

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

MAY 6th, 1864.]

PUBLISHED ON FRIDAYS.

[VOL. 2. No. 19.]

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Half a column—seven shillings six pence.
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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.

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No verbal orders for discontinuing subscriptions can be attended to. Subscriptions are considered to be in force until countermanded in writing.

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.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements received without specifying the numbers of insertions will be continued in successive issues until countermanded, and charged for accordingly.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A communication from an advocate of Native Music, containing no less than a dozen questions to "A Native Christian" has been received, and it is under consideration.
"J. M." in our next.

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.

FOR SALE.

A fine toned *Harmonium* (Three Stops) Slightly out of Repair.

Cost 20 Guineas. Price £15.

CASH.

Apply to the Office of the "Ceylon Patriot."

NOTICE.

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

Analativo, 2nd May, 1864.

க. கதிரவேலு.

NOTICE.

MANIPAY YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of this Society will be held at the American Mission Station, Manipay on Friday the 20th instant. Addresses will be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. M. D. Sanders, M. A. and Mr. T. Snell. There will also be other exercises by some of the members of the Society.

The chair will be taken at about 7. P. M. The Public are hereby invited to be present.

R. O. D. Asbury.

Manipay May 22nd, 1864. Secretary.

RECEIPTS.

| £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------|----|----|-------------------------|----|----|
| H. Modder, Esq. | 4 | 0 | C. Gomez, Esq. | 12 | 0 |
| J. Hensburgh, Esq. | 4 | 0 | S. Cander, Esq. | 8 | 0 |
| A. F. Werajerumal, Esq. | 4 | 0 | A. Ramalingam, Esq. | 2 | 0 |
| J. Olagnagampulle, Esq. | 8 | 0 | G. E. Worthington, Esq. | 10 | 0 |
| B. Anthonipulle, Esq. | 2 | 0 | Rev. M. D. Sanders. | 8 | 0 |
| J. Margenout, Esq. | 4 | 0 | R. Brackenridge, Esq. | 10 | 0 |
| P. Joseph, Esq. | 4 | 0 | | | |

The Ceylon Patriot.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We have been much gratified by seeing an article in the columns of the "Examiner" (which we reproduce in our issue to-day) written indeed with great ability and sense, representing to Government in strong terms the great and urgent necessity existing to fill up the vacant seat of the Tamil member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Coomarasamy, the absent Tamil member, is not likely to return soon, preferring no doubt, as was wittily remarked by our contemporary the cushioned seats in the Duke of Newcastle's carriage to a rattan-bottomed chair in the Council room. In behalf of the Tamils of Ceylon we have to tender our thanks to the Editor of the "Examiner" for the interest he has taken in the matter, and the proofs exhibited by him of his being alive to their interests. We are certainly not prepared even for a moment to entertain the idea, that, throughout the whole length and breadth of the Island of Ceylon, there is not living any Tamil possessing the requisite qualifications of a member to represent the interests of the Tamils in the Ceylon Parliament.

The want of a Tamil member was felt keenly last year when a number of important Bills, such as the Marriage Ordinance, the Registration of lands Ordinance, the Partition Ordinance, &c. was carried through the Council. The people had to represent to the Government Agent the objections they held to certain clauses of the different Ordinances, and he, with his usual goodwill for the natives, communicated their objections to Government. It is very impolitic we consider to allow the Tamil seat to be any longer vacant.

If the Government conscientiously believes that the Tamils can produce no efficient representative, we have only to say that they are laboring under a great delusion, of which they must try to rid themselves.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Campbell, our Police Magistrate, will leave us in the course of a few days more, on leave to England. He carries away with him our good wishes, and we hope he will return with renewed vigour and energy, able to discharge his arduous duties with greater zeal and satisfaction. It is expected that our acting Deputy Queen's Advocate Mr. Nell will be called upon to act as Police Magistrate for about 6 weeks. But whom Government will appoint afterwards, is a question to be answered. Mr. Nell is, we cannot deny, a qualified person to continue in the post, but his case is out of the question, as it is not expected that Mr. Muttukistna will relieve him for the present, having obtained as we hear, an extension of 6 months' leave from the Secretary of state. Of the young (certainly not "lovely"!) Magistrates now in the District, Mr. Selby of Pt. Pedro ranks senior, and fairly deserves a promotion. Not to speak of him as a Police Magistrate, Mr. S. has, as a Commissioner, shown himself equal to the post. We

should be exceedingly glad however to see either Mr. Worthington of Kornegalle, or Mr. Paterson of Trincomalie, both of whom are possessed of no small amount of Judicial experience, grace the Police Court Bench; but we fear that the two gentlemen may not consider this a promotion, as the salary attached to all the offices, places them in a state of equality.

OUR GOVERNOR.

It is stated with a great deal of certainty in almost all the three Colombo papers, that Sir Charles MacCarthy's health is so far re-established, that he will be able to return to the Colony before the end of September.

The report therefore that either Sir Hercules Robinson or Mr. Lawrence Oliphant will be our future Governor, must be totally unfounded, and must have emanated from those, who, are over-anxious to see Sir Charles consigned to the retreat of a decent obscurity.

CLERICAL NEWS.

We understand that the Bishop has appointed the Revd. Samuel Nicholas of Batticaloe to be Portuguese Chaplain of St. Paul's, Colombo. Rev. Mr. LaBrooy was originally offered the place but declined it, for what reasons we are not aware. The Bishop then offered it to the Rev. Charles Koch of Borneo, who was in Jaffna lately en route to England, but for very good reasons, he refused to accept the offer.

The appointment of Mr. Nicholas to be Portuguese Chaplain is we consider the best and most judicious that could have been made; for, belonging himself to that particular class of people to whom it will be his duty to minister, his services we think will be more acceptable to, and appreciated by, the Mechanics of Colombo.

The Revd. David Somenader will succeed Mr. Nicholas at Batticaloe.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.

From the Colombo Observer we learn that "The Hero of the Nile" has brought out to Ceylon two new missionaries, Revd. Messrs Mitchil and Stott. Mr. Stott is the son of the old and respected Missionary Stott who was in Batticaloe some years ago, and is now laboring in Natal, South Africa. We believe Mr. Mitchil will act as Principal of the Central School, and Mr. Stott will be sent to Trincomalee.

Now that a good number of missionary laborers are in the field, we beg to suggest to the Chairman of the Wesleyan Mission who has no doubt interested himself in the religious condition of Mullativu the urgent necessity existing for a minister at that place. We fervently hope Mr. Kilner will make such arrangement as will admit of any one of the two missionaries at Trincomalee paying periodical visits to Mullativu.

We believe there is a young gentleman in no way connected with the Mission, laboring in a most praise-worthy manner in the good cause.

REV. JAMES A. BATES.

Elsewhere in our columns to-day appears a communication from this gentleman now in America, which we have gladly made room for. We hope he will favor us with such contributions occasionally as he finds time and convenience. We hear since his arrival in America his health is much improved.

JAFFNA BIBLE SOCIETY.

We observe that the report of the Jaffna Auxilliary Bible Society in Tamil has been issued from the press. We are glad to see it and heartily commend it to the public as well worthy of perusal and as presenting a cause which has the strongest claims upon all lovers of truth. The Bible Society is engaged in a great and glorious work. Let it be well sustained and encouraged to go forward in its good work.

AN INSTANCE OF MUNIFICENCE.

We understand that one of the native ministers of the Province has received a donation of £50 from a Parsee gentleman to be used towards the liquidation of his debts. We are glad to notice this instance of liberality and hope the example may be imitated by other wealthy men.

A MISTAKE.

In noticing the death of Mr. Price our good old District Judge, in our last issue, we mentioned that out of respect to his memory, Mr. Pole ordered the Court to be closed for three days. We regret to say that Mr. Pole's order was wrongly conveyed. Notwithstanding that such an event would have proved quite welcome to the members of the local bar, and the general community, we learn that the Court was ordered to be closed only for a single day.

THE STEAM TUG.

From the Colombo papers we read that the Steam-tug built at the Government Factory in Colombo to be engaged in the service of conveying tools, materials, &c. for the roads in the Vanny district, was ready to be launched by Mr. Larkum and that Mr. Folkard, our Asst. Civil Engineer will proceed in charge of her to Jaffna. She is said to be 60 feet long, 12 feet beam, and 4 feet 6 inches deep—Tonnage, 18.

The Boat has cost Government some £1,600 we hear, although the sum required to be spent for it was estimated at upwards of £2,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor,

Possibly some of your readers may not have a very clear idea of the "Overland route" to England and of the way in which we go from England to America. If so perhaps they are not more ignorant than I was a few years ago when I first heard that there was such a thing as an "Overland route." I wondered if people were allowed to travel through Afghanistan and Persia and Syria and Turkey and then across the continent of Europe to France and England. It seemed very strange that all those countries should be so generous. But what they call the "Overland route" is about as absurd as to talk of going round the world Overland if one went by ship all the way except from Jaffna to Colombo. We came to England from Madras "Overland" yet we sailed some 6,000 miles and travelled by land only about 300. We felt like laughing at the name, when we found that all our land journey was accomplished in about 12 hours. While we were at sea nearly 30 days. But I am going to write you something about our journey. We took the Steamer "Bengali" at Madras and soon were leaving India behind us at the rate of twelve miles an hour. During the second 24 hours we sailed 300 miles. Our cabin was near the hinder part of the ship and at first the noise and motion of the screw by which the vessel was propelled were very unpleasant. The sea-sickness we will pass over if you please as an unpleasant topic. But thanks to a kind Providence it did not last as long as we had feared and in a couple of days when we anchored in Galle Harbor the invalid began to hope to be able to endure the long voyage and yet to do something in the Master's service. We waited in Galle four days for the China Steamer. I spent a few hours on shore but did not think the country would compare favorably at all, with our Jaffna home. Leaving Galle we steamed away for Aden at the entrance of the Red Sea where we stopped for a few hours. It was a dreary looking place. The ground was covered with broken rocks with scarcely an inch of soil of any kind and hardly a green thing visible. Travellers and books say there is not a green thing there, but in a little ramble ashore, I found six different specimens that were green including two very pretty shrubs in flower, among the rocks. I saw one garden evidently belonging to a Roman Priest which had two or three varieties of shrubbery in it, but such a barren desolate place I never saw before. It reminded me of that rocky point against which the waves dash not far from our health Bungalow at Valverty, and like that I think proves volcanic origin. We kept pretty near the middle of the Red Sea, now and then catching sight of some little island where some solitary Englishman was suffering an exile equal to that of Siberia to keep a bright light burning at night to warn passing vessels of hidden rocks and shoals. Occasionally too we had glimpses of the land on either side, now of the coast of Arabia where the wanderers live and then of the lofty range of Mount Sinai. Whether or not we saw the place which was once covered with clouds and where in the midst of the thunder and lightnings was heard the voice of the Almighty we could not tell, but we saw enough to excite many solemn thoughts.

The Bengal landed us at Suez after a very pleasant passage of only 21 days including delay at Galle. Here we spent the day. It was a little dirty town of old tumble-down houses full of dirty Egyptians and horrible looking camels. For mere curiosity I walked through

the bazaar positively the worst place I have ever been in, if mud and filth and all sorts of vile odours can make a place bad. The traders did not understand any English and my Egyptian was very imperfect so I did not make any purchases, except a handful of Carol Pods, supposed to be the "husks" referred to in the parable of the Prodigal Son for which I paid the difference between a six pence and another silver coin whose value I have never yet been able to ascertain. After dark we took the cars, and with a genuine Yankee locomotive before us were whirled along sometimes at the rate of 45 miles per-hour, through the land of Egypt.

Though we could not tell where it was yet we must have crossed the road taken by the Israelites in their journey from the land of captivity and over many a spot perhaps once trod by Jacob or Joseph, Moses or Aaron, and we had too much thinking to do to allow us to sleep. It was too dark for a sight of the Pyramids though I kept a sharp look-out for them. At every stopping place I got out for a look and a specimen of the stones or weeds such as I could feel in the dark. For several hours we were along the banks of the Nile apparently a slow muddy stream very unlike my idea of that famous river. Its margin was lined here and there with willows and other shrubs and at one place where we stopped, with what I suppose to be the famous Papyrus or paper rush from which paper was first made and from which the name is derived. Some suppose it was the material also from which the ark was made in which the little Moses was laid by the river. I secured a fine specimen of it. It was three sided nearly an inch in diameter and somewhat like the cactus in character. In the morning we found ourselves dashing along through large fields of corn and cotton whose looks proved the country to be one of the most fertile on earth where the river Nile overflows it, though it is said rain never falls there. I said we had a Yankee engine. After an hour's riding at the rate of 45 miles per hour by the mile posts and watch, we, passengers, were exclaiming in praise of the Egyptian mode of travelling and some of us went forward to look at the Iron Horse which was serving us so faithfully. I did feel almost proud on finding to my astonishment the mark "Taunton Mass" upon it. I believe I did not say any thing wicked by way of showing my pride to my fellow passengers, but as they had been manifesting a little patriotic spirit with the idea that it was an English Engine I could not help thinking pretty hard. We reached Alexandria on other side of the Isthmus, (the end of the Overland) at about ten o'clock in the morning. I had anticipated a good deal of pleasure in visiting the ruins of this ancient city built 2196 years ago, but was so unwell as to be obliged to give up all such plans. In the evening we went aboard the "Poonah" for England. It was a splendid ship far superior to the Bengal in almost every respect. The weather was pleasant all the voyage through the Mediterranean and sometimes the sea was nearly as smooth as glass. We stopped for a few hours at Malta, the Melita of Scripture, where St. Paul was wrecked. It is a rocky fortress bristling with cannon—the strongest fortress in the world probably, but as it was Sabbath evening we could not go sight seeing. We anchored again for a few hours in the harbor of Gibraltar another strong hold, but not I think of as much value as such in these days of rifled cannon as Malta is. As we approached England the weather grew more and more stormy and the last night of the passage was the roughest of all. We found England as usual wrapped in a fog. It was so muddy and cold and dreary at Southampton that the only concession I felt willing to make to our English friends was that I should rather live there than in one of those island light houses in the Red Sea. We were wicked enough to be glad it was not the end of our journey and willing to go aboard another Steamer for America with only a few hours delay.

The voyage across the Atlantic is usually less than ten days, but we were aboard nineteen days. The weather was all storm. The ship was very heavily loaded and poorly managed. It was a German vessel and every thing aboard except a few American passengers continually reminded us that there was a difference between the Dutch and Anglo Saxons which did not suit our tastes at all. Every thing was clumsy and every body was lazy. The ship might be in dangerous waters even near land but the officers did not neglect the dinner bell, and all orders had to go out of one side of the mouth only as the other was occupied by the never failing tobacco pipe. Our old friend Sea-sickness came across the Atlantic with us in spite of all our efforts to leave him behind. We had some very severe days. The ship rolled and plunged along at a fearful rate. The waves often dashed clear over the decks though they must have been fifteen feet above the water level. The decks were not water-tight either and so we had a wet cabin. It was cold too and we were glad to get on solid ground at last. Here we had another illustration of Dutch Seamanship. After the vessel was moored to the pier while I was on shore trying to arrange baggage matters with the Custom House officials the vessel broke away from the pier snapping the cables one after another and began to move out to sea again, with the tide as she swung around she seemed about to crash against the pier on which we stood. It was merely a house like a Bungalow built out into the water with a floor of boards above the water. On that floor were crowded perhaps a hundred persons. When the vessel came down upon us all rushed for the shore. A glance in that direction convinced me that the entrance was too narrow to allow one half of us to pass through in season to escape. So I took my station on the edge of the pier

meaning to jump into the water and to dive out of the way of the falling timbers. But providentially the ship was a large one, and the distance between our pier and the next one was not enough to allow the ship to turn around. Between the ships and the next pier too was a large barge, like a Dhony only stronger, which took the force of the blow, and we escaped. The barge was crushed like an eggshell, and the roof of the next pier fell with a crash, but there were no people on it, to be injured. All was confusion on the Steamer, I think all of the officers had gone ashore leaving the ship alone, or in charge of some Midshipman. She floated out into the harbor, and stuck fast in the mud just in season to prevent a collision with two other smaller vessels lying at anchor. After she was fast, the sailors let go the anchor. We found America cold, but there is such a clear dry air here that though water will freeze hard in it, yet we do not feel it more than we did the warmer but damper air of England.

At any rate it was land again, and Homeland too, and though we had left our adopted home far behind us we were sure we were in the path of duty and felt like thanking God for His kind care over us in all our long journey. We were on our way from Madras only 54 days during which time we stopped about 6½ days in all and yet we travelled nearly 10,000 miles.

Wishing all prosperity to your paper, and to every thing good in Jaffna. I am yours, &c. JAMES A. BATES.

MUSIC IN NATIVE CHURCHES.

Sir: I have been patiently watching the progress of your essays on Music in Native Churches in Jaffna. Sometimes it was very amusing to see that certain of the parties were "implored graces from the Idol of the den"—which I believe is no uncommon mistake. I do not however aim at finding fault with any of your able writers, but only mean to lay out my humble opinion in hopes of benefiting the public if possible.

The people of Jaffna have their peculiarities in body and mind. They are very susceptible for whatever affects the senses. Singing parties are among the most common pleasures in which they indulge. Even the commonest Chemist will not fail to find that Music forms the largest proportion of the elements of the Jaffna atmosphere. Thunder purifies the air by the sudden perturbations which it creates in it. But the echo of music in Jaffna, from temples and sheds, gardens and fields, lanes and roads, jungles and pastures, from social companies and retired homes, from every inch of ground as it were, all over the land, vibrates the air so much that any provision in nature for its purification is rendered almost unnecessary.

Minds of this taste and training form the Churches in Jaffna. When natural enmity to light dawns the ears of the mind and consequently the ears of the body, pleasures of harmonious sound open them to make a gate-way for the Gospel truth into the heart. Granting this to be true, let us inquire what set of sounds may enliven native ears. It is evident that a set of sounds to which the native ear is accustomed, is the most agreeable to it. It may be said that Christians in Jaffna are accustomed more to the English set of sounds than to Tamil on account of the long usage of the latter. I do not deny it. But there is a fallacy in the argument. It is related that children in Northern India, who were stolen away by wolves, when spared in life, walk on all fours and eat and howl as their nursing tribe do. But we cannot reason from them to the millions of children in the world.

"Old Hundred" in the church sounds well. Ten out of two hundred in the congregation sing it with pleasure—another twenty five may join the singers with the unceasing Monotonous Baso several degrees below the key, while the rest of the congregation are impatient for the cessation of the hum. "Joyfully joyfully" sounds more agreeably to a Tamil ear than some other tunes, especially because it approaches the Tamil. Any chant or carol is relished for the same reason. "பாதி மசாறு தே" or "மசாறு தே" or "முடியா சாஸனம்" or "தே" or "தே" or any other piece in sacred Lyrics, or another in "மெய்யேசுவரர்" is sung with much enjoyment. Every one, male and female, children and the aged, listens attentively. If one or two should happen to form the choir, all the rest turn an earnest ear, and when the service is over, no sooner is the congregation at the door than children try the pitch, women study the words and old people tune their worn out pipes. The heathen passing by is enticed to peep in or covet a seat behind some screen. Try your "Martins" in your village meeting or your "Ortonville" or "Creation." Again try your "யாசார்" or "சேஷம்" or any other of the class. What is the result of this experiment. I need not say. Ask your Madura or Tanjore brethren.

It may be said that any Lyric or *ess* is worded after the model of a heathen licentious song and that singing the new words may suggest the original to the minds of the hearers at the time of worship. It may be so. May it not be equally said of many of the tunes used by European Christians?

How have they attained the present standard? It may also be said out of certain prepossessions, that Tamil or native tunes must be laid aside and new ones introduced. Is it so done in all heathen lands where the Gospel is introduced? Well. It may be tried here. Preaching is intended to convert the heart, heathen hearts into Christian. If Tamil music should be laid aside, why not the Tamil language? Why not the Tamil people? The Christian minister uses heathen words, to the heathen minds, to effect a change in the heathen heart. Needs not this be laid aside? I say heathen words because there is nothing in the heathen land which is not savored with something heathenish. Even saints on earth, as they may be called, when they live in heathen lands imbibe consciously or unconsciously something or other heathenish or rather worldly. Study the analysis of Tamil words. You will see that most of them have a heathen or unholy origin, but happily transmigrated so as to find place in the "Word of Life." What is meant then by laying aside Tamil tunes or Tam-Lyrics when they are simply intended to be accepted in the sense in which they are taken this day, and as vehicles of enlightened, moral and Christian meaning to rising generations in Jaffna. The safe way of enlightening the heathen minds here, must be very likely, to close the past before the rising generation, and present to them not new words and new tunes, but new thoughts, new feelings and new objects for contemplation. If it is feared that new wine will rend old bottles, let the experience of the last half century teach the necessary lesson. There can be no danger if the water-jar at the marriage at Cana be used here. Only let the water be turned into wine and not the jar into something else. The South India theory can be safely tried in North Ceylon at least for the sake of an experiment. Let the whole of the congregation join in prayer and praise with holy feelings in their own element.

While saying this I wish to be understood that I do not undertake to judge any of your writers as to merit or demerit. Music is harmony of sound. There is harmony in Tamil tunes as in any other. If Tamil Christians learn the art of congregational singing, time and strength devoted for the object cannot but prove a happy success. That something which is now called music in native churches is anything but pleasant to many who attend service. Tunes, whether eastern or western, if taught to be sung harmoniously will be well appreciated by any ear. Sing the Treble and Base, Tenor and Alto or any two or three or at least the one in common use with good harmony, any mind will be affected by it. This is true with any music, European or Native. It means do not allow any system of thorough training in the science, then we must use what means are available for the best possible result, instead of striving against the stream. Let the vessel upon deep waters struggling against contrary wind get in the ocean current, and when you are scarcely aware of your motion you will find yourself at or near the destined port. Caution must be had however in making a proper selection of tunes for religious services. It is a fact that sometimes excellent and most edifying words are sung in discipating and unbecoming tunes. The mistake is in judgment and not in the tones. A western musician would not attempt to adapt the 51st Psalm to the "Brave Rowland" or the words of a penitential prayer to the English or American National Hymns. The conclusion then is plain. Music is indispensable to divine service. The state of the native churches in Jaffna in this respect is deplorable. Special pains must be taken to cultivate the art of singing. It is better to direct attention to its cultivation in Tamil tunes with due caution to lead future generations into correct Christian taste and practice, and to enable congregations, families and individuals to enjoy the praises of their Maker and thus early be enlightened, early edified and early saved.

Finally it is my expectation that those who have a peculiar taste for European music and who wish to have the same countenanced and established in native Churches would be charitable enough to consider me not as opposing their views but as endeavoring as one of their number to secure some safe and successful means of growth in grace for our Churches.

R. B.

Batticotta, April 22nd, 1864.

EXTRACTS.
THE COUNCIL.

"Mr. Dias' departure from Ceylon, again suggests the question that has been more than once put to Government respecting Mr. Comarawamy's vacant seat in Council. The seat has, we believe, been vacant for two whole sessions; and it is not at all unlikely that the forthcoming session will find Mr. Comarawamy still deeply engaged in those literary and social occupations in London which have caused him to forget his legislative functions in a distant colony. We do not grudge him these enjoyments, nor the large experience and the liberal principles which he has doubtless acquired in the Great Metropolis, and which will, we trust, add to the strength of the unofficial side of our Council; but it is not unreasonable, we think, to complain of his protracted absence,—not so much because he chose to be absent, for that is a matter on which we have no right to complain, but because his place has been permitted to be vacant during two very important sessions, and will probably remain vacant for another equally important session.

Mr. Dias' place will, we believe, be filled up at once; as that gentleman, before he left the island, very properly tendered his resignation, and deprived himself of the pleasure of placing three unintelligible letters on his English cards, rather reducing the number of that handful of helpless members whom he himself once happily termed "our chronic minority." But Mr. Comarawamy did not resign his place;—he only took leave for a short period, and thus (unwittingly of course) left the Government in such a state of uncertainty as to his return, that they appointed no successor, awaiting his arrival almost by every fresh mail. It was very wrong for the Government to do so; it is only another proof of their want of forethought; had they considered for a moment,—had they chosen to speculate on the fascinations of London Dinners,—the blandishments of Lion-hunters, the pleasures of the Steeple-chase and the Fox hunt, and the charas of Female Society,—they would have seen at once that, in asking for a short leave, our honorable friend was not a "Martyr of Truth," but (like some members of the Government) only the Victim of Circumstances.

We allude to the subject with the view of impressing on His Honor the Major General the unfairness of allowing any one seat on the unofficial side to remain vacant. The six unofficials were helpless enough, when opposed by a well-organized phalanx of intelligent, though silent, officials. But to expect that only four men should do the work which six could hardly accomplish, would be not only unfair to the unofficials, but (with such a disparity of numbers) would make the "triumphs" of the ten officials a very contemptible affair.

We can hardly believe (what we have often heard stated) that one of the reasons why the Tamil seat has never been filled, was that the Government were unable to find a competent person to occupy it. We can name a dozen persons at the present moment, who, though not possessing the same education as the absent member, are fully able to discharge the functions of a member of Council, with credit to themselves, and with benefit to the Colony. And, even assuming that no such person could be found amongst the Tamil community, or that it would have been unfair to any given individual to place him in a position which might suggest unfavorable comparisons, it was by no means incumbent on Government to supply the vacancy from the same community from which the last incumbent had been chosen. If a certain community, to whom a representative has been conceded, not as a matter of right, but by pure courtesy, (for the Queen's Instructions on this subject impose no obligations on the Governor,) are unable to furnish a competent person, or are unwilling to assert the privilege, the Government may justly look to other classes, either more intelligent, or more anxious to secure and retain the privilege, and appoint either an European, a Burgher, Singhaliese-man or a moorman to the vacant post. Such a course was followed by Sir Henry Ward, when the Chamber of commerce omitted to nominate a member, and left him to make his own selection, which he did in the person of Mr. Rust, a gentleman who was not a member of the Macaulay community.

But as we have already suggested, such a proceeding is unnecessary in the case of the Tamil seat. At Colombo, in Jaffna, at Galle, or at Batticaloa, there are men who will not only accept the post, but will work heartily and earnestly for the colony, however little may be the encouragement, in point of success, which may await their labours.

Let us hope that, when the next Session of council opens, we shall see the vacant seat occupied, if not by a profusion of shawls and gold chains,—at least by a sensible and impressionable member of council.—*Examiner April 26.*

We are enabled to extract the following from a Letter by a member of the legal profession.—*Ed. Patriot.*

The Colombo Journals have recorded the death of Mr.

John Driberg in terms of high commendation. He was one of the very high class of Proctors that came in with the Charter of 1833. There were 12 Proctors allowed to practice in "the District Court of Colombo No. 1." and we find that they ranked in point of admission as follows. We take this opportunity of stating opposite to their names the positions which they respectively attained.

Mr. J. F. Giffening, Notary in large practice, Member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. A. G. Hillebrand, member of Council, District Judge, Acting Puisne Justice.

Mr. H. N. Martenz, Notary in large practice.

A. C. Vanculenbergh, Proctor &c.

J. J. Staples, District Judge of Kandy.

J. J. Staples, Fiscal of the Western Province.

H. J. Staples, Commissioner of the Court of Requests Colombo.

G. A. Ebert, Head Clerk of the Queen's Advocate's office.

C. A. Morgan, Notary in large practice.

J. M. Sison, Proctor &c.

E. P. Wilmot, Advocate of the Supreme Court.

J. Driberg, Notary in large practice.

Of these gentlemen of the Bar, Mr. H. J. Staples is now the only survivor. He is on pension and has chosen to close his days in Europe. By a Notary in large practice we mean an amount of business of which no conception can be formed as regards the responsibility, the knowledge, of law required and the income derived. Messrs. F. J. Desram, A. S. Andree and J. A. Martenz now represent in Colombo the leading practice in and Notarial work of the kind indicated. It is quite clear that the proctors of 1833 occupied a high position which we believe was strengthened by the limitation of their number. The scale of fees allowed by the Supreme Court was very high, but the work done, we believe, was of a superior character. There appear to be in the above list only two names, which, though belonging to men of integrity, did not represent such talents as the others were celebrated for throughout the Island. Mr. Hillebrand was a man of "Judicial mind" and great learning in Roman, Dutch Law, and the Staple's family was distinguished by natural talents and the acquirement of many elegant accomplishments.

HOW MUCH OLD YOUR CHILD COST YOU?

A LITTLE girl who loved the Savior tried to follow His example of going about and doing good; and many were the hearts that she cheered by her kind words and deeds, and her sunny smile, (for there are many many times when a smile will be a rich blessing to those around us.) But God called her, when she was ten years old, to serve him with the angels in glory. When they told her she was going to die, she looked up to her father, who loved her dearly, and did not know how to part with her, and said, "Dear papa, how much do I cost you every year?"

He thought the child was delirious when she asked such a question, but he answered, to soothe her, "well, dearest, perhaps forty or fifty pounds. What then darling?"

"Because," said she "I thought, may be you would lay it out this year in Bibles for poor children to remember me by."

"Yes I will, my precious child," said the father, "I will do it every year as long as I live; and thus my Lillian shall yet speak, and draw hundreds and thousands after her to heaven."

She loved nothing so much as to serve God, and even when she lay in pain and feebleness on her dying bed, she forgot herself and her sufferings in the one thought, how she might do good to others, and glorify her Maker.

This is the spirit we want you all to have, who have been given to God as Lillian was and as Samuel was, to be used by him.—*Little Crowns and How to Win them.*

LITERATURE

(Continued from page 60.)

On the Princesses refusing to give up their lawful patrimony, a guard of British and Native troops were drawn up towards the castle, in which the mother and grand-mother of the Nabob resided. But the inmates were not in the least moved by the menacing attitude of the British. They resolutely refused to submit to the avarice of Hastings. Seeing that this step did not in the least appear to effect the inmates, the treasurers of the kingdom, who were supposed to know where the money of the two ladies was concealed, were seized and imprisoned under an inferior officer. In consequence of this ignominious treatment, a sum of money was delivered up. But this did not satisfy Hastings. The two confidential agents were still kept in imprisonment; and on this occasion, the officer in charge was directed to put them in irons, and to keep them from all food. This rigorous proceeding not being attended with any success, the following letter was written, under Mr. Hasting's direction to the Jailor:—Sir, the Nabob having determined to inflict corporal punishment upon the prisoners under your guard, this is to desire that his officers, when they shall come, may have free access to the prisoners, and be permitted to do with them as they shall see proper, only taking care that they leave them always under your charge." The two princesses were now informed that their residence would be searched for the treasurers which were supposed to be concealed there. I need not tell you how sacred are the residences of Eastern females. "Women there" says an eminent statesman "are not as in Turkey; they neither go to the mosque nor to the bath—it is not the thin veil alone that hides them—but in the inmost recesses of their zenana, they are kept from public view by those revered and protected walls, which are held sacred even by the ruffian hand of war or by the more uncourteous hand of the law." This step was not however taken immediately as the Nabob would not for a moment allow the female apartments to be violated by Hastings and his officers. The distress of the Princesses continued to increase, until they sold every thing that they had, even the clothes from their backs, in order to purchase food.

The officers in charge informed the Governor General of their pitiable state, but he did not in the least relax his harsh treatment of them. The following letter describing the sufferings which the Princesses of Oude underwent is dated October the 30th, 1784, and is signed by the Major commanding the Garrison:—"Sir, Last night about 8 o'clock the women in the lesser palace assembled on the tops of the buildings crying in a most lamentable manner for food, that for the last four days they had got but a very scanty allowance, and that yesterday they had got none. The melancholy cries of famine are more easily imagined than described. They beg more piteously for liberty that they may earn their daily bread by laborious servitude, or be relieved from their misery by immediate death." Such was the condition into which these women of rank were brought under the command of the Governor General. They had committed no crime, the debt which the nation owed was forced upon them as it were, and yet they had to suffer such hardships as to wish that death would put an end to their sorrows. In the records of any nation in the world, you will not find a single instance where sovereigns were forced by a protecting power to wish for laborious servitude, whereby they may earn their daily bread. And yet these innocent ladies were made to drink of the cup of sorrow to its very dregs in a manner unexampled before. For some time longer they were kept prisoners in their own residence, and such an alarming scarcity of provisions was occasioned that the Princesses with all their households were forced to beg their bread from their dependants. On one occasion they issued out of the palace, but the guards refused to allow them to pass. They endeavoured however to break through them, but without success and on the next day the person appointed to convey intelligence to Fyzabad communicated the following particulars—"They came to a resolution" he says "of driving the ladies in by force and gave orders to the sepoy to beat any one of the women who should attempt to come forward. The sepoy consequently assembled, and each one provided with a bludgeon, they drove them by dint of beating into the lesser palace." It is needless for me to make any observations on this gross outrage. In the British Empire to raise a hand or even to speak a harsh word to a military officer was counted an offence worthy of death; but here were inferior servants raising their hands against their appointed sovereigns under the direction of Mr. Hastings. The two treasurers had all this time been in prison they were put in irons, and to the torture, and all these iniquitous measures failing, they were separated from their friends and native land" and removed to Lucknow. After these proceedings a large sum of money was extorted and the captives liberated. I cannot recall a single instance where the avarice of man pursued its victims to such an extent as here. To compel Queens and Princesses convicted of no offence to sell their clothes for food, to beg in the market places, and to resort to laborious servitude for the means of subsistence, is what never occurred before or since. Cowper who lived about this time must have had these scenes before him when he wrote the well-known lines;

"My ear is pained,
My soul is sick with every days report
Of wrong and outrage with which earth is filled
There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart
It does not feel for man. The natural bond
Of brotherhood is severed as the flax
That falls asunder at the touch of fire."

(To be continued)

H. F.

GRAVE AND GAY.

Two things a man should never be angry at—what he can help, and what he cannot help.

Let the rule be to use soft words and hard arguments.

WITTY RETORTS.—Harley was one day informed that Coningsby had declared that he would have his head, "I am sorry I cannot return the compliment," said the Earl of Oxford, "for I would not have his if he would give it to me." This was as severe as the remark made, at a later period indeed, by Lady Townshend to Lord Bathurst, "I have Sir Robert Walpole's head in my pockets," he exclaimed. "Then my lord said lady Townshend, "the best thing you can do is to put it on your shoulders."—Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne

"The royal speech," says the *opinion Nationale*, "on opening the session of the English Parliament was transmitted to Paris by five wires. The work was accomplished in six Minutes, although the document contained 1,050 words"

MUCH MORE LIKELY.—An "incorrigible young thief" is more likely to attain "age before honesty!"—*Fun.*

"Truth," I cried, "Though the heavens crush me for following her; no falsehood, though a whole celestial Lubberland were the price of apostacy."—*Carlyle.*

"Remember, Mrs. B." said Bobus, in a fluster, one day, "that you are the weaker vessel." "May be so," said the lady, "but I'll take care you shan't forget that the weaker vessel may have the stronger spirit in it."

NEVER SATISFIED.—Some people are never contented. After having all their limbs broken their heads smashed, and their brains knocked out, they will actually go to law and try and get further damage.

Poor men seek meet for their stomach; rich men stomach for their meat.

Persecution is not wrong because it is cruel; but it is cruel because it is wrong.

இலங்காபிமானி

ஆலாகசம் (நா. வைகாசி 17) ௨௦௨௨

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

விளம்பரம்.

ஆரியர் பங்கியின் உதவித்திரவியாலை. இத்திரவியாலை யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் இராமசாமி கவுடீசேதி சென்வாப்செம்மொம் ஆரம்பப்பாக்காரிபுக்கள் உடனடியாக...

NOTICE.—விளம்பரம்.

அணலைத் துடி கணபதியார் கதிரவேலுவாசிய நான் இன்றுதவக்கம் ஆறுகிழமைக்குப் பின் அணலைத் தவக்கம் யாட்பாணம் டில்லிக்குமுருவ...

More Roads are still required.

விதிகளின்னும் வேண்டும்.

இலங்கையிலே, செட்டிமலர்ந்தது கொழும்பு தெருவிற்றெந்த யாழ்ப்பாணமென்று பலருக்குமெல்லகேட்டோம். கொழும்பிற்காரிபுக்கள் ஒருபக்கத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு யாழ்ப்பாணத்தின் தெருக்காரிபுக்கள் சிந்திக்கப்பார்க்க தாமமேலாவா...

Advocate Louis Nell, Esq.—அறவக்காத்து நெல்.

தற்காலத்திலே இவ்விடத்தில் முடிப்புறத்தாரியாயிருக்குகிற மத நெல், தரை உயர்ந்த ரீதவான உத்தரவு பெற்றுக்கொண்டு இவ்விலக்குப்பொது, அவருக்குள்ளாக, யாழ்ப்பாணம், மல்லாங்கு கோடுகளில் ரீதிசெலுத்தவார். நெல் அறவக்காத்து, உத்தரவு, கேட்டெயில் ராபர்ட்டினவின் குறைந்தவரல்கள் சாத்தவியும், இவ் சதகுணங்களாகும், அறிவு, அருள், பொறை, வாய்க்கும், மேன்மை, மோனம், ஐயப்பொறியடக்கல், மனவக்கம், வீரம், சமூகம் முதலிய விவகாரங்களிலெல்லாநுடையவிரிவிருக்கின்றமைகண்டு, ரீதிசெலுத்த விருந்தார் திட்டயிடக்கூடுவருகிற தவிரைசன் சித்தார்த்து செய்கிறேன், அறவக்காத்து வேலிய்கூறிய ஒருபட்ச சிபியாந்தைமார்த்திரமே தெரிந்தான் காண்பித்தல்வோலே, ரீதிசெலுத்தத்தில் வீற்றிருந்து, தஷ்டிசெலுத்த...

ஷெட்பரிபாஸண்ட்செய்தல் எளிதன்றே. இறுகாரியம் அவருக்கும் விளக்குமென்பது எமது தனிப்பு. நெடுந்தாண்டுகளாகும் இவ் ஆற்றில் விளங்கும். நீ. நீ. நெல்லையும் ரீதிசெலுத்தில் நன் குவினக்கும்.

கடிதம்.

Mistakes in Tamil Calander.—பஞ்சாங்கப் பிழை.

பரோபகாரம் பற்றிக் குற்றங்களைக் குணசீலனாகியும் அபிமானியே, இத்தேசத்தில் சைவசமையினால் பெரும்பாலும் கைக்கொள்ளப்பட்டுவரும் சோதிடகணிதம் எத்தன்மைத்தென்றும், அவைகெண்டவாறு மதிக்கப்பட்டுவருகின்றனவென்றும் எவர்க்கும் விளக்கும் வருஷாந்திரம் கணிசாகவழிமுறைப் படி சாத்திரிகளாலியற்றப்படும் பஞ்சாங்கமேனும் திரிபாக்கமேனும் அமரிக்கணியினோனால் அச்சிடப்பட்ட பஞ்சாங்கமெனவழங்கும் பத்திரசபைப்போல் யாவாறும் விரும்பப்படத்தக்கதல்லவென்பது வெள்ளிடக்கிடக்கின்றது. இப்பஞ்சாங்கம் தமிழ்க்கணிதம் இங்கிக்கணிகம் இரண்டையுக் கற்றறிந்த வல்லோரால் கணிக்கப்பட்டுக் குற்றம்மிடிக் குறைகமாய் யாவாறும் அங்கிக்கப்பட்டுவருகின்றது. ஆகில் கைவாசியர் பஞ்சாங்க சிரியாங்கமே கணிசாத்திரமோனியாகிய வட்டுக்கோட்டை விசுவநாதசாத்திரியர் காலத்தில்தானும் கையெழுத்துப்பிரதிக்கில் வழங்கினதோன்றி அச்சிடும் பிரகாரஞ்செய்யப்பட்டனவல்ல. முன்னொலியை விசுவநாதசாத்திரியாரின் பெயர்திரிபாக்கம் நடராசையர் புத்திரனுமாகிய சிதம்பரநாதையர் முதன்முறையாய் பிங்களவருஷப்பஞ்சாங்கத்தை ஆறுமுறாவளாறு அச்சிட்டுப்பித்தும் பிரகாரஞ்செய்ய அத்தகையகண்டு நல்லார் சத்திரசேகரையர் இருவரையும் நில் வருஷத்தக்குக்குத் திரிபாக்கம் பஞ்சாங்கத்தை அச்சிடுவதெனவந்தார். இவ்வருஷத்தில் இருவரையார் பஞ்சாங்கம் சிதம்பரநாதையர் திரிபாக்கமும் அச்சிடுவதென இருவரும் ஒவ்வொருபிரதி கடிக்கு அனுப்பினர். இவ்வாறும் சிலவிடங்களில் ஒன்றற்கொன்று வித்தியாசங்காணப்பட்டது. அவைகளுள் பிரதானமானவைகள் வருமாறு. சிதம்பரநாதையர் கணிக்கப்பட்ட திரிபாக்கத்தில் வருஷபலத்தில் சனி இவ்வருஷமுறையும் சித்திரை சுவாதிசனில் பிறகையாலென்றிருக்கின்றது. இருவரையார் கணிக்கப்பட்ட பஞ்சாங்கத்தில் அச்சிட்டு சித்திரையில் பிறகையாலென்றிருக்கின்றது. சி. திரிபாக்கத்தில் சக்கிரசாரம் ஆடி உசு நல் சிக்கம் என்றும். ஆவணி யடி நசுல் சன்னியம் என்றும். புரட்டாசியக் குகல் தவாத்தில் சக்கிரசாரம் இ. பஞ்சாங்கத்தில் ஆடி உசு நல் சிக்கமென்றும் ஆவணி யசு நசுல் சன்னியம் என்றும் புரட்டாசியக் குகல் தவாத்தில் சக்கிரசாரம் புரட்டாசியக் குகல் தவா சக்கிரசாரம் இருக்கின்றது. இவ்வாறும் வருஷபலத்தில் பிழை சிதம்பரநாதையரிலேதான். சக்கிரசாரத்தில் குகல் தவா என்றும் சிதம்பரநாதையரும் அற்பவித்தியாசத்தோடு சரிநிற்கின்றார்கள். இருவரையார் மாதந்தரம் தனித்தமக்கொண்டார். ஆகையால் அவருடைய பாதசாரமும் கிரகசாரமும் பிழைதான். மேலும் இருவரையார் ஆனி மாதம் உரத்தே செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை பிழை முகூர்த்தத்தில் உபவாசம் சிமந்தமம் மசூ முகூர்த்தத்தில் ஓவாகம் கன்னியூஷணமென்றும் போட்டிருக்கின்றார். சிதம்பரநாதையரில் வேறுபிழைகளைக்கொண்டாயில் இப்படினும் இவர் அச்சிடுமனத்தோடு "நப்பில்பெரி போர்பிழைகளைக்கொண்டவருற்றித்தே" என்னும் பாயிர்க் கூறினமையால் பேசுவதில்லை. இருவரையார் தம்மிடமிருக்கிற கிரகசாரப்பிழைக்குச் சோதிசாத்திரப்புகத்தத்தில் சக்கிரசாரத்தில் முதலாம் வட்டத்தில் முதலாம் வாய்க்கி தந்தன்படி கணிக்கத்தாமென்று விதிகூறியவரல்லாம். அத்தற்கு சூம் ஆணிய மாமிதாம் மக்கேர்த்தே பிரகாரஞ்செய்த உத்தரவாகையிலே சோதிசாத்திரப்புகத்தப்படி கிரகசாரத்தைக்கணிக்கத்தகுள் அவ்வருஷக் கிரகசாரம் பிழைப்பட்டதென்று பிரகாரஞ்செய்திருக்கின்றார். ஆகையால் அவ்வக்கூடாது மேலும் அவர் பஞ்சாங்கத்தில் கூடும் பக்கத்தில் வாரம் என்றபெயரிட்டுக் "கேள்வியுறையசேசனியம்" வென்றபாடையும் பிரகாரஞ்செய்திருக்கின்றார். ஆகையால் செவ்வாய்க்கிழமையில் சுகாரியங்கள் செய்யக்கூடாக்கென்பதுபிரகார இப்பிழைவரலாம் வந்தாலும் பிழைநினைத்தவாறு போடவேண்டாமா இவையோக கூடும் பக்கத்தில் திதி என்றபெயரிட்டிருக்கையில் உறையும் முதலடியடி யசு எழுத்தைக்கொண்டும் மற்றையவடிக்கள் யசு எழுத்தைக்கொண்டும் இருக்கலாம். இருக்கலாமில் "நெடுந்திரைகொண்டும்மேலே இருக்கலாம்" த்தவையோடுகேடுகேடு" என்னும் பெரியோரால் செய்த பாலப்பிழையா இவ்வாறியக்கேரித்தற்க்க கணிசசோதிடபண்புகளை உண்மைசொல்லக் கேட்பதான்றி அற்ப அபிவிருகியுள் என்றபடிக்கப்பட்டு பிழைகளில் குற்றமிருப்பினும் பொறுத்தவரைக்கேட்கின்றனர்.

இவ்வாறு சோதிடகணிதக்குறி.

Colombo.—கொழும்பு.

வாரத்தோறும் பெரும் மழையால் எமது குறை விறைவாகலுக்கின்றது. அந்நிதேயியானிருந்து பின்னும் குதிசாரங்கள் வந்திருப்பதால் இனிமேல் குதிசாரக்கு குடைக்கூவாட்டுவிலையில் வரும்போதும், பிறந்த தரைசாயிக்கும் உத்தராய பட்டக்கள்வந்திருக்கின்றன. சமீபம் பத்திரிகையைக்குறித்து ஒரு பிரதித்த கூட்டமைக்க எத்தனிக்கின்றார்கள். கணப்பொருதிய போவான் பிலிப் உரவர்கள் தேசவியோகசங்கதி இவட்டில் வாத்தே அச்சிக்கக் கூடுகின்ற சற்றே தடைப்படுத்திற்று. அத்தே தேவபோதகுண குறைவாகுறித்து ரீலிர் வருடாறம்பத்தி பெரிசெய்தது ஒருகால் பரண்குளியிலும் எனப் பேசினீர்கள். நீதிமானுக்கேற்ற முடிவே அவருக்குமாயது. அவர் பரண்குளியைக் கேட்டோர் பிரதேவே இராஜலேலின் இரத்தமே குதிசாரவே எனப் புலம்பின யூரைப்போலப் புலம்பினீர்கள். அவருடைய முடிவேயுடையதாமாக வேண்டுகிறேன். திருக்கோணாமலைக்குப் போம்படி வறெற தார் குமாரும் யாழ்ப்பாணம் மத்தியவித்தியாசாலைக்காப்பணம்பொருதிய யிற்செல் துறும் இவடம் வாதிருக்கிறார்கள். மண்ணெண்ணெய்துறில் சோற்பலத்திலேயுத்தியிப்பு போக்காய்ச்சி செய்யப்பட்ட ரீலாபியாய்க்கும் சிறு பட்டவான்று இவ்விடத்தில் செய்யப்பட்ட இத்தவாரத்தில் தெருவியிடு கடல்சேர்த்தது. இரண்டோருட்களில் வல்கட்டைவரைப்பெற்றியிடம்வந்ததேரும். இத்தரு வால்கெளவின்விருத்தகொள்ள இங்கிலிண்ட "Comet" கொம்பேற எனப் பெரிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். முத்துசிலாபுரம் சிலகாலம் இல்லாதபோய்ச்சிவெதபோல் பழைப்பணக்கப்பல் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திற்குக்குத் தோற்றது தூரமாய்ப்பிற்புணை ரீலிர் சாட்டியிட்டார்கள். இத்தேவாலையே மேற்குறித்த சிறுபட்டவார்களோடுபேரில் வால்கெளவின்விருத்தகொள்கையில் மாதந்தரம் காணப்படுவானவ உச்சேசிக்கின்றார்.

கோப்பாயாலிடம்வந்து அழுக்குப்புகிந்த ஒரு வண்ணை வாலிபன் பலரிடத்திற் சில பூடைவை சட்டைகளை வாங்கி மார்பாய்க் கட்டிக்கொண்டு உலகம் வாழ்விட்டான். அவன் இலங்கைகாவலன் பத்திரிகையின் பத்திரிபிரதிபட்டத்திற் கு இவ் உரிப்பைத் தட்டிவந்ததால் இனி எந்த இரங்கலோலியரும் இவ்விடத்திலிப்படிச்செய்யாது வண்ணாப்பின்னக்கு விருந்தாக எத்தனக்கள் நடக்கின்ற. சிறீ மத சத்திரசமுதலியார் கைக்கு எனப் புரளியை நீக்க உறும் பிராணையுக்கு சிறப்படுத்திற் எனக் கேழ்வி. அப்படியானால் ஊரில் அழுக்குப் புகியும் இரத்தப் புகுக்கலை களவாண்ட சாமாநேரே அவாதிசையர் சென்றதென்னதனிவு.

கொழும்பு, ததுகாசம் ஆண்டு சித்திரை மாதம் நயிர் திசுதி.

Golombo.—இன்னும் கொழும்புதான்.

ஐயா, அபிமானியே அவாலினால் யான் வரிவடிவின் திட்டி, உங்கள் சந்திரிக்கு ரீட்டிய ஊதகுதிசயங்களைத் தங்கள் பத்திரிகையில் காட்டிப் போர் மனைத சந்தோஷத்தில் இட்டுவிக்கக் கொடுக்கிறேன்.

நாலம் மாதமும் சேசுவச்சிபுரமே தந்தால் புதினங்களுக்குள் விசேஷித்தவைகொண்டிருக்கின்கலும். சென்றவாறு குத்து மாதங்களைக் கணிக்கக்கூடாத உடனடித்திரும்பி சங்குறைவினும் வாதிக்கப்பட்ட நாம் அனைவரும் ஏசாங்கமாய் வீடுதலைபெற்றுச் சகாணுபலத்தையுடையவர்களாயிருக்கக் காண்பதும் கேட்பதும் ரம்போலிய புருடோத்தமக்குக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் கொஞ்சத்தியுடைய கொங்குமென்று என மம்பலில்லை. சென்ற இரண்டு கிழமைகளாக வானம் ஒரேமுறைமாய் திறக்கப்பட்டதென்றபேரல் மழை சோமோரியாய்ப்பொழிய ருபிரகாரம் தலைபட்டிக்கிவெழியிட்டு உடனடம் நினைத எம்பிரெகிள ராஜே ஆறுத சந்தோஷமென்றதாய்க் கைமாரில்லாத அக்கொண்டைய அங்கிகரித்தோம். மேலும் இலங்கையிலுள்ள விசேஷித்த தோப்புக்களாகிய கோப்பித்தோட்டங்களுமே மேற்குறித்த மக்க்குறைவினில் பட்டிக்கப்படுமென்று சாம்முன் ஒருமுறை கண்ட பபத்திலும் பின்பு நாம் அனுபவிக்கிற மழைச்செழிப்பினால் இவ்வாறென கோப்பிவளக்கி யிசத் திருத்திப்படுமென்று எழும்பிய சந்தோஷம் அதிகமடக்காயின.

ஆகவே எவ்வாறெனினும் இவ்வாண்டு கோப்பிப்பிரயோசனம் பின்னிலா எனக்கிணக்கேறும்.

மேலும் யாழ்ப்பாணக்கூடலில் பட்டினத்திற்கும் வன்னிக்கு மேற்குருவாவு வன்னிதெற்றிற் தேவைபெற்று செவ்வென்மேல் தாரல் உத்தேசித்ததும் சிறப்பப்பட்ட இறுகையாய்திறக்கப்பட்டு இன்றேமுடிபெற்று தனதாக இருப்பிடமேலேகிச்செல்லுகின்றது. இவ் தங்குட்கிழமையாட்பாணம்போக ஆயத்தம். இதினாற் புலையிரதம் புலகையப்பென்ற சத்தத்தனலினாலும் இச்சாரியத்தின்மேல் ஆச்சரியம்கொண்ட நம்முள்ளினங்கள் ஆகவே உண்டாகவும் இப்போது ஆராய்க்கொண்டவ வெளிப்பட்டது. இவ்வழிற் ஆராய்க்கப்படுகின்றதானால் காணலாம் அதிதூரமல்ல. இரத்த இராசசாணியர் முன் தெருப்பெரும் மழையாஷைக்காராயிருந்தால் காலம் மாறினதினும் தாயிற் பிழைகளுக்கடி நெருங்கினார்கள். ஆகவே புதினசுயைக்கூடி அவர்க்கு ஊட்டுகிறதென்றும் சீறிருந்தததை அவர்க்குக் காட்டுகிறதற்கும் காணான அறிவும் அவர்க்குக் புலப்படுத்தித்திரும்பும் அவர்களுக்கு நூல் வழிவகையாய் தாயிற் புதினப்பிழைகளை ஒன்றும் மேலேமேன்று இவ்வாறு சக்கிரசாரப் பிரபுக்கினிதும் வந்ததக்கினிதும் உத்தேசித்தும் இவ்வரைக்கும் அவ்வீத ஒரு கொண்டைய நங்கள் தாயிவித்ததில்லை. இப்போது யாழ்ப்பாணத்திற்கு குடைக்கூவாட்டுவிலையில் வரும்போதும் அரேபிய அந்திரமேயிற் பாயாட்டிப் பிறச்சனக்கள் குதிசாரைச் சிவையப்பிரிப் போட்டைத்தவர்கொன்று விளக்குகின்றனர். நம்முள் எதினும் விசேஷிக்கவைகொன்றும் ஐரோப்பிய யாபாரிகள பண்பளத்த வண்டிதும் மனைக்கே குதிசாரினிதும் குரத்தோப்பியினும் பித்தக்சங்கிலியினும் அப்பக்கா அங்கினும் ஐம்புலன்களையும் அடக்கிமபக்கும் இல்லாதகத்தவரைக்கே ஆக வியக்கப்பட்டதே.

இவ்வாறு, ஓர் அபலவன். இப்படிக்கு, சி. காத்தேசு.

Altercation.—ஏச்சப்பேச்சு.

எனதருமைபொருந்திய ஐயாவே, இன்னுலேயும் பிறகுலேயும் ஈட்டும் பற்பல விஷயங்களும் அருமருத்தன்மைப்பதிசைவாயிற் வாரத்தோறும் தவறும் கவித்தெனத்திலே தெருத்தும் வருத்தும் விளக்கத்தாராம் அகமலச்சிபுடையேயும் முகமலச்சிபுடையேயும் வாசித்து வாசித்து இன்புறும் உய்யமடைக்கிறேன். இவ்வித தமைய போபகாரஞ்செய்துக்குக் கிணக்கும் இன்னாட்டார் என்னபிரதிபுபகாரஞ்செய்தல் தரும். ஒவ்வொருவிஷயத்திலும் அதிநதினும்வரும் படிப்பிணைபக் கற்றுக்கொடுப்பதே தமவசாவென எண்ணினதுதலால் அடிபென் இதனடியின் சொல்லகைப் பபாரணசினிதும் அட்டைடயிலலாமுறத் தமது பத்திரிகையின் ஓர் கோணத்தில் பிரகாரஞ்செய்யப்படுவென்கிடுகின்றன. இப்போ இரண்டு முன்று தினக்கட்குமுன் இத்திரிசை இறுகுவாதி விவாதிபாம் இங்குக்குத் திராரிக்குப்போய் இரண்டு ரீலாபியிராணைக்குக்குக் காக்க கிணிக்கக்கொப்பக் கொடுத்த போதாக்குறைக்கு இரத்தசெலவாக்கொடுத்த அவர்க்காய் தியாய்ப்பேச்சுசொல்ல அவர்கள்வந்து ஈட்டினாராயித்தத வெளித்திரத்தொன்றால் காணுமொருவேறு அப்பட்டுகொள்ள வேதமாகும் ஆமையடிப்பும் மல்லாத்தவால் நாமதொன்றும் போகும். சகையல்லேயடிப்புக்காரியுத்திற்குக் காட்டுவெண்டாம். விரலெக்குப்போலே எனம் நெருங்கிய கோட்டில் நடக்காரியிணைப புதினத்திற்குப்போய் போய் அதிவேரித்தமென்றெனினார் கவிசைகப்படுபினதல்ல. அத்தேசுடத்தாரியியினதென்று அசேரறிவார் சற்றேதாக்கத்தான். "கட்டாம் குக்கோலம்" "வாய்ப்போகம்" இன்னவும் பிறவும் ஆகவே என் விருவவது இவ்வாறே லோக்கினிற் முடிபு. மகாசெட்டி! சவாக்கிட்டு!

இவ்வாறு, ஓர் அபலவன்.

வடகரை எப்பிலில் மாதம் ௨௨ ர் திசுதி.

