."

It was conducted by the East Indian youth.
XIII. The Daily Intelligencer (1830):

"We have the addition of two daily papers — one the Daily News ... the other, the Daily Intelligencer, the editor of which also is a gentleman of some experience ... whose articles display sound logic and political knowledge, while his views are asserted under a love to the right of men".

XIV. La Nouveaute (1830):

"A new French Journal, to be called La Nouveaute is to be established in Calcutta to be devoted to Arts, Science and Literature. It will appear twice a week; the price is fixed at three Rupees a month."

The next reference of La Nouveaute is available in the India Review, October 1838.

XV. The Weekly Political Register (1830):

"The Weekly Political Register is dead. We received a letter from Mr. Stanhope February 7, 1830, that the Journal had been discontinued."

XVI. The Calcutta Weekly Chronicle and Journal of Politics, Literature and Science (1830):

"The Calcutta Weekly Chronicle and Journal of Politics, Literature and Science is a new paper, the first number of which appeared on..."
the list of the current month. The articles are well written with spirit and ability. Besides a daily summary of intelligence of the week, Government Notifications, General Orders etc. render the Journal what its title intimates, namely a chronicle of general and important intelligence."

XVII. The Monthly Miscellany (1843):
"The Editor and Proprietor of the Monthly Miscellany regrets to intimate to his friends and supporters that owing to his immediate departure from the Presidency, he is constrained to transfer the management of the periodical to other hands and with this view he has made arrangement with the Conductors of the Oriental Magazine with which publication of the Miscellany is heretofore to be incorporated."

XVIII. The Calcutta Magazine and Daily and Monthly Treasury (1844):
"A new publication comes into being this day, the Calcutta Magazine and Daily and Monthly Treasury. We have not the opportunity of seeing the work, but the Star has paid it the compliment of three columns of a review of it."

| 1. India Review | July, 1930, p. 347 |
| 3. Friend of India, July 4, 1844, p. 420 |
XIX. The Calcutta Weekly Messenger (1846):

"The Calcutta Weekly Messenger: Published every Saturday Evening. This Journal concentrates in itself, in condensed form, all subjects of Religious, Local, Political and Literary interest; and is one of the cheapest publications in India. Terms — in advance 10 Rupees per annum or one Rupee per reason. Communications for the Editor received by Messrs. Scott and Co., 134, Bowbazar."

XX. The Evening Intelligencer (1845):

The Evening Intelligencer "is no more... we expected it would fail — in fact January 16, 1846. we were sure of it — because the price would have been altogether inadequate to the expense had the circulation been even greater than that of any daily in Calcutta."

XXI. The Calcutta Literary Observer (1847):

"The Papers announce the appearance of the Calcutta Literary Observer, a bi-monthly journal published by Messrs. Carey and Mendes."

XII. The Indian Charter (1851):

"... The Englishman of Calcutta notices the starting of Newspaper called

contd..."
the Indian Charter which has for its motto 1. Eastern Guardian, "The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth".

XXIII. Students' Companion (1852):

"A little newspaper of four square pages entitled the Students' Companion has just made its appearance. It is got up by the boys of Mr. Montague's Academy in the Durrumtollah .... We shall be very glad to find this meritorious literary speculation turn out a successful one."

XXIV. The Oriental Miscellany (1853):

"A Monthly Periodical consisting of 32 pages. The first number, which has been published, contains the following articles: - 'Introduction', 'The Healing Art', 'The Wheel of Fortune', 'Logic', 'Life and Death' and 'The Missarrah Vacation' ...

Subscription 4 Rs per annum or 1 Rupee per quarter,"

XXIV. The Weekly Chronicle (1853):

"We deeply regret to notice the unexpected and untimely end of the Weekly Chronicle. We are not aware of the immediate fatal cause, which led to this unhappy..."
event. On its first appearance, we were highly gratified on reflecting that the spirit of journalism had gone abroad even among those, who a hundred years ago, had not even the idea of a public journal.

XXVI. The Weekly News (1856):

"A new paper is to be set up from No. 65, Cossitollah, to be called the Weekly News. The first number is to appear on the 24th Prâchômo, a Sunday."

"The papers this morning give extracts from a Sunday Journal newly started in Calcutta named the Weekly News..."

"We learn that the Weekly News... has come to an end."

XXVII. The Indian Popular Educator and Weekly Chronicle (1856):

"We have received the first number of the Indian Popular Educator and Weekly Chronicle. We fear we shall not have to notice it again."