

# THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

FEBRUARY, 19th, 1864.]

PUBLISHED ON FRIDAYS.

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Twenty-four lines and under—three pence per line.  
Above twenty-four two " " "  
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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 Student" of Manepay and "E. S. C. C." of Tellegally English School are received but not in time for this day's issue. They may appear in our next.

A Correspondent of Uduville condemns the practice of Christians lending jewels to heathens going for idolatrous worship. The subject is rather a delicate one and we shall notice it in a future issue.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

I the undersigned Sedamparapulle Murugasar of Manepay do hereby give notice that it is my intention to open sometime in the next month, a Bindery, in the Ceylon Patriot's Office, in the town of Jaffna and I respectfully solicit a liberal measure of public patronage and support.  
Jaffna, 19th Feb. 1864.

S. Murugasar.

### NOTICE.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION is now prepared to issue BANK-POST-BILLS for use at the Pearl Fishery.

Arrangements have also been made with the COCHIN BRANCH of the Bank of Madras; and from this date, Drafts on that place will be purchased, and issued at current rates of exchange.

R. V. DUNLOP.

Jaffna, 15th Feb. 1864. Ag., Agent.

### NOTICE

#### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

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

Current Deposit Accounts were then 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; 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 Provincial 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.

### RECEIPTS.

Town.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
J. Margonout, Esq.	4	0	0	A. Ramalingam, Esq.	4	0
Rev. J. C. Arndt	4	0	0	Anuradhapura.		
J. Hengburgh, Esq.	8	0	0	J. Rodrigo, Esq.	9	0
Rev. J. Kilner	1	4	0	Batticotta.		
Nelore.				Rev. W. W. Howland	4	0
V. Madr. Sampunther	4	0	0	Panderteripo.		
Wannarponne.				Rev. J. Quick	8	0
A. Sinnatamby, Esq.	8	0	0	Patchillapalle.		
				Dr. C. McIntyre	12	6

### 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,	0	7½
Milk do.	0	2½
Onions do.	0	1
Chilly do.	0	1½

Samba none	0	0
Callundai, per bushel	2	10½
Thilla do.	2	9¾
Caropo, do.	2	6¾
Caar, do.	2	6¾
Country none	0	0

Samba, per bushel	6	3
Callundai do.	6	0
Thilla do.	6	0
Caropo do.	5	9
Carr do.	5	10½
Country none	0	0

## The Ceylon Patriot.

### JUDGE AND JURY.

In our last issue appeared an article headed "Judge and Jury" extracted from the Examiner of the 6th inst. We fall in with the sentiments expressed in that article.

It was not the only time that Judges were observed to interfere with the functions of a Jury and it certainly indicates littleness of mind for a Judge to expect the 13 gentlemen composing the Jury to regard the evidence in the same light as he does and when frustrated to charge them with corruption. If it could be supposed that the 13 men would think alike with the Judge what is the use of the Jury system?

Let the Jaffna Jurymen take a lesson from this and vindicate their own independence by bringing in their verdict according to the dictates of their own conscience, and not slavishly following the Judge's charge.

We hope that all our Judges of the higher or lower Courts will heed the principles contained in the following sentence.

"Apart from the clear line of demarkation which exists between the functions of the Judge and those of the Jury it may be assumed as a general rule that 13 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 evidence, is through the diluted medium of imperfect interpretation."

What a piteous scene was it that an honest man was sent out of Court as an arch humbug and a liar and dishonest fellow was received as a truth teller! More than once in our experience that out-siders have chuckled when a Judge was stating his opinions as to the credibility due to witnesses.

### THE GOVERNMENT RENTS.

On our way back to Jaffna the other day we met at Pottore a person who was pointed out to us as a renter this year of paddy tithes of a certain division. In the course of the little conversation we had with him, he said that he bought the rent at 3 dollars and more per bushel. Surprised at this, we asked how he could have done this seeing that a bushel of paddy sells for no more than two thirds of that price as most in the country. From the detailed explanation given by the renter we learned that he bought the rent at 90 Rix dollars. The Odear estimated the said tithes at only 30 bushels, which exceed, it is believed, the real amount. Notwithstanding this, he the renter does not expect to lose a pice as he will recover from those cultivators who have little influence, two tenths and more instead of a tenth.

We attach much weight to this piece of evidence, coming as it does, from a renter who has just commenced his collection. We had occasion to refer to this subject last year and we cannot as a Journalist do justice to the community without recurring to it again. The poor cultivators are plagued by the renters until to rid themselves of their tormentors they part with a greater share than the tithes of the yield of the crop. Though they consent to give more than is due the payment is all from fear. They see that in the event of a non-compliance they are to be dragged to Courts of Law for days and weeks and have then to pay a fine exceeding the value of the grain demanded of them by the renters.

Time is precious to our poor cultivators. The loss of a day with them is a loss of so much of their livelihood. So that even aside from the consideration of the result of a case in court, the cultivators have to experience great hardship in this loss of time.

We see no reason to depart from the opinion, which we have already expressed that so long as men are admit-

ted as renters without reference to character and principles, the community must suffer great injustice.

We would conclude for the present only by saying that the Government has no reason to regard the revenue derived from this source namely of rent as a true title of the yield of the District.

### A PROSPECT OF JAFFNA.

Now that we can date a commencement of commerce in Jaffna. Excepting a handful of men—owners of brigs, schooners and Dhonies, and others, in the several ports of our peninsula, other intelligent men here have hitherto shrunk from applying themselves to trade from a want of "that root of all evils" and source of all worldly comforts and conveniences. We can very well sympathize with such as to their hopes and fears to deal in financial matters with that horrid class of men—Nattukotta Chetties—a synonym for exorbitant interest and discount. But now a treasury is opened in Jaffna, inviting all the honest, energetic and enterprising sons of the soil, to help themselves to any amount of money on paying a lawful interest, as may be required to carry on extensive trade. Yea, "now is the hour and now is the day," to shake off idleness and turn to account the talent and the means at their disposal. The Clerkship and other subordinate Government situations being yet attractive and on the ascendancy, the large band of young men coming out yearly from the various educational establishments, look to Government situation as the appropriate theatre where they could shine, fancying as they do that attention to merchandize, would derogate from their scholastic merits and reputation. Earlier the young Jaffna undecieve themselves of this false notion, better it is for her prosperity.

### CHOLERA.

This dreadful scourge is busy amongst the Pilgrims of Ramissuram working its dreadful mission of destruction. We have heard of several deaths in those villages from which pilgrims went to and returned from, Ramissuram, and cannot but feel anxious lest it spread further. Of course our able Civil Medical Officer will be on the qui vive, and take steps to arrest its progress.

### SUICIDE.

A Brahmin woman, living at Vannarponne we hear, put an end to her existence, by throwing herself into a well in her compound. An Inquest was held on the body by Manikavasaga Modlr., Deputy Coroner, and the verdict of the Jury was to the effect; That the deceased came to her death, by throwing herself into a well, in a temporary fit of insanity.

### THE PEARL FISHERY.

We understand that Mr. Eleathamby, the 2d. Clerk of the Jaffna Kutchery goes this time as Head Clerk. Mr. E. was sent last year too in the same capacity, and gave great satisfaction to his Superior. Messrs. Maartenz and Koch of the Customs, and Mr. G. Leembruggen, go as Kottoo Clerks. A better selection of able and steady men could not surely have been made.

It is expected that the Officer administering the Govt. is likely to pay a visit to the Fishery.

### BANDITS AT KANDY.

We read in a local journal reached us last, that the 'great Coffee Highway is to be infested with a gang of Bandits, while the Police fear to cope with them and the arms of the Military are rusting. The credit of the Lieutenant Governor, who is a Military man, is decidedly involved in the nuisance being abated. No later than yesterday a cart contractor told a gentleman that carts could only be given on condition that the cartmen were protected from Sardiell and his band. The superintendent of Police, we understand, is ready to act if authorized to arm his men. This circumstance coupled with the fact of the unprecedented heavy calendar of crimes during the present session of the Supreme Court in the Central Province, goes a long way to convince us of a wrong somewhere in the judicial machinery, which requires the serious and immediate attention of the Government and on which we hope that our Kandy Correspondent will enlighten us. We are happy to state that the Northern Province owes its contrast, in this re-

spect, chiefly to the vigilance of its Government Agent, and his efficient staff of headman, besides the improvement effected by education and civilization.

#### THE BRANCH BANK.

According to the notice published in our last impression, the Bank was opened on Tuesday morning for the transaction of Banking business. We understand some little work was done, and that the Planters of the place, have promised to give every encouragement in their power for its up-keep. Much as it is our desire that the Bank should meet with every degree of support and encouragement, yet we cannot but express our fear as to its final failure. Jaffna soil seems singularly unfitted for the development of any such plan.

We hear that the Govt. Agent is likely to view the proposal made to him by the Manager *Viz.* to transfer over the business connected with the Receipts and payments of his Kutchery, to the Bank in a favorable light. Mr. Dyke has not yet made his report to Govt. on the subject, but should he fall in with the proposal of the Bank, then the Bank we think can be sanguine of success.

#### ADMISSION OF ADVOCATES AND PROCTORS.

A list of Board of Examiners for admitting Advocates and Proctors will be found below. We hear that the last Examination under the new board was very strict, and that four out of eight candidates were plucked, no one can now complain of easy admissions. The time for admissions has been also modified; and is now limited to three terms as at the Inns.

The following gentlemen have been nominated to form the Board of Examiners for the year 1864 for the examination of Candidates to be admitted as Advocates and Proctors.

##### For the Examination of Advocates.

The Queen's Advocate, The Deputy Queen's Advocate, H. Dias, Esq. C. A. Lorenz, Esq. C. L. Ferdinands, Esq. and R. Caley, Esq. Advocates. Three of them with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, or his Deputy, to form a quorum.

##### For the Examination of Proctors.

The Queen's Advocate, The Deputy Queen's Advocate, H. Dias, Esq. C. A. Lorenz, Esq. C. L. Ferdinands, Esq. R. Caley, Esq. and J. Alwis, Esq. Advocates; and, John Driberg, Esq. J. A. Martenz Esq. H. C. Prins, Esq. and John F. Prins, Esq. Proctors of the Supreme Court. Two Advocates and a Proctor with the Registrar, or his Deputy, to form a quorum. *Examiner.*

Deputy Queen's Advocate of Colombo.—We understand that owing to the heavy Calendar, Mr Deputy Queen's Advocate Stewart has proceeded to Kandy to assist Mr. Berwick at the Session.—*Ibid.*

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.—We understand that Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart, has made a donation of £3,000 to be applied under Trustees for the education in England, of a native of Ceylon. Our informant tells us that the particulars may appear in the next Government Gazette, and that Mr. VANDERSPAAR of Galle is the Trustee nominated by Sir JAMSETJEE.

The worthy Bart has made donations for a similar purpose of £5,000 to each of the presidencies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

When may we expect to see the native Millionaire of Ceylon, follow in the wake of Sir JAMSETJEE? *Ibid.*

#### A FRUITLESS SEARCH.

Intelligence having been conveyed to Mr. Campbell the Police Magistrate, that certain of the crew of a Brig laden with Pilgrims from Ramasuram, had landed at a point near Mandatevo Island and buried the corpse of a man suspected to have died in the voyage, of Cholera, Mr. C. immediately left for the spot in company with the Medical Assistant Mr. Keyt, with the intention of exhuming the body, and having a Post Mortem examination held thereon.

After endeavouring to gain some information from the people of the place relative to the matter, and searching and digging everywhere near the reported spot for the buried corpse the gentlemen returned after a real wild goose chase.

It is our impression, that if any such thing had really happened, the Tindal of the Brig would have immediately reported the matter to the customs authorities.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### MR. S. AMPALAWANER.

The retirement of this gentleman from the Civil service and his right to a pension of £156 or thereabouts, being decidedly known, I, as one who has carefully watched his movements as well in public service as in private life, feel called upon to give utterance to my candid opinions regarding him, while I look to your kindness for an insertion of my statements in one of your early issues.

Making a fair allowance for failures and shortcomings natural to humanity, I fully believe that Mr. Ampalawaner, a eion of a most respectable family in Jaffna, has justified the expectations formed of him by his instructors, friends, yea, by the Jaffna community at large, at his inauguration being true to the character of his noble parentage and the sound education he received from the late Batticotta Seminary—a religious and literary institution of the day which Sir Emerson Tennent remarked as the head of all the educational establishments in the Island. His keen sense of honor, rectitude of mind, his readiness as a judge, to protect the innocent and punish the guilty are all such traits as his compeers would do well to copy his example.—His thorough local experience and intimate knowledge of the language and habits of the people above whom he was placed, are confessedly *advantages* to secure the ends of justice, over an English Judge “whose only means of ascertaining the credibility of the evidence is through the diluted medium of imperfect interpretation.” Any one who knows what our interpreters are, with a few exceptions, will readily subscribe to my views that the province requires a set of better qualified *Modulators* to perform the important function of Interpretation. Saving yearly to Government the salary of an Interpreter, Mr. Ampalawaner discharged the trust he had been confided to, in a manner creditable to himself and to the class of people of whose exponent he was and still is; so much so that both the gaining as well as the losing party who sought justice at his hands was perfectly satisfied of his decisions—a fact affording ample proofs of his impartial and efficient administration of justice; and they were scarcely appealed from, unlike the similar courts presided over by Englishmen. If these are facts and if he proved himself equal to his task for 22 years, is it not sheer nonsense to asperse his character by such unmerited wanton remarks as—“that he had not great abilities or even a moderate acquaintance with English, not to speak about his knowledge of law—where the clerk of the Court is the upperhand, it can scarcely be expected that business will be transacted as it should be and where the Magistrate is wanting in the capacity to govern, we cannot expect order and regularity?” The public will take these for what they are worth.

I for one think it will be long before the islanders could find an equal to this great and brilliant man—Mr. Ampalawaner.

The irregularity in the transmission of his official accounts brought on at last and which occasioned long correspondence between the Colonial Office on the one part and Messrs. Dyke and Ampalawaner on the other and threatened to mar his long career of faithful Government service, is, I presume, thoroughly cleared, by the fact of his pension.

Mr. Dyke is a gentleman who is known as being scrupulously careful to recognize merits, and long service of the Government servants, by employing their sons. Indeed numerous instances of this salutary course, are fresh upon my memory but I fear to trench upon your columns by a lengthy communication. I now conclude this scrap hoping that the Government whom Mr. Ampalawaner has so *bona fide* served for a score of years and upwards, will not ignore his claims and neglect to encourage his son or son-in-law, Mr. Coomarasooriar, with a becoming situation.

Yours truly E. C.  
Uduville 18th. February 1864.

#### REV. C. KOCK OF BORNEO.

We notice that this gentleman is in Jaffna at present, en route to England. Mr. Kock has been absent from Home, for the space of nearly 15 long years, and the object of his visit, is we hear to meet his aged father, and his other relatives ere his departure for England.

Mr. Kock's self-denying “labours of love” have been confined solely to Borneo, among the savage and barbarous Dyaks.

Mr. Kock preached several times at St. John's church Chundicooly, both during the Morning and Evening Services, and the over-flowing congregation present on all occasions, was sufficient evidence of the high estimation in which his services were held.

Such men who have left home and friends for good, deserve well of their countrymen.

#### POETRY.

##### LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

(From Temple Bar Magazine.)

We met as those who care not when they part,  
And spoke as those who care not what they say,  
Slight things, that serve to pass an hour away.  
Next time we met—oh, what had chanced between?  
We, who were strangers, met as parted friends  
With clasp of lingering hands to make amends,

For days of absence, and for lonely pain.  
She raised her solemn eyes up to my face:  
What did they read there in a moments space,

That they should droop beneath their trembling lids,  
That the warm blood should mantle in her cheek,  
And that the words should fail she strove to speak?

What need of speech? Without one whispered word  
The secret of our love was there confessed:  
I hushed her beating heart upon my breast. A. M.

#### LORD MACAULAY'S LAST LINES.

Come let's look at it closely  
'Tis a very ugly word,  
And one that makes me shudder  
Whenever it is heard.

It may not be always wicked,  
It must be always bad,  
And speaks of sin and suffering,  
Enough to make me mad.

They say it is a compound word,  
And that is very true,  
And then they decompose it,  
Which of course they're free to do.

If of the dozen letters,  
We take off the first three,  
We leave the nine remaining,  
As sad as they can be.

For though it seems to make it less,  
In fact it makes it more,  
For it takes the brute creation in,  
Which was left out before.

Let's try if we can't mend it,  
It's possible we may,  
If only we divide it,  
In some new fashioned way.

Instead of three and nine,  
Let's make it four and eight,  
You'll say that makes no difference,  
At least not very great

But only see the consequence,  
That's all that need be done,  
To change this mass of sadness,  
To unmitigated fun.

It clears off swords and pistols,  
Revolvers, Bowie knives,  
And all the horrid weapons,  
By which men loose their lives.

It wakens holier voices,  
And how joyfully is heard,  
The native sound of gladness,  
Compressed into one word.

Yes, four and eight, my friends,  
Let that be yours and mine,  
Though all the host of Demons,  
Rejoice in three and nine.

#### POST-OFFICE CURIOSITIES.

The following notes, extracted from the seventh report of the Post-master General on the Post-Office, presented to both houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, may not prove uninteresting to many of our readers:—

In 1860 the number of post-offices in the United Kingdom was increased by 29, making the present number 11,441—of which 818 are head post-offices and 10,623 sub-post-offices. To these must be added 2,473 road letter-boxes, 515 of which were put up during the same year. Thus, the whole number of public receptacles for letters is now nearly 14,000, as compared with little more than 4,500 before the establishment of penny postage.

At nearly 700 places, many of them in Wales and in the south of Ireland, free deliveries were established for the first time in 1860; and at 369 other places the free deliveries were extended in their area, increased in number, or otherwise improved.

The new Irish Postal Service was brought into operation on the 1st October 1860. The advantages of this measure, which, when punctually performed, reduces the time of the journey between London and Dublin to 11½ hours, are very similar to those arising from the improved mail service between London and Paris.

To show the extent to which the sorting duty in traveling offices is in some instances carried, it may be mentioned, that the night mail train from London to Perth starts from Euston Square, with a staff of 12 clerks, sorters, and guards, employed in three separate carriages, these carriages being in addition to three vans or tenders, in which are packed such of the mail bags as it is not necessary to open. When the arrival of a heavy colonial mail—such as the Australian—throws a large mass of additional work upon the traveling post-office, the force on this line, large as it is, is increased by four or five.

The mail bag exchanging apparatus has been brought into further use, chiefly in connection

with the new Irish Postal Service. The night trains employed in this service stop at only four and the day trains at only three stations between London and Holyhead, while, by the exchanging apparatus mail bags are taken up or delivered at as many as 15 stations. By means of this apparatus therefore a direct post with Ireland is afforded to many towns whose Irish correspondence would have to be left at places more or less distant. The exchanging apparatus is now in use, on various lines of railway, at 101 stations; and in the course of the twenty-four hours nearly 500 exchanges are made.

General agreements, for the use of all their trains, have been concluded with the companies owning the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway, and the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway; making the whole number of such agreements 21. And negotiations for similar arrangements are in progress with several other companies.

A table in the report shows that the distance over which mails are now conveyed within the United Kingdom by railways, mail-coaches &c. steam-packets, boats, and foot-messengers, is about 144,000 miles per day—being about 4,000 miles more than at the end of 1859. This increase is principally in railway conveyance.

Another table gives the following results:—England, number of letters in 1860, 462,000,000; increase per cent on number in 1859, about 3½; proportion of letters to each person, 22. Ireland, number of letters in 1860, 48,000,000; increase per cent on number in 1859, about 3; proportion of letters to each person, 8. Scotland, number of letters in 1860, 54,000,000; increase per cent on number in 1859, about 3¼; proportion of letters to each person, 17. United Kingdom, number of letters in 1860, 564,000,000; increase per cent on number in 1859, about 3½; proportion of letters to each person 19. As compared with 1859, the total shows an increase of 19,000,000; and as contrasted with the year previous to the introduction of penny postage (1839), an increase (omitting franks) of 488,000,000—making the present number of letters considerably more than seven-fold that of 1839. During the last five years the rate of increase, as contrasted in each instance with the rate in the preceding year, has been as follows:—1856, 4½; 1857, 5½; 1858, 3¾; 1859, 4¼; and 1860, 3½ per cent. Average, nearly 4½ per cent.

Of the 19,000,000 of additional letters delivered in 1860, 3,500,000 were London or local letters; and of this number, about 2,000,000 were delivered in the same district in which they were posted, showing to how large an extent the public have availed themselves, even in communicating with persons in the same neighbourhood, of the means now provided for the quick delivery of letters. The whole number of letters, general and local, delivered in the London district in 1860 was 137,000,000, being an increase of 6 per cent on the number in 1859; and about one-fiftieth of the letters delivered in the United Kingdom were from places abroad.

The number of registered letters in 1860 was nearly 1,500,000 or one registered letter to about 400 ordinary letters. This number shows an increase of about six per cent on the previous year while the increase in ordinary letters was only 3½ per cent. The increase of registered letters in the London local post in the same year was yet greater, being upwards of 20 per cent; but the proportion of such letters is still very small, being only one registered letter to about 1,700 ordinary London district letters. Very many letters, containing coin and other valuable property, are posted in London and elsewhere, without being registered. Two instances deserving special remark occurred during the year under notice. In one an uncrossed cheque for £650 was sent in unregistered letter from Edinburgh to London, and was stolen and cashed, though fortunately the thief was detected, and most of the money recovered. The cheque was made payable to order; but this precaution is obviously insufficient, since the name of the payee can readily be forged, as was done in this instance. The following is still more to be lamented. An unregistered packet was sent from a country bank to a bank in London, containing among other money, two whole Bank of England notes of £100 each. This packet was stolen. The non-registration of such packets, whether attributable to heedlessness, or to a calculation that the risk of an ordinary letter is so small as to be more than counterbalanced by the registration fee, causes sore temptation, and is much to be regretted.

Nearly 71,000,000 newspapers were delivered in 1860, and about 11,700,000 book packets being an increase of about 450,000 newspapers 700,000 book packets. Nearly 2,000,000 letters were returned to the writers, owing to failure in the attempts to deliver them, being 45,000 more than in the previous year. This is equal to one in about 286 of

the whole number of letters, which is nearly the same proportion as that of 1859. Three quarters of the non-deliveries were owing to the letters being addressed either insufficiently or incorrectly more than 10,000 letters having been posted without any address at all. The amount of property found in letters which could neither be delivered nor, for want of an address in the inside, be returned to the writers, was about £460. And while the Post-master-General is on the subject of nondelivery, he urges care in affixing postage labels, a precaution the more needful as many persons refuse all unpaid letters. During the year, the number of such labels found loose in the letter-boxes, bags, &c. in England and Wales alone was more than 50,000. About 390,000 newspapers were undelivered, being one in about 182. The causes for non-delivery were similar to those in the case of letters, though it may be mentioned, in addition that many newspapers are sent in loose covers, from which they become detached. Excluding official packets the average weight of an inland letter is still rather more than a quarter of an ounce; that of a foreign letter the same; and that of a colonial letter rather more than a third of an ounce. The average weight of an inland or colonial newspaper passing through the post-office is about 2½ ounces, and that of foreign newspaper about 1½ ounces.

During 1860, 94 additional money order offices were opened in England and Wales, and 18 in Ireland; while in Scotland, although 7 new offices were opened, 6 were closed, owing to the small extent of their business. Thus the whole number of money-order offices is now 2,594, exclusive of colonial money-order offices in connection with the United Kingdom. The following are the results of a table in connection with this department:—Number of money-orders issued—England and Wales, 6,159,200. (Extract.)

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following extract from a speech of Mr. Spalding of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the house of Representatives, on January 29, contains a full statement of the debts of the United States:—

The total amount of the public debt up to the present and for which United States stocks and Treasury notes have been issued, is as follows:—

Up to July 1, 1861, . . . . .	\$90,867,828
There was paid to creditors, or exchanged for coin at par, at different rates in July and August six per cent two years' notes to the amount of . . . . .	14,019,034
There was borrowed, at par, in the same months upon 60 days' six per cent, notes the sum of . . . . .	12,877,750
There was borrowed at par, on the 19th of August, three years' seven and three tenths per cent bonds issued for the most part to subscribers to the national loan . . . . .	50,000,000
There was borrowed on the 1st October upon like securities . . . . .	50,000,000
There was borrowed at par, for 7 per cent on the 10th of November, upon 20 years' six per cent, bonds reduced to the equivalent of sevens, including interest . . . . .	50,000,000
There have been issued and circulated of Treasury notes payable on demand . . . . .	39,000,000
Making an aggregate debt in various forms, to January 15, 1862, . . . . .	306,764,613
I estimate that the amount required up to July 1, 1862, will be . . . . .	343,235,387
Total debt estimated to July 1, 1862, . . . . .	\$650,000,006
I estimate for the fiscal year up to July 1, 1863, if the war continues to that time . . . . .	550,000,000
Total indebtedness, liquidated and unliquidated, to July 1, 1863, . . . . .	\$1,200,000,006
This estimate exceeds that of the Secretary of the Treasury by \$300,000,000 to July 1, 1863.	

“Stonewall” Jackson.

Stonewall Jackson is everywhere described as a ‘slow man,’ intellectually, even dull. Some say he was a tedious professor, and all agree that he has a creeping look. And yet, if you ask them now what they mean by that, they say they do not know; ‘all they do know is that he is obstinate as a mule, and plucky as a bulldog,’ which means just acting of a man whose prime quality is celerity, quick conclusions, and startling execution; who, as a soldier, is as rapid as he is wary, abounding in surprises, brave almost to rashness, and inventive almost to romance. As for his outer man he looks at least seven years older than he is—his height about five feet ten inches; his figure thick set, square shouldered, and decidedly clumsy; his gait very awkward, stooping, and with long strides. He often walks with his head somewhat on one side, and his eyes fixed upon the ground, imparting to his whole appearance that abstract quality which young ladies describe as ‘absent-minded.’ A lady who has known him long and well, has

told me that she never saw him on horseback without laughing—short stirrups, knees cramped up, heels stuck out behind, and chin on his breast—a most unmilitary phenomenon. In society he is quiet, but cheerful; not loquacious, but intelligent and shrewd; in religion, the bluest kind of a Presbyterian, and extremely strict in his church observances. In Winchester he took a very active part in revivals, and habitually led the ‘Union’ Prayer meetings. To illustrate the popularity of the man:—For some reason, which has never been made public, the expediency of removing him from his command was at one time freely discussed in the Confederate Cabinet, and all but two members favoured the motion, these two arguing that a man of such exemplary modesty, and yet of such intense religious enthusiasm and indomitable firmness, must possess those moral elements which, combined with his military education and experience, should constitute a great general. Their opposition served to postpone a decision, and the motion was held under consideration. Meantime the people of the valley got wind of the affair, and with a great outcry of indignation and threats so assailed the powers at Richmond that the question was dropped ‘like a hot potato.’ It was about this time that Jackson sent to Richmond his rebel-famous despatch, ‘send me more men and no orders, or more orders and no men.’ Such is the Rebel Napoleon, for whom his people venture to claim that in four weeks he has marched 350 miles and won four victories; that he has crippled or dispersed the forces of Milroy and Schenck at M’Dowell, Banks at Front Royal and Winchester, Fremont at Cross Keys, and Shields at Port Republic; that he holds M’Dowell in check to take care of Washington and Maryland, and monopolises for the amusement of the world the attention of six distinguished generals.—*New York Tribune.*

A small Farmer, in the village of Heath, near Wakefield in Yorkshire, several of whose hens had lately died, owing as has since appeared to a neighbour into whose garden they had been in the habit of straying, having strewed barley impregnated or mixed with arsenic in order to destroy them. One of these poisoned hens laid an egg, about an hour before she died, which the Farmer unknowingly ate, find with collop, being then in perfect health, but he was soon after seized with violent pains and sickness. An experienced medical man who was called in two hours afterwards instantly pronounced from the symptoms, that poison had been taken, and immediately administered an emetic and castor-oil, by which the patient's life was saved, but he continued ill and without doubt, it is said he would have died if medical aid had not been called in this ought to operate as a caution against this not uncommon, yet dangerous mode of ridding one's self of trespass from one's neighbour's poultry. It has excited the surprise of many that the egg could become so strongly infected with arsenic before the hen was killed by it. On the discovery of the cause of the Farmers' hens' dying, his wife cut open the crops of two of those which lately had sickened and after carefully emptying the crops of all the barley and other matters and washing them out sewed them up again and strange to say they serve and seem likely to recover. (Extract.)

THE CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AND THE FISCAL.

We understand that owing to some dispute having arisen between Mr. Dyke and Mr. Wambeek the superintendent of Civil Med. Office, the latter gentleman has refused to attend on the prisoners in Jaffna Gaol; and Mr. D. was obliged to engage the services of a private Practr., one Mr. Reid to attend on the sick prisoners in the Gaol Hospital. We are sorry, we are not in full possession of the facts of the case. We are therefore reserve the facts of the case for our next issue when we shall treat the matter in extense. Both the Officials have, have we understand appealed to Government.

*The Canadian Native Oil; its Story, its Uses and its Profits: with some Account of a Visit to the Oil Wells.* [Ashby and co.]—The oil wells of America, which have for some years been a topic of interest on the other side of the Atlantic, are at length creating a sensation in the old country; and it is likely the public here will ere long be in possession of the advantages the oilsprings offer, and enterprising speculators will be dividing the profits of them. The history of these natural wonders, in the pamphlet before us, is one of most romantic things we ever read in the way of sober fact; and it will afford entertainment, as well as instruction in useful knowledge, to those who open its pages. The Oilsprings in Canada appear only to require the application of capital to be extremely remunerative, and they are not likely to be in want of the needful long; for specimens of Canadian native oil in every stage may now be seen in the Canada department of the international Exhibition, illustrating what the writer of the pamphlet calls ‘the flood of wealth poured by nature into the lap of Canada—a flood, even in its crude condition, known to be worth millions.’ The particulars are detailed with a great clearness, and a style that is both eloquent and convincing, impressing the reader with the ability of the author as well as the astounding facts he is relating. If only half the promise these facts hold out should be realized, there is a great future for Canada with respect to its wondrous oilsprings alone.

