

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

MAY 13th, 1864.]

PUBLISHED ON FRIDAYS.

[VOL. 2. No. 20.]

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CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENT.

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

Caropo,	do.	- - - -	2	9
Caar,	do.	- - - -	0	0
Country	none	- - - -	0	0
<i>Rice.</i>				
Samba,	per bushel	- - - -	6	6
Callundai	do.	- - - -	6	3
Thilla	do.	- - - -	6	3
Caropo	do.	- - - -	6	0
Carr	do.	- - - -	0	0
Country	do.	- - - -	0	0

less than 10 cases break out daily and nearly half of them terminate fatally. The official returns sent by the headmen of these quarters, we are told, are far from correct and very inadequately represent the occurrences. What their motive is for making incorrect reports we are not able to understand; neither do we understand the policy of our Jaffna authorities medical or otherwise, in neglecting the quarters where sickness prevails and in refusing to accommodate the people with medicines and medical aid. Certainly medical men are available; and why then should the Government grudge the expenditure of a few pounds towards the relief of these suffering people.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers are respectfully requested to give notice of any change of address, or any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.
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.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. F." "Philalethes" of Trincomalie, and "A Native Christian" received.

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."

FOR SALE.

A hackery, one Bullock, and the Library of the late Rev. Mr. Philips.

Apply to the undersigned,

J. Wesley Philips.

Jaffna, 12th May, 1864.

FOR SALE.

A good English lever Watch recently cleaned and repaired. Price £6.

Apply at the Office of the Patriot.

May 13th, 1864.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that there are 5,400 cwt. of Salt available at the Jaffna stores, for export to released districts. Terms of price, &c. are the same as usual, and can be ascertained at the Government Agent's Office.

Government Agent.

Jaffna Kutchery, May, 1864.

PRICE CURRENT.

		PADDY.	£	s.	d.
Samba	per bushel	- - - -			none.
Callundai,	do	- - - -	3	0	
Thilla	do	- - - -	2	11	4

The Ceylon Patriot.

PETTAH GIRLS' SCHOOL.

In our issue of to-day will be found some very strong remarks on the Government Girls' School, taught in our town, commonly called the Pettah Girls' School. We are of opinion that there is very strong reason for many of the remarks made by our correspondent;—for instance: It is a well known fact that the Government has pledged itself, its honor and its purse, to the maintenance of a good Girls' School in Jaffna. A young lady of great accomplishments was sent out from England to take charge of this school. She devoted her strength and we may say sacrificed her life to the promotion of the interests of this school. After her decease Government affected concern for Jaffna and ordered the Inspector to take immediate steps to fill up the vacancy caused by Miss Tealing's death. Miss Arndt was considered eligible to fill the acting appointment, until the Government could secure the services of a young lady from England. This young lady has, we understand, been sent for, but when she will arrive and take charge of the school seems to be one of the hidden things which our Central School Commission like to foster. We would recommend the clergyman of the place to convene a public meeting and to send to Government a remonstrance against our being robbed of an efficient school to save £200 a year to the colony and being thereby thrown into the lap of a system which to know is to doubt and despise. Let the chaplain for instance, call a meeting: What he is doing? We think that were he to stir himself as he did when in the interior he would win the good opinion of our Jaffna community.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.

We hear that the Government Agent is gone on Circuit to the Vanny and will not return before a fortnight.

THE REV. MR. KILNER.

We have to notice the arrival of this gentleman from Madras, after having seen his family embarked for England in the "Hydashyus."

REV. MR. McARTHUR.

This Rev. gentleman has taken charge of Chundicooly Station vacated by the Rev. R. Pargiter's departure to England.

REV. FRYER.

This gentleman is in the place from Negapatam. He has come we hear with the object of visiting the different Mission stations.

We had the pleasure of hearing the Rev. gentleman preach at the Wesleyan Chapel on Sunday evening last, and must say that the sermon was a very impressive one, full of thrilling appeals and earnest eloquence.

CHOLERA.

This dreadful scourge is spreading now in several parts of Vadamoratchy and Puttoor. In the two adjoining villages of Valvetty and Valvetytorre, the plague is rife. We hear that at Valvetytorre

CHILD MURDER.

On Sunday last there was a case of child murder at Vannarponne committed, it appears by the mother herself soon after the birth, with a view to conceal the matter. Upon information received probably the next day Mr. Campbell repaired at once to the neighborhood and remained investigating the matter until very late in the evening of that day. It is due to the J. P. to say that the investigation has been prosecuted with great zeal and ability. We hear that there is evidence enough to bring home guilt to the wicked mother and her comrades including the midwife. The particulars of this crime which is shocking as well as a disgrace to the mothers of the land, will be given in another issue.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT AT VAN.

We understand that a youth of the toddy-drawers' class was killed on Saturday week by a fall from a palmirah tree which he climbed in order to extricate a kite that was entangled in its top. The deceased is reported to have been quite an inexperienced hand in the art of climbing trees; and the occasion of his death was the first time he ever climbed up a palmirah. It is also said that the deceased remarked to the bye-standers as he began to climb, that they should not depend on his descending safely.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

It has afforded us sincere pleasure to hear that last week there was a numerous gathering of the native Christians connected with the Church Mission at Nellore, under the pastoral care of that devoted Missionary, the Rev. C. McArthur. Some of the native Christians presented offerings to the Missionary, such as, bunches of Plantains, a few measurers of rice, Cocoanuts, and sheep &c. These were all sold, and the proceeds were to be appropriated towards the maintenance of native churches and pastors. It is really sweet and refreshing to our minds to have to record such instances of liberality among the native Christians.

If all native Christians would, after this manner contribute something, be it ever so small, towards the support of their own churches and pastors, that are now entirely dependant for their up-keep from fund in England and America, we have reason to believe that their churches will assume a better position. We trust the time may not be very far distant when Jaffna Christians would write to the Missionary bodies in England and America, and tell them that they are quite ready and willing to support their own Churches and Pastors.

Is it not something humiliating to the native Christians that, whilst Sivites leave large legacies and give over landed property of considerable value, to be devoted towards the purpose of erecting Temples and maintaining their Bramhin priests they should show such frigid indifference to such good things. It is high time that they should rouse themselves up from their lethargy and show forth more spirit and liberality in their Masters' cause.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Kandy, 7th April, 1864.

Sardiel and Mamalay Maricar hanged this morning.

Sardiel a Roman Catholic, his accomplice, a Mahommedan.

Large crowds in Kandy to witness the execution.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From Home News, April 4.

The Queen has paid a public visit to the Horticultural Gardens, and has announced her intention of holding drawing rooms and receptions in person.

The case of Sergeant Major Wakefield against Colonel Crawley is to be opened in the Common Pleas on the 15th April.

The Revenue Returns for the year and quarter are highly favorable, shewing on the year a nett decrease of less than £400,000, although there has been a reduction on the property tax alone, besides the tea duty of £1,500,000. It is said that the Conservatives, supported by the Roman Catholics, intend to move a vote of want of confidence in Ministers, with reference to the Slandsfield Mazzini affair.

Sir S. M. Peto is about to retire from the representation of Finsbury and Sir F. Baring from that of Portsmouth.

At a conservative meeting in Exeter, Sir Stafford Northcole has declared his belief that the next general election will give the conservatives a majority and reinstate them in power.

The volunteer review on Easter Monday was highly successful. One fatal accident occurred. A fire has broken out in the Apothecary's Hall, Dublin, and destroyed property estimated at the value of £15,000.

A statue to the late Right Hon James Wilson is intended to be erected in the town of Hawick. The fund for the defence of the Bishop of Natal amounts to £2,000.

The 'city of New-York' Steamship has struck on a rock in Queen's town harbor crew and passengers saved.

Garibaldi reached Malta on the 23d of March, where he had a warm reception, touched at Gibraltar on the 29th, and arrived on the 3rd of April at Southampton, and was enthusiastically received by the Mayor, the Duke of Tutherland, and deputations from different parts of the country.

The liberal party in Spain are making great demonstrations in favor of the recognition of Italy. Mazzini has been condemned by the Paris Court of Assize, without a jury, by contumacy, for conspiring against the life of the Emperor and sentenced to transportation.

Demonstrations have been made all throughout Venetia in favor of a general celebration of the anniversary of the revolution of 1848. Several arrests have been made.

Hungary is in a very agitated state and there are rumours of a military organisation by the revolutionary party.

M. M. Carnot and Garnier Pages have taken the oaths in the French Corps Legislative.

Juarez is said to have refused to resign and the French to have achieved some successes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUPERIOR GIRLS' SCHOOL, JAFFNA.

(Communicated.)

The very unsatisfactory manner in which the Pettah Girls' School is at present conducted, the many murmurs and bitter complaints which fall on my ears, in every direction had long ago suggested to my mind to say a few words regarding the school. The subject is so important, that I feel persuaded to utter my sentiments on it to the public; in the meantime I hope it will afford matter of much serious consideration to Government and to many of your readers.

While in Colombo those interested in the great cause of education, are grumbling and chafing at the indifference shewn by the Government to the well-being and advancement of that valuable Institution, the Colombo Academy, maugre the repeated applications made to it to improve the condition of the school, and to supply the great want as to efficient teachers, and the thundering fulminations of the "Examiner," I have here to calmly put up with another piece of frigidity peculiar to red-tapism.

I understand that a letter was received a few months ago by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee of Education in Jaffna, requesting him to obtain from the members of the Committee, Rev. Messrs. Pagiter, Kilner and LaBrooy their explanations as to the reasons which induced them to hold out to Miss Arndt the assurance that she would

be entitled to the full salary of the acting appointment, notwithstanding that such a thing was in direct opposition to the Minute of the Secretary of state, which states in unequivocal language that no person acting for another can draw the full salary of the office. But as there are exceptions to every rule, I think the case of Miss Arndt might well have been made one. Miss Arndt was no subordinate officer under Government, and the arrangement was one entirely of emergency.—Besides, I learn, that the Inspector of schools when here last, was fully cognizant of the fact that Miss Arndt had accepted the acting appointment on the distinct understanding that she would be allowed to draw the full salary of the office, viz. £200.

A memorial was sent by the principal inhabitants of this place praying that Miss Arndt be permanently placed in the office. But the Commission stated that an English lady had already been ordered out from England, and very strange indeed, she has not yet made her appearance, although nearly a year has elapsed since the death of the talented Miss Teeling.

No direct answer, in plain honest words has as yet been given, and Miss Arndt no longer willing to be held in suspense, has we hear, resigned charge of the school, which is at present conducted by another lady the second school Mistress.

During the short tenure of office by the late lamented Miss Teeling, the system of education followed was so admirable, and the instruction imparted so excellent and so fully calculated to meet the requirements of the Jaffna ladies, that fears were even entertained in certain quarters, that the young girls educated under Miss Teeling would turn out in time to be real Blue-Stockings and supersede the young men of the town, who were so appropriately designated by a writer in the "Examiner," as "numskulls." But the fond illusion has been dissipated.—The standard of education is low, shamefully low, and the parents and guardians of the children who so long attended the Pettah Girls' School perfectly dissatisfied and vexed at the shilly-shally manner in which the School Commission has treated the great and essential requirements of this school, have had recourse to Hobson's Choice, and finding no other Protestant Girls' School to which they may send their daughters, have sent them to the Girls' School under the superintendence of the Holy sisters of the Roman Catholic Church.

I need not point out to them the absurd folly of such a step, and the blindness and indiscretion which induced them to send their children to a Roman Catholic school. I cannot certainly say that they are ignorant of what jesuitical cunning and treachery can achieve, and sooner or later I fear that the parents will have to bitterly rue the day they thought of sending their children to the 'holy sisters.' Already a strange report regarding the daughter of a certain late Chaplain of the church of England has reached my ears, and I will certainly not be surprised to hear of other more mysterious things.

I have seen a memorial to the School Commission praying that a Mistress may soon be appointed—and representing to the honorable members that the school is in a shameful condition. I hope that the Commission will take this matter into serious consideration, and appoint a school Mistress as early as possible, the school having long been left without one.

COLOMBO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Sir:

The beautiful little Steam Tug "Comet" which was constructed in the Government Factory of this place, and which was fully completed about a month or two ago was hitherto lying in the Factory yard for want of sufficient water in the Colombo lake, await-

ing the time when rain shall sufficiently fill it up, so that the Tug may be easily launched into sea through the lake; as you know the lake and the Factory yard are only separated by a road between. But now, I find the Steam Tug removed to the sea beach opposite the "Ratchet Court" and is presently lying there by the Main Street between the Fort and Pettah. It will be launched into sea this day and will leave for Jaffna on Monday morning with Mr. Folkard on board, an Engineer, a Tindal and a few lascars.

The Tug is of 20 tons burthen and has two masts with a beautiful cabin. Its general appearance is pretty good and I have no doubt it will adorn the Jaffna lake. It is so constructed they say, that it could go in water only 2½ or 3 feet deep. By the way, it is also rumoured that another Steamer is to be built in the same Factory by Government of 50 tons burthen for going round the Island. And from what you said in one of your late issues respecting the "Madras Steamship company's" Steamer, we can very fairly expect the Steamer 'Jaffna' in a few weeks. These happy incidents certainly form something important and why not very important, in the history of our Northern Peninsula. The inhabitants thereof have to thank the kind Government under which they are placed and feel grateful to the same Govt. for conferring such boons to the mercantile public. All our bitter complaints respecting the want of rain and consequent scarcity and dearthness of water have been put a stop to and at once silenced by heavy and copious downpours of rain. All through last week we had very congenial and incessant fall of rain and it was indeed timely and in season. The extreme heat under which we were scorched for the last few months, has gently passed away and the vegetation seem to rejoice with verdant leaves and thriving growth. Yesterday was cloudy, and last night we were again favored with very copious showers accompanied with peels of thunder and lightening. May we fear getting tired of rain in its turn?

The Rev. Messrs. Mitchell and Stott of the Wesleyan Mission, who lately arrived here from England for the Northern circuit of Ceylon are now at Colpetty in the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hardy. A beautiful sermon was preached on Sunday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell in the Wesleyan Chapel near the Kutcherri and his able and impressive eloquence very well entertained the congregation. I am not aware of the time when they will leave this place for Jaffna.

The rumour that was spreading itself in Colombo a few days ago, concerning the establishment of a new Bank and the arrival of one Mr. A. K. Dyer as its manager, by last mail induced some of the officers of the two present banks and a few others to prepare petitions with breathless haste for the Shroffship of the new bank. Some of these petitions were, I heard actually sent to Galle by post where the manager was said to remain. And a little was not the mortification felt by the petitioners when they were told the real state of things, viz. that no such personage ever arrived in Ceylon. Make due inquiries before you begin to act.

As I intimated in my last, a fresh supply of Australian horses has been imported and the animals are advertised for sale by auction by Messrs. Venn and Co.

We are sorry to hear the sad intelligence of the death of Rev. J. Philips. We are however consoled to some extent, when we learn that his death was a happy and an easy one. As he was connected with the Wesleyan Mission in the capacity of a Native Minister and as he labored in Jaffna, Trincomalee and Batticaloa, it will give us no small gratification if some of his friends will give us a sketch of his life and his labors in the different districts in the columns of your periodical in imitation of the life of the Rev. Mr. Watson given in the columns of the "Jaffna Freeman."

The last day of April, 1864.

More anon.

CHURCH MUSIC.

Mr. Editor:

I am much interested in the subject of "Music" upon which several articles have appeared in the "Patriot." While reading those articles I was reminded of a discussion which appeared in the "Morning Star" in 1854 just 10 years ago. The first article of that series seems to state the subject under discussion so clearly that I have thought it worth republishing. I know not the author, but I think his thoughts are worthy of serious consideration. If this subject can be discussed candidly without resorting to such personalities and smart sayings and petty criticisms of language as have abounded in some of the communications inserted in your paper, we should rejoice to see it discussed. We know of some who are deterred from writing from an aversion to such controversies which tend to no good end. The article which I allude to is as follows:

"Are Native Christians to have any psalmody in their celebration of divine worship?" If so what is it?

"It must seem strange to an individual unacquainted with the position of the native Christian community in Ceylon and the continent of India, to see the question which is placed at the head of this letter. From the prominent place which the psalmody holds in divine worship in every land where Christianity has obtained a footing, it might be supposed that when Christian Missionaries, came into the country, the question would have at once engaged their attention, and be so determined by them that no doubt should arise as to the course which their successors should pursue. Nay more, it might be supposed that some system would have been so far cultivated by this time that to retrace our steps and make a change would be deemed puerile. But such is not the case, would appear not only from the fact that this part of Christian worship, as it is at

present conducted, maintains a very low place in the estimate of the majority of native Christians, but from a more startling fact, that there is at present a desire and a movement going on, to cast out the present plan of conducting it and to introduce another system more congenial to the national tastes of native Christians viz: one based upon the system of versification found in Tamill books and capable of being sung to the chants in common use among the people.

Now this is a very grave question and involves a great deal more than at first sight appears. It at least assumes that not only what has been done in our own limited mission field since the year 1815 has been wrong, but it assumes that all who preceded us, carrying back our chronology to the time of the Dutch rule have been groping in a blind way in respect to this matter. And not only so, but that the venerable Swartz and his coadjutors with all their successors in that part of mission field, and Rhenius and all his successors in his field of labor, and nearly all the Missionaries with their congregations in both these places numbering at present, I suppose, some 60,000 have been and are cultivating a system of Christian psalmody which because it is essentially bad or unfitted to native Christians, must at some future time, if it does not speedily give place to another and a better or more adopted one, which it is at present attempted to introduce. And as a matter of course, it assumes that every effort which has been made to train up native Christians to use the mode hitherto adopted, has been so much time and labor thrown away, and that every Hymn book which has been printed in accommodation to this system, has been virtually so much money thrown away, and what is worse has been a positive barrier to the adoption of a system more calculated to improve the taste of the people, elevate the heart in divine worship and advance the great cause of Christian truth. I am not sure that we may not advance a step further and assert that all the majesty and beauty of the sacred music of the west is not by any means so settled a point as it is assumed, and that Handel and all that great host who have exerted a more than magic influence on myriads, would after all, have done better had they crossed the seas, and from some Ramswamy or other sat down to learn the first rudiments of his bewitching art. However not to press the last point, I think the former points are so far manifest that it behooves all who plead reformation in the matter yet, that it becomes a stern duty from which they must not shrink, to come forward and show strong reasons for deviating from the beaten track of so many. If they can show those strong reasons, then however painful it may be to abandon what we have thought so positively we were right in pursuing, and however humiliating to have to begin *de novo*, under a conviction that we have been laboring for nought, why it must be done. The Proverb "better late than never," holds good here. But if those who undertake to reform our present system cannot bring strong reasons,—if they are but revivers of theories which have been canvassed only to be exploded or the promoters of a movement which if adapted, would throw the native Christians back indefinitely in the cultivation of the delightful exercise of Christian psalmody, why then, we charge them with the attempt, however unwillingly they may be its abettors of inflicting a serious evil upon our rising Christian population in taking from them one of the most effectual means of magnifying the divine Being in a manner suitable to his majesty and exalting the soul by united praise in assemblies for Christian worship."

Hoping that you would kindly give room for the above in the next number of the "Patriot,"

I remain, Yours truly, J. M.
April 29th, 1864.

THE MAHOMEDAN CONSPIRATORS.

We may draw the attention of our readers to an interesting article which we have taken over from the "Carnatic Telegraph." It will be seen that a fanatical Mussulman of the name of Ruhmuddeen, in whose breast there was entoudering from a long time the sullen fire of lawlessness and other sinful and evil passions has been sending emissaries into all the villages within a few miles of Calcutta to preach sedition against the Government: he served. Doubtless, if the fire had not been quenched we would have had soon to witness another blaze of the Indian Mutiny of 1857.

We have often expressed our astonishment at the little knowledge that the district officials appear to possess of what is going on among the people around them. But, great as our surprise has always been, we certainly were not prepared for the revelations which have been made on the trial of the Patra conspirators. A general crusade against the English power in India can, it seems, be preached with impunity throughout the length and breadth of a district within a day's journey from Calcutta. It appears that about two years ago a fanatical Mussulman of the name of Ruhmuddeen was Nazir, or Sheriff of the Judge's Court at Jessore. Like a true disciple of the Prophet he devoted the large emoluments of his office to the employment of emissaries, who went from village to village preaching sedition against the Government he served. It could not be said of him that he was a man of disappointed ambition or ruined fortune, and therefore reckless of the

future and eager for change. On the contrary, he had risen by subserviency, rather than by merit, from the post of a common peon on five rupees a month to the responsible office of Nazir of the chief court of the district. The authorised salary of his appointment was large, and this he doubled by corrupt practices and illegal exactions. One would have thought, therefore, that he above all men would have lived content under the shadow of the British rule. But the implacable hatred of the infidels is paramount to all other considerations in a Mussulman's breast; and it now appears that this man, while cringing to the ground before his European superiors, has been for years the recognised apostle of treason and sedition in Eastern Bengal. We do not, however, wish to dwell upon his crimes; death has removed him from the grasp of earthly punishment. Our sole object in mentioning his name has been to call attention to the remarkable fact that a crusade against the British power was publicly preached throughout a large district in the immediate vicinity of Calcutta, and that no information of these seditious proceedings was given to the European officials. We naturally ask, "What were the police about? This crusade was a matter of public notoriety and every Chowkeydar in whose village it was, preached must have been fully aware of its treasonable and seditious nature. Why, then, did not the Police inform the Magistrate of what was going on? Is this not part of their recognised duty?" We are told that this is the plea upon which the Native Deputy Magistrates and the other employers in the Government offices of the district excuse themselves. They acknowledge that they were aware that sedition was being preached, but as it was not recognised part of their duty to give information, they felt themselves justified in keeping silence. It remains to be seen whether Government will accept this view of a Native official's duty. Here was a case in which a Government servant holding the responsible office of Nazir of the chief court of the district was sending, not secretly and clandestinely, but openly and in the face of day, an organised band of fanatical and seditious preachers throughout the country, while native employees of Government looked listlessly, if not approvingly on. We feel sure that Mr. Beadon will not permit this opportunity to pass without reading a useful lesson to his native subordinates. Natives are too much in the habit of thinking that they can enjoy the emoluments and perquisites of office without troubling themselves about its responsibilities. It is time that they should awake from such a dream. We can conceive no graver dereliction of duty in a Government officer than to stand mutely by while treason and sedition are being openly and ostentatiously preached. Every Native in the Employment of Government is bound to communicate to his superior officer every event of public importance which occurs within his immediate neighbourhood. If Government insisted upon this we should hear no more, of these abortive plots of Mussulman fanaticism. The disaffected would feel that their evil designs, however skillfully contrived, must be brought to light. At present men intrigue and plot because they feel that they can do so with perfect impunity. There are still some in India who can remember the burst of fanaticism in Baraset, when the Moulvies and Firazees dared to burn and destroy, and then face a strong force of military sent out from Barrackpore to quell the insurrection. Even that lesson appears to have been lost, and these Firazees could do the same again. It is therefore to be hoped that Government with the opportunity now offered will not fail to impress upon them the danger of so great an imprudence."

POET'S CORNER.

TO THE PRINCE OF WALES ON HIS COMING OF AGE.

"Hail! Royal Prince!
The Noblest empire earth has known,
This day, a Prince, to Manhood grown,
The Prince of Wales!
Rejoicing, hail!
Proudly the cry, with rapture keen,
Swells from each realm that owns our Queen,
God save the Prince!

Long live the Prince!
His son, whom Britons name 'The Good'
Be it his chief solicitude
His sire to excel,—
That fame may tell
How, blest with highest gifts and grace!
The wisest, kindest of his race,
Long lived the Prince!

God save the Prince!
Through him, our Queen,—whose loss, alike,
Hers and the Nation's heart did strike—
Console, and bless
With happiness!
Throughout his future high career,—
In his illustrious marriage,—near,—
God bless the Prince!

God save the Prince!
Our Prince below'd!—Our king to be!
"From India's utmost Isle," to thee
Hearts leal and true
Those shouts renew,
Which erst, in other lands, thy birth
Hail'd Joyous, midst a nation's mirth,
God save the Prince!

God save thee! Prince!
Heir to great England's mighty throne,
When years in lustrous past have flown,
With joy may we,
Still Prince, hail thee:—
All loyal hearts the fervant strain
The wild world o'er, repeat again—
God save the Prince!

A REBUS.

Written as is supposed, by a noble Lord, (Gentleman's Magazine, for March 1757.)

The noblest object in the works of Art,
The brightest scene which nature can impart;
The well known signal in the time of peace,
The point essential in a tenants' lease;
The farmers' comfort as he drives the plough,
A soldier's duty, and a lovers' vow;
A contract made before the nuptial tie,
A blessing riches never can supply;
A spot that adds new charms to pretty faces,
An engine used in fundamental cases;
A planet seen between the earth and sun,
A prize that merit never yet has won;
A loss which prudence seldom can retrieve,
The death of Judas and the fall of Eve;
A part between the ankle and the knee,
A papists' toast, and physicians' fee;
A wife's ambition and a parson's dues,
A miser's Idol and the badge of Jews.

If now your happy genius can divine,
The correspondent words in every line
By the first letter plainly may be found,
An ancient city that is much renowned.

"THOU SHALT NOT COVET."

In 1853, I knew a young girl, whose great besetment was a love of dress. She looked pale and wretched whenever she saw any one among her companions better dressed than herself. She always lamented she was too poor to buy fine clothes. It happened that her aunt kept a lodging-house at a watering-place, and this girl lived with her as a servant. A lady, from London, went down to lodge in their house. On the very night of the lady's arrival, she was seized with the worst form of cholera, and died in a few hours. The cloths the lady had on, when she was attacked with the disease, the doctor ordered should be burnt, for fear of infection. There had not previously been a case of cholera in the town, and the authorities were anxious to take very vigorous measures, if possible, to stay the pestilence. Now the lodger had worn a very handsome silk gown. Jane noticed it with covetous eyes when the poor lady came. She heard the order given that the clothes should be burnt, to which of course the lady's friends made no objection, and Jane's aunt threw out a large bundle from the window, into an iron-pot in the yard, in which there was some lighted tow. But Jane managed to get away the silk gown. She did not consider that she stole it, because it was condemned to the flames. She coveted it, and yielded to the temptation. Now, some people think that cholera is not infectious, and I cannot venture to say whether it is, or not, but I know that no one in that house shared the poor lady's fate but Jane. Ten days elapsed—she took an opportunity to wear that gown when she went to see her mother, and was taken ill with it on, and died after three days' illness. "THOU SHALT NOT COVET."—From Mrs. Balfour's "Plain Thoughts for Plain People."

"He that hateth covetousness
shall prolong his days."

GRAVE AND GAY.

THE TOMB OF EZRA THE SCRIBE.—The Jews in the heart of Asia are bestirring themselves to erect a monument to the memory of the great restorer of their sacred writings. After having rested in his honoured grave for nearly 2,500 years, the Jews of Begdad have been roused to erect him a monument on the spot which the most ancient tradition has designated as his grave, and the correctness of which there is no reason to doubt.

This spot lies in the desert, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, and the monument to be established is the only one befitting the memory of a man as much venerated by Christians as Jews. The proposed monument is a college for the study of the writings preserved through his care for the civilised world. Contributions for this purpose have been forwarded from Bombay, London, and Paris.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

A railway train, at the average speed of thirty miles an hour, continuously maintained, would arrive at the moon in eleven months, but would not reach the sun in less than 352 years; so that if such a train had been started in the year 1512, the third of the reign of King Henry VIII, it would reach the sun in 1864. When arrived it would be rather more than a year and a half in reaching the sun's centre, three years and a quarter in passing through the sun, supposing it was tunneled through, and ten years and one eighth in going round it.

FLATTERING.—A magistrate of Languedoc, having lost his wife, wished the province to bury her at its expense. One of the deputies said that such a thing could not be seriously thought of, "but if," he continued, "it were yourself, Sir, we should be but too happy to bury you!"

OLD BACHELORS.—Miss Tulip, in speaking of old bachelors, says—They are frozen out gardeners in the flower-beds of love. As they are as useless as weeds they should be served in the same manner—choked!

A POZER.—If a man swears roundly to a falsehood, can he be found guilty of flat perjury?—*Fun*.

இலங்காபிமாணி.

தலவாகுசம் (ஹ) வைகாசி யூ 14

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

விளம்பரம்.

ஒடியென்றல் வங்குச்சாலை.

இதன் உதவிக்காகவும்... பணவங்குக்காரியங்கள் இப்பொழுது...

சேமிப்புகளாகவும்... பணவங்குக்காரியங்கள் இப்பொழுது...

உண்டி மாற்றுகுரிய கழிவு முதலானகாரியங்களின் சில...

தலைவகாளத்திற்குள்... பணவங்குக்காரியங்கள் இப்பொழுது...

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ஆர். வி. டன்லோப், உதவிக்காரியகாரி.

For Sale.—விளம்பரம். காலஞ்சென்றபொருளை கணம்பொருத்திய பிலிப்...

The Legislative Council.—கட்டளைச் சங்கம். இன்னும் சில வாரங்கள் கழிவு இலங்கையில் கட்டளைச் சபை...

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A Tamil Newspaper.

இலங்கைகாவலன் பத்திரிகை. இலங்கைகாவலனின் பத்திரிகை...

Infanticide at Vannarponne.—சிசுவதை.

வண்ணார்பண்ணையில் ஓட்டமடத்திற் கனிந்தன ஒரு வளவில் வளிகுமார்...

Adv. H Muttukisna, Esq.—பீ. பீ. முத்துக்கிட்டிணர்.

இவர் இன்னொருவன் நான்கூலவேண்டியதில்லை. இன்னும் ஆறுமாத்திரம்...

Rev. Mr. Kilner.

இவர் சென்னையிலுள்ள பைலாஜி கல்லூரியின் ஆங்கிலேயத் தலைவர்...

கடிதம்.

ஐயாவே, அநேகவருஷங்காலங்களாய் யாழ்ப்பாணத்து அமரிக்களுக்கு...

Timber Trade.—இது முறையே?

இந்தாலிலே விவாகாரம் மிகக்குறைவு. விவாகாரத்திற்கு மதிப்புமிக்க...

An Answer.

ஐயாவே, உரிமையாக மாணக்கண்டைய பாரதவிஷயத்து விடைசொல்ல...

Mr. Price.—மூன்றாம் பிறைஸ்.

பழையமாகான நீதவான் பிறைஸ்தரை இறந்தாரென்பதை ஏலவேதெரிவித்தோம்.

Old Sayings.—பலபாவைப் பழமொழி.

உத்தமனுக்குள் குலத்தார் தீர்த்தியில்லை யோக்கியர்களை யோக்கியர்களாக அயோக்கியருக்கது பொருமை...