

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

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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.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Jaffna Auxiliary Bible Society will be held in the Court House at Jaffna on Thursday the 28th inst. The public generally are invited to attend and during the exercises of the evening a collection will be taken for the funds of the society.

The Chair will be taken at 6 o'clock, P. M.

M. D. SANDERS,

Secretary.

January 22d, 1864.

NOTICE.

I the undersigned, Soopooranier Candappasagarar of Nellore, Jaffna, do hereby give notice that I intend to apply six weeks hence to His Honor the Officer administering the Government, to be admitted and enrolled an English and Tamil Notary Public for Nellore and for the District of Jaffna in terms of the Ordinance No. 16 of 1852, clause third.

S. CANDAPPASAGARAN.

Nellore, Jaffna, 21st Jan. 1864.

விளம்பரம்.

இதன்மீது கையொப்பம் வைத்திருக்கும் சுப்பிரமணியர் கந்தப்பசேகராகிய நான் தஞ்சாவூர் ஆன்டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் இலக்கக்கட்டளைக்கட்டத்தின் கீழ் பிறிவில் விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற பிறகாரம் எழுத்துப்பொருத்தத்தினால் கட்டுப்பாட்டிற்கு அந்தப்பொருத்தத்தின்கீழ் முறையாக வேலைசெய்து இப்போ தவணைமுடிந்திருப்பதால் இதனைத் தவிர்த்துக் கட்டுப்பாட்டிற்கும் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தைச் சேர்ந்த மற்றப்பகுதிகளுக்கும் தமிழ் இங்கிலிஷ் கொத்தாரிசாக நியமனம்பெறும்படி தேசாதிபதி அவர்களுக்கு விண்ணப்பப்படுத்தி அனுப்ப ஏன்ணக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன் என்பதை இத்தால் பிரதித்தப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். சு. கந்தப்பசேகரன்.

யாழ்ப்பாணம், கல்லூர்,
தஞ்சாவூர் இல. தைமீ. 2.க.உ.

The Ceylon Patriot.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The men that govern us have great power for evil or good. By the example which they set before us by the laws which they enact, and by the manner of administering those laws, they may either encourage or discourage the growth of what is good in a nation. No enlightened man will be indifferent as to the character of those in authority.—Every true patriot watches with jealousy and prayer the doings of the great ones of the land. The influence of those in authority is universally recognized. The empress of the French, it is said gives form and style to the dress &c. of the ladies of Europe; and the Ceylon Maniagar, or Mudaliar has a circle, in which his fiat is law, and his example a precedent for general action. What then may we not expect from the new Governor General, the Great Queen's viceroy? There can be no doubt of his being a general favorite both in England and India. The wisdom of the appointment seems to be apparent to men of all shades of political opinion. What is there in this Ceylon born man that commands this universal approbation? Talent, doubtless he has of the very first

order! And experience too, both broad and deep: but there is a something beyond these which gives a power to these, and which is, we think the real ground work of the confidence which all men place in him: and that something is, his thorough uprightness, and candid avowal of the rights and liberties of religion and conscience. He is eminently a safe man, in as much as he has no Jesuitism, or dodging about him. The following abstract of the substance of a report which he made of things in India, and of the line of policy which the English Government ought to pursue strikingly illustrates the view we have ventured to give of the Governor General's peculiar excellence.—“The practical measures to be demanded of Government are:”

I. “Full liberty of conscience, and an equality of Civil Rights for the professors of all religions.”

II. “No recognition of Caste in public proceedings.”

III. “No Government Proselytism.”

IV. “The continued melioration of the Civil and Criminal codes of India.”

V. “The participation of Christian schools in Government Grants-in-aid for native education.”

VI. “The removal of the interdiction of the Bible in Government schools.”

VII. “The Practical and entire disconnection of Government with Idolatrous institutions.”

It is plain, that if these principles be acted out, a great and very beneficent change will soon come over the millions of India. Let all who have a spark of fellow feeling for the Hindu rejoice with us in the fact that Sir John Lawrence is Governor General of India,—and in prayer too, “That useful lives may be spared.”

THE BIBLE.

We are happy to notice in an Indian Journal that “a Committee has been formed in England consisting of the highest dignitaries of the established Church and a conclave of some of the most eminent men among her clergy, in order to produce a commentary on the Bible, which shall put the reader in full possession of whatever information that may be requisite to enable him to understand the Bible and to supply him with satisfactory answers to objections resting upon misrepresentations of its contents.” The cause is said to be the recent attacks upon the standard of Christian Faith by Colenso, the author of Essays and reviews and other writers of that class; and they have awakened the leading men in the high Church to undertake the project.

PEARL FISHERY AT ARIIPPOO.

We have seen a Govt. Advertisement under date 8th ultimo, notifying that the Pearl Fishery at Arippo will commence about the 2nd March next, 1864, and the Bank to be fished is the North-West Cheval Paar Bank estimated to contain Oysters sufficient to employ 75 boats for 12 days.

“The Fishery will be conducted on account of Govt. and the Oysters put up for sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.”

Mr. Twynam will be the Superintendent of the Fishery this year too. We think the Government Agent of this Province is the right man for the place.

Mr. AMPALAWANER.

From the Examiner of January, 13th.

We understand that Mr. Ampalawaner, Commissioner of the Court of Requests and Police Magistrate of Kayts, has been called upon by Government to retire from the Service. It is rumoured that the reason which induced the Government to take this step was the irregularity on the part of Mr. Ampalawaner in the transmission of certain official accounts.

But the Observer says thus: “that Mr. Ampalawaner, has applied for pension. He is in the receipt of £375 per annum; but his successor will be entitled to only £350. It is said that Mr. Ampalawaner was obliged to take this step owing to a charge of carelessness brought against the Department with regard to the transmission of his accounts, and it does not appear that he has exercised a strict supervision over his subordinates.”

CRUELTY OF A BARBER.

(From the Trichingpoly Journal.)

We read in the Bangalore Herald that a brutal deed has been committed by a man of the Barber

caste on his wife. It appears that the barber's wife went to her sister's marriage and that sometime afterwards, her husband went to the house to fetch her back. For sometime she objected to go with him, but after a little coaxing she was persuaded to return. They got home, took their supper as usual, and then retired to bed; about midnight the cowardly ruffian got up, and tied her hands and feet, then got his razor, and cut her nose and upper lip clean off.

A BUTLER.

A Mussulman butler at Ambrolie poisoned his master by administering a cup of tea mixed up with arsenic. Having imbibed the “tea” the master showed symptoms of arsenical poisoning, but recovered under medical treatment.

THE RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION SOCIETY AT WANNARPONNE.

We regret to notice that the Sivite members of this Association seem to grow cold in defending and proving their religion which they have from generation to generation blindly believed as genuine and authentic. The cause which prevents Sivaism from being cannonaded and demolished by the artillery of Christianity in this land, is not so much the metaphysical and hair splitting philosophy of the Hindus, as is sometimes asserted, as their cold-hearted indifference about the all-important concerns of the soul and the way of salvation. This, we believe, has been the case ever since the Protestant Missionaries came to the Province. The society named at the head of this article which at its organization, we hailed, as one tending to create a taste for religious enquiry which, we believe, would result in good, seems now to be affected by the same cause. Mr. Bushnell who stood foremost for the Sivite party, is reported to have crept away. Mr. M—n keeps himself aloof. Messrs. Navalever and Namachevayer as well as the other would be pundits in the District are afraid to approach the battle ground. We think they should either acknowledge themselves beat and give up their system as devoid of reasonable evidence to sustain it, or come forward as men and give their reasons for still adhering to it. It is quite time that the educated mind of Jaffna should break loose from error, and leave that which cannot stand the test of fair investigation, to fall.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CENTRAL AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS, JAFFNA.

Several persons have expressed a wish to be informed as to our course and progress in the Central and Preparatory Schools during the year now past and have also expressed some degree of disappointment at the delayed appearance of the Government Report. I thought it only due to the friends of the institution and those interested in education generally to furnish them with a brief outline of our last year's operations.

At the commencement of the year 1863 the number of the boys amounted to 198. There were admitted during the year 141. Deducting 92 who left before the close of the year there remained a total of 247 being an increase of 49.

Of those who left, it may be interesting to know a large proportion had passed through their course of education and have now entered upon mercantile or professional life. Rather a smaller proportion have removed to a distance. A few being pressed by pecuniary circumstances have left through inability to meet the expenses of their education.

No public examination of the schools generally has been held during the year. The examination instituted by the School Commission have rendered this unnecessary. We were gratified to find at the Local Examination held Dec. 14th 1863 and following days, that 15 of our boys chiefly in the second and third classes presented themselves for competition.

In September the Schools were duly examined by the Government Inspector. Many of the boys in their general studies have distinguished themselves and one or two have been privately rewarded with prizes.

The plan of study which in former years it has been found most beneficial to follow, has, this year also, been adhered to. The same subjects have been allotted to each class from the lowest to the highest, the lowest taking the elements and first principles, the next higher class a wider range and so up to the highest whose duty it is to reach the highest fixed standard. More attention has been paid during the year to a correct pronunciation and easy composition both in the English and vernacular Languages. For attaining proficiency in the first named, a weekly exercise in recitation has been found very successful, and to give a greater facility in composition more attention has been paid and more time devoted to the accurate delivery of the lessons in writing, a good style of penmanship being at the same time required. In addition to their regular routine of duty the teachers assisted by the Rev. Mr. Kilner have interested themselves in delivering weekly lectures upon instructive subjects.

As to the proficiency of the boys we cannot of course anticipate, the Gov. Report now pending. The moral conduct of the boys, we may answer for as having been in the whole very good. No act of glaring immorality has been brought to our notice. Whilst the boys in their literary pursuits have exhibited a cheerful alacrity and praise-worthy diligence they have endeavoured to follow out the principles of true unsectarian morality which are interwoven in all they see and hear and read in our schools. We are also able to report well of the health of the boys. Perhaps this is attributable, under the blessing of God, to the fact that no expense has been spared in making the buildings as commodious and healthy as possible.

Wes. Mis. House, Jaffna, Jan. 18th 1864.

The Principal.

RELIGIOUS AND NATIONAL CUSTOMS.

Being asked the other day "whether tom-tom &c., at the funeral of a native Christian were *heathenish* ceremonies," I felt at a loss for a definite reply. Will you give us the benefit of your local knowledge on this point, and help us to settle what is *heathenish* and what merely *national*?

In the mean time I beg to offer a remark or two on the point. In order to distinguish between what is *national* and what is *heathenish*, I suppose by the latter term we are to understand *religious* according to heathenism. If I am right, then the question narrows itself thus:—"What is the difference between a *national* custom and a *religious* one?" Or if you please, still more simply does it resolve itself into "what national customs are taught by the religious-shastras of Hinduism, and what national customs are *not* taught by these shastras?"

This is not a mere play on words, much annoyance to the feelings of Europeans may be prevented and much, that is in itself innocent, may be rescued from the condemnation now heaped upon it, by a fair and full investigation and settlement of this matter.

My humble opinion is, that whatever is *not* taught by the Hindu Shastras;—and whatever has no connection with the worship of the gods *cannot* be called *Hinduism* in the religious sense of that word:—and when the people generally practice such custom I should call that a national custom as contradistinguished from a religious or Hindu custom.

Yours,
QUERIST

To the Editor of the Ceylon Patriot.

SIR:

In perusing your paper as I do with interest, and especially that containing the letter of your Trincomalie correspondent, I find certain terms used by him which I as well as the majority of your readers would consider objectionable. I am sorry to remark the misapplication of the term "Eurasian," I don't think the Trincomalie correspondent was present on that occasion, if so, I would ask him were there only Eurasian gentlemen and natives? if the answer be in the affirmative I will at once conclude that the Trincomalie correspondent is quite ignorant of the term. I readily admit in saying that there were Eurasians, but on the other hand I disagree in saying that there was "a great crowd consisting of Eurasians and natives." Let the Trincomalie correspondent take care not to send in any articles to the public Press before he is quite sure of the propriety of the terms used by him.

Yours truly, No EURASIAN.

From our Pt. Pedro Correspondent.

Sir:

Recurring to my usual task with much pleasure, I have to acquaint you that the Judicial Department has attracted the public attention. Suitors hasten to the Court with anxiety to enter their *punctual* appearance and cases are disposed of diligently and ably by our Magistrate. Arrears are being cleared with activity.

Our Port which formed a prolific source of news wears every feature of liveliness. Vessels have left our shores coastwise, taking Onions, Chillies, and Timbers to Colombo and Trincomalie.

The Shroff who was absent on sick leave, has resumed his duties, and our busy Subcollector anxiously waits for the change of the Monsoon, which will keep him engaged agreeably.

The Resident Missionary is actively superintending the erection of a commodious School room, which will be completed pretty soon.

Recently there has been an addition to our English community residing in our little Town—Captain Trydel and his family, have become the agreeable guests of our Magistrate, enjoying a leave of absence, and breathing the salubrious air of our Port.

The people of Vadamoratchy thirsting as they do after litigation, are anxiously and impatiently waiting for the appearance of the Deputy Registrar of lands, among them to prefer their antagonistic claims which no doubt, will supply ample work to the Registrars, Arbitrators, Proctors, and Judicious functionaries.

HOW POPERY ACTS WHERE POPERY HAS POWER.

"A young Jewish girl, of about 10 years old ran away from a house, last July, in which she had been serving and where she had been ill-treated. She was crying in the street when a lady met her, and enquired the cause of her distress. She told it, and the lady then asked her to come to her house, instead of which he led her to an Institution for Catechumens. Here the young girl was pressed to become a convert to Roman Catholicism. She refused with tears and outcries. It was in vain that her parents when they were apprised of the fate of their child demanded her restoration. They then applied to the president of the Jewish congregation, and he sent a deputation to the Pope. To their request that the child might be restored to its parents and that he would not allow a repetition of the Mortara transaction, the Pope appears to have replied (and the accuracy of the language ascribed to him is guaranteed to us.)

Your petitions cannot alter the decisions of my conscience. Consider that your destiny is in my hands.

The girl has been baptized in spite of the desperate opposition made by her parents."

This is a quotation from a reliable periodical just come to hand from England. What would our Jaffna young ladies think of being thus eloped with? And what becomes of the talkative Father Bonjean's talk of *Civil liberty*? Thank God we are not in Rome! Yours a Protestant.

HEADMEN.

Sir:

The Government Agent is yet busy in appointing Headmen. Having filled up the vacancies of headmanship at Chavagacherry, the Agent had next been at Nellore where he surprised the people with regard to the appointment of a Notary to which you alluded to in your last. Indeed the elevation of a gold-smith from the avil to the dignity of a Notary, opens a new page in the history of Jaffna. We are happy to chronicle this change, since it tends to confirm the people in their surmises that the claims of nobility give place for the virtuous and talented, in the English Government; and moreover such as the above proceeding breaks through the shackles of caste prejudices which more than any thing else, disturb the peace and retard the progress of the county in civilization and enlightenment. Unlike the cases in more enlightened countries the vocation of every class of people in Ceylon gives it a caste which precludes it from social dealings with another.

On Monday last he went to Valemoe North where he made some choice appointments, but in others he seems to have failed to hit upon the deserving individuals. The Odiarship for Oodoville has been conferred on the right person Mr. E. Carpenter, but the post of Vedahn on a g-r who could hardly exercise any control over the people. I really do not know whether this Cincinnatus could ever learn the duties of a Police headman. The appointments for Changovale and Cantherody are sad mistakes deserving perhaps journalistic imitations.

Oodoville, 21st Jan. 1864. An Observer.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Patriot.

Having in view the recent appointments and promotions accorded to certain class of the community, I am led to enquire whether the students of Dr. Green, have had a just quota of encouragement by the Government. I carefully ran over the pages of Mr. Fergusson's Ceylon Directory as well as the Government Calendar to find how many of this physician's students, are in the Government employ; but failing to find more than a few stray individuals who too are in the provision-

al Department, I sat down to think what could be the cause that bars their appointments to high offices. Indeed the reason cannot be with the tutor. Either they are wanting in general abilities or the heads of the Department, in the Government, being prejudiced against them extend not the same privileges to them as they do to others. Which of these are to blame I leave the parties concerned and the public to answer. I have also to add that if there is a strict rule laid down by the local Government that diplomatic students of Calcutta alone are entitled to the recognition of the Government, it behooves the aspirants to betake themselves to the "City of palaces" in order to qualify themselves to the required standard. But if there are students who could cope with the diplomatic doctors and credibly stand the test of an ordeal, I believe Dr. Charsley or any other principal Civil Medical Officer on whom the duty rests, would do justice to bring such students on a par with the Medical Assistants as he has kindly done in the case of Mr. Ira Gould.

Pro bono Publico.

Jaffna, 21. Jan. 1864.

THE JAFFNA NATIVE EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

The seventeenth semiannual meeting of this Society was held yesterday at about 10 o'clock A. M. at Batticotta and the exercises of the meeting were as follows.

Mr. J. R. Arnold, the president taking the chair, the meeting was commenced by singing a hymn.

Mr. S. Moody read the 60th Chp. of Isaiah and a prayer was offered by Rev. M. Cornelius.

A Report of the last annual meeting was read by Mr. J. Page, the Secy. and approved by the members of the Soc. Also the Secy. read a Report of the work of the Society for the last six months.

Mr. J. P. Cooke, the Treas. read a Report of the income and disbursements of the Soc. during the last six months,—the former being only £2-10-0 and the latter £33-16-0, the Soc. is in debt to the Treas. in the sum of £9-6-0.

The President remarked that there is not any possibility of receiving the subscriptions for the ensuing quarter before its close and there should be £15 on hand besides paying the debt of £9-6-0 to carry on the work for the next quarter.

Then the meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. S. Tappan and G. W. Underwood and a song adapted for the occasion was sung by Mr. Joshua.

After the meeting was refreshed by the melodious music of the singer it was addressed by Messrs. T. Stockton and N. Niles and a hymn was sung.

The meeting was then addressed by Rev. F. Asbury, Mr. S. Buel and Rev. L. Spaulding and a few remarks were made by the President.

The meeting was closed by singing the doxology and pronouncing benediction by Rev. M. D. Sanders.

The addresses were very interesting and of an animated nature. J. F.

I am very anxious about the financial circumstances of the said Society and I ask are there not any benevolent hearts among the readers of your paper who would help the Society at this crisis by liberal donations? Do make a few suggestions to them on the subject. I am Yours

Jan. 22nd. 1864.

J. F.

POETRY. LINES.

BY MISS ELIZA COOK.

The mind, the great, the mighty mind
Now soars and leaves all earth behind,

To claim its kindred with God;
And now sinks down on flagging wing,

Till man becomes the meanest thing
That walks the sod.

The form, the upright, beauteous form,
Towering like light house, mid the storm,

Now stands in wondrous power and grace;
Anon, the shrivelled angled bones,

Crazy and warped as old grave-stones,
Are all we trace.

The hand, the strong, the ruling hand,
That piles the pyramids on land,

And builds what tempests fail to break;
With palsied trembling holds the staff,

While rosy children gaze and laugh,
To see it shake.

The voice, the deep, the full, the firm voice,
That swells to threaten, or rejoice

In pompous oath or revel shout;
Is now so mumbling, thin and weak,

We wonder what the garrulous squeak
Is all about.

O man! when thou art getting vain
Of courtly rank, or treasured gain,

Just turn towards the cypress tree;
"Ashes to ashes," form the prayer;

And yellow skulls are crumbling there
Where thou shalt be!

Contributed by "Gamma."

LIFE AND LABOURS OF THE JESUIT MISSIONARY
FRANCIS XAVIER

(Continued from page 11.)

Mr. Venn, next observes, "we now enter upon a review of the missionary career of Francis Xavier in the East. His labours extended over ten years and a half, from his arrival in India May 1542, to his death on the coast of China in December 1552."

Xavier left Europe in April 1541, having just completed the 35th year of his age. The fleet consisting of 6 ships wintered in the island of Mozambique; where they spent 6 months.—At Socotra, Xavier strove to benefit the ignorant Christians whom he found there and baptized many of their children." Having by attempting to baptize the children of a Mohammedan woman, whom he met on the road one day, raised a storm which led the Christians, there to determine, that no Saracens should ever be allowed to be baptized! Xavier embarked with the Viceroy and proceeded to Goa which place they reached May 6, 1542. The writer remarks that Xavier's first impressions of Goa were very different from his anticipations. "He found Goa a fair and flourishing city—the inhabitants, Native and European, all Christians! As the natives who lived in the Portuguese settlements were required, as a matter of course to be baptized! there was also a large number of a mixed race; for it was a part of the Portuguese policy to encourage marriages between the European and the native races, with the view of providing a nursery for their army and navy. When Albuquerque first took Goa he caused a number of heathen women to be seized and baptized, and married to his soldiers." There was little scope therefore for the Missionary zeal of Xavier at Goa.

Xavier took up his abode at a hospital, and spent the whole day in receiving confessions—in preaching, in catechizing the young &c. With respect to a large college which was established at Goa for the education of a hundred baptized heathen youths, Xavier writes,— "The Viceroy has gained many signal victories over the heathen, with whom he is continually at war. He attributes his success to his having founded many religious houses. He therefore designs to make this college more magnificent than all other religious buildings in India, in the hope that his army will gain still more brilliant victories than ever over the natives!"

Mr. Venn adds, "it is important to notice these facts which show how far the missions had advanced in India before Xavier's arrival."

Xavier at once set his heart upon making this college a Jesuit establishment; and by the authority of the Viceroy he wrote to Ignatius Loyola to send him over three or four able associates, to be placed at the head of it."

It is clear, from Xavier's letters that his experience of the Goa native priests was very unsatisfactory. The only one of the class singled out for special mention was one whom he cited to appear before the Bishop of Goa to answer for his conduct as a "hinderer of the Gospel."

The Viceroy took advantage of Xavier's influence with Ignatius to supplicate from the Pope a variety of superstitious favours such as privileged alters and indulgences for the Viceroy himself and his wife."

Xavier had allied himself with kings and Viceroy's in his missionary character, and was made to suffer the penalty, by becoming an agent in a pet scheme of Don Alphonso Soza. Xavier mentions this scheme thus,— "I am now going, by the commission of the Viceroy, to a certain region where there is hope of making many Christians.—Where was that happy land? "That region was the pearl fisheries east of Cape Comorin"—the following is Xavier's description of things as he found them in this new region of success.

"The Viceroy marvellously supports and cherishes these Neophytes. A short time since he gave them help when they were oppressed by the Saracens. They are for the most part fishermen, and reside on the sea shore and support themselves and their families by their occupation, chiefly in pearl fishing. The Saracens had lately deprived them of the boats they had used in fishing. As soon as the Viceroy of India heard of this he went himself, with a powerful force against the Saracens, and made a great slaughter of them and seized all their ships.

"He restored to the richer Neophytes their own vessels and gave to the poorer among them the Saracens' boats. Thus he enhanced a signal victory by an act of large liberality: for as he had received Divine aid in his victory &c he wished the Christians to share with him his happy fruits. The Saracens are utterly prostrate and broken: not a man of them dares lift up his eyes. Their chiefs, and all amongst them capable of resistance are slain. Hence the Neophytes love the Viceroy like a father, and he considers them as his children. I cannot describe the earnestness with which he commended to me this new vineyard of Christ." What would Father Bonjean not write were the Church Missionary of Jaffna to send home such a report as this?

Tursellinus gives the following account of the conversion of these Paravers. Being oppressed by the Mohammedans they sent a deputation of their tribe to Cochim, with an offer to turn Christians if the Portuguese would deliver them from the oppression of the Mohammedans. The offer was accepted by the Governor of Cochim and by the Viceroy, who undertook the secular part of the agreement, while Michael Vass, the Vicar General residing at Cochim, managed the spiritual part of the affair by baptizing the members of the Deputation and sending priests to the Fishery Coast, who he says, baptized 20,000 and then left the coast.

Such, says Mr. Venn, "was the sphere of labour to which Xavier was destined to devote his first energies. In a Missionary point of view, he was set to build upon another man's foundation. In a political view, he was set to secure to the king of Portugal the monopoly of a lucrative Pearl Fishery." Xavier with some natives trained at Goa, who could speak the Portuguese and the Tamil languages proceeded to the Fishery. Here he laboured a year. It is interesting to know how he worked in Mission matters. From his own letters we learn that Xavier, immediately upon his arrival set to work to have the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Ave Maria and the Decalogue translated into the vernacular. He then committed the translations to memory. Four months were occupied in this work." And yet Xavier could count the converts by hundreds as the result of this mechanical sort of operation. Hear his own words,—"How great the number of those who are gathered into the fold of Christ you may learn from this, that it often happens to me, that my hands fail through the fatigue of baptizing; for, I have baptized a whole village in a single day." Now to estimate this success it must be borne in mind,— "That Xavier is speaking of certain villages inhabited by those who had entered into a profitable alliance with the Portuguese on condition of embracing Christianity". Again, and quoting his own words, "I appoint all to assemble on festival days, and to chant the rudiments of the Christian faith; and in each of the villages I appoint a fit person to preside. For their wages the Viceroy, at my request, has assigned 4000 gold fanams." Mr. Venn subjoins, "the expenditure of 4000 Rupees in 30 villages would easily secure the attendance of the inhabitants to go through their recitation, at the sound of Xavier's bell. Xavier had not mastered the language sufficiently to be understood after two years' residence,—under date August 21—1544 he writes: "here I am almost alone from the time that Anthony remained sick at Manapar; and I find it almost inconvenient position to be in the midst of a people of an unknown tongue without the assistance of an interpreter. Conceive, therefore, what kind of life I live in this place, what kind of Sermons I am able to address, to the assemblies, when they who should repeat my address to the people do not understand me nor I them! I ought to be an adept in dumb show!"

"There is, says Mr. Venn, reason to doubt whether Xavier's Catechumens understood so much as the meaning of the words put into their lips; for after all the baptisms recounted above, Xavier informed Mascilla that they had mistranslated the very first word of the Creed; and that, instead of the word "I believe"—they had been using the expression "I will!" Alas! Alas! and this man is held up as our model. J. K.

SPICY BREEZE FROM CEYLON.

Mr. Punch's Colonial connections are ramifying so enormously that he is thinking, of appointing a Colonial editor. (To prevent disappointment, no Grey, Elliott, or Irishman need apply.) From Her Majesty's Fifty Colonies he receives an amount of correspondence which he begs hereby to acknowledge, and friends at a distance will please accept this intimation. He is obliged to keep his geographical map constantly turned on, he can tell you, especially when the Australian mails come in. However, he is equal to the occasion, and has made such proficiency that he is quite confident that Melbourne is not in Tasmania, a point on which he should be sorry to examine a good many Members of Parliament.

Well, talking of Colonies and examinations, a Cingalese friend—(won't he stamp when he reads this—we mean a friend in Ceylon has sent him an extract from a report of the Central School Commission, for that interesting island, over which the spicy breezes blow soft, and where every prospect pleases and only man is vile, according to Bishop Heber. This extract purporteth to give some of the answers of the best candidate out of twenty-six who underwent examination in Ceylon. When Mr Punch recollects the awful problem set for our unoffending Indian fellow-subjects by Sir Charles Trevelyan, to which Mr. Punch adverted the other day, it comes to his mind that he should like to hear a competition Wallah upon these responses.

"Longitude are lines which divides the earth into several spaces."

We consider this rather a good shot, and would respectfully offer Mr. Cox, of Painsbury five minutes (Pin-lock left alone) to write a better answer.

"Grammar teaches us the art of speaking and reading, and of the proper manner which they undergo."

"Undergo" is not a bad word, because it shows that these poor young fellows in Ceylon feel this persecution of being compelled to submit to the arch-tyrant, L. Murray. Their allegiance is decidedly imperfect.

"Peter the hermit was a pilgrimage and he use to go to the holy city every year to worship since he thought there his prayers would be more certainly expected."

Very near the mark again, and we request penny-aligners, who criticise a singer by saying that they were 'delighted to hear her eliminate fresh beauties from the favourite air of.' &c., not to turn up their phonographic noses.

"Before Bacon the people of England were not so acquainted with the subject, because this was first man who taught the people how to do it."

"(The above is tendered as a 'short sketch' of the history of Bacon, and is all that is said upon the matter.)"

And quite enough too. All that most English peo-

ple know concerning Bacon is that he lived about the time of Elizabeth, is thought to have written Shakspeare's plays, and said that knowledge is power, which he never did say. Yes, some folks think he invented a *New Organ*, for which they don't thank him.

"Milton was a poet who lived in the present century, and who has been very much esteemed by a many people for being an excellent poet."

So he was. Will Mr. Masson say that he was not an excellent poet? We consider him an uncommonly excellent poet. As for the 'present century'—he lives in every century, he was not for an age, but for all centuries.

"In answer to the question 'What changes have recently taken place in the territorial extent of the Austrian empire?'—one writes, 'the change of monsoons and weather has recently taken place in the territorial extent of the Austrian empire.'

Quiet right. 'Monsoons' is only a slip of the pen for 'Mossoos,' and the writer was evidently aware of the complication of French relations with Austria. The last extract we shall offer is this:—

"A simple historical allusion in a well-known" poem by Tennyson,—where the 'oak' is spoken of.—

"Wherein the younger Charles abode
Till all the paths were dim
And far below the Round head rode,
And humm'd a surly hymn."

Is thus explained by one of the very best of the candidates:—"This allusion is referred to Milton. He was honored by England, and he was dear to England, as an oak-tree was. He is said to have lived in the reign of young Charles in an age when literature had not flourished much. He is said to have sung hymns in the road Roundhead."

We consider this a brilliant and beautiful answer, and one which resembles the celebrated note on Shakspeare, which another annotator, in an ecstasy of admiration, declared had placed his predecessor on a level with the author. We have no doubt that the Ceylon candidate is quite right, and that Mr. Tennyson did mean Milton. He was notoriously fond of music, therefore might have hummed hymns, and his ill success in the matrimonial line makes it very probable that he could be surly on occasion. We firmly believe that he did live in the reign of Young Charles, though it was not Young Charles's fault that his living was not rather briefly put an end to. The 'Road Roundhead' gives us pause; but there is a Cromwell Road at Brompton, and we are not to reject an original surmise merely because it is new to us, or what would become of commentators generally?

On the whole we see no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress made by our young friends in Ceylon, and if the following remark, which our correspondent also sends, be applicable to the youth of that island, we know another island (not a thousand miles from any place which is only nine hundred ninety-nine miles distant, to which the remark would also be applicable, and as the Christmas holidays are coming, parents and guardians will have an opportunity of testing the truth of the allegation.

"The youth of this country, as a rule, have excellent memories. They are able to retain for a short time any amount of multiplex and (to them) almost unintelligible sounds. These they are able to repeat more or less accurately, when ever a corresponding set of familiar sounds, in the form of a question is employed to awaken the required train of associations."

Punch.

GRAVE AND GAY.

A STROKE OF BUSINESS.—It is told of a well-known American map-agent out here that, on a recent trip in the interior of the Island, he was attacked by highway robbers, who demanded his money. Being more prudent than to carry money in the country, they failed in making a haul. "But," said our Yankee, "I have some splendid maps of the Island along with me, which I would like to show you;" and in a twinkling he was off his horse, and a map stuck up on a pole, and explained it so effectually that he sold each of the banditti a map pocketed the money, and resumed his journey, better off for the encounter.—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*.

A HAPPY RELEASE.—Good old Deacon A——, having occasion to spend a night at an hotel, was assigned a room in which there were single beds, two of which already contained occupants. Soon after the light was extinguished a man in one of the other beds began to snore so loudly as to prevent his falling asleep. The Tumult increased as the night wore away, until it became absolutely fearful. Some two or three hours after midnight the snorer turned himself in bed, gave a hideous groan and became silent. The Deacon had supposed the third gentleman asleep until, at this juncture he heard him exclaim, "He's dead! thank God! He's dead!"—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*.

COMFORT AND ECONOMY IN SMOKING.—A correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* has made a discovery which will greatly promote comfort and economy in smoking, the result being achieved by a simple plan of keeping the tobacco-pipe cool. His instructions are—Take a piece of sponge three quarters of an inch square (in a dry state) make a small hole through the centre then steep it in water until it becomes distended. Squeeze the water out, and put the stem of the pipe through the hole until the bowl comes in contact with the centre of the sponge. Charge the pipe, and fill the sponge with the cold water; then commence smoking, and it will be found that a saving of 25 per cent in tobacco is effected, with an improvement in the flavor

