CEYLON PATRIOT

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From 10 to 20 Whip trees, suitable for masts of Dhoneys or Fishing Boats:—Also a copy of the Rig Veda in three volumes, with translation in English.

Apply to the undersigned.
Wes. Mis. House. J. Kilner.
Jaffna, December 26, 1863.

BREAD FRUIT PLANT.

A large number of Bread Fruit Plants can now be purchased at the Kutchery gardens by applying to Cangany in charge.

Jaffna, January, 1st. 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT

Oriental Bank Corporation.

An Agency of this Bank will be opened at Jaffna in the course of next month.

By order of the Court of Directors.

GEORGE DUFF.

The Censon Catriot.

NEW YEAR.

Christmas day, with its usual festivities has passed away, as quietly as we expected, in Jaffna, and as we have just launched upon another year, we feel we should be sadly wanting both in courtesy and gratitude to our numerous readers, were we to allow this opportunity to pass away, without tendering to them our most sincere and hearty thanks for the kind support and encouragement which our maiden efforts have received—an amount of encouragement much greater than we had any right either to anticipate or respect.

To our past labors we most confidently appeal. We have had numerous dificulties to contend with at the commencement of our undertaking, which happily have now been removed and we beg to happily have now been removed and we beg to assure our readers, that while we are resolved to redouble our own exertions, we feel, we cannot be without soliciting from the reading public, a larger amount of support and encouragement-

Our warmest thanks are also due to the conduc-tors of the three Colonial papers, who have cheer-ed our efforts by an amount of unsolicited commendation.

And as on this day, with all its rich developments and all its unread morals before us, we wish our readers, one and all, A happy new year.

CHRISTIAN BAPTISMS.

CHRISTIAN BAPTISMS.

We are glad to hear that on Christmasday there was quite a number of baptisms in Chundiculy Nellore and the Wesleyan Chapel, of Hindu adults and children. The number of Candidates as stated to us is as follows, Nellore, 30. Chundiculy, 24. Wesleyan Chapel, 6. The services at all these places are said to have been most interesting, and we look upon them as the earnest of a large measure of success with which we hope the labors of Christian Missions in our Province will ere long be crowned. We understand that a brother of the Kondavil Odear who was also baptized by Mr. Mc'Arthur has on account of his renouncing Hinduism had to bear the wrath of his brother and other relatives who have commenced a series of other relatives who have commenced a series of petty persecutions against the lad.

FORTNIGHT RETROSPECT.

The weather though at the commencement of the fortnight rather droughty has since undergone a favorable change. Several very copious showers of rain have fallen which have gone a long way in relieving the minds of our farmers of the serious

apprehensions entertained of a failure in the coming crop owing to the want of rain. The public health continues good, although the dew has been

unusually severe.

The famous New Marriage Bill has passed the council. The excitement it has caused in Jaffina continues unabated nevertheless. The Catholics and Hindus have convened large meetings to ine-moralize his grace the Secretary of state for the colonies for the disallowance of the bill. This the colomes for the disallowance of the bill. This of course will be their dernier resort and we venture not to surmise what the probable results may be legal. The devourers of Law Intelligence must have found the food lately supplied them by the Ceylon Journals a rich treat indeed, what with the simultaneous prosecution of the "Times" Editor in Colombo and the Editor of the Freeman in Jaffina, with other present or ex Editors retained for or against them, what with turtle killing cases and the like we fear there must have been serious cases the like, we fear there must have been serious cases of indigestion every where irrespective of Christmas dinners etc. The Judgment in the case of Libel against the Editor of the Freeman we publish to-day. Being the first of its kind that ever came into our Courts it had caused a good deal of sensation in the Province. ever came into our Courts it had caused a good deal of sensation in the Province. It goes an appeal, as we hear the case against the Editor of the Times does. Mr. Campbell's judgment in the case of the fishwoman charged with torturing a turtle though like "decapitation" "easy and simple" we think has given much satisfaction the mode of killing turtles in Jaffina is certainly most revolting and cruel. The arrival is so tenacious of life that we certainly do not think it can part with it till a considerable time even after its head is cut off. Yet no one can doubt that this is by far the better way of killing it.

In looking over the names of the gentlemen appointed as Land Registrar throughout the Island we find the choice most judiciously made. The list contains some very able and fried men who cannot fail to give universal satisfaction. We do not find Mr. Vaytilingam's name in the Gazette, but we think there is no doubt of his appointment as Registrar for Jaffina.

Registrar for Jaffna.

Missionary.—We are glad to see that the Rev. Mr. Buswell was one of the six persons admitted to priest's orders in Colombo. For the benefit of our local contemporary we must repeat the information paradoxical though it may appear to him that Mr. Buswell was present at the local examination on the same Monday he left for Colombo.

nation on the same Monday he left for Colombo.

Elsewhere we publish the continutaion of the interesting report of the Wannarponne Religious Discussion Society. We regret that the want of space prevented it appearing entire in our last issue. It will be seen that one of the Hindu Representatives has lacked out very gracefully indeed because "he feels himself quite unfit for the task imposed upon him" and that not one of the other learned Hindus would undertake to supply his place. So the remaining representative will have to bear the brunt of the battle alone, having imposed upon himself the task of producing a paper at the next meeting showing the authority of the standard works of the Sivites with the assistance of the Pundit.

of the Pundit.

The Metropolitan the most important event of the fortnight has been the arrival of the Metropolitan of India in the capital of our island. Dr. Cotton delivered his charge to the clergy of the Diocese of Colombo on Tuesday the 23rd instant, preached on Christmas day and has had other opportunities of seeing and addressing the good folks of Colombo. The Observer states, that the Bishop's departure will take place about the 5th January by the Steamer Pearl.

the Steamer Pearl.

Christmas.—Our Christmas has passed off with the quiet happiness that usually characterize this sacred season here in Jaffna. Not the least interesting feature of which was the admission of several Hindu converts into the Church, the getting up of a dinner to the poor Christians of this town at the Mission House Chundiculy and a similar entertainment to the Christians and school children at Nelloor by the Rev. C. McArthur. At Chundculy we hear there were about 60 persons who sat down to dinner after which the resident who sat down to dinner after which the resident Clergyman and a much respected European Layman addressed them a few appropriate words of exhortation. The Nelloor Christians seemed to have heardly enjoyed Mr. McArthur's good cheer

We would hail the frequent recurrence of these occasions as tending not only to remove the thousand and one prejudices which fetter the mind in Jaffina but to produce greater Christian fellowship and union.

Appointments.- In connection with this subject we had lately to welcome to our Province Mr. Sarem and Lieut. Hunter, both of whom have assumed the duties of their respective ports and bid fair to be as useful as their predecessors.

BANK AGENCY IN JAFFNA.

From an advertisement in our columns today it will appear that the directors of the Oriental Bank have most gracefully met the request of the people of Jaffna to estab-lish a branch of their establishment here. The advantages such an agency will afford to all classes especially our traders, who are now being fairly fleeced by our money lending Chetties, are very great indeed and we hope they will be duly appreciated.

H. M. STEAMER "PEARL."

This steamer left Jaffna on Saturday last for Colombo. It was certainly no mean honor for Jaffna to have so costly a Pearl grieving our Christmas. We are not aware of her next movement. But it is whispered the Pearl returns to its native bed at Arippoo.

REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

Mr. S. Vyttalingam Proctor of the Supreme Court has been appointed Deputy registar of lands for Jaffna.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Hungerford having completed his Examination for promotion will repair to Jaffna without delay to take Medical charge of that station.

PARSEE GENEROSITY.

The Parsees are proverbially the most generous and liberal hearted men in India. Elsewhere is an extract from one of our Indian contemporation. is an extract from one of our Indian contemporaries announcing that one, Rustoragee Jamsetjee
Jegeebhoy has devoted 150,000 Rupees to support
five natives to qualify themselves for the Bar in
England. Such princely munificience, has seldom
been heard of except among Bombay Parsees. But
have we no merchant princes in Ceylon who can well
imitate his noble generosity. How many of our educated natives who thanks to the liberality of English and American Xians are now in the possession
of wealth and influence might make themselves siof wealth and influence might make themselves similarly useful if they will only give as freely as they have received. How many poor boys now going about in vain from door to door with petitions praying that they may be supported in some petty schools might then be properly provided for!

THE PETTAH PROPRIETARY BOY'S SCHOOL. The examination of this School which commenced last week and continued through several days was closed on Wednesday nightbut when the distribu-tion of prizes took place in the Hall of the Dispen-sary which was most tastefully decorated with ever greens &c. and filled by the elite of our littletown. Among the visitors present were, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Captain and Mrs. Trydel, Mr. Selby Dr. Keytand the parents of the lads. Mr. Campbell who had superintended the examination from its who had superintended the examination from its commencement, was on the motion of Dr. Wambeck seconded by the Rev. Mr. Labrooy, called to the chair after which Mr. Selby examined the 1st Class in Euclid and reading, the other subjects, having been taken up during the previous days, when the boys were examined in Scripture Chronology, History, Latin, Geography, Grammar Arithmetic, Dictation, by Messrs Pole, Campbbell Leembruggen and Schoorman in which subjects the children acquitted themselves very creditably the children acquitted themselves very creditably indeed. The recitation of several select pieces of Poetry by the little fellows at the close of the examination was very much admired.

Mr. Campbell who deserves much praise for the

warm interest he took in the examination and the trouble and inconvenience he entailed on himself to be present every day to superintend it, then rose and made some very appropriate remarks on the subject of education called on Arthur Wambeck and Clement LaBrooy who had been adjud-

portrait which he said was merely a representation of the medals which were shortly expected for them from England. One of them happening to be a likeness of Mr. C. Lorenz, the Chairman paid a whole marked eulogy to that gentleman and expressed his hope that the lads present will endeavor to imitate his example. Several other valuable prizes were then awarded to the others. The chairman expressed himself highly delighted with what he had seen that night and on the previous days from which he said he was quite sure that the children evinced a very fair acquaintance with of what they had learned during the brief period the school had been in existence. We had long thought of saying something with reference to offering rewards in schools. We know a good deal has been written on the pros and cons of the subject, which we disclaim all sympathy with those who cry down the practice almost as another 'root of all evil,' we fear that it is quite possible for emulation to be carried too far where jealousy and illwill are sure to take the place of generous rivalry. In connection with the distribution of prizes at this examination we were glad to find it was regulated on a principle recommended by one or the best writers on education, namely that of giving rewards to all for 'the dull of appreh ension are not to be punished for being so, neither do the more gifted deserve praise for what they have received from the hand of God and on the whole the safest way is to dispense with rewards altogether when they cannot be equally offered to all.

FOREIGH HEISEOF

AMERICA.

FIGHTING ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

News is published this morning from New York to the 9th instant. The report of Meade's advance is confirmed. On the 7th instant, his arm reached the Rappahannock, and attacked the Confederate out-posts at Rappahannock, station, Kelly's Fords: After a short but desperate conflict the Confederates, being overwhelmingly outnumbered, were driven across the river, leaving in the hands of the Federals 1,800 prisoners and several cannon, The Federals admit a loss of upwards of 800 killed and wounded. The Federals crossed the river on the 8th, and the Confederates fell back towards Culpepper, in which directions heavy firing is reported to have been heard on the morning of the General Lee's force is said to be diminished to 30,000 men; and the Federal Government are reported to have been urging Meade to move forward; but the New York World, not a very trustworthy authority, asserts that he is moving to oc-cupy a new base, in order to go into winter quarters, where he will be less annoyed by guerillas.

From Chattanooga the news is that although the Confederates kept up their fire from Look-out Mountain, they did very little harm; and the Federals were able to bring their supplies in the town without difficulty. It was reported that Bragg's army in front of the place, had been very much weakened for some purpose, and that a strong force had been the place and that a strong force had been the place. had been thrown by him across the Tennesse. The latest despatches from General Grant announce that the Confederates had attacked two of Burnside's advanced positions and captured portions of two Federal regiments; no details are given. The Confederates had been repulsed at Colliersville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railway, and the General in command of them, with his staff, had been captured. General Loring, with 8,000 Confederates, is at Canton, Mississippi, in the rear of Vicksburg, defending the Southern railways. In Arkansas the Confederates had been repulsed, and it was said that General Price had retreated beyond the Red River.

A circumstantial report had been published of the capture of Fort Sumter, and its occupation by a Pennsylvanian regiment, but this rumour is contracted by the last Federal advices and Confederate telegram to the 5th from Charleston, which state that the bombardment of the fort still continued furiously. No casualties were reported. President Davis had visited Charleston and inspected the defences. He is said to have expressed an opinion that Charleston could never be taken.

In Maryland the elections had resulted in three out of five of the Administration candidates being ests had been made against the presence of military at the polling booths.

The currency question is attracting much attention in the South. The Richmond papers complain of the scarcity of food, and the prisoners arriving from Richmond were starving. The Philadelphia Enquier contains a doubtful rumour that the Confederates are evacuating Richmond, and that President Davis has left permanently for the South. President Davis had made a speech at Mobile reminding the troops that they were not common soldiers but the best population of the country

ged as entitled to a silver Medal each and with a poured into the army, and he appealed to them from other incentives than military discipline. Self must be entirely forgotten in present times, and those who were hearding up wealth were hearding up infamy, the mark of which they and their posterity, who shall have grown rich by war, must

> Mr. Seward had made a speech, asserting there could be no peace until Mr. Lincoln was President of the whole United States. He anticipated the early submission of the insurgents, "when there would be peace, and the angels in heaven a peace. There was no State that had been made stronger, and citizen that had not been made richer, by the

VANNARPONNE RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION SOCIETY.

(Continued from page 186.) October 1st, 1863.

Rev. J Kilner in the chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Resolved and carried by a unanimous vote that Mess. Brown and Wytilingam be Vice-Presidents of the society. Mr. Bushnell according to the antiounce-ment made in the last meeting introduced his subject, viz, that ' creation is eternal" and attempted to establish his proposition by the following arguments.

1. The eternally creative nature of God.

2. 'The immutability of God' if he be a creator now,

he always was.

3. The eternity of God to whom the whole eternity is so small, that past and future cannot be applied to him The arguments adduced in support of the proposition were objected to by several members as unsound and insufficient to warrant the conclusion that creation October 22, 1863

Rev J. Kilner in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted after some amendments were made. "The eternity of creation" the subject of discussion in the previous meeting was resumed and Mr. Suppiah stated aditional arguments in support of the proposition, viz.

1. 'God's power and good will.' 2. 'The relation of cause and effect.'

'The fact that activity is essential to being.'

Members were divided as to the mode of proceedure in the investigation of such a subject; and finding that the last appeal must be to the revealed will of God. It was resolved to consider in the next meeting the subject; 'What standard the Christians and the Hindus recognize respectively as of authority in matters of religion' and the meeting was then closed.

November 5. 1863. Rev. J. Kilner in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. According to the resolution passed in the last meeting the question as to What are the standards of authority in religion recognized respectively by the Hindus and

the Christians' was taken up for consideration.

The Rev. Mr. McArther at the request of the chairman to state what is the Christians' standard, said that the question was simple and the Christian's standard was the Bible and the Bible alone.' Mr. McArthur's statement was supported by a unanimous agreement of the Christians present that they regard the Bible alone as of authority in matter of Religion.

Next came up the question of the standard of Sivaism or rather the Siva-sittanti system. Mr. Mielowaganum representing the Sivites stated that unlike the Christians he had to refer to a long catalogue of books as the Sivite's standard and they were as follows. The four Vedes, 28 Agamas, 18 Puranas, 18 smirthies Angams, Catpasutras, 207 Upagamas Pragramas, Tavarum, Tirowasagum and 14 Sittantams. Then the question of proving the authority of the respective standards was lengthily discussed and as a step toward this the subject of discussion agreed upon for the next meeting was the genuineness of several standards. There was a little reluctance in the part of some Sivite members to enter into an investigation of the genuineness &c. of the respective stands, but however, after some consideration it was agreed that in the next meeting before the discussion of the subject papers proving the genuineness of the respective books be laid first on the table.

November 19, 1863. Rev. J. Kilner in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopt-But Mr. Bushnell contended for an amendment in the minutes stating that the reluctance of the Sivites to enter into an investigation of the genuineness of the respective standard books was simply a reluctance to investigation by external evidence alone. The amendment was accordingly adopted and a letter from Mr. Mielw aganum was read stating that in consequence of some pressing business he could not attend the meeting that vening November 19 and requesting a postponement.

In consideration of the failure of the Sivites to produce their paper and the request of Mr. Mielowaganum for a postponement it was proposed and carried that the further consideration of the subject be defered to the next meeting December. 3 1863.

Rev. J. Kilner in the chair.

The secretary being absent it was moved and unani-mously agreed that Mr. Winslow act as secretary for the time being. No paper containing the arguments on the side of the Sivites was produced. It was proposed by Mr. Mylwaganam that the course of discussion and the mode of proving the sivite's standard books be altered &c.

After a lengthy discussion Mr. Mylwaganum said that he is 'not ready with the required paper now, but Digitized by Noolaham Found

he may or may not produce it here after.' After some further discussion it was expressed by Mr. Mylwaganum that 'he feels himself quite unfit for the task imposed upon him' and suggests that abler hands such as Pundits &c. may be called in to give what is wanted viz. the proof of the authoritativeness of the Sivites standard books. Mr. Bushnell filed a paper containing some objections to the mode of proving the authoritativeness of the respective standard religious books.

The chairman offered to give some statement of the genuineness &c. of the Sivite standard but it was declined by the Sivites saying that 'it was not right to get a sword from the enemy.' Every one of the Sivite declined to take upon himself the office of the representative of the Sivites. Mr. P. proposed that two members one a Sivite and the other a christian do wait upon the most learned Pundits in Jaffna and respectfully request them either to be present in the next meeting to prove or to give a paper proving the genuineness authenticity and inspiration or the authority of the standard books already quoted by the Sivites in one of the meetings. The Maniagar of Jaffna seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously. Mr. R. Newton for the Christians and Mr. Morogasoe for the sivites were selected to form a deputation for the purpose referred to in the motion.

December 17, 1863.

Rev. J. Kilner in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopt-A paper from the deputation was also read stating that they have had interviews with Mess. Aroomoganawaler, Sangaranamachivayer and Summanther, and their reply was that they must be furnished with the proceedings of the several meetings after which they would give an answer to the request made from the

Moved by Mr. Suppiah and seconded by Mr. Wood that the report of the deputation, be adopted. Moved by Mr. Suppiah and seconded by Mr. P. that the proceedings of this society be send to the local papers for circulation and that Mess. Lyman and Winslow form a committee to furnish a true copy of the proceedings to the Editors. It was also resolved that a copy of these proceedings when printed be supplied to the gentlemen refered to in the report of the deputation with a view of getting an answer from them. Mr. Suppinh volunteered to produce a paper at the next meeting shewing the authority of the standard works of the Sivites with the assistance of the Pundits. Agreeably to the request of the chairman it was resolved to have the next meeting on the 14th of the next month. A. Lyman, Secry. Sub Committee. H. Winslow

JUDGEMENT.

(Continued from page, 187)

The Plff in this case is an Overseer employed in the Road Department by the Civil Engineer of the Province, and the 1st Deft was the proprietor of a public News Paper called the "Jaffina Freeman" on the 29th Dec. 1862, when a certain letter dated from Kockoovile 22nd Dec. 1862 and signed 'S. A' authenticated' was addressed to the 2nd Deft. to the said proprietor of the said Freeman was published by the said 1st Deft. on the said 29th Dec. 1862. This is all admitted

The Piff. in his Libel complains that his character as a Public officer and a private individual has been by the writing and publishing of the said letter be the Defis. defamed, by the false, scandalous, malic us an I defamatory matter contained in the said letter, whe ear he has beengreatly injured in his good name, fame and credit, and that hehas also suffered pecuniary damage.

It will be seen by the 1st Defts, answer that he admits as the Editor of the said public News Paper (meaning the Jaffna Freeman) that he did publish the letter (extracts from which are given in the Libel,) but he pleads he did so bonafide, believing same to be true, he pleads also that the said letter was authenticated at the time of publication. He denies that the Piff. sustained any demonstrated and the publication of the pleads also that the publication of publication. tained any damage whatever and all other allegations

of Piff. except those specially admitted in his answer. The 2nd Deft. in his answer admits himself to be the author of the said letter published in the "Jaffna Freeman" dated 29th Dec. 1862. referred to in the Libel and repeats the substance of the libelous matter set forth in the libel and contained in the said letter but denies that he wrote it and caused to be published from malice but with a view of inducing the authorities to make enquiry into the conduct of the Piff and other Overseers and for the purpose of preventing extertion and checking oppression in his village; alleges that he himself suffered by the malpractices of the Plff. that he, Plff. received a bribe of £2 for accommodating a Brahmin at the expense and inconvenience of the said 2nd Deft.; that Plff received ear-rings from a man called Supper Pandary for removing the line from his land and other charges of bribery. and other charges of bribery.

The reply of the Plff. is merely a repetition of his

grievances

Having briefly shown by the pleadings what the nature of the case is, the next step is to observe that the 2nd Deft in his examination not only admits every thing contained in the said letter of the 22nd December published on the 29th Dec 1862 but justifies the publication of it on the ground of the truth of the charge therein contained and express his readiness to prove them to be such.

It seems to be the duty of the Court in the first to decide whether the matter contained in the said letter of the 29th Dec. 1863, is libelous or not. Although the Plff, was a public servant, and every person has a right to comment openly and strongly on his conduct, yet it must be done bona fide and without imputing to

him any corrupt motives or dishonest acts. No one can read the letter of the 29th Dec. 1862, without at once pronouncing it to contain the grossest charges of

can read the letter of the 29th Dec. 1862. without at once pronouncing it to contain the grossest charges of dishonesty and corruption and immorality. The Court has no hesitation than in pronouncing the said letter to be a libelous production. It not only commented strongly on the conduct of the Plff. but charged him directly most corrupt, dishonest and immoral conduct. Every willful and unauthorized publication injurious to the character of another is a Libel.

The next question to be decided is whether in the case of the 1st Deft., the Editor of the News Paper the publication—as the 1st Deft's Proctor has urged that point on the consideration of the Court it must remark that the general rule is that the proprietor of News Paper is answerable for the publication of a Libel though he has nothing to do with the publication and the whole be conducted by his servants. The proprietor of a News Paper is prima facie answerable for what appears in it. Where the writer of a libelous letter is acting in the due course of his duty legal or moral towards the person to whom he writes, or where he has by his situation to protect the interest of that person under such circumstances it is a privileged communication. In the case of the 2nd Deft, a private individual writes to the 1st Deft—the Editor of a News Paper—it cannot then be said that the 2nd Deft, had such relations with the 1st Deft, nor that the 1st Deft, in publishing such a letter was under any duty moral or legal to make it known; besides on the very face of the let-

relations with the 1st Deft. nor that the 1st Deft. in publishing such a letter was under any duty moral or legal to make it known; besides on the very face of the letter itself it was not a confidential communication, but directed to the Editor the 1st Deft. in his public character Having decided that the letter of the 22nd Dec. 1862 published in the Freeman of the 29th Dec. 1862, is of a libelous character and having also decided that it was not a privileged publication the next step is to consider the evidence adduced by the Defts, in justification of the publication of the said letter. The 1st Deft. calls no witnesses but seems to rely on the evidence sider the evidence adduced by the Defts, in justification of the publication of the said letter. The 1st Deft. calls no witnesses but seems to rely on the evidence of the 2nd Deft. The said letter charges the Piff, with two other Overseers with the following instances of direct dishonesty and immorality. 1st, that the head Overseer had traced out the line of channel alluded to on such parts of the lands which would be most injurious to the owners with the design of getting bribes 2ndly, that he caused great loss to the Government 3rdly, an injury to the public, 4thly; that on the 29th Nov. last they, meaning the Piff and the two other Overseers caused Paylists to be prepared charging 4 week's pay as due to some coolies who had worked only a week or two: 5thly, that 25 persons' wages were charged who had never worked in the channel. That 15 belonged to the said Overseers and 10 to the Odear; 6th, that he had been supplied by the Odear, with Arrack, Toddy and Harlots; and the 2nd Deft. in his answer, as I have said, repeats these charges and some other libelous matter. To prove the truth of the several allegations isolated evidence had been called in every instance except in the allegation of a bribe given by the Brahmans of £2 and their evidences (4th and 5th witnesses go to prove a different transaction altogether that what is alleged in the answer member. and 5th witnesses go to prove a different transaction altogether that what is alleged in the answer, namely that several planks were given of the value of 10s. 6d. to the Plff, instead of a sum of £2 in money. The evidence of the other witnesses is quite insufficient to uphold the several allegations of bribery or corruption or misconduct of any kind. The Court in truth does or misconduct of any kind. The Court in truth does not consider it worthy of credit and it is confirmed most strengly in that view of it by the evidence adduced by the P.ff. His 1st witness Mr. Folkard the Civil Engineer gives the Plff. a high character and states distinctly the work in question was done under his eye. That alterations in the line of channel were made on one or two occasions after he first set it out by his order and that on these occasions Plff. acted under his directions altogether. Mr Folkard's evidence seems to clear thoroughly. No complaint was made to him. And further though a petition went to the Govt. Agent respecting some earth which had been left in the lane across which the channel ran no complaint was made

further though a petition went to the Govt. Agent respecting some earth which had been left in the lane across which the channel ran no complaint was made against the Piff. of corrupt practices.

The evidence of the Piff. as to the manner and mode of paying the coolies employed on the channel is most satisfactory and rebuts in too the allegation of the 2nd Deft, as to the fraud committed by others on these occasions in combination with the Piff. No such things as alleged by the 2nd Deft, in his letter of the 22nd Dec. 1862, could have occurred The Piff. cannot be expected neither is it necessary (the Court disbelieving the story of 4 or 5 witnesses about the planks) to bring evidence to rebut it because there is no such allegation to be found in the answer.

The next consideration (as the Court does not believe the 2nd Deft's witnesses and if credible, considers it insufficient to prove the truth of any one of the instances of bribery, corruption and misconduct) is has the letter been written by the 2nd Deft, bonafide that is believing the facts therein to be true or was it written maliciously with intent to injure the Piff. The whole complexion and tenor of the letter is such as to point out that it was written maliciously and with the intention of injuring the Piff. There is no other way of understanding the letter. The Court considers it expressly malicious in the case of the 2nd Deft, and though no express malice nor collusion on the part of the 1st Deft, has been sufficiently proved, yet in such a case ly manicious in the case of the 2nd Delt, and though no express malice nor collusion on the part of the 1st Deft, has been sufficiently proved, yet in such a case as this, the Court is of opinion that both malice and collusion is in law to be implied in the fact of an unauthorized publication of a letter so full of libelous matter being inserted in a public Newspaper.

a phuneya

The Plff has also proved actual damages by the Civil Engineer Mr. Folkard in not having received promotion last year when he would have been promoted had it not been for the publication of the said letter.

It is therefore adjudged and decreed that the Defts.

pay to the Plff. a damage sum of £20 and all the costs of this suit. (Signed,) H. POLE.

Act. District Judge.

LIGHT UPON MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

LIGHT UPON MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

Just now that all classes and creeds are discussing the merits of the New Marriage Ordinance the readers of the Ceylon Patriot may perhaps be pleased if you favor them with the accompanying remarks:—It is a curious thing to see how day-light is breaking in upon the darkness of old superstitious and how the spirit of the age is seeking to expose all shams. The Roman church has a war to wage to keep itself from crumbling to pieces under the test of history and common sense; and some Protestants too will find it needful to bridle in their steeds or they may over-ride the plainest lessons of history and the simplest teachings of the Bible.

1. The state has ever claimed the right of regulating the laws of marriage.

the laws of marriage.

2. The necessity of religious exercises in marriage was not recognized by the Civil Law until the ninth century, though the church had required religious rites from the second century. from the second century.

3. For the first five centuries, the church had no

power over marriage beyond that of censure and ex-

4. In the middle ages, the church's influence pre-ponderated, but did not even then amount to exclusive

jurisdiction as to marriage
5. Mixed marriages between Christians and idolaters were denounced by the early fathers and the decrees of several councils.

A heathen marriage was not annulled on the con-

version of either party to Christianity.
7. The early church decided whether 7. The early church decided whether a marriage among Christians was in accordance with Christian

principles.

8 Second marriages were strongly opposed by the early Christians, under the idea that marriage was a spiritual union, and was intended to be renewed be-

yond the grave.

9. It was customary to celebrate the nuptials by processions—songs;—feasts;—and scattering money

among the poor.

10. The following things were deemed necessary to the validity of a marriage:—(1) A mutual contract:
2) The confirmation of this contract by gifts; a ring; a kiss; and a dowry:—It was also needful that all these should be attested by a sufficient number of wit-

nesses.

11. Polygamy and fornication were condemned by the primeval institution, which joined one man to one woman: see Gen. 1, 27—28.

12. The Jewish parents selected wives for their sons and husbands for their daughters.

13. The Jewish marriage ceremony does not appear to have been the work of the Priest: but to have been simply a covenant made between the Father and the brothers of the bride on the one hand, and the father of the bridegroom on the other. This was attested by witnesses, sometimes by writing: and sometimes with witnesses, sometimes by writing; and sometimes with

14. Sometimes the father of the bride received a dowry varying from 30 to 50 shekels

15 Rarely was the bride the recipient of a dowry

15 Rarely was the bride the recipient of a dowry from her father.

16. A blessing was implored on the married couple.

17. Another ceremony practiced in later Jewish times was for the father of the bride to place the right hand of his daughter into the right hand of the bride-graom.

18. Is it not strange that we no where read in the Old and the New Testaments?

1. Of the Jewish priest ex-officio performing the ceremony of marriage? Nor,

2. That Jewish marriages were performed in the tabernacle whilst it stood, and in the temple after the tabernacle was super: eded? Nor,

3. That Jesus even once performed the ceremony?

3. That Jesus even once performed the ceremony?

4. That the great law giver left laws for the guidance

of his disciples respecting marriage ceremonies? Nor,
5. That any one of the apostles ever performed this ceremony for the early Christians? Nor,
6. That they have any where intimated that it is a part of the Pastoral or Ministerial office to perform the

marriage ceremony?

The Christian church of this land should ponder these facts, or otherwise it may impose on itself burdens which it has no scriptural obligation to bear.

Benedict.

SIVITE.

The Nellore Reformation meeting.

It appears that prior to the Christian era both boys and girls were prostituted to the most vile purposes, as a part of the Religious service offered to the heathen

Whilst Greek and Roman Philosophers refused to oppose this terrible profligacy, Moses the Jewish Legis-

That among the Israelites no prostitute male or female, should be tolerated and if the daughter of a priest especially guilty of whoredom, she should be stoned and her body should be burnt.—Lev: xxi, 9.

Further in order that Priests of avaricious minds

should not in immitation of other nations make crimes

of this kind a part of the Divine we ship be enacted.

2. That the price of wheredom, though presented in 2. That the price of whoredom, though presented in return for a vow should not be received at the sanctuary.—Deut. xxiii, 18. Notwithstanding the severity of these and similar enactments, prostitutes of both sexes were set apart in the time of kings for the service of idols. See, Prov. II: 16,—19. Do. V: 3,—6. Do. VII 5,—27. Amos. II: 7. Jeremiab. III: 2. Do. V: 7. Kings XIV: 24. Do. XV: 12.

We half with great thankfulness the movement being made by our Sivite friends at Nellore to remove the vilest and most unhallowed appendage to their religion that ever corruption itself brought forth, viz, the danc-

that ever corruption itself brought forth, viz, the dancing girls—alias common prostitutes, we wish the priests at Nellore every success in their initiative efforts and hope it will lead to greater reforms until they shall know and serve the only living and true God and Jesus Christ whom he has sent.

Amigus. Christ whom he has sent. Amicus.

MISSING LETTERS.

It has fallen to my lot to communicate the following and to ask you earnestly to give it insertion in one of the earliest issues of your impartial Journal. It was only but the other day I had the luck of holding a conversation with a friend of mine who was absent all the time in Colombo and Kandy. In the course of our conversation having talked of several things I was questioned by my friend to assign reasons for not having written in reply to what he had written on a certain date. I was started by his query and having been puzzled for a while prevailed upon him to speak the truth; further an intelligent friend who sat by us, said it is not an uncommon case missing letters in this manner. Well having given no heed to his words I still insisted in a stubborn way to get hold of the fact. Immediately my friend stepped in and produced a memorandum in which the dates of the posting of the letters are kept. Doubtless that strengthened his assertion a great deal more. Sir, this is not the first occasion I heard or met persons complaining about the Misfortune of losing urgent and important letters. The letters being incuments objects in themselves: It has fallen to my lot to communicate the following not the first occasion I heard or met persons complaining about the Misfortune of losing urgent and important letters. The letters being inanimate objects in themselves; who is in the fault? Certainly it cannot but be the fault of those who are engaged in the post office by the Government. There is hardly any reason to believe otherwise than that this happens purely by carelessness and gross neglect and perhaps through the want of proper peons to distribute the letters carefully to the respective naries. I deem it to be the duty of every patriot to make peons to distribute the letters carefully to the respective parties. I deem it to be the duty of every patriot to make a loud cry about this great evil and for the good of the public to arouse the attention of the superior officers to be little more strict as to this affair. A few remarks from your able pen will not prove useless on the point.

One who missed a letter.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVER.

"A remarkable instance of Parsee generosity has lately been made public. One RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY has determined to devote JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY has determined to devote a lakh and a half of Rupees (150,000) to enable five Natives of India to qualify themselves in England for practice at the Bar in India. The Benefits of this proposal are (according to his own memorandum) to be open to one parsee, one Hindu and the Portuguese in Bombay; one Mahommedand one Portuguese, in Bombay; one Mahommed-an, and one Hindu or East Indian, from Calcutta or Madras; all of good family connections, occupy-ing a respectable position in Society. No candi-date, whatever his abilities may be, is to be selec-ted who cannot produce undoubted proof of his ted who cannot produce undoubted proof of his good moral conduct. The proposal is to be kept open for one year. The scale upon which the expenditure is calculated is exceedingly liberal, viz., to each successful candidate:-

"Passage-money to England and back £220 Fees Book, &c., during the 3 years residence in England, say £730.

Expence of living in England for 3 years say £350 per annum £1050. 7.300 10,500 Sum to be presented to each candidate on his return to India, who has suc-cessfully passed as a Barrister, and can also produce Certificates of his good moral conduct during his residence in

"Total expense incurred on account of each successful candidate. Rs. 30,000 "If any of those who may be selected should fail to qualify themselves after 3 years or at the most 3½ years residence in England, or if any of them are unable to produce a certificate of good moral conduct during their residence in England, for such candidates the present of (Rupees 10,000) ten thousand rupees, on their return to India is to be

"Candidates will be required after the expiracandidates win be required after the expira-tion of each year's residence in England, to pro-duce a certificate of the progress made by them from the proper authorities in England, and also respecting their moral conduct. Should these certificates be unsatisfactory, the allowance will be discontinued. be discontinued."

"This is indeed a most munificent proposal, and we hope that it may be productive of good to the natives of India."

England £1,000.

இலங்காபிமானி.

தஅாசுசம் ஹு. தை மூக உ.

விளமபரம்.

ஒறியன்றல் பாங்கேன்னுக் திரவியசாலேயை ச்சேர்ந்த ஒர்பாங்கிச்சாலே, அச்சாலேயின் பராபரி ப்புக்கர்த்தர்களின் நியமனப்படி இதன்டுத்த மா சத்தில் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்படும்.

சோட்சு, டவ். பராபரிப்புக்கர்த்தர். துவுள்ளம் ஆண்டு மார்கழி மாதம் உசு திகதி.

ஈரப்பலாக்கன்றுக்கள்.

ஈரப்பலாக்கன்றகள் அதிகமாய்க் கச்சேரித் தோட்டத்திற்கு வந்திருப்பதால் வாங்கப்பிரியமு ள்ளோர் யாழ்ப்பாணங் கச்சேரித்தோட்டப் பரா பரிப்புக்காரனைகிய கண்காணியிடம் விலேக்குவா ங்கிக்கோள்ளலாம்.

து அளசு ம் இல் தை மீ க வ.

திரவியசாலே.

யாழ்ப்பாணத்தி அமொரு இரவியசாலே வைத்துத்தரும்படி காட்டுத்துரைமாகும் வியாபாரிகளும் பிறருமொரு விண்ணப்ப பத்தியம் ஓதியன்றல் பாங்கின் காரிபுகர்த்தர்களுக்கனுப்பியிருக் பக்கும் ஒருப்புறை பாங்கள் காளபுக தனிக்கு தேவிப்படுக் தெருக்கள்ள காம் முன்னெருபக்ஐரிகையிற் தேரித்தவ சர்களு மறிக்திருக்கலாம். அவ்விண்ணப்பப் "பத்திரத்தின்போர்த்திய போகாயகேன்பதை ஓறியன்றல் பாங்கின் காரியகர்த்திடமிரு ந்து காம்பெற்ற விளம்பரத்தாலும் கடிகத்தாலுமறின் சல்தோ ந்து நாம்பெற்ற கள்ளவற்றது. ஆக்குரேம். வேள்ளனைமையும் கிபாபாரமுமே எந்தவூகள்க ளின் மாட்கிமைக்கும் காரணமெனக் கடிகன் கமதுபத்திரிகை போன்றில் குபித்தார். "எங்கள்வீட்டுக்காரனுஞ் சக்கிடுத்தார்வீட் போன்றிலருப் தகார். " எவகன் கட்டுக்கார் இரு சக்கம் தவாக உ முற்கப்போடுகின்று?" என்று போற்செய்வதன்றி யாழ்ப்பா ண் வேளாண்மைசெய்வோர் அடையும்பலன் யாதெனவுறியும் வீபேகம் நமக்கரு ஏப்படவில்லே, விழாபாழக்கைக் குறித்தோ வென்னில் நமதூரார்படும் பிழயாசஞ் சொற்பமல்லை. ஊணற்ற உறக்கமின்றி வீடுவாசல்விட்டுக் தொடிங்கள்தோ நம்போய் சர உறக்கு நான் வியாசல் பட்டிய பண்டிகளிலேற்றி கடல்வழியா யல்லத காட்டுவழிகளாற்கேன்ற ஏவ்வகை லாபக்குற்கு விற்று தம் செட்டியாரோடுவர்க கணக்குப்பார்க்கும்போது விடைத்த லாபமெல்லாம் வட்டிவட்டமாப் இரட்டிவட்டமாப்ப் போப்லி கும் சொல்வதென். செட்டிகளிடம் வாங்கும் பணத்திற்குர் கொகுக்கும் கடுவட்டிபோடு பெரும்பாறும் முதலாய்வாங்கின கோகையும் வட்டியும் மூன்றுமாகத்திற்கொருமுறை ஒன்றுப்ச் சேர்க்கப்பட்டு பின்சேர்க்கிகாகைக்கு வட்டமுமெடுப்பார்க க். இவ்வகைபே விபாபாரி பார் சம்பாத்தியம் "எற்வொன்ற இ றங்கவொன்று போய்க்கொடுத்ததொன்று நாறைபடுத்ததொன்று ய்" செட்டியார் கைவசப்பட விபாபாரியார் மண்ணியின் காலி வாளியுஞ் சிகனக் காணிபூயியும் வெலியாச்திலகப்பட விபாபா ரிபாரும் விருந்துக்குப்பிடிபட்டு ஆராச்சிபார்வீட்டில் விற்பார். இவ்வித கிற்பர்தத்தில் நின்று யாழ்ப்பாணிகள் நீங்க உதனிசெய் த பாங்கித்துரைமக்களுக்கு கன்றியறிக்கவர்களாய் கற்று இசெல க்கும்றேம். பாற்கு யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் முதல்க்கப்படு ம்காளில் கமதூரவர்கள் கடன்காட் முறவாடம்பரத்துடன்வெளிப்ப ட்டு வருவதைக்காண்பனம் ஈமக்குப்பிரீதியற்றதாயிருக்கவேமா ட்டாது. ஈமது பாழ்ப்பாணிகளுக்கு வரலிருக்கும் அதிட்டத்தை ஏங்கள் புதவருடப்பத்திரிகையில் விளம்பரிக்க வர்சுதற்காப் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேம்.

அடித்துக்காயப்படுத்தல்.

பெரியகடைக்கண்டைத் தெருவிறுள்ள சிலர் ஒரு திவானேச் சருவியடித்துக் காயப்படுத்தி அண்டையிறுள்ள ஓர் வண்ணுன் குளத்திலெறிர்தார்களாம். அடிபட்டவன் ஆகபத்திரிலில் இட க்கிருன். இவணேபடித்த கோபத்தில் இவன்தானே தன்னேச்சில நார்க்கயிறுகளினுள் கட்டிக்கொண்டு குளக்கரையிலிறங்கி எட்டு ஞ்சலத் இல் கீர்இலியபாடி மாரிசம்பண்ணிஞனெனவுமொரு பக் பொடு பரம்பு இன்றகு. மதார்த்தமேதேனப் பொலிள்வினக்கத் இவருதல் நாம்சற்றக்கொள்ளலாம்.

தேருவில் நின்றுபறித்தல்.

ால்னூர்க்கொளைல் புகையில்கொண்டுவர்க இருவரிடத்தில சுன புகையில்பைச் கெள்பறித்தார்களெனவும் அதற்காய்ப்பறி கொடுத்தவர்கள் பிறத்தெய்திருக்கிறர்களெனவுங் கேள்விப்ப ட்டோம். அதன்பின் பறித்தபுகையில்யைக் கொடுத்தாரகளே னவும் அப்படிச்செய்த கியாவம் பரிகாசமேயன்றி மற்றும்படி யல்லவென்றுங் கதைபுறப்படுகின்றது.

புதுவருடம்.

''அறப்புக்காலஞ்சென்றன. கோடைகாலம்முடிக்கன. ஆ குல் காங்களோ இரட்சிக்கப்படலில்லே.''

சென்றவருடத்தின் முன் வருடத்தில் கடைபொனமாசத்தின் கடைவளாம் கடைகொள்ள கடைவ பணிச்தியாவங்களில் எாம் வெள்வியன் தேவாலயஞ் சென்றவம் அந்கே கண்டதங் கேட் டதமான பய்பத்திக்குரிய செய்கைகள் போசணேகளால் காம் பு த்தியடைர்த்தும் கடைம் ஆண்டின் முதல் பணிக்கியாலச்கை அ ச்கே:பிலேச் சார்ர்த மணி,டாக்,டாக்கென அடிக்க ராம் பூமிக் குடேபே காழ்ர்க வணற்கி ஏற்றத்தையும் அழுகை நாம் பூயிக் டர்த்து நேற்றப்போலிருக்கின்றன. அப்படியானவொரு இனத் தைச் சென்ற இர்ஷ் இயானித்தபோத ஒரு வருஷமாய்விட்டத எனக் கண்டோம். இவைகளேச் கேட்டுத்துணர்க்காக யன்கேழ்க் கண்டதெல்லாம் பாய்கையல்லவோ? சான்போன்பா ஷி பச்சொன்னதையும்" பார்த்தநிர் திருக்கிறேம். மனுஷணட ய இடினென்ன? ''கல்தியல்லவே கோய்ம்' வல்தியல்லவே இது வெள்ளி பொன் விலுமதியா மேருமல்லவே?' என ஒரு சாகதி சியார் சொன்ஞர். இதையுணராத மனுஷன் தன் சொற்பவாயி ம் லா இன்பத்தில் உன்னப் பரீட்பெபேன் செற்றின்பத்தை அ தைபன்" என்கிருள். பாருந்தன் கூறைப் நூபக்" என்கிறுன். பாருந்கள் அதுவுப்பாலைப் "என்னிமித்த ம் கீடிக்கூச் சட்டுகித்தேன் இறாட்சத்தோட்டங்கில உண்டாக் இது கொள்களையாக்கியார் இங்காரத்தோப்பு உண்யும் காளுகிக கணிகிகத்தரும் கிருட்சுக்கையோய் காட்டினேன். பணிவிகடகா சுநையும் பணிவிடை ாரிக்கோயும் கொயக்கிற்கு வாங்கினேன் ஆடு

இராசாக்களுக்குரிய மாகாணங்களின் பொழும்பயுங் கூட்டிவை பாடகர்கள்யும் பாடினிக்கவும் இன்பமாகிய பலவி,க திதேன். பாடகாகண்பும் பாடினைகள்பும் இனப்பாகம் பெடிக்க தேனாத்தியங்கள்புமுடையவளுமிராகேன். என் கண்கள் இ சுடுத்ததொன்றையும் நான் விலக்கவிலில். என் மனது எந்தச் சந்தோவுக்கையும் தடைப்படுத்தவில்லே." முடிவென்ன? சகல சாதொடித்தையுக் தடைப்பெறத்தவில்லை. முடிக்குவை செல் மும் மாயை, சூரியனுக்குக் கீழே ஒரு பையமுமில்லே. "இராப் பகல் இருள் வெளிச்சம் மாறும் எண்ணமே ஐயோ! ாராட்களி ன் மடுட்டுக்கு மா மாறுத்துண்டே." அப்படியானமாறுகல் த ரிக்திருக்கு மாக்கிரமா! இல்லமில்லே. "ஆசனர் துரைக்குவங் ஒளியும். சம்பாதிச்ச மாவும் ஒட்டமாகப் பாயும். மாவும்அ நியும் பின்னேததான் கிரையானது. மெய்த்தேவைத்தியே கெ விக்கும் சென் கின்க்கும் ஆகவே காங்கள் எங்கள் வள்திரங்க வாகும் சடுகா மண்களும் ஆகுகும் நொக்கை விக்கு வகுதிரங்க கோயல்ல ஆத்தமத்தைக் கிறித்தாச் சாம்பரில் அல்லத் தேவகு மாரன் பாதத்தில் விழுந்த பாமமன்னிப்பையும் மனச்சமாதான தீதையுர் தேடக்கட்கோம். 'இந்த வருடத்தெமைச்சர் தித்த நோக்கிரதித்த சொந்தச் கிருவைகள் மோ காத்திரம் அதே இந்தித்த முடியா வீச்சேத்திரம் கீர் பாக அடியர்கள் எடிபாக்கிரம் பக் கோக்கிரம் கோத்திரம்"எளுப் பாடிக் தைப்போமாக. எர்க ப் பாவியுங் கெட்டுப்போவதையல்ல மனர்திரும்பிக் குமாறின விசுவாகிக்கு இரட்டுக்கப்படுவதையே அவர் விரும்புகிறுர்.

"செட்டசுதன் <u>க</u>ண்டுவா முத்திபெறமான்மர்சோன்ற மோட்சவாசர் இன்பம் யாசே இன்னதென்று சொல்லவல்லர்."

இன்னுமொருவருஷத்தில் ஈமது பத்திரிகையை வாசிப்போ தை நாம் தரிக்கப்பெற்றதால் யாவருக்கும் புதவருட வக்கன உபகாரஞ் சொல்றுகிறேம். காலம் மாறி மாறி அறப்புங்கோ டையும் மாரியும் ஒன்றின்பின்னென்றுய் சென்றும் சனங்கள் இ ரட்டுப்பை அசட்டைசெப்சதைக் கண்ட தீர்க்கதரில் அறப்புக் காலத்சென்ற உகோடைகாலம் முடிக்கூன காங்ஃனோ இரப்புக க்கப்படலில்லே என்ற முறைபட்டார். அவ்வகையே காமுங் கூறுன் அவரலரே கடுக்கத்தோடும் பயத்தோடும் அந்த இரப்பு ப்பைபே தேடுமோமாக.

விளேயாட்டுப் பிள்ளகள்.

ஐயா, கியாபப்பிரமாணம் விதிக்கும் முறையே கட்வாக எர் த விவாகமுஞ் சரிபானதல்ல, சரிபற்றவிதமாயிருப்பவர்கள் விபசாரிகள்ரையெண்ணப்படுவார். அவர்களுக்குப் பிறக்கும் பின் கோகனே கிபாயப்பிரமாணம் விபசாரச்தில் பிறந்த பின்கோன் அல் தை கியாயப்பிரமாணப் பாகஷ்டிற் சொல்றுகில் "விஃபாட்டுப் தை கபாயப்புறானப் பாக்குவற் சசில்றுக்கி கொண்டிப் பின்கோகள் " ஏன்றழைக்கப்படுவாகள். இந்தப் பிக்கோகள் பி சாவின் நாமத்தால் அழைக்கப்படாது மாதாவின் பேரு:ல் அழை க்கப்படுவார். இந்தப் பின்கோகள் தங்கள் பிதாவின் ஆற்றிக்குச்

யாழ்ப்பாணத்தி இறின்தவர்களல்லாதவர்களுடைய சகலவி வாகச்சடங்குகளும் கியாயப்பிரமாணத்திற்கிகைய மூன்று கிழ டைப் பிரசிக்கபின்றி எழுகப்பட்டுவருகின்றன. ஆகவே அவ விவாகங்கள் சரிபானதல்ல. அவ்வகை விவாகஞ்செப்கோர் பி ன் இன்ற சரியான பின்றோகளுமுல்ல. அவர்கள் தங்கள் பிதாவி ன் ஆன்றி முதலியவற்றைப் பெறவுங்கடாது. இவர்களே நாம் அச்சப்பயின்றி வின்யாட்டுப்பின் இசுபெயின்ற அழைக்கலாம். ஐ யா, மான் தாங்கள் பிருகித்தப்படுத்தின சருக்க சான்கிரத்தையும் ம. எ. ா. தெம்பரப்பின்கே உபாத்தியாபராற் செய்யப்பட்ட த ருக்கள்ளதிரதுல்களேயும் வாகிச்சவனன்றிச் செட்டியான ஒரு க ருக்களை திரிபல்ல. கான் எழுதி ரூடித்தத தருக்களாகியமு தைக்குச் சரியோவெனத் தய்வாய் அதிலிக்கக் கேட்கிறேன். இவ்லிடம், ஓர் தார்க்கே மாணுக்கன்.

தேசாபிமானமும் உதாரகுணமும்.

தெறீடத் நள்ளும்சி செப்செற்கிகி தெடிபோய் என்னும் ஒ ரு பப்பாயிறுள்ள பார்கிபட்பிரபு இர்திபாலில் இருந்து ஐர்து வாவிபரை இங்கிலார்திற்கனுப்பி அவர்களுக்கு கிபாயசானதி ான்ருபக் கற்பித்து பின் இரதிப துரைத்தனங்களிலுள் கீதித் தலங்களு^ககு சிபாயத*நா* த<u>்</u>நார்க்குப்பொருட்டு ஒன்றனர லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலலிடத் தீர்மானித்திருக்கிறாம். மாளு க்கரில் ஒருவன் பார்சிய வாலிபதும், மத்தவன் இர்தியன், ம ற்றவன் பறங்கி, மற்றவன் மகம்மதியன், இன்னும் ஒருவன் வங்காளம் சென்னபட்டினத்திலன்ன இர்தியரில் அல்லத ப நங்கிமாரில் அல்லத மேன்மையான சமுசாரத்திலிருர்தெடு க்கப்படும் ஒரு வாலிபஞம். எல்லா மாளுக்கரும் கல்ல இ எஞ்சனங் களமுள்ள சமுசாரக்கைச் சேர்ந்திருக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் சன்மார்க்க எடையைக் குறித்துப் போடும் பொரிக அவர்கள் சன்மார்கள் கடையை குறந்தைய வொறுவ வையை ப்பந்திரங் காட்டவும் வேண்டுமாம். இவர்களுக்காய்ப் பிரபு செலவிடலிருக்குக் சொகைபெய்வளைக்பெனில். இங்கிலர்துக்குப் போசவரக் கப்பல்கூலி ரூபாய் உ.உ00 பழக்குஞ்செலவு புத்தகம்முதலிபளவிற்காய் " எ,க00

மூன்று வருடத்திற்கு இங்கிலா இவ்வசிப்பதற்கு வருடபொன்றித்கு

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இக்கிலர்தில் படித்த பரின்ற்றர் ஒவ்வா என்ற பட்டமும் பெற்ற அவ்கே வதைக்குங் காலத்தில் ான்கைடியுள்ளவர்களாம் இருக்கார்க்கொனச் சாட்டுக்கடதாகியுங்கொண்டுவருபவர்க்கு ரூ பாப் ச0,000 மும் ஒக்கொருமாணுக்கருக்குமாய்ச் செலவிடப் படும் ரூபாய் ஈ0,000 இங்கிலாதிற்குப் பேசன மாணுக்களி ல் ஆருங்குறித்த பட்டம் பெருமல் அல்லைய என்படைக்கடதாக யுக் கொண்டுக்கால் வர்த்தின் உயகாழமாய்க் கிடைக்

கும் ரூபாப் பதிகுமீரும் கிடைக்கமாட்டாது. இவ்வகையே கொடுக்கக்கமுய புண்ணிபபுருடனுக் தேசா பிபானியும் உதாரகுணருமாகிய பிரபுவை ராமெவ்வகையாப் 的场子和李 iar courte. Ma துச் சாட்டியீடட்டும். இதுசமபமெனக்கண்டு எபதாரிற் பிர புக்களுக்கும் இரண்டுடாரு வார்க்கை,கபேகதால் மற்றென்றுவி ரித்தலாப் முடியாதென்வெண்ணுக்கேரும்.

Doyas Com,

கேவன் உங்களேக் கண்காணிகளாப்வைக்கு அட்டுடங்கோ குத்திருக்குஞ் செல்வத்தால் சீகிர் செப்த த்ருமல்லினன்ன? வேடுக்குமுர தாடுகினபுக்காபடுத்தப் பசாசுக்கலியங்கட்டுகித் துச் சோம்பேறிகளான பார்ப்பார் பண்டாரிக்கூறுக் காபரித்து வர்திர்களாக்கும் இவ்விசுசெய்கையாலுங்கள்செல்வங் கறை பட்டதன்றி மற்றுப்படிபென்ன' உக்கள் இபல்புக்கேற்க ஒ ருபின்கோக்கு அன்னவல் இரங்கொடுத்தாக்கல்வி சற்பிக்காகிலன்ன எத்தனே பின்இசன் ஈபதாரில் பழக்கவபேட்கையிருந்தாம் பு மாடு முதலிய அளேக மிருக்கிலன்கில் உடையனரும் நர்கேன். இதாவிற்றப் போசுறுவினர் இத்தியரைக்கத்தி சொடுக்கப்

பணமற்றத் இரிகிருக்கள் இவர்களில் ஒவ்வொழுவரை கீனிக் உமதிபல்புக்கேற்கத் தாபரிக்கிப் படிப்பித்தாலைக்கு உள் உமதிபல்புக்கேற்கத் தாபரிக்கிப் படிப்பித்தாலைக்கி? உள் களில அகேகர் பிரபுக்களாய் உத்தியோகக்தராய்வர உங்க ஞக்குப் போசனமுங்கொடுத்துக் கற்பித்தது பிறக்காதியாரா ன பலகரும இஷ்டர்களல்லவா? கீவிரிச்செப்கைக கேன்ன கைமாறுசெய்துவருகிறீர்கள். சீங்களே திதானித்துப்பாருங்கள்.

அந்தப் பேச்சு ஆயிரமும் பேறம் பதினுயி நமும் பேறும்.

விறீபன்பத்திராடுபர்க்கு விரோதமாபேற்படுத்தப்பட்ட ச வ்கைரட்டவழக்கில் எங்கள் அத்தவக்காத்து செல்தனரபின் கெட்டித்தனம் சிபாபசாள்டுரகிபுதைத்துவம் யாவராலும்பதிக் கப்பட்டது. அவர் சூம் அர்திரேசன் துரையின் சூன்னப் பேச்சுக்கும் ம. ள. ள. வைத்திபலிவ்கப் பேர்கிறாசிபாரின் பேர்பெற்ற குறக்குக்கேள்விக்கும் இடங்கொடாத வழக்கை ஈடத்தின் தெறமைக்கென்னதான் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பேரிப யாவும் புகழப்படத்தக்கதெனினும் அவர் பேச்சில் விபப்பா னவொன்றைக் கங்கள் பத்திரிசையை வாசிப்பேரர் கேனாது னைவானறைக் தங்கள் பத்திரிகையை வரிப்போர் கேளாகி கிடச்செய்வது என் விருப்பமல்ல ''வாதி கேசிகளுடன் சோ ரவியாபாரம்பண்ணிஞ்நொப் பிரித்தஞ்செய்தார்கள். இரும்ப மறுமொழிபிலும் அதைக்குறித்ததே வேணுமென்றும் வைராக் இபமாயுஞ்செய்தார்களென்பதற்குக் திருட்டார்தம். வாதியி ன் சோரவியாபாரச்சை ருசுப்படுத்திஞர்களார் காட்டிக்கொப் ப்போவில் ஒருவேகைக்டன் பேரும் அவர்களால் (எதிரிகளால்) குறிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது அப்படியாஞல் அவர்க் சாட்பெர் யக்குப்படாதுகென்னர் இதிரைல் வாகியல்ல வேசிக்கோம் ய்க்கப்படாததென்ன? இதிஞல் வாதியல்ல வேளிகளோடுக் தாடுகளோடும் பிறதுவாதுகமாகிய எதிரிகளே அறிமுகமான வர்களென்பது இருட்டாந்தபானதல்லவா" என்றுர். இதைக் கேட்ட சீதவான் முதல்பங்காவிழுத்து கின்ற பதிபற்காரன்பட் டாய்க் குலங்க கணகத்தார்கள்.

ாபக குணுவ்கள் தபோ! கிறிமன்பத்தோர்கள். மென ஆர் சாத்திருந்தார்கள். "ஈம்மாலே நாம் கெட்டோம் குமென ஆர் சாத்திருந்தார்கள். "நம்மாலே நாம் கெட்டோம் தோப்புக்கண்டம் அவரென்ன செப்வார் சட்டம்பொர்"என இ ரண்டுகாத்தம் பிடித்தத் தோப்புக்கண்டம் போடும்.

இவ்போ, ஒவிகாங்கிலோருவர். ''காலம்வருமளவுங்கண்டு'' எனக் கழுதன் காத இருந்தார்போ லம். இல. பச்.

ஆதுலர் பாடசாலப் பரீட்சை.

page Car,

எம்பு தத்தவர்களுடைய தேனுங் கல்வி விஷபம் இலங்காமோ னிபாரின் சம்மதத்திற்குள்ளாயிருக்கவாமே. கனம்பொருந்தி ய பொத்தியன் சுடையியின் பராபரிப்பின் தோயிருக்கும் சம் போசேப்பு ஒர்பனேச்சு என்றமைத்சுப்படும் ஆகலர் வித்தியா சாவப் பரிட்சை சேற்றச் சாயங்காலம் ஈடர்த்து. மறைவினுற் தடைப்பட்டுக் காக்கிருக்க பே காரம் அகேக தரைமார் இரைச் சாணிகள் வராகபோயினும் வக்கவர்களின் கொகையும் கவனிக் கப்பட்த்தக்கது. கொப்பு சமேரிபா விக்காரியா சபாகாயஉரா ய விற்றிருக்கப் பற்பல குருமார் உன்னியான் திரி ்ன் கிறாயதரர் தரர் உபபத்திராதிபர்கள் புடைஞர வீழ்றிருக்க வேண்ப உத்தி போக்கைகரும் பிறருங் கூடிய சபையில் குறித்த வித்தியாசால் ப் பரீட்சை ஆரம்பித்தது. லக்தின் இங்கிலே கமிற் என்னும் மூன்று பாதைகளிலும் பரீட்டுக்கப்பட்டார்கள். வேதம் இங் கிலீசுக்கிறமர் கணக்குப்பாக்ஷுக்கை புவனசானதிரம் அளவுசா ஸ்திரம் வள் நுவர் குறன் இலக்கணச்சுருக்கம் முகலியன்விலும் பிறவிறஞ் சோதிக்கப்பட்டார்கள் இப்பாடங்கள் பாவும் கற் பித்த உபாத்தியாயர்களால்ல்ல. மேற்குறிச்சு குருமார் கிராப துழர்தார் பத்திராதிபர்களால் பரிட்டுக்கப்பட்டும் பிங்கேக்கொல் சுத்த விடைகள் யாவராலும் மெக்கிக்கோள்ளப்பட்டது. முத ல்வகுப்பைச் சேர்ரத கில பின் கௌினெழுத்தும் படங்கள் இத் தரங்கள் தீட்டுக் திறமையுங் கண்டோர் பாவராலும் புகழப்பட டது. தகுர்த மாணுக்கருக்கு வெகும் இசொடுத்தார்கள். இங்கனம், க மா வை.

செவ்வாப் கிழமை.

பாலியாகேசன்.

இப்பத்திரிகையின் முதற் சங்கியை எங்களுக்கனப்பிவைத் ததற்காய ஈன்றியறிர்தவர்களாயிருக்கிறேம். இப் பச்சிரிகை பை வாசுக்கமாக்கிரத்தில் ஈமக்குண்டான சக்கோஷக்கை காம் வெளிப்படுத்தல் கடாது. ஈபதூரிறன்ன வாலிபரும் வபோதி பரும் பெண் ஆணையை பேதமின்றித் தற்≇ாலத்தல் எடைபெ ற்றுவரும் உதயதாரணை, விறிமன், இலங்காபியானி என்னும் ப ந்திரிகைகள் வாகிக்க அமைகளிலடங்கிய டொருள்கிய உட் த்திரிகைகள் வாகிக்க அமைகளிலடங்கிய டொருள்கிய உட் சொல்கிவரப் பாகியர் யாத்திரம் அவர்களுக்குடுத்திவார் பத் திரிகையின்றி இருந்தார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு மனுஷ்ருத்தும் அவர வர்பராயத்துக்கேற்ற போசனத்தைக் கொடுப்பதன்றி படாதபிர காரம் கொடுத்தால் நன்மைக்குப் பதிலாய்த் கேமை கோரியேம். தாரணமாக, மூன்ற ராறு மாசக் கைக்குளாகைக்குக் கடியபோ சனத்தைக் கொடுத்தால் அப் போசனத்தால் பின்ம ஈபப்படை தலுக்குப் பதிலாப் கஷ்டக்கைபடையுமென்பகை காம் காட்ட தனுக்குப் பதல் இரு நாக்க மனுடின் தன் கைக்குள் கூடியின் வா யில் சோற்றை அல்லது இறைச்சுத்துண்டைக் தித்தவான். பின் கோத்தைப் பாலும் பெரியவர்களுக்குப் போசனமுல் கொடுப் பார்களல்லவா? அவ்வகையே பால்பருக்கும் கடைபெற்றுவகும் பத்திரினக்களும் அவைகளிலடங்கிபணவுக்கும் கடிமைபாகத் தோன்றும். பாலியர்கோசுதே அதன் காமத்தைப் போலப் பா லியருக்கடுத்த சேச வார்ததைகளால் கிறைந்திருக்கின்றது. அ தை ஈடாத்தம் பத்திராதிபருடைய தெப்வபத்தி கல்வித்திறமை சன்பார்க்க ரடையைக் குறிக்கு காம் முன்னறிர்திருப்புதால் அப் பத்திரிகை இனிவருக்காலத்தில் பற்பல உதத்போகக்களிலும கொழில் எளிலம் வரவிருக்கும் பாலிபரை காளுக்குகான் தேர்ச்சு ப்படுக்கு கலைநிவு சபைகார்க்கத்தில் வயர்க்கப் போதிய சாமா ர்த் இப் முடையவதெனச் சாட்சியிடுவது ஈமது கடஞ்சிருக்கின் றன. வாலிபன் புரதிஞல் மேலமையடைவின்னன இன்தாவே வின் இராசா ஒருபோது விளுவிஞர். அவ்வகையே கூரும் பா லியன் யாதிருல் மேன்மையடைவான என கினவுவோம். தே வனுடைப் வேகத்திற்கிகைப் கடப்புகாலேன். இராகள் புத்தித் தால்அவ்வகையேபாலியரும் அவ்கே தவி இப்படிகட படகாவக்கி மேன்மையடையாடுக்கைய கம்மாற் கூறப்படனேண்டியத்லின். முக்கத் தேவனுடைய இராச்சியத்தைத் தேடுங்கள் அத்தடன் யாவும் கொடுக்கப்படுப். பாலிபமுக்கும் அவ்விறாக்கியத்தைத் தேடக் கற்பிப்படேக பாலிபர்கோசன் பொருள்போதும்.

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