

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

FEBRUARY, 12th, 1864.]

PUBLISHED ON FRIDAYS.

[VOL. 2d. No. 7.

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 Correspondent.

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. M. will appear in our next.

FOR SALE.

COPIES OF.

TATKASHASTRAM—HINDU LOGIC
A TAMIL TRANSLATION FROM SANSKRIT
REVISED BY

C. W. CATHERAVALUPULLY.

FOR SALE.

TWO PONIES. Apply to the undersigned.



C. W. CATHERAVALUPULLY, Adv.
Jaffna, Feb. 4th 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.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

AN AGENCY of this CORPORATION will be opened in JAFFNA, on Tuesday next, the 16th Inst. for the transaction of Banking Business.

Current Deposit Accounts may then be opened; Fixed Deposits lodged for periods of one, two, and six months, to bear Interest at the rates of Three, Four and Six per cent, per annum, respectively; and Local Bills will be received for Collection.

DRAFTS will be issued on Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Newera Ellia and Badulla of the Island; on the following Branches and Agencies; viz. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Singapore, Mauritius, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne and Sydney; on the Head Office of the Corporation in London, and on all Towns in Scotland and Ireland where are Branches of the National Provincial, and Commercial, Banks of Scotland; and the National Bank in Ireland.

Information as to Rates of Exchange &c. may be obtained at the Bank.

R. V. DUNLOP, acting Agent.
A. F. WILLISFORD,
Act. Accountant.

Jaffna 12th. February 1864.

NOTICE.

I, Casinader Sedamparapulle of Valantalle, Carateevo, do hereby give notice, that it is my intention to apply, six weeks hence, to His Honor the Officer administering the Government, to be admitted and enrolled as Notary Public for Carateevo and other Islands, in terms of the Ordinance No. 16 of 1852.

CASINADER SEDAMPARAPULLE.
Carateevo 11th February, 1864.

விளம்பரம்.

கார்தீவு வலந்தலை குடி காசிதூதர் சிதம்பரப் பிள்ளையாகியவரால் இத்தைக்கோண்டு பிரசித்தப் படுத்துகிறதென்னவேனில் இன்றதோடங்கி ஆறுசிறுமைக்குப்பின் கார்தீவுக்கும் மற்றுந் தீவுப் பற்றுகளுக்கும் பிரசித்த நோத்தாரிசாக நியமனம் பெறும்படி தேசாதிபதி அவர்களுக்கு உடம் ஆ

ண்டின் யசும் கட்டகாச்சட்டத்தின்படி விண்ணப்பத்திரமனுப்ப எண்ணியிருக்கிறேன்.

இப்படிக்கு, காசிதூதர் சிதம்பரப்பிள்ளை, கார்தீவு வலந்தலைக்குறிச்சி, அயுராசம் ஆண்டு மாசி மாதம் மகந்திகதி,

RECEIPT.

Mr. P. S. Page, 12s. 0d
Cathirasa Mudr. £1 0 0p

PRICE CURRENT.

	£	s.	p.
White Paddy Coast,	3	0	
Black, do. do.	2	6	
Rice White, do.	6	3	
Rice Black, do.	5	9	
Coast Gram,	4	3	
Cocoanut oil per measure,	7	1/2	
Milk do.	2	1/2	
Onions do.	1		
Chilly do.	1		

The Ceylon Patriot.

THE KUTCHERRY SHROFF'S DEPARTMENT.

The report regarding the proposed severance or abolition of this office to which we alluded in our last paper, has this week neither been confirmed nor contradicted. Conscious as we are of our onerous duties as public journalist, to express our honest conviction respecting the measures tending to promote as well the interests of the Government as of the governed, we deem it necessary to offer a suggestion in the interest of the public Exchequer—in favor of the proposal from the manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

We believe that our Government which has already the credit of efficient administration would do well to recollect the well-known but ill-observed adage "Economy is no disgrace" before any determination is come to in reply to the salutary proposal; and that the policy of any civil Government consists to a great degree in economy. Again the safety of the public money as well as the payment of the Government disbursements are made sure free of any charge, we have to enquire wherein is the necessity for a Shroff, 2nd Shroff, 1st Counter, and 2nd Counter, to be paid out of the public money? Notwithstanding the duties of a Shroff being light and simple, to which any knowledge of the English beyond mere smattering, is hardly necessary, very few candidates apply for the Shroffship, when a vacancy occurs and a candidate had to come from Colombo on the last occasion owing to the difficulty attendant on hypothecation, which will happily cease to exist when this department is transferred over to the Bank.

The Bank volunteers to render aservice to the local Government, which actually costs them now to our knowledge in this province, no less than £416 12s per annum. The only condition which the bankers entail upon their application, is the payment of the Province's revenue into their branch bank at Jaffna, promising of course, to be ready at all times to pay the Government Agent's bill. His Excellency the acting Governor cannot but fall in with our opinion that what is a mere deposit now in the Government Cutchery, will be turned to account by the bank. Considering the relative position of the Oriental Bank to the Ceylon Government in respect to the question of security, we think that if the gallant Officer accept the Proposal of the bank, he cannot do a better act of approbation under the existing circumstances.

The saving that may thus be effected will pay a separate Magistrate to Mallagam Court, or it may be applied to the construction of a bridge at Elephant Pass or some necessary thoroughfares.

THE LOSS OF 'ATHILETCHMY.'

The "AtheLetchmy" one of the finest vessels chartered by the Ceylon Government to convey Immigrant coolies from Devypattam on the coast of India to Vangalla and Pasallai, is reported to have capsized near Taungodde with a living cargo of about 115 coolies. Only two of the crew are said to have escaped a watery grave. Mr. Reidy the Superintendent of immigration has, we hear reported the said catastrophe to Government, and Mr. Twynam the Asst. Agent of Manaar immediately on being telegraphed by Mr. R. left for the

place to render any assistance, available in his power to any among the 115 who perished; we hear some 40. men are pilgrims from this place to Ramesuram

R. V. DUNLOP, Esq.

In the absence of the Missionaries from this place this gentleman conducted the prayer meeting on Wednesday evening last. We were not a little pleased to see such a large congregation in attendance. Mr. D. gave a plain beautiful address characterised by that simple eloquence and persuasive appeal so peculiar to the gentleman.

MR. B. TOUSSAINT.

Mr. B. Toussaint, one of the leading Merchants of this place, and son of the late District Judge of Pt. Pedro, has just left this place for Alleppe, taking with him a quantity of Tobacco for sale at that port. We trust that the success which his enterprise deserves, will follow this judicious movement on the part of Mr. Toussaint. Mercantile men in India will find in him an invaluable agent for the prompt and satisfactory execution of business connected with every branch of commerce.

WATER FOR COLOMBO.

We heard yesterday that Government had acceded to a proposal emanating from the Colombo Gas and Water Company. A subsidy of £3,000 per annum is to be granted to the Company for ten years. We have no doubt that Government have stipulated for corresponding advantages to the inhabitants of the Metropolis.

As regards the Gas Supply we believe no actual subsidy is demanded; but we hear that certain privileges are asked for and will be granted. There can be little doubt that the coke and coal tar, resulting from Gas making, will always sell well in Colombo. We have been inclined to consider that the scattered nature of our town, and the fact that work here closes with day-light, would militate against the success of a gas scheme at Colombo; but the leaders of the Company seem sanguine of success. They cannot have more than we wish them.

OBSERVER.

SOVEREIGNS.

We read in a local journal of the 6th instant that £1000 in gold has been despatched to Ceylon by the last mail from England.

JUDGE AND JURY.

We regret to be obliged to place before our readers an extract from a contemporary, touching the recent altercation between the Junior Puisne Justice and the Kornegalle Jury. The Judge hastily and thoughtlessly charged the Jury with bribery, simply because the Jury had chosen to exercise their undoubted privilege of pronouncing an independent verdict. The Jury in reply addressed the Judge in a Letter, which must be looked upon as a modest but dignified reproof of his conduct, and which was seemingly so accepted; for his Lordship immediately after withdrew the charge and appologised to the Jury for making it. Had the matter rested here, we should perhaps have allowed it to pass with an expression of our regret that a Judge should have done such an undignified thing, and of our satisfaction that an intelligent Jury should have so fully vindicated their own name and the dignity of the institution, by a well-wordsed and successful protest. But while making honorable amends to the Jury, the Judge appears to have committed a further act of indiscretion in openly canvassing the very same verdict in respect of which he had just then been obliged to appologise to them. "His Lordship could not help observing that the verdict, was not proper;—the prisoners had hesitated to plead not guilty; the defence of Counsel was weak!"

It seems extraordinary that we should be obliged to remind a Judge that the question of fact in every case tried before the Supreme Court, is a question for the Jury, and the Jury alone; and that however 'improper' their verdict may appear, (it is to say the least) very indelicate in a Judge to question it or throw discredit on their Judgment. Apart from the clear line of demarcation which exists between the functions of the Judge and those of the Jury it may be assumed as a general rule that thirteen men of local experience and possessing an intimate knowledge of the language and habits of the people, are far more competent to form an opinion on a question of fact, than a Judge who has only been a few years in the country, and whose only means of ascertaining the credibility of the evi-

dence, is through the diluted medium of imperfect interpretation. Some of our Judges have indeed, we regret to say, quite fallen into the practice of loudly and unhesitatingly expressing their opinion to the Jury on questions of fact and credibility, and have thought themselves slighted by their returning a verdict different from the one anticipated. We are willing to accord to all Judges a certain amount of honest indignation at the absurdity of thirteen experienced residents venturing to dissent from a learned Judge; but the better part of valor (it must be remembered) is discretion; and the Court is not precisely the place, nor is a Judge the proper person, to express opinions tending to bring discredit on the administration of justice. Such a proceeding generally results in a squabble such as the one we now record,—a proceeding which seriously affects the dignity of the whole institution. The best thing a Judge can do, when he find she has erred in anticipating a verdict, and in encroaching on the functions of the Jury, is to accept their verdict as a tacit reproof of his officiousness and as a hint to refrain in future from committing a similar error. For Juries too, can at times (as we have just seen) shew honest indignation and talk about judicial acts "prejudicial to their character, and offensive to their laws of their country."

Another failing, to which our attention has been more than once directed, is the recent practice of—*speaking unkindly to Counsel*. We use the milder term, because while we have seldom had any personal cause to complain of this, we think it is often done *unwittingly*, (borrowing a happy expression from the Kornegalle Jurymen) and is only the result of the error we have already alluded to—that of forming too hasty a judgment, on the side of the case, so that a Judge thus places himself in a position, in which the arguments urged against his preconceived opinion, become somewhat tiresome. Some good and conscientious Judges have even allowed the indiscretion of Counsel to pass unreprieved for a time, rather than prejudice the client by a hasty reprimand or a boisterous interposition. But without going this length, we may say that much regret has been felt of late at the (let us call it) *unkind* manner in which more than one practitioner have been addressed to from the Bench.

The discussion which has thus been suggested, is (we repeat it) one which we should gladly have avoided. But we trust it will do good—to particular individuals, as well as to the public generally. We have only to add, that the public are much indebted to the Kornegalle Jury for their spirited protest and ourselves, for the opportunity they have given us of getting rid (we trust, once for all,) of an uncongenial subject.

Examiner Feb. 6th.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, 3rd January.

London 9th January.

"Princess Wales given birth to a son.
Nothing important from America—Winter stopped operations.

War in Italy imminent.
Federal driven back in Tennessee by Longstreet and defeated.

Siege of Charleston proceeding.
Great agitation in Venetia and other southern provinces of Austria reported.

England proposed conference in Paris to discuss between Germany and Denmark.
Danish ministry understood to have returned to office proceeding to (?)

German party in Holstein have rendered it impossible to suspend common Constitution.
Prince Augustenberg proclaimed Duke of Holstein by people in several places, — in some occasions in presence of Federal troops.

Emperor of French at diplomatic reception 1st January, expressed confidence in maintenance of peace.

Garibaldi resigned seat.
Turin Parliament intimated coming movements on Rome and Venice.

MAIL OF 11th JANUARY.

From Bombay, 3rd Feb. (31st Jan.) 6-10 P. M. English Mail signalled at 5-50 P. M.

From Bombay, 4th Feb. 1-30 P. M.
Steamer *Penang* from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo and Malabar coast anchored.

From Bombay 4th Feb. 3 40 P. M. Steamer *China* from China anchored.

From Galle, 5th Feb. 10-35 A. M. Steamer *Mooltan* from Suez anchored.

From Galle, 5th Feb. 11-30 P. M. Extract from *Home News* of 11th January.

The Princess of Wales has given birth to a Prince. Her Royal Highness and the infant are doing perfectly well.

The King of Denmark has issued a proclamation to the Army in which he declares himself ready to defend the honor of the country by force of arms.

The severity of the winter has generally suspended the active operations of the belligerents in America. The acts of the Congress North and South, show a determination to persevere with the war.

The Confederate Army in Tennessee has gone into winter quarters. The Confederate Government has refused to negotiate with General Butler, treating him as an outlaw.

The siege of Charleston continues.

The price of gold in New-York was 52½ per cent.
The address of the French Corps Legislative, to the Emperor is highly pacific, recommends that an end be put to the Mexican expedition, approves of neutrality respecting Poland and hopes that the Congress may be realized.

The Poles have had a severe engagement with the Russians in the Government of Lublin, result inclusive. Czar has called in all soldiers on infinite furlough in Poland.

Nine members of the Italian Parliament have followed the example of Garibaldi and resigned their seats.

Great efforts are making in Copenhagen to get a considerable fleet afloat.

Great excitement has been created in Hungary by the proclamation of Kossuth.

The young King of Greece is said to have abandoned his Government, convinced that he could not restore order to the country.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR SIR:

Will you please allow me to suggest that the subjects of the articles in your Tamil page be given in English as well as in Tamil. There is a Singalese Newspaper in Colombo in which the headings are in both languages; so that English readers are able at a guess to know on what subjects the Editor has treated. You will I am sure find this plan to be very much liked; and considering that it will not cost you nor your printers any very great trouble I trust to see it carried out.

Kandy. Yours very truly, A. M.

We thank the correspondent for the suggestion.

Ed. C. P.

KANDY.

(From our special Correspondent.)

As intimated in my last letter to you, I shall continue to write on those subjects on which I should have communicated with you long ago. The interest however of the events which I shall refer to has not yet quite passed away, and this will justify my taking up a little space with a narration of past incidents.

Among the distinguished visitors whom we had amongst us at Christmas time was Dr. Cotton the Metropolitan of India who had come to Kandy for a short time in order I believe to see the country. As he could not make arrangements to stay here for any length of time, he undertook to preach on Wednesday evening at Trinity Church, where Mr. Oakley generally preaches. All who managed to learn that Dr. Cotton was to preach flocked in and at six the Church was densely crowded. I believe since its erection, the building never had a larger English congregation: The Bishop's Chaplain Mr. Steward read the service and the Metropolitan preached an impressive sermon. The singing was remarkably good. The organist and choristers of St. Paul's were requested to undertake this part of the business; and the chants and hymns were very well sung. The Church Missionary Society has gone into the expense of getting out an organ; for no other purpose evidently than to set off the gallery. We have not heard it played more than twice or thrice during the last two years.

Members of the Episcopalian Church will no doubt feel surprized to hear of a Watch Night service having been held at St. Paul's church in Kandy on the last day of the year 1863. This is owing to the Rev. Mr. Schrader being our Colonial Chaplain at present. Notice of it was given on the preceding Sunday and on Thursday night, the congregation mustered in full force. All who usually attended the church were present, including the ladies and children; and besides these, members of all other churches also made it a point to attend. The result was that the seats were fully occupied when the service commenced. The service was conducted by four clergymen, Rev. Steward, Schrader, Taylor and Gomes; and the Bishop preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. The chants and hymns were all sung as usual and the organist and choristers were at their respective posts. Mr. Schrader deserves the thanks of the community for having introduced a custom which was most unfortunately omitted so long. The fact of Dr. Cotton taking a part in the service will no doubt have its due weight with the Episcopalian body, and we would fain hope that in 1865, there may be midnight services, to close the old year and to usher in the new, in all Protestant churches throughout the island.

Immediately after the midnight service, the residents at Kandy were treated to some very good music by the young gentlemen who conducted the Christmas Carol. This idea was quite an original one; but it is deserving of encouragement. The hymn sung was one on the new year, and the air is a delightful one known by the name of "Innocents." We trust to see this repeated next year.

The Military sports which as dated you in my

last letter were commenced on the 23d, were resumed on the evening of the 1st. There was more of amusement on this day than on the previous occasion. Hundreds of the residents of Kandy in full holiday costume met at the Rifle Parade ground, and appeared to enjoy the sports as heartily as they could. The races, jumps, &c. were well carried out, and nothing was wanting to complete the success of the evening. Though there was a very large number of carriages going about still not a single accident occurred. The new year's day was certainly well spent. We did not fail to notice among the mass of people, more than one who appeared to have enjoyed himself much to his own satisfaction, if not to that of others. But no disturbance occurred; and all adjourned quietly. We can never over estimate the good effects which these gatherings produce in promoting the spread of a kindly feeling amongst all persons. For its organization and successful carrying out, we are indebted to Capt. Stewart, then acting Commandant.

PADDY.

To the Editor of the Ceylon Patriot.

Sir,

Any one who has given attention to the importance of this subject at such a season as this when it would usually in other years cheer the cultivators and owners of paddy lands, which wear a peculiar pleasing appearance with ripe ears, but now there being a general failure, and even the very Districts which gave us some gleams of hope are now parched up, will, no doubt, subscribe to the views which I embody in this small piece. There had been signs of a propitious shower, last week, but they resulted in sad disappointment. The dry weather is much felt at Valemoe Where, it touches the pockets and taxes the energies of the farmers. The evil does not stop here. The small tanks there are all emptied and the wells are too small to meet the requirements. The cry is for water. It is a pity, we fail to enlist the sympathy of the local Government at such a crisis as this.

The brokers and petty traders at Jaffna, mean to profit by the prospective scarcity. They are understood to be very busy in storing the large quantities of paddy imported in these weeks with a view to sell them at a higher price. The demand for paddy is yearly on the increase which is nothing but natural to expect, as the census swells. The extent of land under cultivation of paddy has on the contrary decreased, an amazing acreage in the interior of the Island, which produced enough paddy for consumption and export now lies overgrown with jungles and afford shelter for the wild beasts from the attack of the sportsman. The Timber traders bring us intelligence from Mulletvee and its environs that there are forests and patches of jungles, the clearing of which would defy the human energies for centuries. The lands that were once the beds of *Sampas* (a species of fine paddy) which had delighted the Wanniahs and the native Rajas, are now fields of thorns and thistles. And thus it is apparent that very large tracts of soil are left to lie waste and the population have begun to look out for the necessaries of life, beyond the Island. Now the merchants and others interested in the export of paddy from the continent, have to supply the island with larger supply of paddy than they did ever before. I am very glad to hear the Southern India has this year been blessed with an abundant harvest.

The Steam Boat scheme seems to be a mirage, should it happily take effect, there is a prospect of a moderate price in the imports from India. Where is the company and what has befallen to the scheme, are questions to be solved by Mr. Arthur Folkard who was said to be an Agent of the Company, in Jaffna.

Rumor had it sometime ago that Sir Charles MacCarthy had contemplated to abolish the duty on paddy and rice, the desirability of which had been suggested to him by the fact of there being no tax upon bread in England. The catalogue of the Ordinances passed last year includes none to this effect, and I do not know how soon is that period when the land will be supplied with free importation of paddy.

Yours truly

A. B.

A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER AT MULLATEVO.

Sir,

Allow me, to beg of you a corner in your valuable paper for a subject which deserves your attention and that of the public. We are given to understand that Mr. Henry DeHoedt who is in charge of the Station at Mullatevo as Medical Practitioner has, finding that the place was destitute of Devine Worship, founded a little church consisting of members of the Govt. Service to whom he is in the habit of preaching a Sermon every sabbath.

He had been encouraged by the Rev. Mr. Kilner to carry out this glorious enterprise and the place had been visited by other Missionaries who also gave him encouragement to keep up the Bible Meeting and to Preach in Tamil and English. Finding that he could not pay him for the work owing to the little fund at his disposal he gave charge of the station to the Church Mission. Mr. McArthur paid his visit to the Station and was happy to see the Church in a prosperous condition and encouraged to see the first fruits of his labors, and he had baptized two little infants one of Mr. Williams and the other Mr. DeHoodt's. He had prayer meeting at the house of the latter and was much pleased to see the zeal of the young man who at that time was suffering with fever. He consulted with the congregation and selected him to be a Catechist for Mullatevo with an allowance of £ 1—a month. And we consider him the right man in the right place; who by his medical influence and zeal for Jesus Christ, will work conversion in Mullatevo,—win souls to Jesus. He has it in contemplation to open a school and to build a Church, partly by contribution and partly by Mission expense and thus preparing himself for an evangelical line.

As regards his Government employment as a Medical Practitioner I deeply regret to state that his allowance is only a couple of pounds, a scanty pay hardly sufficient to buy the convenience of life. He had been removed to that Station in the year 1862 with promise and good-will of Dr. Charlsley to increase his salary. Lately he submitted his Memorial to his Excellency the Governor praying for an increase which was supported by his Superior, but to his great disappointment thereupon was that His Ex. had no power to increase his Salary. His qualifications as a physician deserve encomiums, still his pay has not been increased. Is this fair play? I indeed think that to pay such a man a scanty salary, in that sickly station is anything but just. It gives us pleasure to record that his evidence before the S. Ct. in the last session, had been applauded by his Lordship and he proved himself a quite a competent man. And yet Willisfoard* would not allow his fee of £ 2 2 and travelling expences for the post mortem examination upon the plea that he does not hold a "certificate of competency". Dr. Charlsley paid him the usual fees on two occasions having certified to his abilities. Dr. Wambeek his present Superior is always interested in his welfare and would consider it but a sheer justice to recommend him. Why can't Dr. Willisfoard copy the example of his Predecessor and why does he grudge the paltry amount of two guineas? He is now so far discouraged as to refuse to attend Post Mortem examination, in a place where no Medical men could be available. Should he continue in this state, he regrets that after wasting his strength and health he will prove unprofitable to himself and his poor family.

And now if encouragement be held out by the Rev. Mr. McArthur and His Lordship, Dr. Cloughton he will relinquish himself for the cause of Christ and at the same time be useful too in his medical profession and fully trusts that he will enlist the sympathy of the said party. I have been acquainted with Mr. DeHoedt from his youth up and his natural disposition is to be useful to the community. Yours truly, L. S.

*If Dr. Willisfoard thinks that Mr. DeHoedt is not competent, why is he called upon to hold post mortem examination and how can a man be sentenced to death upon the evidence of a non competent medical Practitioner? Ed. C. P.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

1863.

A

HONOR CLASSES.

(In order of Merit.)

Class I.

None.

Class II.

Silva, A. de, Galle Central School.

Class III.

Brohier N. L. Kandy Central School.

Entitled to a Certificate (without honors.)

Correa, T. Galle Central School.

Valupille, A. Batticotta English School.

Vanderwall, C. H. M. Kandy Central School.

Jansz, F. S. Galle Do. do.

Silva, V. W. de Galle Do. do.

DeWaas, F. E. Kandy Do. do.

B.

Names (in order of merit) of those students not Candidates for honors who succeeded in passing the preliminary part of the Examination.

Nallathampy, P. Jaffna Central School.

Grenier, A. do. do.

Selappah, A. do. do.

Visiaratnum, J. do. do.

Saverymuttu, J. do. do.

Leembruggen, G. E. do. do.
 Thamboe, S. do. do.
 Sathasivam, S. do. do.
 Osgood, C. E. do. do.
 Vallipuram, P. Point Pedro English School.
 Armstrong, C. Jaffna Central School.
 Solomons, P. F. Kandy Central School.

Absent
 Sheik Cassim Illookwatte Mixed School.
 D. Mann Manipay English School.

Those Candidates (21 in number) whose names do not appear in any of the above lists, have failed. Candidates desirous of ascertaining the subjects in which they failed, or of obtaining such information about their papers as may enable them to complete again with better chances of success, are at liberty to apply to the Examiner through the principal of their respective Schools.

Walter J. Sendall,
 Examiner.

School Commission Office } J. Brooke H. Bailey,
 January, 16th 1864. } Secretary.

POETRY.

MY WIFE

I have a pleasant little wife,
 Who nothing, nothing lacks;
 She keeps herself and things about
 The house as neat as wax.
 And everything, with woman's taste,
 Seems placed expressly for
 The pleasure of a man who long
 Has lived a bachelor!
 Her handkerchiefs are white as milk;
 Her shirts are white as snow;
 Her slippers feet are small and neat,
 And always "on the go."
 She floats about as if upon
 On gum elastic springs,
 Of some unseen, mysterious power
 With undiscovered wings.
 Her glossy hair is deepest brown;
 Her eyes are softly dark,
 And from their loving depths shoots forth
 Full many a cheerful spark:
 Her smile sends speeding on their flight
 The swift winged rosy hours,
 And what was once my darksome way
 Is radiant now with flowers.
 My linen has a glossy white
 More pure than ever shone
 On Parian marble, and what's more,
 There's ne'er a button gone.
 She knits me stockings, make me shirts,
 And darns up all my rents,
 And saves me half of what was once
 My bachelor expense.
 Now all you crusty bachelors,
 With life's great battle sore,
 Go get a wife and settle down,
 And play the fool no more!
 Don't be too nice—they're angels all—
 With loving hearts and true;
 The secret is be kind to them,
 And they'll be kind to you.

—Oswego Weekly Times

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS. Extract.

The compliments paid to the newspaper press at the late meeting of the Social Science Association at Dublin, which have elicited a lively picture from the Times of what it really is which a daily paper does for the public, are suggestive of considerations far beyond the limits of that article. A more suggestive theme, indeed, it is almost impossible to conceive, and in dealing with it we are rather puzzled by the affluence of ideas which it presents to us than tempted to embellish it by ornament. In the first place there is the whole question of the real value of the penny press—a question so repeatedly raised by Lord Brougham, that though we do not propose to examine it at any length, we feel called upon to remind our readers that its best known traits are scarcely in harmony with the colours in which it was painted by his Lordship. Of course it is an excellent thing that the people should become fond of reading: and as the appetite grows with what it feeds upon, the multiplication of newspapers, of which the price is not beyond their means, is an excellent thing too. Cheap reading-rooms, moreover, are rivals of the public-house; while the papers and periodicals which the working man finds there do, doubtless, in many instances, teach him to think for himself, and forearm him to some extent against the tricks of interested agitators. But still it is idle to assert that the penny press is anything like an unmitigated blessing. On literature, indeed, we have no doubt that its effects are principally evil. But, to waive that interest for the time, can it be pretended that the penny newspapers are discharging the duty which ought to be their especial province, that, namely, of educating the people for the exercise of political power with anything like honesty or efficiency? We are not now alluding to any of those journals which have made themselves cheap without having made themselves popular. These do not address the people as such, and must be judged of from a different point of view. We are speaking solely of what are called the people's papers, whatever be their special designation. If Cobbett could rise from his grave and see the political

essays which are written for this class of papers, he would shudder at the change which has come over the leaders of the people. The want of thought, of well-digested knowledge, and of real conscientiousness which the majority of them exhibit must occasion the gravest anxiety to all persons who reflect that such are often the only guides which the poor have an opportunity of consulting. To make flowing assertions about the ability displayed by penny papers is dishonest in those who really know what ability without culture is worth. The *vis consili expers* is far more to be dreaded than dullness. And the *vis consili expers* is the only kind of ability which is manifested by nine penny papers out of ten. It is this very kind of uneducated cleverness which has made the American Press what it is. It will be an evil day for England whenever a set of men with no regular education, with as little natural good taste, and reflecting all the narrow prejudices of an ignorant and sharp-witted class, shall attain the same ascendancy here as they have done in the United States. Yet we hardly see what is to prevent it, when statesmen like Lord Brougham are found lending themselves to *ad captandum* eulogies, which of course tend to stimulate the growth of cheap journals, as well as to encourage confidence among the dupes who read them.

There is, however, one department of journalism which provokes no such painful controversies, and which really deserves all that has been said in its favor: and that is the department of the news. Here certainly the combined results of science, capital, and intelligence, are marvellous; and in the astonishing completeness and extent with which the news of the day from all quarters of the globe is laid before us every morning, we may perhaps find some explanation of the decline which is thought to have taken place in the merit of the leading articles. Messrs. Reuter and Russell between them have certainly worked a great change in journalism. The special correspondent and the telegram are now very frequently enough to sate our curiosity before we come to the more solid reading of the editorial columns. And it may possibly be a consciousness of the superior attractions with which he has to contend, that has reacted on the journalist's style, and damped his literary confidence. It is, indeed, scarcely too much to say that the influence of the daily press now depends more on its news than on its original matter; a view which seems tacitly acknowledged in the recent panegyrics bestowed upon it. It is every where the message flashed from one end of the earth to the other with the speed of lightning; the instantaneous publicity which awaits abuses: and the uninterrupted report of every kind of public business; not the profound thought, the happy wit, or the cogent logic of the editorial essays; which are put forward as the true glories of journalism.

If, however, we turn to another description of newspapers altogether, we shall find this state of things reversed. The regular high-priced weekly paper is beginning to depend less and less upon its news, and more and more upon its writing. Here we still find political essays not unworthy of comparison with Junius; humour and fancy which occasionally reminds us of Addison; and literary criticism, if unequal to Hazlitt or Coleridge, yet often superior to Jeffery. Only recently the literary essays of Mr. Brimley, reprinted from the columns of the spectator, have taken rank with the permanent literature of the country, and are generally regarded as models of brief criticism. So subordinate a place, indeed, is the news department gradually assuming in this class of journals, that one weekly paper which sprang at once into a front place, discarded it from the commencement; and others are gradually curtailing it. What the ultimate result of this tendency may be, it is difficult to predict. Whether it will end in a complete division of labor between the purveyors of, and commentators on, news: or whether the undoubted convenience of having the facts and the commentary alongside of each other will still continue to keep up the old style of publication, it is, of course, impossible to say. Moreover, those managers who entirely discard news voluntarily forego the advantage of catering for that class of readers who only take one newspaper and wish to keep by them a register of current events. On the whole therefore, perhaps the advantages of the two systems are more evenly balanced than is supposed. Nor is it totally impossible that a reaction in favor even of an increase in the quantity of news now given may be the result of further consideration.

Whether the high priced daily and weekly papers will be able to keep up their prices now that the paper duty is repealed is hardly a question of much interest to the general public. There are, we trust, a sufficient number of thoughtful and educated men in these Islands to make the existence of a class of journals equal to the best now published a national necessity. If these can be supplied at a cheaper rate, by all means let us have them. But if not, the educated public will, we are sure, not shrink from what is necessary to secure educated writers. If, however, as we hope, a better class of journalism should become accessible to the multitude in consequence of the repeal of the Paper Duty: if the poor man shall get for a penny what the gentleman now gets for six pence: we shall look back on Mr. Gladstone's budget with more complacency than we have ever yet experienced. For it must certainly be something very bad which we should grudge in order to rescue the working classes from the dominion of those writers whom Lord Brougham has so lavishly eulogized.

