

# THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

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Twenty-four lines and under—three pence per line.  
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Half a column—seven shillings six pence.  
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## Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers are respectfully requested to give notice of any change of address, or any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.

## Notice to Correspondents.

All communications to the Ceylon Patriot must be Post Paid. We also request that all letters to our address as the Editor of the Ceylon Patriot be authenticated as otherwise they may not receive attention

## SIVAISM CHALLENGED.

A challenge to Public Discussion in English of the authority of the standards of Sivaism is hereby given to C. Arumugam Navaller or any other Sasri or Hindu Priest in Jaffna, by the undersigned. The terms to be settled by a Committee consisting of an equal number of Christians and Hindus to be nominated by the disputants respectively.  
H. A. WOOD.

Jaffna, January 6, 1864.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 23d instant at 10 o' clock in the morning that the Library belonging to the Estate of the late S. Chinappa Esq. Procter of the Hon. the Supreme Court will be sold by Public Auction at the Patriot's Office.

S. Muttocumaroe—Executor.

Jaffna, 13th January 1864.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

### DEATH.

At "Wesley Chapel" Wannarponne on the 10th instant the infant son of Mr. J. W. Philips, aged 7 months and 10 days.

## The Ceylon Patriot.

## NOTARIAL APPOINTMENT.

We hear that our Government Agent has selected one Cootty, a Goldsmith, for the post of Notary for Nellore. That a goldsmith should be appointed a Notary is a fact which some of our native friends do not relish. A rumour is going round that they are to petition the Government against this appointment. But we take this for an earnest of better days in Jaffna. All men high or low, are of one parentage, and our Hindu friends we believe, assent to this. If they admit the common parentage of mankind, why should any of them grudge the elevation of another member of the same family?

But an appointment of this kind discourages the article clerks, inasmuch as it invests one with the high title of Notary who had been at no much pains to secure it, and who had not been learning the profession for a period of three years. Besides its tendency is, as every body can see, to render the law respecting the standard of qualifications of the candidate, of no effect.

In the present instance the candidate lives only about a quarter of a mile from the residence of Mr. Ponnyah, a Notary recently appointed, after he had completed a course of three years' study of the profession. We believe also that the present appointment cannot be shown to be a case of exception contemplated by the 4th clause of the Ordinance, the candidate being not an article clerk. One carefully reading over the 4th clause which in certain cases authorizes the Governor to declare any person not being an Advocate, Proctor or article clerk capable of being admitted to act as Notary, will perceive that this provision was designed to meet any necessity which might exist about the time of the introduction of this Notarial Ordinance. For in certain districts Notaries may be in demand, vacancies occurring by death &c. before any young man could complete a period of three years' apprenticeship. Now more than ten years have expired since the Ordinance came into oper-

ation, and the District is not wanting in article clerks. In the very parish of Nellore there is already an article clerk and his term expires soon. We do however believe that the appointment of a Notary in another part of Nellore, say Kockoo will or its neighborhood, may be a desideratum.

## MILITARY.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Hungerford arrived in the "Pearl" and has taken charge of his duties, as Military Doctor at Jaffna.

J. L. FLANDERKA, Esq.

By a private letter kindly placed at our disposal by a friend, we are grieved to learn that Mr. Flanderka had a severe fall from his cart when proceeding to Kandy, and fractured his right arm. We trust he will soon regain the use of his arm, and return to his station at Anuradhapoorah.

## POST OFFICE IRREGULARITIES.

Complaints have reached us from Valvettytoore that letters sent to the people of that place do not reach them. On enquiry we are satisfied that the complaint is well-founded and the explanation given by the officer in charge of the post station is that there is no messenger attached to his office to distribute letters. We think this is a defect in the Post office arrangement. For how can any man know the arrival of a letter to his address unless he be informed of it some way or other?

We understand like complaints are made by residents of Pt. Pedro. It is to be regretted that two such trading ports as Valvettytoore and Pt. Pedro should be without a post delivery. We would urge upon the Government the importance of employing one messenger at least at these stations.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

We read from the *Trichinopoly Journal* of the 9th inst. that the Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart, G. C. B. K. S. I. has been appointed Governor General of India and of all Her Majesty's possessions in the East Indies. Our contemporary extracts this intelligence from *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 5th Jan. It is an appointment which will give great satisfaction both in England and India. By his long experience in India he is eminently qualified for the position.

## OUR GOVERNOR.

We notice in the "Examiner" of the 6th inst. that the Steamer, "Rangoon" with Sir Charles MacCarthy on board ran ashore at Aden on the morning of the 10th December but she was got off on the 25th without sustaining much damage. A contemporary states that Sir Charles, who is said to have greatly improved in health, remained at Aden awaiting another Steamer *Canada* from Galle."

## "THE PEARL."

H. M. Col. Steamer Pearl with a number of passengers on board anchored off Mandativo Island at an early hour on Monday morning after an unusually protracted voyage of 7 days. We believe her having taken the Metropolitan of India to Tutuoreen, must have accounted for the delay. She had been anxiously looked for at a much earlier date, and we understand the Government Agent was placed in a rather unpleasant situation, owing to the stock of Arrack in the store on the previous evening having been exhausted to about only 6 or 7 gallons. The "Pearl" however luckily made her appearance in time, and 2,000 gallons of arrack have been landed from her.

## MR. COMARASAMY.

The absence of this gentleman from the Island and the Legislative Council is indeed too long to be justified. Important measures have been enacted and passed, without a voice from the Tamil Community, owing to their Representative's absence. His return is anxiously looked for, both by his friends and relatives. *The Home Jour-*

*nals* are being eagerly searched for intelligence respecting him. We are now glad to quote the following paragraph from the "Examiner" which has extracted it from a Home Journal:—"On Tuesday last (8th December 1863) Mutu Comara Swamy, a native of Ceylon, and member of the Legislative Council, was presented to the Queen at an audience by Earl Russell to deliver a book, which he had received permission to dedicate to her Majesty. The Book is an English translation of a Tamil drama, entitled *Arichandra, the Martyr of Truth*, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Smith Elder and Co"

## OVERSEERS WANTED.

We see a notice stuck up in the Court house of Jaffna, inviting Candidates to work as Overseers in the Kandian Province. Pay is two shillings per diem at the commencement. The notice holds out an encouragement of promotion according to deserts. Mr. Folkard is said to receive applications and have authority to dispose of them finally. This is a fitting opportunity for the young men of Jaffna to push their way up in the world.

## EARTH-QUAKE.

From the *Trichinopoly Journal*.

At about 4 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last a violent shock of earthquake was felt throughout this station. A low rumbling noise first attracted the attention of many who were awake at the time till it gradually increased to the rumblings of distant thunder accompanied by a violent quaking of the earth under the feet and the rattling of doors and windows in the houses which continued for nearly a minute. The sound apparently proceeded from the north and passed on towards the south. The shock was very perceptibly felt by most persons here. In the low houses belonging to the 23d W. L. I. young birds and eggs were found thrown out of a number of sparrows' nests built under their roofs.

As a similar occurrence appears never to have been felt in this part of the country before, the natives are greatly alarmed and entertain the opinion that it is an ominous portent of coming evils. Some of the would be more wise among them assert that the geni or god who bears the earth on his shoulder, has made a shift of it from one shoulder to the other, and hence the extraordinary movement of the earth felt on Tuesday morning.

We shall be glad to hear how the shock was felt in surrounding districts and invite our friends to give us any particulars in connection with this unusual visitation which they may have noted in their respective localities not only as a curiosity but as a record of a Phenomenon of nature which sometimes swallows up whole cities.

## THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS WHERE POPERY RULES.

A letter from *Florence* says. "A Pamphlet by the Rev. Anderson Gavazzi (formerly a Romish Priest) has been seized by the Fiscal. It is a tractate of seventy pages, on the "Parallelism between Paganism and Roman Catholicism. The charge against the book is outrage to and derision of the religion of the state!" And the penalty is six months imprisonment and £20 fine.

This is not an event of the dark ages but just occurred whilst Father Bonjean was urging his children to make the best of their Civil liberties to thwart the enactments of the Legislative Council! But a day of rectification is advancing:—woe then to the tyrant! *Liberty of the Press.*

## WEATHER.

Since our last issue, we have had copious showers of rain. On Friday night the rain commenced and continued until the after-noon of next day. It was cheering to the hearts of the farmers and others. Except to the fields hopelessly abandoned for the year, the rain has been timely and welcome blessing. The weather in these days is not favourable to health, the nights being very cold and dewy.

We are sorry that Small Pox is again spreading rapidly in almost every village of the District. Now that we can boast of an efficient Medical Assistant, we are confident that Dr. Wambeck will adopt such measures as will arrest its further progress.



Sir,—Please give room to the following very interesting facts

The American Board of Missions held its fifty third anniversary convocation in the early part of October last, from their Report it appears that "The American Board has under its charge 20 Missions, and 114 stations. It employs 162 American male Missionaries, and 180 female assistants, besides no less than 737 native helpers. The 154 churches it has founded contain nearly 23,000 communicants of whom more than 1,100 were added during the year. Other tokens of its usefulness are to be seen in more than 9,500 pupils in its Schools, and the 16,000,000 pages of religious truth printed within the year."

A Wesleyan

There is a little controversy being waged between the Archbishop and the Priests of Lyons respecting the Breviary! so much for *Unity* in the Church of Rome. We see good arising from these agitations of long stagnant waters.

We learn from Rome, says a reliable authority, that the mania for making Madonnas and other sacred images *wink* is spreading like an epidemic. When shall we have an *winking* image in Jaffna? This would be the way to frighten the Legislative Council into abandoning the new marriage Ordinance. Hic!

MR. EDITOR:

Will you be so sun-like as to throw one ray of luminary on the darkness which surrounds the following query?—What authority have those cow-hunters who, with lasso in hand, chase the poor man's cattle as they graze on the Espalale?—Thy drag the beast off to 'pound' and rumour says they make capital wages by the practice. Surely neither Military nor Civil authorities are aware of how this sort of trick is performed or they wd. remedy it. One whose calf was pounded.

LIFE AND LABOURS OF THE JESUIT MISSIONARY FRANCIS XAVIER

The truth shall make you free," is one of those utterances of the great teacher which more and more amaze and attract the student as they are more fully understood. This utterance has a general as well as a special application. It teaches that "truth" emancipates! This is a grand discovery! The greatest tyranny on the face of our earth is the tyranny of error! What hosts of prejudices, animosities, and persecutions are the natural offspring of this tyranny of error! No sphere of human action is exempt from its dire influence. Religion, Politics, and History all suffer at its hands.—Why should error be tolerated? Why should the love of it be fostered? When men patiently look at each other's statement of opinion we shall have some chance of diminishing the power of the grasp of this monster tyrant.—It is under the influence of these sentiments that I request a corner of your excellent Journal for a brief outline of the life and labours of Xavier taken from a very interesting work recently published by the Rev. Mr. Ven of the Ch: Mis: Society London. If it serve no other purpose it will illustrate the futility of trusting to talent however great to stratagem however deep, or to political action however princely, in the work of evangelizing the Hindus.—Mr. Ven, in his Prefatory remarks, says:

"The history of modern Roman Catholic Missions to heathen countries forms an important subject of inquiry with all who take an interest in the progress of Christianity."—That, "one of the most remarkable periods in this history is that which extends from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth centuries"—"It was then that Jesuit Missionaries and some of the ablest men appeared in the field."—"The great influence and wealth of Portugal were at that time exerted to give effect to the work of evangelizing India, Japan, China and America."—In 1706, when the first two Protestant Missionaries were sent out, the number of Romish Missionaries then in the East was estimated at 2,000.

The author complains—That notwithstanding, "our information of Roman Catholic Missions is very meagre and unsatisfactory." The life of Xavier appears to be the only formal history of authority among the Romanists.

A craving for the romance of Missions; the notion that an Autocratic power is wanted in a Mission;—a demand for a degree of self-denial in a Missionary bordering upon asceticism are often illustrated by a reference to the life and success of Xavier." The author justly remarks, that "The delusive character of such sentiments cannot fail to appear on a careful study of the truth of Xavier's history."

The author then introduces his reader, to "XAVIER'S LIFE BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR INDIA." He thus opens his Introduction:—"Look at the life and labours of St. Francis Xavier!—is frequently uttered as a taunt against Protestant Missionaries by Romanist writers, and is too often echoed by Protestant authors of repute." And to the very important query "where shall we obtain any certain knowledge of the life and labours of Xavier?" He in substance replies;—that neither the sketch by the Jesuit Father Emmanuel Acosta;—not the life of Xavier by another Jesuit Father Tursellinus—nor the life of him in French written by another Jesuit Father Bohours, done into English by James Dryden a brother

of the poet—none of these is to be relied on. His words are strong and as follows. "If any one tolerably acquainted with the subject will apply to these works the usual tests of credibility, he will soon detect such inconceivable contradictions between Xavier's own letters and the assertions of his biographers, together with such loose statements and so many geographical mistakes as to destroy all confidence in the competency or the historical fidelity of the author."—He thinks that Xavier's portrait is best drawn by his own hand in his copious letters. Xavier was a great letter writer: and understood the art as well as any of his contemporaries—He numbered among his correspondents John iii—king of Portugal—and the famous Ignatius Loyola. Xavier's letters were mostly annual details of his doings hopes and sufferings—They would now be called Missionary Journals or Reports. We may learn his estimate of the length a letter ought to be, when in writing to his friends from India he says, 'Let your letters occupy us a full week in reading we promise to do the same with you.'

Xavier's letters have been collected and preserved with superstitious reverence by the Jesuit Fathers.

Various editions of these letters have been published at various times;—one in 1596 by Tursellinus; one in 1661 by Peter Possinus. Poor Philippius, who had been healed in half a day by praying to St. Xavier of a disease which had troubled him two years and more and which his medical adviser could not cure, out of gratitude searched the archives of Rome, Lisbon, and Goa for letters and found and published 90 which had not before been printed. His gratitude to Xavier for curing him led him to devote himself to the Mission work in India!

Another edition was published in 1795 by Roch Manchiaca a French translation of which was published in 1838.

Our author thus avows his purpose in printing this life; his words are, "the main object of the work will be to investigate Xavier's Missionary character and the results of his Missionary labours in the East."

On Xavier's early history before his designation to India," he offers many interesting facts; i. e.—"Xavier's first letter in the collection was written whilst he was residing in the University of Paris, as a master of arts and a reader in Aristotelian Philosophy," and bears date March 24th 1535. This letter was written to his brother in Spain—for the double purpose of soliciting pecuniary aid and vindicating the character of Ignatius Loyola. He says,—"I declare in my conscience and as it were under my hand and seal, that my obligations to him are far greater than a whole life devoted to his service can repay, or even partially satisfy". Further on he says, "he has always come opportunely to my relief, either with a supply of his own money or through his friends." This letter was written when Xavier was 29 years of age.

Xavier was born on the 7th of April 1506 at the Castle of Xavier in the kingdom of Navarre at the foot of the Pyrnees." "On his mother's side he was related to the kings of Navarre and the family of the Bourbons." Loyola the founder of the Society of Jesus first won over to his confidence one Lefevre, a friend of Xavier—who with Loyola at length gained over Xavier.

"It is conjectured that Xavier's acquaintance with some of the Protestants of his day modified his life when out in India where he was away from the influence of Loyola.

In the year 1534 Loyola had imparted to 6 of his friends including Xavier and Lefevre a project of forming an association for converting unbelievers." The seven friends took a vow to renounce all worldly possessions and to make a journey to Jerusalem, or if that expedition were not possible, to throw themselves at the feet of the Pope, to serve the Church in any place which he might direct." After various wanderings they met at Venice early in 1537 and proceeded to Rome—where they obtained the sanction and benediction of the Pope for their Mission to the holy land,—war prevented their visiting the Holy land—and with the sanction of the Pope they dispersed and settled at the most celebrated Unvresities of Italy. Three years were thus spent. Loyola determined to form them into an ecclesiastical order, under the title of "the company of Jesus." "In addition to the vows of perpetual poverty and celibacy, they now added one of implicit obedience to" the Superior of the order whose authority was to be absolute." At this juncture, John iii king of Portugal wished to spread Christianity more rapidly than it had been spread in his splendid dominion in the East.—His Bishop at Goa and Vicars at various other places had not succeeded as he wished.—He thought the Jesuits would succeed better. He accordingly applied to the Pope for the whole body of the Jesuits to be sent as Missionaries to the East, and the Pope sanctioned the application."

Thus have we "the company of Jesus" handed over, by the Pope, to King John of Portugal for missionary purposes in India! How did Loyola act? Notwithstanding the vow of obedience to the Pope to go any where that he might send him, this unexpected call to India did not approve itself to Ignatius Loyola! He demurred to this wholesale migration.—And yet, how was he to escape from the difficulty of his oath? He effected a compromise! He agreed to split the difference, and allow one half to go, whilst he and the other half remained at home! Xavier was one of those designated to India. He took leave of the Pope, Ignatius Loyola &c, and started for Portugal in the suite of the Portuguese ambassador.—Xavier was introduced to the

king who entered heartily into the scheme of "the company of Jesus." All the young nobility about the court were obliged by the king to attend the confessional of these Jesuit Fathers.

The missionary party increased to six, and a question arose in the mind of the king whether it was expedient to send them to India or retain them in Portugal. Here again the principle of splitting the difference was again adopted; three being sent to India, three retained in Portugal. The three sent were Francis Xavier,—Paul Carmerte, and a lay assistant, named Francis Mansilla were the three designated for India. Provision was made for reinforcements by the appointment of Simon Roderick as principal of a college of 100 Jesuit associates; which number soon doubled! All seemed to favor the grand ambition of Loyola and Xavier. King John, their patron, maintained an exclusive right, against all other nations of Europe trading with the east by way of the Cape of Good Hope! Nay he was invested by the Pope with all the rights of sovereignty over all countries east of the Cape!—Such was Xavier's patron—such his glowing prospects of success! How different this from the tearful and silent Adieu of the modern missionary!—Mr. Ven very properly remarks. "It was only natural, that Xavier should have great confidence in the influence which he should possess, as one selected and commissioned by the king for advancing Christianity among the natives, especially as it is well known that the king took the liveliest interest in the success of this mission and was to receive direct accounts from the missionary respecting this and all other affairs." Xavier's own feelings at the time are very clearly exhibited in the following letter, written on the eve of his departure; "we leave, loaded with favors by his majesty, and are to accompany the Viceroy whom he sends this year to India," and to whom he has specially commended us. We sail in the same vessel with him. "He has already determined that we are to be daily guests at his own table. He adds, "I mention these things—that you may understand what just hopes we have of great assistance in the conversion of the natives, through the exuberant affection towards us of the highest authority in India."

Our author observes—That "the king also gave him four briefs, which he had obtained for him: from the Pope: the first conferred on Xavier the quality of *Papal Nuncio* to the new world, another gave him all the powers which the church of Rome could give for the propagation of the faith in the east. A third recommended him to the care of David, king of Ethiopia, the fourth was addressed to all the princes and governors of the islands and continents between the Cape of Good Hope and the mouths of the Ganges. The king also furnished him with a general order to his officers to provide the missionaries with every thing requisite for their maintenance!" "It is difficult adds, Mr. Ven, to conceive more splendid worldly attractions to any enterprise and greater temporal advantages for its prosecution, than those which accompanied the call of Xavier to become the apostle of India".

(To be continued.)

J. K.

TO A WIFE.

Do you recollect what your feelings were immediately after you had spoken the first unkind word to your husband? Did you not feel ashamed and grieved and yet too proud to admit it? That pride madam, was, is, and ever will be, your evil genius! It is the tempter which labours incessantly to destroy your peace—which cheats you with an evil delusion, that your husband deserved your anger, when he really most required your love. It is the cancer which feeds upon those glad and unspeakable motions you felt on the first pressure of his hand and lip, and will not leave them till their ashes corrode your affections, blight your mortal visions, and blunt your sense of right and wrong. Never forget that yours is a lofty calling. Never forget the manner in which the duties of that calling can alone be perfectly fulfilled. If your husband is hasty, your example of patience will chide, as well as teach him. Your recriminations will drive him from you. Your violence may alienate his heart, and your neglect impel him to desperation, your soothing will redeem him—your softness subdue him, and the good natured twinkle of those eyes now filling beautifully with priceless tears, will make him all your own. Family Friend.

QUERY.

Why is it that midwifery is not taught to females in this province? Cannot some intelligent girls be selected from the Mission Boarding Schools for such a noble purpose? Has not this subject occurred to the mind of the eminent surgeon Dr. Green? Querist.

Manepy 13th 1864.

GRAVE AND GAY.

There are two opposite ways by which some men get into notice—one by talking a vast deal and thinking a little, and the other by holding their tongues and not thinking at all. By the first, many a vapouring superficial pretender acquires the reputation of a man of quick parts—by the other many a vacant dunder-pate, like the owl, the stupidest of birds, comes to be complimented by a discerning world, with all the attributes of wisdom.—Irving.

இலங்காபிமானி.

தூணாகசம் ஹ. தை 17 யரு உ.

பேள்புகைக்கப்பல்.

இந்தக்கப்பல் இரத்தவாரம் முற்கூறிய மண்டலத்தினாலேயே... பார்ப்பாணத்திற்குரிய புகைக்கப்பல்... இரத்தவாரம் முற்கூறிய மண்டலத்தினாலேயே...

பிள்ளற்றக்காத்துரை.

இவர் பண்டாரம் விழுந்தொரு ஊரையே முரித்தகொண்டார்... இவ்வாறு பிள்ளற்றக்காத்துரை... இவ்வாறு பிள்ளற்றக்காத்துரை...

எங்கள் தேசாதிபதி.

இலங்கையைவிட்டுச் சகலீனத்தின் பொருட்டாய் இங்கிலாந்துக்குப்போன சேர் சார்லஸ் மெக்காதி... இலங்கையைவிட்டுச் சகலீனத்தின் பொருட்டாய்...

இராணுவலியாச்சியசங்கம்.

இவ்வியாச்சிய சங்கத்தார் செய்த நெடுந்தூரலியாச்சியத்தின்... இவ்வியாச்சிய சங்கத்தார் செய்த நெடுந்தூரலியாச்சியத்தின்...

நல்லூர் நோத்தாரிசு.

யாழ்ப்பாணத்தலைச்சார்த்த பற்பலவிடங்களிலுள்ள வேலைகளை... யாழ்ப்பாணத்தலைச்சார்த்த பற்பலவிடங்களிலுள்ள வேலைகளை...

காரியத்தின் பின்னர் விடகொடுக்கலாமா? 'சொல்லுவார்... காரியத்தின் பின்னர் விடகொடுக்கலாமா? 'சொல்லுவார்...

இராணியாகியாரை இலங்கைப்பிரபுதரிசித்தல்.

மார்கழிமாதம் எட்டாந்திதியிலன்று எங்கள் சனப்பிரதிநிதியாகிய... மார்கழிமாதம் எட்டாந்திதியிலன்று எங்கள் சனப்பிரதிநிதியாகிய...

இந்தியமகாதேசாதிபதி.

தேவையோசமான லோட் என்ஸின் பிரபுவினிடத்திற்கு இரத்தியா... தேவையோசமான லோட் என்ஸின் பிரபுவினிடத்திற்கு இரத்தியா...

இப்போ மகா தேசாதிபதியாக வரும் சேர் பொவான் லோ... இப்போ மகா தேசாதிபதியாக வரும் சேர் பொவான் லோ...

புதிய இந்தியமகாதேசாதிபதி.

இந்தியாவிலுள்ள 'தரைமக்களைவாக்குமுலுக்கும் ஒரே... இந்தியாவிலுள்ள 'தரைமக்களைவாக்குமுலுக்கும் ஒரே...

ரிடத்திற்கு நியமனமெற்றதும் வந்ததுமான காலத்தைக் குறித்து... ரிடத்திற்கு நியமனமெற்றதும் வந்ததுமான காலத்தைக் குறித்து...

முந்திய இந்தியமகாதேசாதிபதியின் பத்தினி.

இந்தக்கிமாட்டி மனம்மீறாத சஞ்சலத்தோடு இங்கிலாந்திற்கு... இந்தக்கிமாட்டி மனம்மீறாத சஞ்சலத்தோடு இங்கிலாந்திற்கு...

ஐரோப்பியவார்த்தமானம்.

ஐரோப்பிய இராசாங்கத்தார் யாவரும் கடவேறுமெனப் பிராந்திய... ஐரோப்பிய இராசாங்கத்தார் யாவரும் கடவேறுமெனப் பிராந்திய...

அமெரிக்கியுத்தம்.

சந்தேசக்காலிலுள்ள வடக்கடலார் திண்சேனையைப் பெற்ற... சந்தேசக்காலிலுள்ள வடக்கடலார் திண்சேனையைப் பெற்ற...

தற்காலத்தில் பிரான்சில்நடக்கும் விசேஷ வார்த்தகம்.

பிரான்சில் நடக்குஞ் சகல வந்தகப்பொருள்களுக்கும் பொய்க்கண... பிரான்சில் நடக்குஞ் சகல வந்தகப்பொருள்களுக்கும் பொய்க்கண...

இங்கிலாந்தில் சரக்குவிலை.

கோப்பி மார்சி மாதம் யிந்திர உள்முற்றத் தரவரிபாண... கோப்பி மார்சி மாதம் யிந்திர உள்முற்றத் தரவரிபாண...

புகிடிபரிசாகம் பலித்தவகை.

அபெரிக்காலினுள்ள போத்தக்கரில் பற்பல தரைச்சாணி... அபெரிக்காலினுள்ள போத்தக்கரில் பற்பல தரைச்சாணி...