

# THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

MARCH, 11th, 1864.]

PUBLISHED ON FRIDAYS.

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Twenty-four lines and under—three pence per line.  
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Half a column—seven shillings six pence.  
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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.  
"H. F." and P. Poetry will appear in our next.

**NOTICE**

Is hereby given that Principles of English Grammar with Punctuation, Analysis and Composition for the use of schools are to be had at the Office of Ripley and Strong both at retail and wholesale. Allowance for wholesale will be made at 8 per cent. The price will be made known by the next notice.  
Apply to N. Strong.  
Maney, March. 10th, 1864.

**NOTICE.**

I, Cumanayaga Modr. Swaminader residing at Sarawany do hereby give notice that I will six weeks hence apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to be admitted and enrolled as an English and Tamil Notary Public for the District of Kaits and throughout Jaffna in terms of the Ordinance No. 16 of 1852.

C. Modr. Swaminather.

Sarawany 11th March 1864.

**NOTICE.**

I, Sedamparanader Cathergamatamby of Atchuwale, do hereby give notice that I will six weeks hence apply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to be admitted and enrolled as a Tamil Notary Public for the District of Atchuwale and throughout Jaffna in terms of the Ordinance No. 16 of 1852.

S. Cathergamatamby.

Atchuwale 11th March 1864.

**NOTICE.**

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION**

AN AGENCY of this Corporation was opened in Jaffna, on Tuesday the 16th ultimo for the transaction of Banking business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS may now be opened.

FIXED DEPOSITS may be lodged for periods of One, Two, and Three 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 and purchased on the Head Office, on all Branches and Agencies of the Corporation on the Cochin Branch of the Bank of Madras, and on all Branches of the National, Provincial, and Commercial Bank of Scotland, and on the Provincial Banks of Ireland.

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

R. V. DUNLOP, acting Agent.

A. WILLISFORD,

Act. Accountant.

Jaffna 4th March 1864.

**LOST**

The Life of Francis Xavier, any one bringing the same to the owner Rev. C. C. McArthur Nellore Mission House, will be duly rewarded.  
C. C. McArthur.

**RECEIPT.**

D. B. Anandappa, Esq. 5s.

**PRICE CURRENT.**

Samba	per bushel	2 11½
Callundai	do	2 10½
Thilla	do	2 10½

Caropo	do	2 7½
Caar	do	0 0
Country	none	0 0
<b>Rice.</b>		
Samba	per bushel	6 3
Callundai	do	6 0
Thilla	do	6 0
Caropo	do	5 9
Curr	do	0 0
Country	do	0 0
Gram	do	4 0
Rapseed	do	0 0
<b>Curry Stuff.</b>		
Correander seed	per lb.	0 1½
Mustard	do	0 3
Pepper	do	0 5½
Saffron	do	0 3
Cumin seed	do	0 7½
Elluoa	do	0 2½
Nutmeg	do	1 6
Cinnamon	do	1 0
Garlic	do	0 7½
Dry Ginger	do	0 6
Onions	do	0 1¾
Chilley	do	0 3½
Savagary	—Cocoanut oil per measure	0 7½
Bazar oil	do	0 0
Eelupay oil	do	0 10½
Gingelly oil	do	1 9
Poonack Cocoanut	per lb.	0 0¾
Do Rapseed	do	0 6
Milk per measure		0 2½
Butter per lb.		1 0
Island ghee	per measure	1 6
Country do	do	2 6
Sugar	per lb.	0 5
Sugar candy	per lb.	1 3
Brown sugar	do	0 3¾
Coffee	do	0 7½
Tobacco	per candy	0 0
Copperah	do	0 3½
red	per measure	0 3½
Olundoe	do	0 3

## The Ceylon Patriot.

### ARICHANDRA.

Just as our last issue was ready for the Press, we had the pleasure of receiving a copy of this work direct from England, for which we are much indebted to the translator. Mr. Coomaraswamy, it appears, is the first Oriental that has ever had the honor of dedicating a work to "Her Majesty Queen Victoria."

Thus reads Mr. Coomaraswamy's letter of Dedication:

MADAM:

"The honor of dedicating a book to Your Majesty has been sought, for the first time, by one of those millions of Orientals over whom you have been declared the first British Empress, and to whom, by the proclamation issued under the sanction of your august name, you have accorded a charter of rights which opens up to them new careers of usefulness and happiness.

Yet it is not to commemorate events such as these, great as they undoubtedly are, nor, in verity, is it from being dazzled by the lofty eminence which Your Majesty occupies as the Sovereign of one of the mightiest empires the world has seen, that I have solicited the distinction of this dedication; but because it has been my heart's wish to leave though but a fleeting record of the unbounded admiration which the many virtues adorning your character have inspired in the minds of all, both natives of these realms and foreigners to them; as, also, of the brilliant example which your Majesty has set in your own person to indicate, not only to your successors, but, indeed, to all the magnates of the earth, that their best title to govern men consists in their submitting themselves to be governed by the dictates of piety, morality, and stern and unswerving Truth."

The translation is most exquisitely executed and although in some instances, the English is in a new garb and does not strictly convey the original thought in its pristine form, we believe, the departures are generally excusable. Arichandra, had been exposed to bitterest persecutions on account of unswerving truth, and as the drama has it, was even willing to die a martyr on that account. But the narration says, that he did not die a martyr and that there was no occasion for it. We therefore think it objectionable to surname Arichandra the "Martyr of truth."

Referring now to the drama, the scenes enacted are affecting and no doubt, will draw tears from the eyes of hundreds who contemplate them. It is worth observing that unlike the numerous vernacular dramas which afford amusement at the expense of morality, the one before us is far from

lascivious and teaches a strict adherence to the principles of ethics. The peculiarity of this Hindu drama consists in its being not altogether a work of fiction. Arichandra was a king that ruled in Oude and of the Solar Dynasty. He acquired a high character for veracity and had successfully resisted the strongest temptations to falsehoods and immorality.

We cannot say exactly at what age our hero lived but probably not much less than 2000 years ago. The Tamil Ramayanam was translated from the Sanscrit as indicated by its preface in the 807th year of Saliyaganasakaptham, which was equivalent to the Christian era 884. The hero of that epic poem was also of the Solar Dynasty and claimed Arichandra as one of his ancestors. Taking then into consideration that Rama lived a considerable time before Raymayanam was composed in the Sanscrit language, which had already attained its character as an epic poem, when its translation was made into the Draveda, we may safely conclude that the period of Arichandra's reign was not less than eighteen or nineteen centuries before. Our view of the case is also confirmed by the fact that in the ancient Scandapurana the king Musukinda, one of the attendants on the nuptials of Scanda, is described as descendant of Arichandra.

Whilst we accord to our hero the praise of being a strict moralist and truth teller, we must also acknowledge that he betrayed a lamentable want of wisdom necessary for him as a Ruler. The reader of the drama, will perceive that Arichandra could have easily evaded the afflictions brought on him, maintaining in the meanwhile his character for integrity and rectitude could he but have detected the fallacies of Wis-Wamitra.

The occasion of many persecutions endured by tials held at the palace of Indra, the of the celestials enquired, "Who in the present time is the virtuous sovereign in the earth below?" "What chief of mortals is there who has never told a lie? — who has never strayed from the straight course of justice and equity?" Vasita, in reply said, "King of the gods!, such is Arichandra, the ruler of Ayodiah. Great in war, profound in learning, he is equally strict in the practice of virtue, never has he swerved from the laws of Manu—not once in his life has he uttered a falsehood. This first of terrestrial potentates all mankind adore." Vasita also added, 'I am proud to call him my disciple. Indignant at this account of Vasita, Wis-Wamitra said, "knowest thou not how wicked, how false is Arichandra? Vasita, why hast thou so misrepresented the character of Arichandra? Didst thou wish to praise thyself by lauding thy disciple?" Somealtercation having ensued between the two sages: Vasita then challenged Wis-Wamitra to establish the reverse of his statements, if he (Wis-Wamitra) could. He said the Vedas might lie, the Sun and Moon might exchange their places, but Arichandra could never be false. The sages having laid a wager, Wis-Wamitra stated, "soon shall it be known whether the much vaunted constancy of Arichandra is proof against trials and temptations," and left Indra's palace, hoping to effect his purpose in a little time." Hence the severe presecution of which Arichandra was the victim.  
(To be continued.)

### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

We learn from the Colombo papers that Mr. W. C. Gibson, the Colonial Secretary contemplates proceeding shortly to England on leave of absence, and that Mr. Pennefather, the Auditor General will in all likelihood, be nominated his successor. Mr. Pennefather is we think, a man of rare talents and business-like habits, and will no doubt discharge the duties of a Colonial Secretary with zeal and industry. Mr. O'Grady at present the Government Agent for the North-Western Province, and at one time Assistant Agent under Mr. Dyke is spoken of as Pennefather's successor, but his appointment to the post of Auditor General is very much doubted, as it is probable that the Secretary of state will feel disposed to sanction the appointment. When the Governor absent from the Colony and an inexperienced and foreign officer at the helm of the Ceylon Govt.; with the greater part of the "big wigs" of the Civil Service absent in England, the departure of the Colonial Secretary also from

the Colony, at such a juncture, when his mature counsel and ready judgment will be considered all the more valuable, is a thing much to be deprecated. We heard it mentioned some time ago that Mr. Gibson was unwilling to serve the Lieut. Governor in the capacity of Col. Secretary. If this is the reason which takes him away, it is much to be deplored that a man of enlightened views, should entertain such foolish ideas of superiority &c. and allow them to warp his official movements.

Certainly we consider Mr. Pennefather one of the fittest men in the service to succeed Mr. Gibson as Col. Secretary but we will take the liberty of suggesting the name of a gentleman of long standing experience and undisputed abilities, who in our humble opinion, can be expected to discharge the responsible duties of Col. Secretary, with as much, if not greater, zeal and satisfaction as Mr. Pennefather. Mr. Dyke we believe once acted as Auditor General in 1843, and it was his disinterested attachment to the Northern Province that compelled him to seek the permission of the Secretary of State to resign the duties of Auditor and to be permitted to re-assume the administration of his own little Province. Mr Dyke is wedded indissolubly to the interests of this Province, there is something in the soil peculiarly fascinating to him, which we cannot unravel, which holds him spell bound, and which makes him loath to quit the place. We there suppose that Mr. Dyke will not make any move in this affair.

S. GRENIER ESQ.

This gentleman left for Colombo yesterday, having recruited his health, and met his relatives and friends. We wish him every success in his post, and hope to see him attain that distinction which his talents and abilities merit.

REV. J. KILNER.

The Rev. J. Kilner, Mrs. Kilner and family left this for Madras on Tuesday last. Mrs. Kilner and family intend proceeding to England by the earliest opportunity, which the state of their health render imperatively necessary. Mrs. Kilner took a warm interest in the education of the Tamil girls, and devoted the greater part of her time to them. It is much to be regretted that the delicate state of her health did not permit her carrying out some of her plans for their moral improvement into execution. We hope to see her in England, as soon as he receives permission from the Home Committee.

REV. W. WALTON.

This zealous gentleman has come from Pt. Pedro and will do the duties of Mr. Kilner during his temporary absence. We wish him every success in his new sphere of duties, and trust his labors will be appreciated by the Christian community of the place.

J. CRABB ESQ.

We see that this aged and respected gentleman is in the place at present, having come from Trincomalie with the view of meeting the Missionaries of the place, and recruiting his health. He is a valuable agent of the Wesleyan Mission and has helped the Missionaries in every good cause. Trincomalie should be proud to possess such an ornament of the xton religion.

"FREEMAN."

We were not surprised to see that the Freeman nettled at a piece which appeared in our paper, relative to the defect of Father Pelisser in the District Court, had taken up the gauntlet in his favor—Doubtless he was instigated to it by that indomitable paladine of papist arrogance and priestly infallibility, Padre Bonjean.—We could do nothing better than chuckle over the foolish emanations of the "Freeman," and bearing in mind the fact that it has but a short time more to live, we will not attempt to throw water over a drowning mouse.

JUDGMENT.

No. 12868.

Tuesday the 23rd February 1864.

Present Henry Pole Esq.

Parties' Proctors present

The Pliffs. in this case by their Libel claim a certain piece of land situated at Thompolla called *Pariapapoo* in extent 2 Lachams of Varagoe culture, bounded in the survey B under and by virtue of a deed marked A and bearing date 1857 and filed in the case, from the 1st and 2nd Defts. in favor of Isavel widow of Nicholapulle, the mother of the said Pliffs. That the said mother continued in the undisturbed possession of the same during her life until she died and that on the 21st January 1863, when they were about to dig a grave for their said mother Isavel, in the said land, the Defts. in collusion with the 3rd Deft. the Parish Priest claimed a title to the land and prevented them from burying their mother in the said land.

The allegation of the 1st and 2nd Defts. are that they

are in 1850, on the request of the late deceased Parish Priest Lydia allowed the land for the use of the church of St. Sebastians at Katkovaalem when a part of the purchase money was paid by the 2nd Pliff. who was at that time the Moopoo of the said church from monies belonging to the church at the request of the said Parish Priest Lydia.

That the remainder of the money was paid on the 8th October 1857, also by the said 2nd Pliff. from the church funds.

That the said deed of 8th October 1857 was made in favor of the 2nd Pliff's mother and that since 1850, the land had been used as a Public grave yard for the burial of Roman Catholics.

The 3rd Deft. is the present Parish Priest of the said St. Sebastianchurch at Katkovaalem.

He denies all the allegations made by the Pliffs. in respect to the said land, having been purchased by their deceased mother Isavel for her own burial ground or that it was used as a burial ground with her consent during her life but alleges that on or about the year 1850 or 1851 that the land was bought for the church and blessed and set a part as a Roman Catholic Cemetery according to the rites of Roman Catholic church. That a cross was erected on the said land and that ever since it has been used as a place of sepulchre for the Roman Catholics of Katkovaalem and was so possessed by the Church at Katkovaalem—with said Isavel and the Pliffs' knowledge and he pleads the Prescriptive ordinance and lastly alleges that the land in question was purchased with church money but that 2nd and 3rd Pliffs. who were then the Moopoo and sacristan of the said church fraudulently got the Transfer deed drawn in the name of their mother the said Isavel instead of in the name of the church admits having opposed the burial of the said deceased Isavel.

The 4th Deft's. answer denies having objected to the Pliffs. digging the grave for their mother or having broken the fence or committed any damage or with having acted in collusion with other Defts. as alleged by the Pliffs.

The answer of the 5th 6. 7. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. and 15th Defts. makes the same general denial as the 4th Deft. but at the same time they admit that the said land in dispute was purchased in the name of the said deceased Isavel to be used as a Public burial ground for the Roman Catholics at Katkovaalem that it was in charge of the priest who in 1857 blessed and set a part the said ground as a burial ground, but do not allege fraud. The Pliffs by their Replication repeat their allegations that the land in question was purchased by their mother the deceased Isavel with her own money for her own use as a burial ground. That an Oty existed on the land up to 1856 and that the Pliffs' purchase the land in question was freed from the incumbrances. Having already set forth the pleadings the Court will at once go into a consideration of the case as shown by the examination of the parties and the evidence taken.

To prevent the possibility of any doubt as to which part of the land described in the survey dated 4th January 1864 is the portion in dispute, the court with reference to the said survey which has been proved, points out that the portion marked B in the survey lying in the S. West corner of the church compound to be the portion in extent 2 Ls. which is in dispute. That the portion claimed by the Pliffs. is B and that all the Defts. admit it to be a divided and distinct portion from the other portions of the land called *Pariapapoo*.

It will be seen both by the examinations of their Deft. the Parish Priest, at the commencement of the trial and by his evidence on oath at the end that he has no knowledge of any matters connected with the land except what he has heard previous to 1858. That he first heard only five years ago that the ground had been purchased with church money and that he first heard that the deed had been fraudulently got up after this case had been brought—again he states that he had heard that the land was blessed and that no one could tell him who had consecrated it—again he states he heard that it was priest Lydia who died in 1851. By the examination of the first Deft. the sister to Isavalpully, the mother of Pliffs., it clearly appears that he the first Deft. was well aware of the Transfer deed of the 8th October 1857 was made in the said Issavalpully's name that the Moopoo the 2nd Pliff. told him he had always been in the habit of purchasing lands in her name since her father's death and notwithstanding this he executed the deed. He says that the cross has been on the land 7 or 8 years. He states that the reason he did not give a transfer to the 2nd Pliff. in 1850 was, because he had not been paid the balance money and that the Title to the land remained in his wife's favor till the transfer of 1857. Now the land in dispute belonged to the 2nd Deft the wife of the first Deft. but no one appears ever to have asked her about the sale except her husband and she plainly states in her examination that the said transfer was made in favour of the said Issavalpully the mother of the Moopoo (2nd Pliff.) Thus it is certain that the first and the second Defts. the sellers to the said Issavalpully well knew that the transfer was made in said Issavalpully's name there was no attempt on the part of the said Issavalpully or her son the 2nd Pliff. to deceive the sellers in that at least, but with their eyes open they sold the land to the said Issavalpully and nothing is said by them that any deception had been practised until 1863 after said Issavalpully's death and 6 years after the execution of the transfer in her favour. The evidence of the first witness for the defence does not agree with the examination of the first Deft. as to the time when the cross was erected, the first Deft. stating that it was put up 7 or 8 years ago and the witness that it was put up in 1855 or 54, 13 or 12 years ago more over he is un-

able to say when he first saw a corpse buried after the cross was erected, but he states positively no bodies were buried until the cross was put up. The evidence of the 2nd Deft says the cross was put 13 or 14 years. It appears on cross examination that he is closely related to the first Deft.

The 3rd witness states that the cross was erected on the land in question in 1850 before the priest Lydia's death and that the said priest Lydia had told him he had purchased the land as a church yard.

Fourth witness states he was present 10 or 12 years ago when the cross was put up and that the land was blessed. That he never attended any burials on the land that he was never on the land on any other occasion than when the cross was erected that he cannot recollect the name of the Priest who had the cross erected.

5th witness the fourth Deft in the case says he saw the cross in 1850 but he never saw any one buried in the land.

6th witness says the partition fence was put in 1850 or 51 and that the land in question had been a burial ground from 1850 and that there was a cross at that time and that he had seen 5 or 6 burials in it that one or two were Issaval's own relations

7th witness (the 6th Deft.) he is the Modothamm of the said church St. Sebastian which stands next to the land in question and has been in office 15 or 20 years. He knows the land in dispute it was his sons Savial who was last buried in it two years ago. He says the fence to the said land was put up by the order of the Priest Lydia 13 or 14 years ago and that the 2nd Pliff. assisted to put it up and that the cross was then up. That it was the Priest Lydia who blessed the ground.

On reference to this man's answer the facts stated therein are so contradictory to his evidence that it is impossible to believe a word of it. In his answer jointly with several other Defts. he states that the land was purchased by the Pliff's. mother Issaval in 1857 for a burial ground and that then it was blessed and set a part for a burial ground.

8th witness proves that he drew the 6th Deft. the last witness answer, and that it was fully explained to him before he signed.

The 9th witness states that the land had been used as a burial ground 13 or 14 years that the first body he saw buried was Marials the beggar and Saveals about 2 or 3 years ago.

The last witness the Parish Priest only extends back to 1858 when he first took charge of the Parish. It seems that during that time he did not perform any burial services himself that he never blessed the land himself that no Registry of burials was kept, that he prevented the body of Issaval the mother of Pliffs. being buried in the ground in question, because she had not confessed and therefore she was excommunicated and that he had dismissed the 2nd Pliff. from being Moopoo for attempting to bury his mother's body in January 1863.

From the pleadings and the examinations of the evidence of both parties the Court is led to consider that the following facts are certain that in the 1850 or 51 there had been some talk about the purchase of the land B in dispute as a convenient place for a burial ground that in 1857 that the said Issavalpully the mother of the Pliffs. did actually purchase same under deed of the 8th October of the same year from the first and the 2nd Defts. to whom it is admitted by all parties the said land belonged that nothing is said in the said transfer deed for what purpose the land was purchased.

That said Issavalpully the mother of the Pliffs. during her life that is from the time of the transfer made to her in 1857 knew that the land had been what is called blessed by some Roman Catholic Priest and that a cross had been erected and that the bodies of persons being Roman Catholics of Katkovaalem had been buried therein from time to time and that consented to their being so buried.

That it is probable that the bodies of Roman Catholics had been buried previous to 1857 but as the first Deft. the seller admits that the 2nd Pliff. the son of the said Issavalpulle paid him a portion of the purchase money in 1850 or 51 (he states that it was paid at the request of the Priest Lydia of which fact there is no other evidence) the land had been blessed and Roman Catholic bodies had been buried previous to 1857 though there is no certain evidence where the ground was blessed or by which priest or when the cross was erected, but according to the Roman Catholic Rule no bodies dying in that communion would be buried unless the ground had been previously blessed, but the Court does not consider that important either way for the evidence adduced by the 3rd Deft. as to his prescriptive claim is nullified by the alleged verbal contractors to sell to the church having within the short space of 4 years themselves transferring the said land claimed to the said Issavalpully the mother of the Pliff. by the admitted deed of the 8th October 1857 and no kind of fraud is proved to have been committed by the said Issavalpully or by any one in her behalf. No one could legally prevent her body from being buried in her own land but at the same time the Court holds that the Pliffs. the Representatives of the said Issavalpully cannot in the slightest degree disturb the arrangement made by their mother Issavalpully the bodies of the Roman Catholics already buried must for ever remain undisturbed nor can they use or allow to be used the said ground for any other purpose than what Issavalpully herself sanctioned by her own consent from the time of her purchase to the time of her death. The Court is of opinion that the said disputed portion of ground B should always remain a Roman Catholic burial ground and cannot be used for any other purpose whatever subject however to the same

control by her representatives as Issavalpully during her life.

It is therefore decreed and it is hereby declared that the Pliffs being the several representatives of their mother Issavalpully the purchaser of the portion of the land (marked B in the survey under the deed of transfer of the 8th October 1857 from the first and 2nd Defts. in favor of the said Issavalpully are the proprietors of the said land marked B in the said survey and the Defts. are to be ejected there from and the Pliffs. put into possession. It is further decreed that the Pliffs. are at liberty to bury the remains of their mother Issavalpully in the said portion B and it is further hereby decreed that inasmuch as it has been most satisfactorily proved that the said Issavalpully the purchaser intended as a place for the burial of Roman Catholics of St. Sebastian Church of Katkovaum that it shall for ever remain as such the consent of the said representatives of the said Issavalpully deceased being always first obtained for the burial of the body of any such Roman Catholics in the same manner as the said Issavalpully retained to herself and exercised the right during her life.

The Cost of this case to be paid by the First Def. who by his own showing was in the first instance instrumental to all the misunderstanding which has arisen in the matter of the transfer deed which he granted to the said Issavalpully, and by the 3rd Def. who fully admits that it was by his own order that Pliffs. were prevented from burying the said Issavalpully's body.

Signed H. Pole.

A. D. Judge

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**POINT PEDRO.**

The case of Gordon, V. Sathasivam is now disposed of, and it is to be noted that this is the first case of the kind we ever had before our Police Court. The Def. in this case was a private tutor employed by the Compt. to teach his sons, and was charged with assault committed upon his students (the comp. sons) during the school hours for being unmindful of their lessons. It appeared in evidence that the teacher was strictly enjoined not to beat the boys and in spite of this injunction he having given a thrashing to one of the boys during the absence of the father at Jaffna, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of 10s. The case is now pending appeal and we wait to know if the doctrine of the Court below will be allowed to remain the law of the land.

Cholera is said to have been imported from Ramnasooram and is raging at Karanavay. It is apprehended that unless measures be adopted to retard its progress thousands of Vadamirachians will have to fall victims of the frightful jaws of this terrible contagion.

We have had a shower of rain recently and whilst the fields and the withering vegetation are enjoying the benefits, the field owners are bemoaning the damages they sustain in the loss of their crops. And our Astrologers are on the other hand frightening their neighbors that this is the prognostication of an impending outrage of that wretched enemy of the teeming population who are summoned away in whole sale at a moment's notice. Dr. Glass is however on his alert and we cannot but cherish the fond hope—hope the last friend of the distressed, that he will be up to the calls of every patient with out regard to colour or class. And that our Police Magistrate will see the provisions of the Nuisance Ordinance carried out effectually.

SPECTATOR.

SIR:

I beg to inform the public through the medium of your journal, with a view of vindicating the reputation of Mr. Reid, the present acting Medical attendant on the prisoners in the Jail Hospital that the statement made in the Examiner of the 5th inst. that he is a graduate of an obscure medical school near Savagachery is totally false and unfounded. Mr. Reid was one of the best students of Dr. Green, who is acknowledged to be one of the ablest medical men who ever came out to the colony and who has established a world-wide reputation. Mr. Reid after a regular systematic course of studies for 3 years passed an highly successful examination. He has acquired a large amount of experience, having been at one time engaged in the Hospital at Batticotta under the immediate supervision of Dr. Green.

He is not a stranger to the present acting appointment, for he was in 1860 doing the duties of Medical Assistant, when Mr. Beckmeyer was detached to do duties at Silawatorre having been recommended to the post by Doctors Brady and Charsley.

In conclusion I have to add that Mr. Reid always gave great satisfaction in the duty he was called upon to perform, and evinced great anxiety for the welfare of his patients.

By giving this insertion you will not only be discharging a debt due to the public, but will much oblige.

yours truly,

P. T.

Sri

This being a sickly season—epidemics prevailing in different parts of the District I beg leave to invite the attention of the proper authorities to the dirty state in which very many lanes are allowed to remain, especially those in Vannarponne East. The cause which induces me to pen these few lines specially arises from the abominable state characteristic of a certain lane situated in the heart of Vannarponne and opposite to the minor road connecting two large main roads—those of Kangasantorre and Batticotta. It leads to Dhobies and mechanics' quarters as well as to a proctor's house. In such a thickly populated place as Vannarponne it is absolutely necessary that the Officers concerned and interested in the sanitary purposes should be on the *qui vive* to pay attention to complaints like that of mine.

The lane in question has been a subject of my observation for the last 2 years and it has turned too worse to serve the legitimate purpose it was intended for. It is apparently a water-closet for the bazar people rather than a thoroughfare to be used by people. That it is used for unseemly purposes and is disgusting in the extreme to those who are obliged to pass by it are facts ignored by the headmen of the Division. Whether it is not their duty to take steps to remedy this evil and whether the neglect to do so does not make them liable to the castigation of the Police Magistrate and the Government Agent and whether the dirty state does not come under the penal clause, contemplated by the Nuisance ordinance lately enacted, I leave you, Sir, who art known to me as a lawyer, and the public to judge.

I for one cannot understand the policy of keeping lanes or thoroughfares in such disgusting condition rather than selling them to the adjacent land-owners. If an accommodation be afforded for the public it should be such as to meet its ends. But if it does not, it is desirable to withdraw it. I believe it is high time that the lane under consideration be widened and gravelled for public accommodation; and hope that the District Committee will pay attention to it in one of their earliest sittings.

A. K.

Vannarponne, March 9th.

To the Editor of the Ceylon Patriot.  
Sir,

A correspondent from Batticotta condemns in the last No. of your issue the Officers sorting letters in the Post Office for being careless in their duties. But with your permission I will make a few remarks which experience enables one to do with propriety and precision. To the best of my knowledge we never had better hands in the Jaffna Post Office than those now employed therein; and it is a very sweeping assertion to say that there is no mistake about the irregularities in the Post Office, being due to the Officers sorting the letters. The anomaly complained of by your correspondent "Trader" has reference to the two proper names *Batticotta* and *Batticaloa* but the mistake is certainly owing not to want of attention on the part of the Officers to the termination of the two names; but on the part the letter writers who neglect to follow the golden rules "Dot your Is and dash your Ts." The rapid strides of a careless writer extends his pen over the letter L in the word *Batticaloa* and naturally every man would read it "Catoa" instead of "Caloa" while at other times he altogether fails to "dash" the Ts in those two unfortunate words and the Officers decipher them in any way as their fancy directs. Another mistake on the part of the letter writers is their omission to adopt the correct spelling of the two words, which our Deputy Post Master General is very particular to follow in all his writings, to wit. The first name *Batticotta* is invariably spelled by him *VETTEKOTTA* and this puts an end to all mistakes of the kind now complained of by "Trader" So you will find Mr. Editor that the letter sorting Officers are not to blame in the slightest degree, that they need no external or internal force "to open their eyes" and that any attempt on the part of your correspondent to throw ignomy and discredit on those truly efficient hands now in the Post Office is vague and futile.

Yours truly, Myself.

**EUROPEAN EXTRACT.**

**LORD STANLEY.**

**ON THE OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.**

We extract from the *Watchman* of the 13th January last, Lord Stanley's Speech on the occasion of distributing the prizes to successful competitors of the Oxford Local Examination at Manchester.

The speech we have no doubt, will be of great interest to all those engaged in educational establishments.

"Lord Stanley, M. P., in distributing the prizes last week to the successful competitors at the Oxford Local Examinations at Manchester, said,—It is easy to explain the reason why it has been thought expedient that examinations of this kind should be held. Great efforts, have been and are being made for the improvement and extension of school teaching amongst the lower and labouring classes. Large sums are voted, private liberality is stimulated and rewarded by State grants, the clergy, the landowners, and the manufacturing employers are incessantly called upon to assist; and, though the quality of the teaching given may not be all that we could desire; and though in large towns especially considerable sections of the population remain unprovided for, yet on the whole comparing the present with the past, and comparing ourselves with foreigners, we are entitled to say that England, which thirty years ago was far behind continental Europe in educational matters now holds her own with any country in the world. (Cheers.) For the higher and wealthier classes again, the great public schools and the old collegiate foundations of the country supply education of a suitable character. Whether those means are

taken advantage of to the utmost is another matter. The public Schools Commission, when it comes to report, will tell us something about that; but at any rate, if any thing is amiss, those classes have the remedy in their own hands (Hear.) But between the highest and the lowest—between those who send their sons to Eton, to Harrow, or to Rugby, and those whose children attend the village school—there is a class numerically far larger than the highest, and both politically and socially not less important than the labouring classes. The want of good schools for the sons of farmers, yeomen, of tradesmen, of clerks, of men having incomes of from £100 to £500 a year, tho' this distinction is necessarily both imperfect and inaccurate; the want, in short, of what are known as good "middle-class schools," is an evil which has been long understood and felt, though less felt perhaps, than it ought to have been by those whom it chiefly affects. With the exception of a few grammar schools here and there, the business has been left to private enterprise; and there could be nothing better if only the buyer were perfectly qualified to judge of the article in which he invests."

(To be Continued.)

**REVIEW.**

**ARICHANDRA, THE MARTYR OF TRUTH.**

(Continued from page 39)

Wis-Wamitra commences his enterprise by requesting a gift of a large amount of gold, which Arichandra of course immediately bestows. The sage with a view to his further plot, requests the King to keep the money for a season, and then sends all the beasts and birds of the forest to desolate the fields of Ayodiah.

Arichandra, however, is invincible by animals or by men, and the invading herds, including a gigantic boar are at once destroyed by himself and his huntsmen. As it must be impossible to represent the chase upon the stage, the story is told in an animated narrative or ode by the chief huntsman, who describes the bears, the tigers, the elephants, and the wolves as if they were fighting and falling in the sight of the spectators. Compliance with the greater part of the stage-directions in the play is equally impracticable, but a simple audience has a ready and plastic faith, which supplies all defects of scenes or machinery. It is not until dramatic art has risen and fallen that the art of the scene-painter is substituted for the creative and receptive faculties. The miraculous boar, however, must be rudely represented in the drama, as he politely inquires of the sage who has created him. "Of what service can an object of such insignificance as myself be to thee?"

The next temptation is presented in the form of two dancing girls, whom, Wis-Wamitra has endowed with perfect beauty in the hope that they may obtain admission in the Royal Zeeana. Arichandra positively refuses to be unfaithful to Sandiamrti, and when the sage insists on his compliance, he declares that he will rather give him his state and throne "than transgress the paths of rectitude." Wis-Wamitra takes him at his word, and after depriving him of his crown and property he ingeniously demands the treasure which had been deposited in the kings' hands after its transfer by gift. To the answer that the gold is ready in the treasury, the sage replies with admirable acuteness:—

You have no right to say that the gold which is now mine should be set against that which you promised me, but never gave me. Away, away with your sophistry. I will yet be charitable and forgive your deceitful conduct. Declare then that you never pledged yourself to give me the gold, or that, having done so, yet you do not consider yourself bound to pay it. Can I treat you more leniently?

(To be Continued.)

**GRAVE AND GAY.**

A CONTRAST.—Near the end of his days, the licentious Byron wrote the following lines:

"My days are in the yellow leaf,  
The flowers and fruit of love are gone,  
The worm, the canker and the grief,  
Are mine alone."

Near the end of his days, 'Paul the aged' wrote to a young Minister whom he greatly loved, as follows: 'I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the righteous Judge shall give me at that day.' Is there not a difference between him that serveth God and him that serveth him not? All experience, as well as conscience, answers—YES.

THE TRUE SOCIAL SCIENCE.—How to make home happy.

Cat and rat may rhyme, but they never agree.  
Spare the rod, and you'll have no fish for dinner.  
When is beef not beef? When it is boiled to a rag.  
A respectable gentleman doesn't like to have a heavy charge levelled against him, especially if it is in a gun.  
It is difficult to keep one's temper in a hot day; but getting under a shady tree is the best way of taking umbrage.

A BANQUET-HALL is undoubtedly a very pleasant place; yet it is filled with the "gnashing of teeth."

இலங்காபிமாணி.

கடனாகும் 1000 பங்குகள் ரூ. 1000 க்கு உ.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

விளம்பரம்.

நிதியன்றல் பங்குகளின் உதவித்திரவியாக... இத்திரவியாக... யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் இராமராம ககர் தேதி...

உண்டியல் பங்குலாபவகுவின் கனிவுமுதலிய சகலகாரியங்களை... ஆர். வி. டன்லோப் உதவிக்காரியாகத்தர்.

NOTICE.

விளம்பரம்.

அச்சுவெலிக்குடி சிதம்பரநாதர் சந்திரகாமத்தம்பியாசிரிபு நான்... அச்சுவெலிக்கும் யாட்பாண டிபன்சியர்களுக்கு இடங்களுக்கு...

NOTICE.

விளம்பரம்.

சுவாமிநாதர் குணசங்கமுதலியார் சுவாமிநாதரிரிபு நான்... இவ்வகைக்கு ஆதமிக்கப்படுகின்றது... துறாசு ம. ஆண்டி பங்குகள் மாதம் ரூ. 1000 க்கு உ.

War in Europe.—ஐரோப்பிய யுத்தம்.

எமதிராக்கினி விக்கோரியா அவர்களுடைய இரஷ்யாவின்... எமதிராக்கினி விக்கோரியா அவர்களுடைய இரஷ்யாவின்...

அதிபுத்தம் மகத்தவர்க்கியி எமது நாப்பியார் இராக்கினியின்... அதிபுத்தம் மகத்தவர்க்கியி எமது நாப்பியார் இராக்கினியின்...

இதை வாரிப்பவர் இப்பொய்யப்பட்ட சம்பவத்திற்குக்காரணம்... இதை வாரிப்பவர் இப்பொய்யப்பட்ட சம்பவத்திற்குக்காரணம்...

இன்று காலைப்பெறுகின்றது. இப்படியிருக்க ஐரோப்பாவிலும்... இன்று காலைப்பெறுகின்றது. இப்படியிருக்க ஐரோப்பாவிலும்...

A HUGE BALLOON.

பென்னம்பெரிய, ஆகாசக் கப்பல்.

தற்காலத்தில் நடைபெறும் மகா அதிசயங்களில்... தற்காலத்தில் நடைபெறும் மகா அதிசயங்களில்...

கீர்த்தியாதிபதியாகிய கழுக்குக்கோடியோன், பிராஞ்சிய சக்கிரவர்த்தியின் சங்கைக்காய், இப்போபாரிசு... கீர்த்தியாதிபதியாகிய கழுக்குக்கோடியோன், பிராஞ்சிய சக்கிரவர்த்தியின் சங்கைக்காய், இப்போபாரிசு...

B. A. DEGREE.—வி. ஏ. என்றபட்டம்.

இவ்வியல்புக்கேற்றித்து இலங்கையில் இருந்து கற்குத்தாவிய... இவ்வியல்புக்கேற்றித்து இலங்கையில் இருந்து கற்குத்தாவிய...

CIVIL SERVICE.—சிவில் உத்தியோகம்.

இலங்கையின் சம்பொருத்திய இராசமாலிகிராசிய கிப்சன்... இலங்கையின் சம்பொருத்திய இராசமாலிகிராசிய கிப்சன்...

Editor's Excuse.—பத்திராசிரியரின் சாட்டு.

சென்றபொய் பத்திரிகைப்பொன்றில், யாட்பாணக் கச்சேரி... சென்றபொய் பத்திரிகைப்பொன்றில், யாட்பாணக் கச்சேரி...

வழியாக்கெடுவது எமதுவழிப்பும். இத்தி உன்னத்த இல்... வழியாக்கெடுவது எமதுவழிப்பும். இத்தி உன்னத்த இல்...

WEATHER.—காலநிலை.

சூரியகிரணத்தினால் எரிந்து பழுதாயி தானியத்தில் மிச்ச... சூரியகிரணத்தினால் எரிந்து பழுதாயி தானியத்தில் மிச்ச...

The Drought.—மழையொறுப்பு.

கொழும்புமுதலியவிடங்களில் மழையொறுப்பு இல்லை... கொழும்புமுதலியவிடங்களில் மழையொறுப்பு இல்லை...

J. CRABB, Esq.—கிறேப் துரை.

இந்தத் தயாருணமுள்ள தலை இப்பொழுது இவ்வீடம் வந்த... இந்தத் தயாருணமுள்ள தலை இப்பொழுது இவ்வீடம் வந்த...

Madras and Ceylon Steamer.—சென்னைக்கு

க்கும் இலங்கைக்கும் போக்குவரவுபண்ணும் புகைக்கப்பல்.

இக்கப்பல் மிகவுந்து கழக்காய் இலங்கைக்கு சென்றபட்ட... இக்கப்பல் மிகவுந்து கழக்காய் இலங்கைக்கு சென்றபட்ட...

To Our Correspondents.—எமது கடிதருக்கு.

யாதாரணம் பற்றியோ? இலங்காபிமாணியின் கடிதருக்கு... யாதாரணம் பற்றியோ? இலங்காபிமாணியின் கடிதருக்கு...

COCK FIGHTING.—சாவற்கட்டு.

கூயாபத்திராசிரியே, ரெய்க்கலாமாய் எங்கள் மனதிற்குத்தவின் கட்டுப்பாட்டினால்... கூயாபத்திராசிரியே, ரெய்க்கலாமாய் எங்கள் மனதிற்குத்தவின் கட்டுப்பாட்டினால்...

THE BURIAL CASE.—சுவக்காலவியாச்சியம்.

இத்தற்குக்கு இலங்கைக்குமுள்ளும் எங்கள் சஞ்சிகைவணியாய்... இத்தற்குக்கு இலங்கைக்குமுள்ளும் எங்கள் சஞ்சிகைவணியாய்...

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