Note dated the 31st March, 1904, by Babu Kamini Kumar Chanda, Pleader and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Committee, Silchar to the Secretary, Govt. of India.

The districts of Sylhet and Cachar were transferred to Assam in 1874. The people of these districts were strongly opposed to it. In the opinion of the educated community separation from Bengal has during these 30 years deprived these districts of larger life, and of participation in general progress and culture of Bengal. They are also unable to enjoy rights and privileges which have also now from time to time been secured to Bengal. It is hardly necessary to enumerate them here, but there can be no question that Sylhet and Cachar, along with other parts of Assam, are denied privileges and advantages which people in Bengal enjoy. In social matters, too, while the eastern districts of the province have come closer to the western and more advanced districts through intimate relations, political, administrative, and commercial with Calcutta, Sylhet and Cachar continue to be as isolated as ever.

2. But in spite of these serious drawbacks, we have become content with our present position, owing to the special and compensating advantages we enjoy in the matter of education and public service
and some other matters probably, as compared to what we might have possibly enjoyed had we continued to be in Bengal. These special advantages are unquestionably due to the smallness of the area of Assam, which also makes it possible for the head of the Administration to be in touch with the leaders of public opinion and of the people in the province; and without which, in the absence of the more perfected machineries of Administration existing in Bengal or Bombay, the Assam Government would be considerably weaker than what it now is. From this, it follows that the distinctive features of Assam will, in my humble judgement, disappear if the area and the population under the Administration are increased. The transfer of other districts to Assam will also deprive us of the special advantages which are looked upon as compensation for the loss we have sustained by being cut off from Bengal. The proposed addition of Bengal districts to Assam would probably require very comprehensive changes in the Administrative machinery involving heavy expenditure which the province will be unable to bear.

3. Assam, even as it is at present constituted, contains communities of very conflicting interests. "There is probably no Local Government", as the Honourable High Court observed in the minute of 30th June, 1886, "which comprises of so many heterogeneous element as that of Assam. To say nothing of the British interest in tea, coal, railway,
and other industries the province of Assam at present contains a more varied native populaiton than probably any other province in India". There is no doubt that the addition of the Chittagong Division will very greatly increase the already existing conflicting interests in Assam and certainly enhance administrative difficulties. I believe the differences in the dialects in the province will also become more numerous.

4. The two grounds which might be thought to weigh in favour of the proposed scheme in the consideration of Assam, namely, the desirability of having the Assam-Bengal Railway under one Administration and of having a separate port (Chittagong) for Assam, do not seem to me to be very convincing. If I mistake not, the most important railway lines in India, namely, the East Indian Railway, the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, the North-Western Railway, the Bombay-Borada and Central India Railway, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, all cover the jurisdictions of more than one Local Administration, and this fact has not, so far as my limited knowledge goes, been ever cited as in any way a grave disadvantage while the port of Karachi, which naturally should be the port of the Pubjab, is under the administration of the Bombay Government. I do not, therefore, see how the proposed transfer of the Chittagong Division can be said to be called for in the interest of Assam.
5. I would also doubt if it would be possible or desirable to create self-contained services for Assam by increasing the area in the manner proposed - even by transferring Dacca and Mymensingh the province would, I am afraid, become less attractive for the services than it now is.

6. From the above considerations it will be seen that, in my opinion, the arguments against transferring Dacca and Mymensingh to Assam are stronger.

7. For the same reason, I am of opinion that the proposed Lieutenant Governorship is also objectionable. Beside the consideration of cost which are too serious to be ignored it would be detrimental to the interests of the present districts of Assam, owing to the headquaters of the Government being situated in Dacca, which would naturally receive a greater portion of the attention of the head of the administration which we now enjoy. Besides the province as proposed under the scheme would comprise a good many unhealthy and unpopular districts unrelieved by a fair proporion of attarctive ones and will therefore be avoided by good officers and there will be a feeling of discontent among officers who will than be permanently posted here.

8. The Honourable, the Chief Commissioner invited my opinion from the provincial point of view. My opinion is therefore necessarily
based on somewhat narrow and parochial grounds, though if I were to consider it from even the viewpoint of the whole of my race and nation I would be still more strongly opposed to it.

Source: Home Deptt. 1904, the Report on Bengal and Assam (New Delhi, 1906).
## APPENDIX-B

### SURMA VALLEY DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONGRESS

**SESSIONS: 1886-1920**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Name of Delegates</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Dinanath Dutta</td>
<td>Manager, C.N. Joint Stock Co., Cachar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bipin Chandra Pal</td>
<td>Landholder, Sylhet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kamini Kumar Chanda, M.A</td>
<td>Landholder, Habiganj People’s Association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Bipin Chandra Pal</td>
<td>Journalist(Lahore), (elected by public meeting at Sylhet, 23 Dec.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Journalist(Lahore), (elected by public meetings at Sylhet and Shillong).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>(elected by public meeting at Sylhet/Shillong on 28 Dec., 1889). Vakil of Calcutta(elected by Bengal Christian Conference and Sylhet public meeting).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joy Govinda Shome, M.A</td>
<td>Sylhet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Bipin Chandra Pal</td>
<td>Sylhet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891-1894</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Zamindar-Merchant-Banker, Cachar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Bipin Chandra Pal</td>
<td>Karimganj People’s Association to represent Sylhet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Ramani Mohan Das</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Maulivibazar/ Sylhet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sundari Mohan Das B.A.</td>
<td>Silchar/ Karimganj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kamini Kumar Chanda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Bipin Chandra Pal and five others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Ramani Mohan Das</td>
<td>Karimganj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Harendrachandra Sinha</td>
<td>Pleader, Sylhet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Ramani Mohan Das</td>
<td>Zamindar-Merchant-Planter-Banker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Ramani Mohan Das</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Kamini Kumar Chanda</td>
<td>Member, Imperial Leg. Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session</td>
<td>Name of Delegates</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ramani Mohan Das</td>
<td>Karimganj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radha Binod Das</td>
<td>Sylhet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bipin Chandra Pal and 34 others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Kamini Kumar Chanda</td>
<td>Silchar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kaliprasanna Das</td>
<td>Sylhet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khitischandra Das</td>
<td>Pleased/Mirasdar, Sylhet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ramani Mohan De, B.L.</td>
<td>Zamindar, Karimganj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pandit Ambikaprasad Tripathi</td>
<td>Sylhet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Kamini Kumar Chanda</td>
<td>Bengal P.C.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX C

Bamford views of Chorgola Exodus

The Consideration of agrarian propaganda leads to the most important example during the year of agrarian labour unrest and its fomentation and exploitation by Non-co-operators. This was the successful stampeding of the Ta Garden Coolies from the Chargola Valley Tea Estates in Assam. A communique issued by the Assam Government shows that on May 2nd strikes commenced on Tea Garden in the Chargola and Longai Valleys when the coolies demanded large increases in their pay. Increases were offered ranging from 30 per cent to 50 percent. These were rejected and by the middle of the month between six and seven thousand coolies left the gardens and assembled at Karimganj. Here food was at first provided by the Government, but the coolies were led to believe that acceptance of Government food would entail their being sent back to the Gardens. The communique also started definitely that persons unconnected with the tea industry had made efforts to foment discontent among the coolies for some time previously with the intention of causing ill-will against Europeans and the Government. It was also clear that Tea Gardens in that part of Assam, owing to trade depression, had been very hard hit and the opportunities afforded to coolies to
supplement their daily wage with "overtime" work had suffered accordingly. Both the Government and the tea industry had some time previously realised that some readjustment of wages was called for and the only reason why a commission had not been appointed to deal with the matter was the depressed state of the industry.

At this stage it was already plain that Non-co-operators had seized on genuine economic discontent and had fomented and exploited it for their own purposes. Further light is thrown in this aspect of the trouble by statements in the Press issued by the Tea Industry. Representatives of the Calcutta Agency houses visited the gardens affected and promised to enquire into all grievances and to redress any found to be well-grounded. In the majority of cases the labourers refused to listen to any terms saying they had been instructed not to work on any European-owned Estate.

It was found that the coolies were under the impression that Gandhi had chartered a steamer to take them to their homes and the evidence also proved that Non-co-operation meetings had been held in the neighbourhood of tea gardens and that at these meetings, which were largely attended by coolies, they were incited to strike work. The religious susceptibilities of the coolies were fully exploited and they were told that the day of the British Raj was over and that Gandhi Raj had succeeded it. The coolies were informed
that Gandhi had issued orders that coolies were no longer to work for European employers and must leave the gardens in a body, on pain, amongst other things, of 'being turned into mud or stone. Representatives of Tea firms were told by coolies that their reason for leaving the gardens was the order of Mahatma Gandhi to do so. All this was borne out by an article in a local Non-co-operation newspaper which said that the coolies had received the message of Mahatma Gandhi with a sincerity and a whole heartedness which the paper correctly described as "simply amazing" "Mahatma's name is in their mouths. Mahatma's image is in their hearts" .... So much for the successful propaganda employed. Now for its effects.

It at once became evident that the coolies had the open official support of the Bengal Congress organisation. From the commencement of the exodus, when the Karimganj Congress Committee assumed charge of arrangements for their food and accommodation, the coolies were supported by the Congress organisation and its funds. Serious trouble, as was to be expected, soon ensured. The Coolies, who were mainly without means to pay railway fares, managed to assemble to the number of several thousands at Chandpur, the terminus of the A.B.Railway, whence the journey had to be continued by river steamer. The coolies successfully rushed one steamer, which had to transport them free...
of cost to Goalundo where the land journey had to be resumed. In order to avoid a repetition of this lawlessness and also to clear the coolies from the Chandpur Railway Station, which they absolutely refused to leave, the services of a party of Military Police were reequisitioned by the Commissioner of the Division. Under his orders the Military Police cleared the station using no weapons other than unloaded rifles without bayonets. This action, which had been also rendered necessary by the insanitary condition of the Railway Station precincts, was the signal for a unanimous howl of indignation from Non-co-operators and their press, combined with characteristically false allegations of the use of bayonets, and the infliction of serious wounds including fractured limbs and bones by the Government's cruel soldiery. These allegations were promptly inquired into on the spot by the Hon'ble Home Member of the Bengal Government whose challenge to produce the persons alleged to be so injured met with no response other than shuffling and evasion.

The Non-co-operators, having now manufactured a fresh grievance successfully, exploited it and a general strike was caused among the staff of both the Assam Bengal Railway and Steamer services in Bengal. *Hartals* were observed at numerous places in East Bengal and Non-Co-operations actually succeeded in gaining such control over shopkeepers at Chandpur and some other places
that persons without a Congress permit could not be served. This necessitated the direct importation of suppliers. These strikes lasted till September and caused intense misery among the strikers, particularly on the Assam Bengal Railway. Both failed and the strikers had eventually to surrender at discretion after having tried, under their Non-co-operation leaders, all means fair and foul, including even train-wrecking to force the authorities to capitulate. Throughout the strikers were led by Non-co-operators and supported by the funds of the Congress organisation. In the meantime the garden coolies after losing some 300 of their number from cholera at Chandpur, were repatriated with funds raised from the charitable, mainly through Moderate agency, in Calcutta. The object of the Non-co-operators in exploiting the Railway and Steamer strikes was to force the Bengal Government to assume responsibility for the repatriation of the coolies and on this political issue it was a direct trial of strength. C.R.Das fully supported this policy and spent over a lakh of rupees from Provincial Congress funds to finance it. Gandhi opposed the exploitation of labour for political purposes and for some time was a split in the Congress camp over this question.

This whole transaction may be briefly summed up in four stages :-

a) Anti-European propaganda among the tea-garden coolies
with a view to damaging the interests and prestige of European capital.

b) The stampeding of the coolies *en masse*.

c) The inevitable occurrence of lawlessness.

d) The exploitation of the Railway and Steamer Labour to paralyse communications in order to compel the Bengal Government to accede to the demands of the Non-co-operators. This was responsible for the death of many of the coolies whose sole means of transport was cut off. Even when funds and steamers were available Non-co-operation leaders refused to call off the strike, even temporarily.

Source: P.C. Bamford, Histories of Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement, Govt. of India Press, New Delhi, 1925.
APPENDIX D

Sylhet’s Desire for Re-union with Bengal Sj. Brojendra Narayan

Chowdhury’s speech in old Assam Council in 1924

Thus observes Sj. Brojendra Narayan Chowdhury in moving his resolution for the transfer of the district of Sylhet to the administration of Bengal in the July session of the Assam Legislative Council in 1924.

He said I need not point out that the transfer of Sylhet from this administration to Bengal is the chief concern of the representative of Sylhet. Indeed it is their only politics. We shall select the proper site before we can build up a public life through the council. Experience of the last three years has confirmed our belief that this is not the proper site for us .... going to the administrative isolation from Bengal for the last forty years, the people of sylhet have been deprived of the increased scope of self evolution with the result that their social, intellectual and political progress has been materially affected and the growth of their national life and unity.

We have enough of communal differences that are baffling
all efforts of administrators and politicians to reconcile to that let us
not add another set of differences between the two valleys by keeping
them together since those natural differences we can not eliminate.
Let us avoid that undignified scapticles of wrangling over every matter
on racial and valley land line.

.... I understand, Sir, that the desire in the Assam valley for
a university of their own is very keen. I have sympathy with their
desire but sir, as a custodian of taxes paid by my people can I, or any
other member from Sylhet consent to an expenditure from which
Sylhet, will derive no benefit.

Let that naked truth be told that so long as it is here will
always stand in the way of Assam being a real separate province cut
off from the connection with Bengal. This is Assam's legacy of being
bound to an unwilling rebellious partner.

The council will naturally like to know what is the public
opinion of the district. From what I have started already the
honourable member will have gathered the strength of feeling in the
district. I may presume that most of the honourable members have
knowledge of the persistent agitation that is going on in the district
for years. This desire of the union with our kith and kin, this faith in us is ingrained in our blood, we feel ourselves exile among foreign through friendly people.

Sir, I wish to mention to the honourable members Surma Valley Conference at the town of Sylhet in which was concentrated the entire public opinion of the district. What was it? The entire district, the zamindars, the mirasdars, the tenants, the lawyers, the shop keepers and even the men in the street cried for the union.

Source: Assam Tribune, June, 1947.
APPENDIX E

Speech by Sj. Bipin Chandra Deblaskar,
Assam Legislative Council, 24

শ্রীহট্টের বঙ্গভূতি হওয়া সময়ে যে প্রস্তাব উপস্থিত হইয়াছে, তাহাতে আমি ২/১টি কথা বলতে চাই। আমি শিলচরের অমুসলমান সম্প্রদায়ের নির্বাচিত মেঘার, শিলচরের অমুসলমান ভোটদাতাগণকে দুইভাগে বিভক্ত করা যায়।

একভাগ টাউনবাসী অমুসলমান, তাহাদের শতকরা প্রায় ৯০ জন শ্রীহট্টবাসী এবং ১ জন বাঙ্গালা প্রদেশের ভিন্ন ভিন্ন জিলাবাসী এবং ১ জন বা তাহারও কম কাছাড়বাসী, টাউনবাসী ভোটকালের মোটে যে সুরমাতেলী বঙ্গভূত হউক,

মফফরবাসীর মত সুরমাতেলী আসামে থাকুক, কিন্তু যদি শ্রীহট্ট বঙ্গভূত হয় তবে শ্রীহট্টের সমা কাছা ডের বঙ্গভূতি হওয়া দরকার - কারণ শ্রীহট্ট কাছা ডের একভাবে সুতরাং শ্রীহট্ট বঙ্গভূত হইলে কাছা ডের অন্য কয়েকজন লোক ভিন্ন বাংলায় ভাষা বিলিবার লোক আসামে আর থাকিবে না এবং হইতে কাছা ডের নানা প্রকার অসুবিধা ভোগ করিবে। ইহাই একমাত্র কারণ। কিন্তু বঙ্গভূত হইবার বিপদকে কাছা ডের নানা কারণ আছে। কাছা ডের এমন অস্বস্ত না হইলে লোক নাই যাহারা বাঙ্গালা দেশের রাজা, জমিদার বা শিক্ষিত লোকদের সহ্য প্রতিযোগিতা করিতে পারে, আবার আসাম অতি খুশু প্রদেশ হওয়ায় আমরা সাধারণ ব্যক্তির উচ্চ রাজকর্মচারীর সহিত ব্যক্তিগতভাবে পরিচিত এমনকি গর্ভণ বাহাদুরের সহ্যে আমাদের অনেকের ব্যক্তিগতভাবে পরিচিত নামে সুবিধা হয়। আমরা প্রায় বৎসরের একবার আমাদের দেশে থাকিয়াই গর্ভণ বাহাদুরের সহ্যে প্রাণ খুলিয়া আমাদের অভিযোগের কথা বলিতে পারি।
কিন্তু শ্রীহট্ট বসন্ততুল হইলে ১০/৫ বৎসরের কাছাড়বাসী গড়নার বাহাদুরকে দেখিয়ে পারিয়ে কিনা সন্দেহ। ইহা কাছাড়বাসীর পক্ষে অমঙ্গলজনক। কিন্তু তথাপি শ্রীহট্ট বসন্ততুল হইলে একভাবে লোক ছাড়িয়া অন্য ভাবাভাবী লোকের সঙ্গে আসামে থাকা কাছাড়বাসী করিয়া শ্রীহট্টের সঙ্গে বসন্ততুল হইতে ইচ্ছুক। গত জন্মাষ্টমীর শেষভাগ হইতে কাছাড়ে এরূপ গুজব উঠে সুরমাভীর বসন্ততুল হইবার জন্য শ্রীহট্টিকে কোনও মেহার কাউন্সিলে প্রস্তাব করিয়ে তাহাতে আমার কর্তব্য নির্ধারণের জন্য আমি প্রথমে কাছাড়ের মফ্তললবাসী কয়েকজন সম্মান ও শিক্ষিত লোকের জিজ্ঞাসা করায় তাহারা আমি যাহা পূর্বে বলিয়াছি সেইরূপভাবে মত প্রকাশ করিলেন, পরে শহরবাসী বিশেষ সম্মানিত এবং শিক্ষিত ২/১ জন আমাকে সুরমাভালির বসন্ততুলির কথা উঠাইয়া সুরমা ভেলীর বসন্ততুল হইবার সম্ভ্রফে ভোট দিতে অনুমতি করেন। সহর ও মফ্তললবাসী সকলেরই দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস ছিল যে সুরমাভীর বসন্ততুল হইবার জন্য প্রস্তাব হইলে তাই সহর ও মফ্তললের ভোটদাতাগণ আমার পূর্ব কথিত মত আমাকে উপদেশ দিয়াছিলেন তখন আমি চিন্তা করিয়া দেখিলাম যে সহরবাসীর সম্পূর্ণ মত বসন্ততুল হওয়া এবং মফ্তললবাসীর মতে আসামে থাকা তবে যদি শ্রীহট্ট বসন্ততুল হয় তবে কাছাড়েরও বসন্ততুল হওয়া দরকার, ইহা মফ্তললবাসীর মত তাই আমি স্বার্থ করিয়াছিলাম যে সুরমা ভেলী বসন্ততুলির প্রস্তাবে আমি বসন্ততুলির সম্ভ্রফে ভোট দিব। কিন্তু ইহা আমার ব্যক্তিগত মতের সম্পূর্ণ বিরুদ্ধ। তাহা হইলেও আমি যখন নির্বাচিত মেহার এবং আমাকে মেহার নির্বাচন করলে আমি ঘাতকতা করিব না, এই বিশ্বাসেই তাহারা আমাকে নির্বাচিত করার আমার দৃঢ় সংকল্প যে আমি আমার ভোটদাতাদের মতের বিরুদ্ধে কিছুই করিব না কিন্তু এই প্রস্তাবে দুই দলের দৃঢ় মত হওয়াতে আমি অত্যন্ত বিপদ পড়িয়াছিলাম এবং শ্রীহট্ট বসন্ততুল হইলে কাছাড় ও বসন্ততুল।
হওয়া উচিত বলিয়া মফঝলবাসীর সম্বন্ধিত থাকায় শহর ও মফঝলবাসীর ভোটদাতাদের সত্তুই রাখিবার জন্যে সুরমাভেলী বঙ্গভূতী হইতে আমি ভোট 
দিব স্বর করিয়াছিলাম। কিন্তু শিলঙ্গ আসিয়া দেখিলাম যে কেবল শ্রীহট্ট 
বঙ্গভূতী হইবার জন্য প্রস্তাব করা হইয়াছে সুরমাভেলী নহে। সুতরাং আমার 
চিন্তায় পড়িলাম যে শ্রীহট্ট কাছাড় ছাড়িয়াই বঙ্গভূতী হইতে চাহে ইহা শিলচর 
টাউনের ও মফঝলের ভোটদাতাদের মতের বিবর্ধকে সুতরাং আমি এই প্রস্তাবের 
সমর্থন সমর্থন করিতে পারি না, আমার আমি শিলঙ্গ আসিয়াই শ্রীহট্টের 
ভাদেশ্বর নিবাসী মৌলবী আব্দুল মতীন চৌধুরী নামীয় সংগ্রামে একজন মুসলমান 
ভদ্রলোকের ১ খানা ছাপানো পত্র পাইলাম, তিনি লিখিয়াছেন যে শ্রীহট্টের 
বঙ্গভূতী চাহেন না, ইহা কেবল হিন্দুদের মত অন্তঃ এই প্রস্তাবের সমর্থন 
না করিতে তিনি অনুরোধ করিয়াছেন, পত্রখানা ছাপানো বলিয়া আমার মন 
হইতেছে অন্যান্য মেষারকেও তিনি এরূপ পত্র লিখিয়াছেন। সুতরাং শ্রীহট্টবাসী 
মুসলমান মহোদয়গণের মতের বিবর্ধকে এই প্রস্তাবের সমর্থন করা উচিত নাহে, 
আমার শ্রীহট্টের হিন্দুগণ যখন বঙ্গভূতী হইতে চাহেন তখন তাহাদের বিবর্ধকে 
ভোট দিয়া তাহাদিগকে আসামে আটকাইয়া রাখাও আমি সংগত মনে করি না । 
তাই আমি এই প্রস্তাবের সপক্ষে বা বিপক্ষে ভোট না দিয়া নীরব থাকাই 
আমার সপক্ষে সংগত মনে করি। তবে শিলচরের ভোট দাতাদের মধ্যে সহরবাসীর 
ও মফঝলবাসীর মতটি আমি কাউন্সিলের অবগতির জন্য বর্ণনা করিলাম 
মাত্র। কাউন্সিলে এই প্রস্তাব গৃহীত হইলেও আমি মনে করি গর্ভণমেন্ট তাহা 
কার্যে পরিণত হইতে দিবেন না।

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