

# 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.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

*Just published "Home."*

A Lecture delivered before the Kandy Young Men's Christian Association by the Rev. George Schrader, B. C. L. Colonial Chaplain of Kandy. Copies of the Lecture (price six pence each) may be had from Messrs. Wydeman, Perera and Co. Colombo or Mr. F. C. Solomons, Kandy. Kandy, 23d Jan. 1864.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

**BIRTH**—At Jaffna, on Saturday morning the 23d instant, the wife of Mr. B. E. Grenier of Chavagacherry, of a Son.

## The Ceylon Patriot.

### IRRIGATION.

We have often thought that the Northern Province of this Island could be considerably improved in point of cultivation, and its cultivators made to enjoy greater prospects. We have recently received a letter from an intelligent Tamil gentleman now in India calling upon us to consider the question of forming a Company for irrigating lands. He believes that the famous Puttoor well and several tanks in the Waany districts may be turned to good account and very extensive cultivation of paddy can be carried on, by availing themselves of these reservoirs. We extract some parts of this letter and urge upon our community to ponder the subject. There is in the Province a vast amount of uncultivated ground which is neither useful to the Government nor to the inhabitants. We do not very well know why no steps have been taken on the part of the Government to make these lands into convenient lots and sell them at moderate prices. It may be said that although recently some lands were surveyed and put up for sale, there was none to buy. We admit this as a fact in some cases, but the drawback was, as we hear, the upset price made by the local authorities. Let the land be put up for sale without any limit further than the general limit assigned by the Government and let them go for any price above that limit. If the land be really worth a good price, the public will not long slumber, but will vie with each other in obtaining it. But will it be said that the land is good and yet no man thinks of buying it for a fair price. Grant that it is so, yet this is a sure sign that the thing is not duly appreciated among them. Let the land go for any price and when man is found to profit by the concern there will not be a falling short of others to raise the price sooner or later. Again let it not be forgotten that the lands when converted into cultivation may be paying the Government in the shape of taxes imposed upon the produce and when the property changes hands as may be expected that there will be a contribution to the revenue in the shape of stamps.

Extract referred to.

Boonassay 12th Jan. 1864.

"I am very sorry to hear that Jaffna has very poor prospect of harvest this year. This ought to be expected in a country which depends only on rain for its cultivation. Jaffna produced a good many enlightened minds and they are all in very good circumstances although many of them use their talents only for their own selfish purposes,

there are men that are perfectly willing to do some thing for the enlightenment of their ownland.

Jaffna is so small and specially its portion that could be availed for wet cultivation is so small that no English Company will undertake the irrigating of it. It is therefore the duty of Jaffna natives to form a Company for irrigating their own lands, you will excuse the liberty I take to say that this is specially your duty. By means of your papers you try to enlighten the minds of your own Native country.—But you do not try as yet to enrich the country by means of cultivation. You know the use of irrigation and you know it is not a losing undertaking rather it is a way for making money and for making the country rich at the same time. When I came over to Jaffna last time I came with a theodolite and level to run a few lines of levels through the country and point out to the natives of Jaffna through your paper the positions of tanks that could be made for irrigation and also the means of availing the famous—spring called *சேரவரை* and *குரு ம்பைகிட்டு* well."

### MR. SCHRADER. ON "HOME."

We beg to acknowledge our thanks to the secretary and Committee of the Kandy young Men's Christian Association for their kindness in having sent us a copy of Mr. Schrader's lecture on "Home." It is published in pamphlet form, is of a very commodious size, and is sold at the low price of six-pence each, including postage. The printing is in very bold and clear characters, and the book is altogether very handsomely got up. No one of its readers will grudge six-pence for it for it is one of the best things, that has issued from the press for a long time. Of the lecture itself we need scarcely say much after the praise which has been lavished on it by men of superior intelligence to ourselves; but we shall take advantage of this opportunity to say only a word or two on the subject on which Mr. Schrader has treated in so masterly a manner.

The state of the homes of our land could not have escaped the attention of even the most careless of observers. There are undoubtedly cases in which homes approach the beau-ideal of what all homes should be; but it cannot be denied that such instances are too rare. Homes in Ceylon in many classes, whether Christian or heathen, present generally a wretched and miserable character, and instead of their occupants being able to say, "be it ever so humble, there's no place like home," they are compelled to avoid them as much as they can, and only resort to their houses out of sheer necessity. The causes which tend thus to make homes miserable are to be found in the members themselves: if it were otherwise we should not take the trouble of addressing these few exhortations.

We fearlessly and plainly state it as our conviction after extensive observation, that it is the character of the father which makes our homes degraded and debased. We do not here refer to those cases where the head of the household happens to be a drunkard. Drunkenness is bad enough, but there are cases in which drunkenness is a virtue when contrasted with the other vices which render some homes "stys." We refer to those homes presided over by persons who are supposed to be very "good men," whose "unwashed faces" and "sheep's clothing" misled the world into the belief that "they are not as other men are." Our own opinion is that where men make religion a cloak for the indulgence of those failings which disgrace humanity—whose life in the domestic circle is the reverse of the appearance they show to the world—who systematically annoy and persecute the unfortunate members of their household—if such men are blessed with a home and that home eventually turns out to be a "hell upon earth"—it can scarcely be a matter of surprize. We hear of homes where the father considers himself too good for this sublunary sphere, takes advantage of every break in conversation to deliver long exhortations on moral duties and observes most scrupulously the outward observances of religion, but who in the meantime indulges in scandalizing his neighbours, in spreading slander broad cast throughout the land and in characterizing every one of his prosperous neighbours as

rogues who live beyond their incomes. Such men are the canker of homes. Until this element is utterly extinguished, the homes where it is found will continue to be the abodes of wretchedness and misery. There are other evils which tend to make our homesteads every thing but what they should be; but we cannot within the limits of a short article refer to them as fully as we could wish. The mother, and the children have each their duty to observe, and if they are remiss in this, the inevitable consequence will be the unhappiness of their households. We would draw the attention of our readers to Mr. Schrader's lecture for full particulars, and they will then agree with us that the subject "Home" has been most ably treated by the learned gentleman.

We cannot close this article without cursorily noticing the great good that Mr. Schrader's is said to be doing in Kandy. Our contemporary of the *Observer* recently had a letter, speaking very highly of the works of usefulness in which Mr. Schrader is engaged. These are the kind of men, we believe, which Ceylon wants.

### SUPREME COURT.

As we noticed sometime ago, the 1st Criminal Session for this year, will be held at Jaffna, on or about the 1st Proximo. Sir EDWARD SHEPHERD CREASY, the Chief Justice, will be the Presiding Judge. We hear that Mr. Advocate LORENZ is one of the passengers along with the Supreme Court Officers, in the Steamer "Pearl" which is expected at Jaffna by to-morrow.

The number of cases in the Calendar is as follows:

*Mallagam*—Two Forgery cases; *Chavagacherry*—One Ear-cutting and Robbery; *Mullativoo*—One murder; *Manaar*—Two Robbery cases, one Arson; *Jaffna*—One Perjury; One Extracting stamp of the Court Records and for theft.

### THE RAILWAY.

The landing of the first locomotive engine in connection with our Railway and the first that has ever reached old "Lanka's" shores, took place on Tuesday last, from the ship *Palmerston*. The undertaking was one of no ordinary magnitude, and we understand the responsibility of the task was politely declined by our local Boat Companies by their fixing exorbitant sums as the prices at which their services could be procured. Mr. Molesworth had therefore to take the work in hand and by the aid of a raft constructed of bamboos and beams of wood, safely brought the huge mass ashore, when the large crane at the wharf in the easiest manner possible deposited this weight of 13 tons on the Jetty. The removal from the wharf to the Marendahn works took place last night about 11 o'clock P. M. and after overcoming many difficulties and coming to a dead stop more than once, the team of three elephants successfully accomplished their task and deposited their burden at the terminus about 4. A. M. this morning.

Two more locomotives, one of which is already landed, it is expected will be removed to-day. In a few weeks therefore—for the locomotives are quite in a disjointed condition at present—we shall really have the "Iron House" at work on our line, although the distance will be limited for some time. But now that the screw-pile bridge over the Cotta canal is finished, operations have commenced for screwing the piles of the Kalany Bridge, and we may expect to see this great work finished ere long, when a great obstacle to the extension of the "Horses" journey will be removed.

*Colombo Observer.*

### TOM-TOM BEATING.

In reply to the question proposed to us by the 'Querist' in our last issue as to whether tom-tom beating &c. at the funerals of a native Christian is heathenish, we beg to observe, that in our opinion the answer must be in the negative. We are glad to find that our 'Querist' does not fall into an error to which some foreigners are victims in supposing that whatever practices are adopted by the Hindus are heathenish.

When a Hindu dies, friends are expected to attend the funeral to pay due respects to the deceased and to bury or burn the corpse. The people in the neighborhood and in the village do not receive special invitations to attend the funeral but when the tom-tom beating is heard, which is



done in a peculiar way to indicate mourning the enquiry is made who is dead, and obtaining the necessary information, they attend the funeral house; special invitations are sent only to those at a distance.

We therefore conclude that only from the necessity of information being given to the neighborhood, arose the practice of beating tom-tom. This mode of invitation has been subsequently adhered to only as a mark of respect. We do not discover in it anything religious, and consequently nothing morally wrong.

#### LAND REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

On reference to this Ordinance we find that it takes effect from the 1st Instant. The community at large seem yet to ignore it.

Although many deeds have been executed affecting lands since the commencement of the year, there is not one yet who has thought of getting such deeds registered at the Registrar's office. The Public Notaries of the province have not been furnished with the Ordinance. And without translated copies circulated among the people, how are they to know what has been done within the four walls of the Council room.

For the benefit of our Tamil readers we give a translation of the clause of the Registration Ordinance in our Tamil page about it.

#### STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

We had seen in Jaffna a paper circulated asking for purchase of shares to form a company. Subsequently we heard all the shares were bought and the company was negotiating for one or more steamers to ply between India and Ceylon. We have seen nothing of it yet and shall we ask what has become of it. We hope the Agents of the company are not slumbering.

#### THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

The month is drawing to a close, and yet we do not see an Agency of this Bank opened at Jaffna. Perhaps there are insurmountable difficulties in the way and we hope matters will all be right soon.

#### THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Jaffna Auxiliary Bible Society was held last evening in the District Court House at Jaffna. Henry Pole Esq. presided. The exercises of the evening were very interesting and encouraging, a detailed account of which, we regret, could not be given in this issue for want of space. We therefore now subjoin only a brief sketch of the proceedings.

The Rev. J. Kilner read the 19th Psalm and the Rev. L. Spaulding invoked the blessing of God. Then the Chairman in an opening address stated the object of the meeting, spoke feelingly of the preciousness and value of the Bible, and gave it on his opinion, that half the work of the Justices of the Peace would cease, if there were a copy of the Bible in every house in this province, and if it be read.

The Secretary of the Society, Rev. M. D. Sanders, read a full and most interesting report reviewing the whole work of the Society during the past year in the District of Jaffna and the Wanny. The facts stated in the report were calculated to encourage to renewed efforts in carrying out the object of the Society. The following resolutions were then proposed.

1st. Moved by the Rev. H. D. Buswell, seconded by the Rev. J. C. Smith, and supported by the Rev. J. Quick: That the report which has been read be adopted and printed under the direction of the Committee.

2. Moved by the Rev. E. P. Hastings, seconded by Rev. H. Hornby, and supported by the Rev. L. Spaulding:

That in view of what has already been accomplished through the agency of the Bible in the districts connected with the Jaffna Auxiliary, this meeting is encouraged to engage in renewed efforts to secure a more thorough and extended circulation of the Holy Scriptures among all classes of people.

The 3rd resolution was moved by the Rev. W. W. Howland, seconded by the Rev. Mr. McArthur and supported by the Rev. Mr. Walton.

It spoke of the obstacles met with in the work of disseminating the truth of God and recognized the necessity of influence of the Holy spirit to give efficacy to the efforts put forth.

4. Moved by Mr. Nolan, and seconded by Mr. Leembruggen. That the gentlemen whose names were read be the Officers and Committee for 1864,

A collection in behalf of the Society was then made after which the Rev. Mr. Pargiter moved a vote thanks to the Chairman of the meeting, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Kilner with a few remarks.

The Chairman in return made a few observations and the meeting was closed by singing the doxology, commencing with the word, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. R. Pargiter.

We have rarely attended a meeting of equal interest in Jaffna. Though prolonged to an unusual length the interest was well sustained to the end, and we doubt not all left with the feeling that the evening had been most profitably spent.

#### FIRE AT WANNARPONNE.

All of a sudden, on Monday last, in broad day the people of certain quarter at Wannarponne were surprised by a conflagration in which a house, the property of Mr. Canagaratnam, Pt. Pedro Court Interpreter, was unhappily destroyed. The fire consumed a greater part of the four-sided house and the portico in front and scorched the areca-nut and jack trees which graced the yard of the buildings. The good people in the neighborhood flocked in and put down the fire and saved the contents of the house with little or no loss. Great credit is due to the young men in the vicinity who took a praise worthy active part in arresting the further progress of the disaster.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### KANDY.

(From our special Correspondent.)

Acting on the principle "Better late than never," I shall, even though the proper time for it has passed away, attempt to give your readers a brief description of the manner in which the Christmas holidays were spent by the residents of Kandy. I trust that though my remarks come "a day after the fair" still they will interest and amuse the good readers of the Patriot. The first subject that I shall notice in connection with the Christmas festivities of 1863 is "The Military Sports" at the Rifle Parade Ground.

As notified in the public papers, the military sports commenced on the evening of Wednesday the 22d Dec. The esplanade had been originally selected as the best place for the amusements, but as on inspection the ground appeared to be very rough, it was decided by the Committee and Captain Stewart, that the Rifle Parade ground be taken for this purpose. The Committee of the management consisted of Lieutenant Armstrong of the 25th Regiment and Ensigns Calvert and Falkner of the Ceylon Rifles. The sports commenced at four in the evening precisely, and closed about six. The place presented a very cheerful appearance on the 22d with a large attendance of people, and all bent upon pleasure. The weather was also most propitious for this purpose, it being as clear as could be desired. It would be unnecessary to occupy space with a minute description of the various sports which engrossed the attention of the military on this day. Evidently all enjoyed the scene, the actors as well as the spectators. The wheel barrow race blind-folded caused much fun and merriment, and no accident occurred though it was greatly feared that in this something serious might happen to the candidates. The blind-folded hunt for the duck also afforded an opportunity for all to enjoy a hearty laugh, and the spectators were not slow to avail themselves of it. The Malay soldiers were more successful in the races than the English, but failed in jumping and in throwing weights. The band of the Ceylon Rifles enlivened the party with very many lively selections, but we would have very much preferred if they had omitted all opera pieces and played nothing but dance music, which would have been more suited to the occasion. The evening passed off very well and may be considered a success.

It had been decided that these sports should be resumed on the following day, but in consequence of the expected arrival of Colonel Layard, they were put off till Saturday the 26th. On Saturday however there was strong shower of rain which interfered with the plans of the Committee and so we had no sports until the 1st.

Christmas this time was one of the liveliest we ever enjoyed. There will always be found misanthropical people who will predict every thing to turn out miserable and wretched, and such were not wanting at this time. But in spite of their melancholy forebodings, the season proved to be a very merry one. The weather was very good; in fact, it was a matter of general surprise that it should have been so clear in a month like December when we seldom fail to have a continual down-pour. The night of the 24th was very noisy. Half the population was awake and was evident-

ly determined to make the most of it. We had bright moonlight till the morning of the following day. There was the usual midnight service at the Roman Catholic Church, but no Carol amongst them as in former years. The Protestant Carol reached the town, between two and three in the morning, having made a circuit of the lake. I cannot speak too highly of the creditable manner in which the young men who took part in the Carol acted. Their example is worthy of wide imitation. Amongst them all, there was not one at all intoxicated, nor did they in any way conduct themselves as was done by previous carols. The result was precisely what could be expected. The singing was pronounced by the public to be very good and the instrumental music performed with much taste. It is hoped that the gentlemen who have done so well last Christmas will try to keep up their reputation when December comes round again.

At 11 o'clock, there was full service at St. Paul's Church. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Gomez and the sermon delivered by Rev. Mr. Shrader. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens. Much labor had evidently been bestowed by the respected Chaplain to keep up the ancient custom of floral ornamentation. Mr. Shrader's sermon was as usual marked with much ability and fervour and was quite appropriate to the occasion. The subject on which he spoke was the nativity of our Lord. At the close of the sermon a collection was made on behalf of the Army Scripture Reader's Society and then the Lord's supper was administered. The news-papers have referred in terms of high commendation to the beauty of the singing on Christmas day; and deservedly too. For I cannot remember ever since the erection of that church having heard the choristers do themselves so much credit as on that day. And the hymns selected for the occasion were themselves the most beautiful and touching that could be found. The following words were sung at the commencement of the service.

Arise, Arise, O Judah,  
The Lord our God is king;  
This day is born a Saviour  
Awake give thanks and sing;  
And hark the joyful tidings,  
The heavenly host resound;  
Arise, Arise, O Judah,  
And spread thy praise around.  
Rejoice, Rejoice, O Zion,  
Rejoice, give thanks, and sing;  
Behold the great Redeemer,  
The long predicted king;  
He comes, He comes, in glory,  
To send his truth abroad;  
Arise, Arise, O Judah,  
And praise thy mighty God.

The *Te Deum* was chanted and so were the "*Venite exultemus Domino*" and the "*Jubilate Deo*." The next piece sung was the familiar anthem "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given." One passage in the anthem was done very well, that where all joined in the words,

"And his name shall be call'd  
Wonderful shall be call'd wonderful,  
Wonderful Counsellor, the Mighty, Mighty  
Mighty God: The everlasting Father  
The everlasting Father, the everlasting Father  
The Prince of Peace."

Just before the sermon, "Hark the herald angels sing" was performed to the usual air. But that which took the congregation by surprize was the hymn sung after the morning prayers had been read, the words of which I annex:—

Angelic Messenger, repeat  
Those joyful sounds once more;  
For sure no accents half so sweet  
E'er reached my ears before.  
Glad tidings, from heaven I bring,  
Glad tidings to all upon earth.  
This day is Christ born to be king,  
And Bethlehem's the place of his birth.  
Sounds seraphic fill the air,  
Angel bands assemble there:  
Heaven itself, come down to earth,  
Celebrates the Saviour's birth.  
Glory to God on high be giv'n;  
And on earth peace, good will from heav'n.  
Hallelujah, Amen.

The last verse was repeated some fourteen times—a little boy of the name of Herft leading the air, while the gentle swell of the organ greatly enhanced the beauty of the music itself. The ladies' part was so well maintained and the accompaniment was so exquisite, that it is difficult to describe the effect produced upon the congregation. To say that it was beautifully sung would be to repeat a hacknied phrase; but we can with all sincerity express our honest conviction that though we have heard the choir acquit themselves creditably on many occasions, still their highest success was reserved for the Christmas of 1863. Of Mr. Atwell's performance on the organ, the *Observer*



has already offered an opinion. We cannot do any thing better than merely say that he deserves far more praise than even the *Observer* has thought fit to give him. His musical powers never appeared in such relief as on the day we refer to; and as the highest compliment we can pass on him, we say that it will be advantageous for St. Paul's Church if it can long have Mr. Atwell as its organist—a better man for that place will not easily be found.

COLOMBO.

(From our own correspondent.)

SIR:

The first Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court for the year 1864, commenced at this place, on Thursday the 14th instant. Mr. Justice Thompson the second Puisne Justice presiding. It is said that there were nearly 20 cases or more in the Calendar to be disposed of this time.

Mr. Deputy Queen's Advocate Stewart, conducted the prosecution; and I believe the following short account of the cases that have been tried, would interest your readers.

On the first day, viz, the 14th instant two cases were taken up. One was a case of "Aggravated assault," and the prisoner pleaded 'guilty.' He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and to receive 30 lashes. And in the other case, the prisoner was charged with having killed a head of cattle. Mr. Eaton, a Proctor of the Supreme Court, appeared for the defence. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced as before to one year's imprisonment and 30 lashes.

On the 15th instant a case was tried, in which the prisoner was charged with having shot at another, (the complainant.) The indictment in this case, charged the prisoner with three counts. 1. For maliciously and unlawfully shooting at the Compt. with intent to murder. 2. For shooting with intent to do the Compt. grievous bodily harm. 3. For carelessly and inconsiderately firing a gun. The prisoner having been reported a pauper, the case was assigned over to Mr. Adv. Francis for defence. In the course of trial it came out, that the Compt. had composed a song about the prisoner and sang it in the prisoner's village. The prisoner being greatly annoyed at this act of the Compt. waited an opportunity for revenge. And on a certain day while the Compt. was passing by a street he fired his gun at him, which he had loaded previously, and caused a wound about the Compt.'s right shoulder in the arm. The prisoner admitted before the J. P. the fact of his shot having caused the wound of the Compt. but said that he did not shoot intentionally, but that when he shot on a squirrel, it accidentally hit at the Compt. A Police Vedahu that was called for the prosecution deposed, that the prisoner told him, "it was true he shot at the Compt., but it was because he (the Compt.) had composed and sang a song about him."

His Lordship while summing up said, that the crime with which the prisoner is charged, is a serious one. For had the Compt. received the same wound, either in his head or in his chest the consequence would have been death, as deposed by the Medical man who dressed the Compt.'s wound. The Jury after retiring for a while, brought in the verdict of 'guilty' on the first count and the sentence of the Court upon the prisoner was, that he be transported beyond the seas for 20 years.

Three cases were tried yesterday. 1. Burglary—one prisoner who was undefended. Three witnesses were called besides the Compt. It appeared from the trial that he (the prisoner) was a usual burglar and he very dexterously cross-examined the witnesses. He was found guilty and was sentenced to 15 years transportation.

2. Assault. There were three prisoners in this case and the Compt. was a Chingalese female. Mr. Vanderstraaten appeared for the defence. The prisoners were found guilty and sentenced as follows: 1st prisoner, 12 months imprisonment and 30 lashes. The 2nd and 3rd prisoners, 9 months imprisonment each.

3. Burglary. Two prisoners were charged in this case. The Compt. and his own witnesses having spoiled the case, the Jury acquitted the prisoners in pursuance of his Lordship's direction in his address. In this case, Messrs. Vanderstraaten, Eaton, and Ball appeared for the defence.

And to day, the cases that were tried are two. 1st, Burglary, Mr. Vanderstraaten for the prisoners, who were two in number. The house of the Compt. in this case, consisted of two rooms which were connected with one another. The prisoners having tried just to make an opening in the wall and finding that there were sticks in the middle, they made an opening just below the wall in the ground, got in and removed a box that contained some jewelry and a few other articles. The Compt. was sleeping in the room where the box was and a boy of about 15 was sleeping in the other. These two were the only men in the house that night, the family of the Compt. having gone the previous day on a visit to her relations. When the Compt. saw the two prisoners in his room, he immediately made an alarm, at which the boy rose up and saw the two escaping by the door with the box and another bundle in their hands.

When the Dep. Queen's Advocate had called these two witnesses and when their evidence was taken down His Lordship thought it perfectly unnecessary to call any further evidence as the charge was clearly brought home to the prisoners, His Lordship in his address to the Jury, said, that several witnesses would

be necessary only when they speak of different circumstances, all of which circumstances may be necessary to constitute the crime. But here, having heard two witnesses who actually saw and are witnesses to all and every one of the circumstances, it would be but a mere waste of time calling other witnesses.

The Jury upon this, immediately brought in the verdict of 'guilty.' And the prisoners (one a poor old man) were sentenced to be severally transported for 7 years.

In the other case there were two prisoners charged with having maliciously and unlawfully killed a Cow, the property of the Complainant. Mr. Adv. Dias appeared for the prisoners. The Complainant, although the owner of the said Cow, yet he had given it over to a 3d party to be reared up about 3 years before the alleged killing of the Cow by the prisoner. The Cow missed from the Custody of this man on the 12th May last, search was made on the 13th and Carcass said to have been found in a jungle on the 14th after sunturn. When the Carcass was found, the hind part of it was cut off and the head broken or smashed. The hand marks were scarcely visible in that condition of the Carcass—Consequently the identity of the Cow was not proved of course. The man in whose possession the Cow remained before she missed, stated in his Cross-Examination because his cow was missing, and because there was no talk in the village that another cow was also missing, he thought, the carcass he found in the jungle must be the carcass of his own cow. The prisoners were acquitted after hearing three witnesses for the prosecution.

With this case the sessions closed, the remaining cases (I don't know how many) having been postponed for the next Sessions.

The Chief Justice will, I believe, take up the Northern Circuit this time. The 'Pearl' which is expected here shortly, will probably leave Colombo for Jaffna on or about the 28th instant with his Lordship and other officers on board. So then it is likely that your Criminal Sessions will commence on or about the first proximo.

There are a few cases of Small Pox in Colombo to my knowledge.

The weather is indeed anything but pleasant. Very hot—no rain at all. Wells begin to dry up and in a few days more we are afraid of being in great distress for water. More anon. You know who

LIFE AND LABOURS OF FRANCIS XAVIER.

(Continued from page 15.)

But what did Xavier do among those who were heathens, and independent of the Goa ecclesiastical influence?—This is an interesting enquiry: Here we test the power of the man—or rather the extent of his marvellous resources.—Xavier gives only one account of his assailing a heathen village, his words are as follows, "I turned out of my road into a heathen village where there was not a single person willing to become a Christian, although they had before their eyes several neighbouring villages which had embraced Christianity."

What was Xavier to do? The story goes on to say that he wrought a miracle on a poor woman who was in a dangerous state; which ultimately led the whole village to believe in Christianity!—Mr. Venn remarks, "Xavier had no hesitation in claiming the power of working a miracle, when there was any ground for the assumption."—The Rupees of king John of Portugal and the miracles of Xavier were just the influences to which the poor fishermen were likely to succumb. But his zeal kept pace with his fertile imagination. We see this great man, 'Apostle' so called, nay 'Saint,' actually supplicating the aid of the infants which he had baptized!!

Mr. Venn, remarks—"It is a sad proof of the intellectual debasement of the Romish system that such a man as Xavier should descend to write such words as the following—"To obtain these blessings," says Xavier, "we may reckon as our intercessors, besides others the souls of the infants and children whom I have baptized with my own hand." "I estimate the number of such above 1000." "Again and again I ask and entreat them to obtain from God this mercy for us, that for the rest of our life, or rather of our term of exile, He may teach us to do his will." &c. Romanism is the same system as it was in Xavier's day. And any and every plan is used—Sea and land are compassed to make one proselyte. Mr. Venn, judiciously adds, "This way of 'making Christians' has prevailed in Romish Missions from Xavier's day to the present. Such statistics largely swell their number of converts. Take for instance, the following extract from a volume of the *Romish Annals of the faith* published by authority, 1845, showing that, in this practice at least Rome remains no wiser after the lapse of three centuries.—We give this quotation in full as it may touch the consciences of the 'Fathers' in Jaffna, who are so far ahead of their own mother Church as not to be able by any means, to tamper with civil and religious liberty and the rights of conscience! This famous document says:—and we would like all Jaffna to read it—

"The Mission of *See Tchuen* continues its work of baptizing children in danger of death, and the Lord continues to bless it.—Each year the number of those whom they regenerate goes on increasing. It was in 1839, (12,483: in 1840 (15,766): in 1841 (17,825): in 1842(20,068)in 1843 (22,292—this year it amounts to 24,381.)

We have remarked that about two thirds of the number of these children died in the year in which they were baptized. Thus out of the number of 1844, 16,763 winged their flight, a short time afterwards, to everlasting

bliss.—"Further on, this wonderful document records as follows." We pay some Christians, men and women who are acquainted with the complaints of infants, to go, seek out and baptize those whom they shall find in danger. It is easy for them to meet them, particularly in the towns and large villages, where, on fair days, there is to be seen a crowd of poor people reduced to the greatest poverty, who come to ask for alms—Our baptizing men and women accost them in the gentle accents of compassion, offer them, gratis, pills for these expiring creatures give often to the parents a few farthings, always with great kindness of manner and an expression of the liveliest interest in their situation. They willingly allow our people to examine into the state of the child and spill on its forehead some drops of water, which they declare to be good for it, while at the same time they pronounce the sacramental words!" Who, asks Mr. Venn, can read the solemn institution of the Christian baptism by our blessed Saviour, (Math. xxviii. 19.) and then imagine Xavier and his successor seeking out infants likely to die before they could learn good or evil, the children of heathen parents, and using over them the form of baptism—without pronouncing such work a perversion of a Christian ordinance."

Whilst Romish Priests teach such dogmas for the truth of the Gospel: and gather together statistics from such sources as these, we wonder not that the Protestants of Ceylon should be unable to cope with their unscrupulous competitors. But such things cant last. It is simply impossible that such nonsense will be tolerated forever. As accurate information spreads, all such methods of gaining influence will recoil upon the manipulator with crushing vengeance.— J. K.

POETRY.

"THE SONG OF SEVENTY."

"I am not old,—I cannot be old,—  
Though threescore years and ten  
Have wasted away, like a tale that is told,  
The lives of other men.  
"I am not old; though friends and foes  
Alike have gone to their graves,  
And left me alone to my joys or my woes,  
As a rock in the midst of the waves.  
I am not old,—I cannot be old,  
Though tottering, wrinkled and grey;  
Though my eyes are dim, and my marrow is cold,  
Call me not old to-day.  
For early memories round me throng,  
Old times, and manners, and men,  
As I look behind on my journey so long  
Of threescore miles and ten.  
I looked behind, and am once more young,  
Buoyant, and brave and bold,  
And my heart can sing, as of yore it sung,  
Before they called me old.  
I do not see her,—the old wife—there  
Shrivelled, and haggard, and grey,  
But I look on her blooming, and soft and fair,  
As she was on the wedding-day!  
I do not see you, daughters and sons,  
In the likeness of women and men,  
But I kiss you now, as I kissed you once  
My fond little children then.  
And as my own grandson rides on my knee,  
Or plays with the hoop or kite,  
I can well recollect I was merry as he  
The bright-eyed little wight!  
'Tis not long since,—it cannot be long,—  
My years so soon were spent,  
Since I was a boy, both straight and strong,  
Yet now am I feeble and bent.  
A dream, a dream, it is all a dream,  
A strange, sad dream, good sooth;  
For old as I am, and old as I seem,  
My heart is full of youth!  
Eye hath not seen, tongue hath not told,  
And ear hath not heard it sung,  
How buoyant and bold, though it seem to grow old,  
Is the heart for ever young.  
For ever young,—though life's old age  
Hath every nerve unstering  
The heart—the heart is a heritage  
That keeps the old man young.  
An Extract, contributed by "Gamma".

SUPERIOR GIRLS' SCHOOL.

We are glad to see that this School has been reopened, and that Miss Arndt still continues to hold the acting appointment. Much as we would wish to see her confirmed in the post, we are really at a dead loss to account for the strange reasons which the School commission allege, for refusing to grant Miss A. the full salary of the office. The School commission may in this instance, very well shelve the rule as regards the salary of an acting appointment. Miss A. we submit, is no subordinate officer under Govt., and we think it was with a great deal of reluctance that she was prevailed upon to accept the acting appointment even in pledge of full salary being given to her.

The Inspector of Schools when here, and who virtually represented the School Commission pro tem, gave Miss A. promise in unqualified terms, that she would be entitled to draw full salary and we believe the Rev. Messrs Kilner, Pargiter and La. Brooy, in the spirit of Mr. Sendall's promise, wrote to Miss A. to the same effect. We cannot now understand how the School Commission can repudiate the act of their representative, and consider, as it does, the letters of Messrs. K. P. and La B, as little better than fiddle-faddle.

We hope to see the School Commission settle this question soon, and allot to Miss A. the full salary of the office, which she well merits.



இலங்காபிமானி

தளபதி (ஹ). தை 1938

வருடாந்தக் கூட்டம்.

இந்த மாதம், உலக நிகழ்வின்றி சாயங்காலம் கொழும்பி... வருடாந்தக் கூட்டம்.

நல்லூர் நோத்தாரிக்.

நல்லூர் நோத்தாரிக் வேலைபெறவந்தபு பாத்நிபென இவர்... நல்லூர் நோத்தாரிக்.

இராசமா லிகிதர்.

சவுக்கியத்திற்காய் எங்கள் இராசமாலிகிதர்... இராசமா லிகிதர்.

ஒப்பீசைவர்ப் பத்திராதிபர்.

கொழும்பு ஒப்பீசைவர்ப் பத்திராதிபர் இங்கிலாந்திற்குப் போ... ஒப்பீசைவர்ப் பத்திராதிபர்.

போலீஸாச்சியம் நடப்பித்த போலீஸவியதா

என்னையிப் பத்திரிகைக்கொருவருடைய கடிதத்திலிருந்து... போலீஸாச்சியம் நடப்பித்த போலீஸவியதா.

கிட்டங்கியில் நெருப்புப்பற்றல்.

சென்னைப்படுத்தின் சடங்கையிலுள்ள கிட்டங்கியொன்றில்... கிட்டங்கியில் நெருப்புப்பற்றல்.

ர்த்திருக்கும்போது அவ்வளவுகூடுபுறந்த ஒருபொறியே... ர்த்திருக்கும்போது அவ்வளவுகூடுபுறந்த ஒருபொறியே.

பம்பாயிலிருந்து ஏற்றுமதியானபருத்தி.

ஆயிரத்தெண்ணூற்றுத்தொள்ளாயிரம் பம்பாயிலிருந்து... பம்பாயிலிருந்து ஏற்றுமதியானபருத்தி.

கைப்பித்தானோடினபெண் கடலில் அமிழ்ந்தல்.

ஒரு கைப்பித்தானோடினபெண் ஓர்வாழிப்பெண் ஒரு... கைப்பித்தானோடினபெண் கடலில் அமிழ்ந்தல்.

சுப்பிரீங்கோடு.

சுசும் ஆண்டிற்குச் சுப்பிரீங்கோடு சுப்பிரீங்கோடு மாசி... சுப்பிரீங்கோடு.

வேதாகமசங்க உதவிச்சங்கத்தின் வருடாந்தரக் கூட்டம்.

நேற்றுச் சாயங்காலம் ஆறமணிபோது இக்கூட்டம் வைக்கப்... வேதாகமசங்க உதவிச்சங்கத்தின் வருடாந்தரக் கூட்டம்.

நல்லலியாராம்.

நிதம்பரமென்றும் ஒரு புண்டவைக்கடைக்காரனிடம் ஒரு... நல்லலியாராம்.

கருவூழிப்பதற்குநீர்ப்பிட்டார். இவ்வழக்கைக் குறித்து வாசி... கருவூழிப்பதற்குநீர்ப்பிட்டார்.

கோட்டு நிந்தாட்சணை.

நைம்ல் பத்திராதிபருக்கு விசேஷமாய் இராணியின் ரிபாய... கோட்டு நிந்தாட்சணை.

எங்களுக்கோ கம்பியில்லாதது.

அக்கொடுவதற்கும் மின்சாரக்கம்பியைக் குறுக்கிட்டு... எங்களுக்கோ கம்பியில்லாதது.

பிரமாணங்களும் பிரசைகளும்.

“வினாக்கொழுந்தி பரக்கால்கிழ் மூடார்” பிரமாண... பிரமாணங்களும் பிரசைகளும்.

காணியூயியைக்குறித்த எந்த உறிதிகளும் தோம்புலேக்கர் ஆபீசில் பதியப்படவேண்டும் என்பதைப்பற்றி.

இந்தக் கட்டண்கூட்டம் பெலப்புக்கொள்ளுங்காலம் முதலாம்... காணியூயியைக்குறித்த எந்த உறிதிகளும் தோம்புலேக்கர் ஆபீசில் பதியப்படவேண்டும் என்பதைப்பற்றி.