

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

FEBRUARY, 5th, 1864.]

PUBLISHED ON FRIDAYS.

[VOL. 2d. No. 6.]

Price to Subscribers 16s. By Post 18s. 2d. per Annum.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Twenty-four lines and under—three pence per line.
Above twenty-four two " "
Half a column—seven shillings six pence.
A whole column—ten shillings.
For the second insertion two-thirds and the third and every future insertion, one-half of the above charges if printed on succeeding days of publication.
If Advertisements are to be both in English and Tamil, one being a translation of the other, the Tamil will be charged at half the above rate.
No Advertisement will be printed for less than one shilling.

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.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. A. received and it is under consideration.

FOR SALE.

Two PONIES. Apply to the undersigned,
C. W. CATHIRAVALOPULLY, Adv.
Jaffna, Feb. 4th 1864.

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.

NOTICE.

An Epitome of the New Land Registration and Partition Laws, in English and Tamil is in the course of preparation and will soon be ready for publication. Any suggestions of importance will be thankfully accepted and acted upon by the Publisher.
Jaffna, W. SINNACUTTY,
5th Feb. 1864. PROCTOR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH—On the 1st Instant, at Jaffna, Solomon Henry, the beloved 2nd son of Mr. J. Philip, Overseer, after a continued suffering for thirteen days. Aged 3 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The Ceylon Patriot.

PILGRIMAGE TO RAMASOORAM.

We hope that we are not wrong in our arithmetic when we state that thousands of Sivites, men and women, young and old, go on a so called holy pilgrimage to the sacred waters at Sadoo for a bath. We should not be surprised to hear that our Sivite friends have returned with a cargo of Cholera and Small Pox instead of a quantity of Punniam. Shall we tell these friends in the significant words of the popular work called 'Kasekandam,' 'Shark and other fishes have for an unlimited period bathed in the Ganges, but have they attained heaven in consequence? Can a pot of Toddy repeatedly washed in the water of the Ganges, change its character?'

We are glad to see that these people, one and all of them see that they are sinners, but we are afraid that they do not seek salvation in the right quarter.

GOV. GENERAL OF INDIA.

We read in the Indian Journals that Sir John Lawrence landed at Calcutta on the 12th ultimo and is now attending to his duties. We believe that the general expectations formed of him by those in India and their neighbours in Ceylon, will be fully justified by his present and future policy and conduct, notwithstanding the *Bombay Saturday Review* and the *Neilgherry Excelsior* to the contrary. The former Journal dissents from the general favorable opinion

and remarks that 'Indian experience alone is not all that is necessary to meet the wants of India' and the latter endorses this opinion and calls the appointment a mistake.

THE "PEARL".

This Steamer in her last trip brought to our place the staff of the Supreme Court officers and certain gentlemen connected with the Oriental Bank. Mr. R. V. Dunlop, it appears, has made the necessary arrangements for the establishment of the Bank, which will be opened very soon. He left this for Trincomalie on Wednesday, and is expected back on Monday next. We wish we could have always this good man in our midst. In the District of Colombo and other places there has scarcely been a good move in which this gentleman had not his share.

(The following is extracted from the Examiner.)

At a meeting of friends which took place at Mr. George Charter's St. Sebastian, on the 27th instant, Mr. Dunlop who is about to leave for Newera Elia, was presented with a handsome Gold watch and chain, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the congregation of the Baptist Chapel Pettah. Mr. A. M. Ferguson and the Rev. Mr. Hardy, addressed Mr. Dunlop on behalf of those present, and were responded to by him in an appropriate speech.

OBITUARY.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear :
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

We regret to announce the death of Mr. D. A. H. Schoorman of Jaffna, a valuable agent of the Church Mission, who breathed his last on the evening of Tuesday the 2nd inst. after suffering for some time under an attack of Typhus-fever. Independent of the invaluable services he has rendered the Mission which he served for many years, he has in several respects proved himself a useful member of Society. His modest and unassuming deportment, his sincerity of heart, his evenness of temper and moreover his unpretending but solid abilities have won for himself the affection and regard of all those, in whose society he moved. The intelligent portion of our community has received a serious blow by his loss. On the evening of Wednesday the 3rd his remains were removed for interment to St. John's burial ground, and the procession was grand. He has left behind him a widow, for whose support and maintenance, we hope the Church Mission would make some provision.

SALT.

We cannot avoid recurring to this subject once more, under the existing circumstances of the Province. We shall leave it on record once for all that at our boyhood we received the impression that in the sale of salt, fraud was generally practiced, and up to day we have seen no reason to alter it. Renters and retailers, we have no doubt profit by the sale of salt. But it is the poor thousands that suffer from the fraud. Retailers use to buy salt at somewhat more than the fixed price and make presents and premiums to certain men in the shape of supply of salt, beetle, arecanut, plantains, oranges &c. Some nine or ten years ago Mr. Leishing who is always alive to the interests of the public, detected this fraud and on his representation to the Government we believe it was, that Scales were substituted for Seers. But the wicked part of the public soon knew how to make scales and weights to serve their own purpose.

SUPREME COURT.

From a Legal Correspondent.

The sessions commenced on Monday last as we expected, on which day the forgery case of Mallagam which had been postponed from the last session, and another case of theft—extracting stamp from a public record came on for trial, which the former underwent and the prisoner,—Sittar Sinnacooty was found guilty and convicted, and the prisoner in the latter, pleaded "Guilty." The forger is reported an old offender and the punish-

ment will therefore be heavy. His insinuations against a witness for the Crown were such as to sorely try the temper of the gentleman, but they reflected against the character of the prisoner himself. Sentences of the Court deferred until the close of the trials. And on the two following days four cases of Manaar, committed by Mr. Patcheco Justice of the Peace, were the subjects of investigation, of which three terminated in convictions and one for burning a stack of corn, in acquittal. The cases of convictions were for thefts and for receiving stolen property knowing the same as such. The evidence failed to sustain the first count and some of the acts and the statements of the accused before the J. P. were suicidal. This reminds us forcibly of a Scripture passage "though hand join with hand the guilty will not go unpunished". Sentence is not yet passed upon them. The murder case of Mullettevo committed by Mr. Price came on yesterday. The Judge very kindly offered to assign a counsel, but the 1st prisoner refused the offer, but the 2d prisoner accepted it. And so the case against the 2d prisoner had been assigned to Mr. Advocate C. W. Catheravalupulle. The trial continued to a late hour in the afternoon. The charge was brought home against the 1st, and a verdict of 'guilty' was returned against the 1st prisoner and 'not guilty' against the 2d prisoner who was acquitted and discharged. And the awful sentence of death was solemnly passed upon the 1st prisoner. The remaining 2 cases are taken up to-day and sentences will be passed to-morrow in all the cases except the one tried yesterday.

KAYTS' MAGISTRACY.

We are gratified to notice that Mr. J. T. Price, the son of the late much respected District Judge at Jaffna, has been appointed to this office. It is not too much to expect that he will meet with a hearty welcome from the islanders.

MR. AMPALAWANER.

This officer has been allowed by the Government, a pension of £156 per annum.
Morning Star.

EXAMINATION.

Four students of the Wesleyan Mission Central School have undergone the "Entrance Examination" and that Mr. R. O. D. Asbury, that of "Fellow of Arts." The Ordeals commenced on the 1st inst. under the supervision of the Rev. McArthur and continued until yesterday.

We are also glad to learn that several students of the said Wesleyan Institution have been successful in the Local Examination lately held.

THE CUTCHERRY SHROFF'S DEPARTMENT.

We hear that the manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation proposes to undertake the payment of all the Government disbursements in the Northern Province, free of any charge, provided the whole revenue of the Province be paid into his agency at the Jaffna Branch Bank. If the proposal be accepted the Shroff's Department will have either to be transferred to the Bank Office at Pettah; or it may be dispensed with entirely. But what arrangements will be made in that case, with respect to the stamps?

MR. N. G. GOULD.

We understand that Mr. N. G. Gould has been admitted to the Ceylon Bar as an Advocate.

MR. SAMUEL GRENIER.—PROCTOR.

After an absence of about 2 years, this gentleman has returned to Jaffna as we hear to recruit his health.

CAPTAIN DAVIDSON.

This gentleman who is the brother of Mr. R. W. Davidson, is now in Jaffna in search of health. He is visiting several places in the District.

WESLEYAN MISSION.

Rev. Messrs. Kilner, Hornby and Walton left for Trincomalie on the 29th ultimo to hold the usual District Meeting.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

Major General O'Brien, accompanied by the Hon'ble R. T. Pennefather, Esq., left Colombo on the 27th January, on a tour of inspection through the Southern Province. His Honor, after a Mili-

tary Inspection at Galle, will proceed on a similar duty to Hambantotte, on his return from which station, he will visit the Oroboko Irrigation Works, returning thence to Colombo via Galle.

Examiner.

We extract the following from our Jaffna correspondent.

"I have to enquire whether there is nothing in the Northern Province to induce His Honor's visit. The Pearl Fishery at Arripo, which will take place the next month affords an occasion and curiosity for his tour. His Honor's presence will certainly add to the grandeur of Slavatoorre during the Fishery. Apart from the consideration of the Fishery, the neglected state of the huge tanks in the Northern Province, and other resources which could be rendered to facilitate the work of irrigation, on the one hand, and the limited extent of paddy cultivation, on the other, loudly call for a visit of His Honor to the North Ceylon. We are of opinion that his duty to promote the interests of the Island is not less than that of a permanent Governor. He as a Governor of the Island is not to withhold the benefits that may accrue to the Colony by his administration, by considerations of permanency and temporariness. The so called permanency has no magic and no extraordinary length in it, being limited only to a period of five years. The other public works also require the attention of the Government. A bridge at Elephant Pass, another (a chain bridge) over the Araly sea and still another over the Caradevo channel, the improvement of the Jaffna lake, together with the famous Puttoor lake—Neelawary and the well of Curumpysity, to which you drew the public attention in your last issue, are all of such magnitude and of acknowledged public utility, as will justify the expenses and the troubles His Honor may be put to in visiting this Province and inspecting them. Each of the works I allude to, demand from my pen a lengthy article going to minutae both as regards its present condition and the development it is capable of, but I reserve it for another occasion contenting myself at present with thus much. Now we have only to assure the Government that when the above works are completed the Government revenue, will, no doubt, be augmented and public weal well served.

Before concluding this article I have to offer a few remarks respecting the state of the Central Road and add the same to the catalogue of works demanding the attention of the Government. You published in your last number an extract from the "Colombo Observer" to the effect that a locomotive engine had been landed at Colombo and that within a few more weeks "the iron horse" will be at work. We are not actuated by jealousy, when we ask for a Mail Coach to run between Jaffna and Kandy while those of Colombo and Kandy will enjoy the privileges of a Railway car."

MR. LABROOY.

Our contemporary of the Examiner states that it is likely that this gentleman will be appointed to the Chaplaincy of St. Paul's Church at Colombo, vice the late Rev. J. Kats deceased.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Ceylon Patriot.

Mr. Editor:—The sudden death of the Rev. Mr. Kats on Sunday last has created some excitement in Colombo. He was seen on the evening previous to his death going about making his pastoral visits, but on that very night he was taken ill and died within a few hours. Who his successor is likely to be is the topic of conversation among Burghers here, and his congregation seem equally anxious to know who is to be their future pastor. Mr. Labrooy of Jaffna, is spoken of as "the man for the place" if he would accept it in preference to his present post; otherwise either the Rev. Mr. Ondatje of St. Thomas Church, or the Rev. Mr. Edwards of Manaar is to be preferred, and we hear that both are candidates for the place.

The first law examination according to the new scheme was held on Wednesday last as proclaimed. There were 9 Candidates, of whom Mr. Nicholas Gould the Editor of the 'Freeman' was for admission as an Advocate, and the rest as Proctors for the Supreme and District Courts. The result is not yet known, but we hear that Mr. Gould has been admitted, and that the report of the Board is going round for the signatures of the examiners and he is to have his warrant to-day to enable him to proceed to Jaffna in the Pearl which leaves Colombo for Jaffna this evening with the Chief Justice. He intends to be present at the Criminal Sessions there on Monday and as there is no opportunity to take his oath to-day he intends to do so at Jaffna. Yours truly, A NATIVE.

Colombo January 29th 1864.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Your kindness some time ago to assign a corner in your precious journal, for my communication on this subject has induced me once more to pen a few lines about the same. Last time I advocated in behalf of the Medical students in general; now I want to allude to a particular individual Mr. G. M. R. whose claims on the public as well as on the Government should not be ignored. For the last 5 years and upwards the individual has been extremely courteous and civil in attending to the calls of the public, without caring a fig about the reward he was entitled to, and not the less efficient and successful in most of the cases he was called upon to attend. He continues so even now. He was acting for the late Sub-Assistant Dr. Beckmeyer, for some time and pleased and satisfied his superior equally if not more than some other Sub-Assistants in the Government employ. Time and distance have never been pleaded to the best of my knowledge when requested to visit a patient at some distance, if but the emergency of the case be understood to support the request. How he contrasts in this respect with some of the paid doctors in the civil service.

Pro bono Publico.

SENSATIONS, CHIEFLY LEGAL.

We have been for some time been so used to the vagaries of Judges and Magistrates throughout the Colony, that hardly any act of folly or absurdity would astonish us. We know of Judges who after hearing a case involving a large amount of money and many complicated questions of law and of fact, have pronounced a judgment in four or five words, according to a well known formula—'judgment for plaintiff with costs or plaintiff nonsuited with costs.' Such a proceeding has received the high authority of Lord MAMSFIELD, who advised a friend about to take up a judicial appointment in India, never to give reasons for his judgments—'for,' said His Lordship, while your judgments are often likely to be correct, your reasons are pretty sure to be wrong.' But however safe the proceedings may be, the public are entitled to object to it as an act of wanton impropriety.

We have even survived the judgment of that sapient Commissioner, who, in endeavouring to nonsuit a plaintiff, actually nonsuited him; while the felicitous manner in which a still higher court avoided the trouble of pronouncing a sober judgment on several important questions of martial and civil law, fell dead upon a mind now grown callous to all sensation of surprise. Our readers will recollect the old story of Scotch Judge and a veteran advocate. 'I am truly surprised,' said a young and inexperienced Advocate, at the judgment your Lordship has pronounced.' The Judge indignant at this piece of impertinence, would have committed the youthful lawyer, but for the kind intercession of his veteran compeer. "My Lord," said this peace-maker, "I trust you will forgive my young friend for so unguardedly expressing his surprise at your Lordship's judgment. Your Lordship must make allowances for his inexperience at the Bar; for if he had known your Lordship as long as I have done, he would not have been surprised at any thing your Lordship might do." We have said that Judges often decide cases in a hurry, sometimes giving no reasons at all, and at other times, giving reasons of a very amphibious character. But, while making all allowances for youth and inexperience, we were hardly prepared for such a judgment as will be found reported in this day's issue, from the Police Court of Nuera Ellia. Two men, Canteen-keepers, were charged with selling arrack by false measurement. They were brought up before the Magistrate. There was no plea recorded, no evidence taken; but the defendants were at once fined five pounds a-piece. The men appealed against this extraordinary finding. Their appeal was however accompanied by a letter from the Magistrate, who, perhaps slightly conscious of having committed a blunder, resorted to this means of setting himself right with the Judges of the Supreme Court. Now we have no sympathy for Canteen-keepers of any kind, and have always looked upon them (next to the Government which employs them) as the wicked Agents of a most demoralizing and debasing trade. But a man does not by becoming a Canteen-keeper, lose his right to justice and Fair-play; nor is there anything in his occupation which should drive a Magistrate to lose all sense of order and propriety, and to introduce an entirely new mode of procedure into our Criminal code. It appears from the Magistrates' own letter that having privately heard complaints from the Commandant against these Canteen-keepers, he (the Magistrate) deliberately proceeded, with the assistance of his Peons, to set a trap for them. He sent his Peons to purchase eighteen pence worth of Arrack. He sent also an Aratchy to watch the Peons. "In due time" continues the Magistrate "I went myself to the can-

teen, and sealed the arrack that was tendered!"

Having acted the chief catcher, this young gentleman next turns Informer. "I brought," says he "the two parties engaged in the Canteen, to the Court to enter a case against them."

Having done so, he next turns Magistrate. "I refused a postponement," he proceeds, "and fully confident of their guilt (as I consider both parties liable for the misdemeanor, from their own confession (which however no where appears) and from my own knowledge of the facts,—without going into evidence, I fined each party £5."

Such a tale would be ridiculous enough, if found in the Arabian Night's Entertainments, or in some book of Russian Travel, but in Ceylon, the thing is simply disgraceful. But there is still a sequel to it. The Magistrate asks the Supreme Court to pardon the omission to take down evidence, and begs them—to have the goodness to return the case to him for trial, as 'I would be sorry that the ends of justice should be defeated by any shortcoming on my part!' Gentle reader, and what do you think the Supreme Court has done? They have set aside the verdict, and sent the case back to this same Magistrate to be tried!

We venture to say that had the Chief Justice read the letter of the Magistrate, and could have spared a couple of minutes' time to think over the case, he would not only have refused, in the interests of common Fair-play, to consign those men into the open arms of a Magistrate, who had held out so distinct a promise of convicting them at all risks, but would have handed over the Magistrate himself to the Executive Government, with an expression of opinion that such a foolish and obstinate young man should not be permitted any longer to disgrace the seat of justice. For however apparently guilty they may be, it is due no less to the prisoners than to the purity of English justice that they should have a fair and impartial trial at the hands of some one who had not listened to private reports nor put himself forward as a witness against them.—*The Examiner, Jan. 30th.*

A NOVEL CASE.

SIR:—A man instituted an action in the District Court of Negombo against the Headman of his village and 14 others to recover of them the sum of £150 being damages sustained by him under the following circumstances:—

On the 27th December 1862 when two lads, the Plaintiffs' sons were cutting grass on a land belonging to a Grunanse, he abused them, and, on his attempting to snatch the sickle from them, a struggle ensued and his hand was slightly cut. The boys were then taken to the house of the Headman, who, being a relative of the Grunanse, made no inquiry, nor referred the parties to the Police Court as it was his duty to have done, but placed the boys in the stocks at once. They were kept there from 6 p. m. till midnight, when they were released, the Plaintiff, the father, undertaking to produce them before the Headman on the following day, when the two lads and the Plaintiff went to the Vedahn's on Monday morning, they were forcibly taken to the house of the Grunanse, where it appears, the Vedahn consulted some of his friends who happened to be on the spot and determined upon taking the law into his own hands and outraging the feelings of the Plaintiff and his family. He called 13 men together to serve as a Jury and held a mock trial. On all the preliminary arrangements being completed, the Vedahn, the self appointed Judge called one of the boys and requested him to state how the quarrel arose. The lad, it appears, said, that the Grunanse had abused him for having cut some grass—that he had retorted—and then they had a struggle—and that the Grunanse had hurt his hand in trying to snatch the sickle from him. Then the headman sent him aside and called the other boy, who corroborated his brother; whereupon the Judge, assuming the functions of the Jury also, pronounced them guilty and requested the 13 men to fix on a punishment. One of them suggested that the Plaintiff, being the father of two lads, should give them 5 lashes each; when another Juror said that that would not be enough, and suggested that the boys should be taken to the two corners of the road and flogged by their father. Even this sentence, it would appear was not sufficiently degrading, and the Grunanse's wife who was also present at this mock trial, came forward and asked one of the Jurors named Clementry Silva to fix on a punishment, and he strange to say, that a Hakora man should be called to give each of the boys two slaps on the face. Thereupon the Headman sent for one Hakorokey Heema, and requested him to beat the two boys as suggested by Clementry Silva who however declined to carry out this sentence, but on being threatened by the Headman, he went and fetched a stick, when both the Grunanse and the Vedahn requested him to inflict the blows with his hands, and he then went up to the boys and gave each two slaps on both cheeks—a circumstance which clearly shows that their intention was to inflict a disgraceful and degrading punishment on the two boys.

This novel case came on for trial on the 5th instant and created a sensation in the Court. Mr. Adams, in delivering his judgment, observed that the above facts were clearly proved, and that as the Headman instigated the proceedings at the mock trial and caused the sentence to be carried out, and as Clementry Silva suggested the disgraceful punishment which was inflicted

on the two boys, they should bear the greater share of the damages, and decreed that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of £15, of which $\frac{1}{3}$ to be borne by the Headman, $\frac{1}{3}$ by Clementry Silva, and the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ in equal shares by the other 13 Defts., and the costs to be borne in equal proportions by all the Defendants.—*Ibid.*

Yours truly,
SPECTATOR.

COCHIN.

(From the Carnatic Telegraph.)

"Alabama" on the Malabar Coast.—On Wednesday last, the Authorities here received intelligence from Anjengo, that the Confederate steamer 'Alabama' had called at the Port and landed the crew of the American ship 'Emma Jane', Capt. Jordan, which has been captured by the Confederate Commander and burnt. Yesterday morning, commander, officers and crew of the 'Emma Jane' arrived from Anjengo by backwater and we are enabled to present our readers with the following particulars furnished by them.

The Emma Jane was a vessel of about 1100 tons belonging to one of the ports on the northern side of the now disunited States.—She left Bombay on the 5th instant bound to Moulmooin with ballast, and on the 14th, when off Trivandrum, sighted a steamer which afterwards proved the terrible 'Alabama,' Captain Semmes. She approached the Emma Jane with American flag flying, and when a short distance from her, fired a gun to make her heave to, and sent an armed boat on board. The Emma Jane at this period also showed throughout American colour, but the moment the armed boat reached alongside, the American flag was struck, and the confederate banner hoisted on board the steamer, which at once proved her hostile character, to the amazement and dismay of the crew of the now helpless victim. The officer in charge of the boat, demanded Captain Jordan's presence on board the Alabama with the ship's papers; and on his reaching the steamer, the papers were examined by Captain Semmes, who declared the Emma Jane a prize, and Captain Jordan and his crew, prisoners of war—and decided that the vessel must be burnt. Captain Jordan was permitted to return back to his ship and 20 minutes allowed to pack up such effect as he was permitted to retain. Mr. Jordan, the Commander's wife, was allowed to bring away all her wearing apparel, the Commander a trunk, and each officer and man, a bag containing clothing only. Several boats were then sent on board, all the provisions and stores, and other valuables removed to the Alabama, and the Emma Jane was set on fire.

The Alabama being under the sail and not under steam, and the weather a perfect calm, she was detained in the vicinity of the burning vessel for two days and then made her way to Anjengo where she landed the commander and 19 of the crew of the destroyed vessel, with nine days provisions, to find their way to Cochin. The Alabama is represented as a vessel carrying sixside guns, and two heavy centre ones, and appears to be well furnished with stores of all descriptions taken no doubt from the various captures,—but does not appear to be flushed in cash,—as she is said to have and scarcely the means to buy fresh provisions while at Angeng. Even so essential an article as fresh beef, when taken on board the steamer for sale, was not purchased as being too expensive. The accumulation of chronometers on board is declared to be something marvellous; there being no less than 200. Captain Semmes is represented as a care worn and anxious man, with great taciturnity and austerity of manners, and yet at times capable of much courtesy and affability. He frequently goes aloft himself, to ascertain the character of vessels in sight. He wears the uniform of the United States Navy, and is perpetually armed with a terrible revolver belted to his side. The crew (about 120 in number,) consists of men of all nations, and we are told that the English and Irish element preponderates. Mrs. Jordon, we understand had frequent conversations with Captain Semmes, and did not spare him or his cause, with those severe and cutting reflections which a Lady alone can bestow without fear of retaliation, under such circumstances; but they appear not to have brought conviction to the Confederate hero. There seems to be little doubt, however of his great anxiety for the termination of this unhappy internecine war.

AN ANECDOTE.

The mistress of the cat having drowned all its young ones, the poor animal suffered much from excess of milk, and was observed for some days afterwards to make her appearance only at meal times. At last, an unusual noise having been heard in the cellar, the servant went down to ascertain the cause, and found the cat lying on her side, and suckling a brood of eight young rats, which had apparently been abandoned by their dam. For a week longer the cat continued thus to feed her natural enemies—but at the end of that time

being no longer incommoded by her milk, she one morning killed them all!—*Trichinopoly Journal.*

The following interesting anecdote is stated to be a positive fact, for which we are indebted to the Rev. G. J. Schrader and which we extract from his pamphlet on "Home." We hope that many a cross-grained son in this country may take this lesson home and profit by it.

An incident of very recent occurrence is told of a man who had an only son, on whom he had lavished every kindness that affection could dictate, and at length put him in possession of all that he had. But this son grew up to return ingratitude for all this parental love. He was ungrateful and unkind to his aged father, and at length went so far that he refused to support him, and turned him out of the house, where now his own child was growing up under the eye of his grey haired grandfather. The old man, too deeply wounded to remonstrate with his ungrateful son rose to depart saying only to his little grand son, "Hasten and fetch me the covering from my bed that I may go and sit by the way-side and beg." The child burst into tears and ran for the covering. He met his father whom he said, "I am going to fetch the rug from my grand-father's bed that he may wrap round him and go-a-begging." Tommy went for the rug and brought it to his father and said to him "Pray, father, cut it in two, the half of it will be large enough for grand-father, and perhaps you may want the other half when I grow a man and turn you out of doors." The words of the child struck him so forcibly, that he immediately ran to his father, besought his forgiveness and continued ever after kind and dutiful to him as long as he lived.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The New York correspondent of the Times supplies a most usual and interesting history of Slavery as a political question in the United States. The writer takes up the story from the meeting of the Federal Convention at Philadelphia in May 1787, and shows the quotations from the speeches of the founders of the Republics and from the Acts of the Convention, that at the date of the formation of the present Constitution slavery was regarded as an evil to be deplored, and if possible, to be got rid of.

The ascendancy of the anti-slavery party continued through the Administrations of General Washington and Mr. Adams. The first retroactive move was the annexation of Louisiana by Mr. Jefferson in 1802; which was regarded as an unconstitutional act by the party which brought it about, and was justified by the obvious political necessity of securing the western bank and outlet of the Mississippi. All comparative statements of population are made by decennial periods in the United States.

Let us pause at the year 1810. During the 20 years two new Slave States and two new Free States had been added to the Union, and the territorial dominion of the slave interest had also been extended by the acquisition of Louisiana. The white population of the country had increased about 82 per cent; the slave population about 70 per cent, and the free black population about 213 per cent. This increase in the free black population is attributable to the emancipation of slaves in the North; notwithstanding this, it appears that the slave population nearly held its own with the white, from which we infer that the African slave trade supplied the gaps made by Northern emancipation.

Between 1810 and 1820 two new Slave States and three new Free States were admitted to the Union. The Southern States, feeling themselves strong in numbers and wealth, then made the first move towards legalising slavery in the newly acquired territory. The contest about Missouri began in 1818, and lasted more than three years. The Lower House several times voted to exclude the institution from the new State and the Conservative Senate as often restored it. The struggle ended by the adoption of the line of 36 deg. 30. min. as the limit beyond which slavery should not go. Under this law, known as 'the Missouri Compromise,' the South and the North have each gained two States. During the same period a further Southern addition was made in the purchase of Florida.

Of the fifteen Slave States only nine are large producers of cotton. The other six supply the slaves to work the plantations of the South. The increase of slaves in the latter States, consequently, is not proportionate with the increase in the former. In the ten years ending in 1850, for instance, the slave population of the United States, increased 28 per cent. During the same period the slave population of Virginia increased 5½ per cent, while in Mississippi it increased 57 per cent, and in Arkansas 135 per cent. This explains why the Northern slave States must politically support the planting States. The prohibition of the African slave trade gives them the monopoly of the Southern slave markets.

The nine cotton States are divided into three great natural sections. South Carolina and the Atlantic part of Georgia from the eastern, the oldest, and the least valuable section. The seashore and the Island which abound off the coast produce the Sea Island cotton. A wide track of pine barren and swamp separate these from the uplands. Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas form a district to the west of the Mississippi. The soil of the former State is principally given up to the production of sugar; in the others the growth of cotton is recent, and confined to the country (except Texas) having an outlet through the Mississippi. The capacity of this enormous country is almost boundless.

The lands are rich and yield heavy crops. They contain more than 350,000,000 acres, of which less than 5,000,000 are improved, and are permeated by large navigable rivers. Alabama, Mississippi, the northern part of Florida, and the Southern part of Tennessee, constitute the third section, and furnish more than one-half of the entire production of the United States. The soil is varied but ever rich. The dark loamed valleys among the sandy uplands of the north, the prairies of the centre, and the lowlands near the Mississippi, are all made to yield the great staple. When the Missouri compromise was enacted, nearly the whole of this rich country was in the occupation of the aborigines. Now they are all driven to the west of the Mississippi, and their lands are made to minister to the wants of civilized man.

In 1830 we find one more slave State than in 1820—Missouri. The free emigration from New York and Pennsylvania had also begun to go into Michigan, and the slave emigration into Florida and Arkansas. An unnoticed movement towards Texas had also commenced. Simultaneously with the passage of the Missouri compromise, Mexico had emancipated its slaves, but Texas was so far removed from the Central Government that the importation of slaves from the neighbouring States could not be prevented. In this way slavery found an illegal footing there. Its increase in the American Republic at that time was greater than is indicated by the number of new Slave States. No federal measure had given it so rapid an impulse as the removal of the Indians to the west of the Mississippi. The population of Alabama increased 136 per cent between 1820 and 1830, and the south-western States were found, for the first time producing a larger crop than the Atlantic States. Not only did they have the advantage in quantity, but in the cost of production. The same amount of labour expended on these fertile lands yielded an average production of 2000 lb. to the acre, while the older lands of Carolina would hardly yield 900 lb. Thus the whole production of the country, which in 1816 amounted to only 100,000,000 lb. in 1831 reached 300,000,000 lb. Such was the demand for cotton that the price was not materially reduced. The average price for the ten years (excluding the inflated year of 1825) was between 11c. and 12c., the price before the crisis of this year. The improvements in machinery and competition in markets have cheapened manufactured goods without reducing the price of the raw material.

During the next ten years Arkansas was admitted as a slave state and Michigan as a Free State. The movement for the independence of Texas began about the same time. Under the administration of Mr. Tyler steps were taken to annex it to the United States on the avowed ground that it was necessary to prevent emancipation. Its annexation was completed by Mr. Polk and brought on the Mexican war, in which General Taylor won the laurels that made him Mr. Polk's successor. By this annexation the Union acquired a new Slave State, with the right to make four others out of the territory as it should be peopled. Iowa and Wisconsin were both admitted as Free States, about this time. The annexation of Texas was intended by its friends to balance any future increase of the North in that quarter. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo terminated the Mexican war, by the cession of California and New Mexico to the United States, and the struggle for their possession began at once. In the Presidential election of 1848 a large part of the northern democrats and Whigs seceded from their respective parties, and united on the basis of non-extension of slavery, which they proposed to effect by enacting Mr. Jefferson's proviso as the fundamental law of the newly acquired territory; and though not strong enough to cast a vote in the Electoral College, they succeeded in throwing the Administration of General Taylor into a minority in Congress. This sectional party, known as the Free-soil Party, was organized in every Northern State.

CONUNDRUMS.

- 1-Can you spell blind pig in two letters?
- 2-Why is a pig like the letter N?
- 3-Where did Noah stike the first nail in the ark?
- 4-Who is that lady, whose visits no body wishes, though her mother is welcomed by all parties?
- 5-If you give a kiss, and take a kiss, what does it make?
- 6-In which month do ladies talk least?
- 7-Why is a pack of carts like a garden?
- 8-Why is a beggar like an attorney?

TRIAL OF A NOTORIOUS THIEF IN ENGLAND.

A notorious thief being about to be tried for his theft confessed the robbery he was charged with. The Judge thereupon, directed the Jury to find him guilty upon his own confession. The Jury having laid their heads together, brought him in not guilty. The Judge asked the reason. The foreman replied, "there is reason enough for we all know him to be one of the greatest liars in the world." F. F.

MATHEMATICAL QUERY.

What proportion does the speed of a carriage bear to that of a man who runs round the carriage as it rolls along, supposing that the conveyance's speed is at a rate of 10 yards for a second.

Manepay, 26th January 1864.—A. B.

