

above-mentioned offices, but we only condemn that nation which considers it beneath a man to cultivate lands or carry on a trade to obtain an honest livelihood. Well has it been said by the famous Valluver, that, "to live by the Plough is most honorable; all other engagements are defiling." Although in some respects, no doubt, to occupy a post under the Government is honorable, and to be a Preacher or School-master is no mean position, yet we can see that the position of a cultivator is in many respects a superior one. He is the master of his own time &c. His evening walk through his gardens and fields, give him no small degree of delight. We may strongly recommend to the attention of our educated youth, the question, whether they cannot profitably occupy their time as cultivators of extensive farms. On the authority of celebrated Hindu writers, and on the expression of strong opinions by men of no small experience, we may confidently assert that a true born Hindu better enjoys himself as the proprietor of well cultivated gardens and farms, than in any other way. We now put it to them why they cannot open extensive farms, and carry on agricultural operations on a large scale?

There is as yet a vast extent of uncultivated land in the Northern Province. Of what use is this to man as it is at present? There are some bits owned by private individuals, but a far greater portion lies as dead property in the hands of the Government! The idea of an extensive ownership for its own sake was purely oriental, and it is not without its influence in this present age. But the British Government, we believe, is rather a practical than a theorizing one; and its labours are not spent in speculations as a rule. How then, we may ask does the Government retain such a considerable portion of land in a way neither useful to themselves, nor to their subjects? Why not make a survey of all such lands, and afford facilities for any man that may conceive a desire to purchase them? Here is one man and there is another who at times thinks of purchasing some of these lots, and of turning them into good account. Well then, why not, when there is one anxious to secure for himself large possessions, leave it open for him before he loses the keenness of his desire for obtaining?

We certainly think that under proper care, a great portion of the waste lands can be turned into good account and that an enterprising youth might make his fortune. The cultivation of paddy and cotton may be advantageously undertaken. The increase in the amount of paddy yearly imported into the Island for home consumption fairly indicates the demand there is in the Province for that staple article of food. If, then our young men could raise paddy in the land on a considerable scale, would it not save us the necessity of sending to other countries for these necessaries of life?

Again, what a vast amount of good would be secured to our land by introducing into the Island the various European arts! We hope that the time is not far off, when our educated men will form themselves into companies, and direct their attention to the national resources of the land.

MULLATIVO.

The Assistant Agent of Mullativo, Mr. Moir who was so long absent from his station on leave in England, has arrived, and resumed charge of his duties. Mr. Pargiter our Deputy Fiscal who was sent by the Government Agent to do duties at Mullativo for about two months, owing to the abrupt departure of Mr. Price for England, has returned. The Head Clerk of the Kutchery, Mr. Baily, and the Interpreter, Mr. Swampully, have both been recommended to Government for removal from their respective offices. The reason we hear which induced the Government Agent to recommend their removal is dereliction of duty. The Shroff of the Kutchery is to succeed Mr. Baily as Head Clerk.

REV. L. SCOTT.

Mr. Scott, the Wesleyan Missionary of Trincomalee is in the place at present. We hear Trincomalee appears not quite to agree with him; and debilitated state of his health has urged him to try the benefit of a change. Mr. Scott will preach at the Wesleyan Chapel on Sunday next.

G. W. PATERSON, Esq.

We see from the last Government Gazette that this gentleman's well known abilities have been recognised. He has been appointed acting Police Magistrate of Galle, in the room of Mr. Atherton. Mr. P. should long ago have been provided for with some such post in the Civil Service we think. Mr. Massie is spoken of as likely to succeed to the vacant Assistant Agency at Trincomalee.

ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEER.

A. Young Esq., has just arrived from Colombo to succeed Mr. Folkard, who is going away on leave to England. Mr. F. is engaged in delivering over charge of all official documents to Mr. Young, and is expected to leave the place by Monday next.

THE STEAMER JAFFNA.

We are greatly indebted to a Pt. Pedro friend for a short account of the arrival of the "Jaffna" at that port. The letter has been kindly placed at our disposal, and we give an extract from it.

"You will doubtless be delighted to learn that the long expected Steamer "Jaffna" connected with the Madras and Colombo Steam-Ship Company, arrived at Pt. Pedro port this morning (13th) from Newcastle, after a protracted voyage of 5 months. The Captain is one Peter Sheen, and there are on board of her 10 seamen, one Engineer and his wife. The vessel is a splendid one, and far surpasses our rolling tub the "Pearl."

THE MARRIAGE OF THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SING.

The following extract gives an account of the interesting ceremony connected with the marriage of the Maharajah, which took place at Alexandria in Egypt. The young lady on whom the Rajah has lavished his affection and whom he has taken "for better for worse" does not deduce her birth from loins enthroned or rulers of the earth, but is, as will be seen, the unpretending and unostentatious daughter of an European merchant. What a striking confirmation we have here of the trite and popular saying, "that love is blind."

We remember to have read some time ago in one of the English Papers that the Maharajah was engaged to be married to a Baronet's daughter in England. We fancy there must have been something peculiarly fascinating in the young Abyssinian lady that turned the tide of the Rajah's affection in her favor.

The marriage of the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing took place at the British Consulate, Alexandria, on the 7th instant, in the presence of a very few witnesses.

The young lady who has now become the Maharane is the daughter of an European Merchant here. Her mother is an Abyssinian. She is between 15 and 16 years of age, of a slight but graceful figure, interesting rather than handsome, not tall, and in complexion lighter than her husband. She is a Christian, and was educated in the American Presbyterian Mission School at Cairo; and it was during a chance visit there, while on his way out to India, that the Prince first saw her future bride, who was engaged as instructress in the school.

Dhuleep Sing wore at the wedding European costume, excepting a red Tarboosh. The Bride's dress was also European, of white *moir antique a fchu point d'Alencon*—short lace sleeves, orange blossoms in her dark hair, with of course, the usual gauze veil. She wore but few jewels; a neck-lace of fine pearls, and a bracelet set with diamonds, were her only ornaments. The formula of civil marriage at H. B. M's. Consulates in the Levant is very brief. Both parties declare that they know no lawful impediment to their union; then they declare that they mutually accept each other as husband and wife, and the civil ceremony is over. This formula was pronounced by the Prince in English; the bride, in a low but musical voice read it in Arabi, (that being the only language with which she is acquainted,) and thus "Bumba Muller" became the "Maharane." She shewed much self possession through it all. A religious ceremony was performed by one of the American Ministers at the house of the bride's father, and the newly married pair retired to the Prince's house at Ramleh, a few miles from Alexandria. They will leave soon for England!

CHOLERA IN THE TOWN.

The worst forebodings of our minds as to the rapid spread of this fearful malady, and the sad havoc which it is sure to make if it only once finds its way into the town, have been unhappily more than realized.

We truly regret to hear that cholera has broken out in the very heart of the town and carried away many as the trophies of his heartless conquests. Dr. Wambeek, the Supg. Civil Med. Officer is unfortunately absent from his post at the Estates, having obtained six weeks leave of absence to recruit his health. His duties are performed by Mr. Keyt, the Med. Asst., who, we are glad to state, is exerting himself very creditably, and earning good opinions. However, much Mr. K. may exert himself, yet, single-handed he can perform but little promptly in attendance on all cholera cases is what is most essentially needed, and we do

not see how this could be secured with only one medical man available in the place. We trust Dr. Wambeek will ponder this matter, and hasten his coming.

Then, there is the wonderful Jaffna Board of health. What a surprizing nullity! What a complicated web! We really wish to know whether the members who constitute that body are conscious of their own existence, know that they live and move about. We are totally disgusted of writing about this Board, and must as the Government to take some notice of the matter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KANDY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We have had a terrible visitation of cholera in Kandy. It is now about three years, since the pestilence was last among us, and during the interval the health of the town was pretty good. But a short time ago, indications of a change were apparent; and when it was least expected, the dreadful scourge commenced its ravages.

The first case occurred on the 29th April, when a young man was carried off after a very short illness, since that day until the end of June, cases of cholera were almost daily reported, of which by far the greatest proportion were fatal. It has been as I said above a terrible visitation. Whenever the pestilence visited Kandy on previous occasions, it seldom remained among us for more than a month or six weeks; but this time, it has been raging for full two months and has not disappeared yet. The exact number of cases cannot be ascertained immediately; but that it is very great cannot be doubted. I have seen as many as seven funerals pass one street alone in the course of a single day. The disease has been prevailing chiefly among Moormen and Malabars, but there have been instances of its ending fatally amongst Europeans, Burghers, and Singhalese. The reason for its prevalence amongst the natives will be understood by those who have seen the state of the places where they reside; and when to this is added the fact of their meals being irregular and very seldom of good quality, we cannot feel surprized at the results. But nowhere did it commit more "havoc" than in the jail where for a fortnight or so, prisoners were daily attacked until the number has been greatly thinned. On some days, six corpses were removed for interment from the jail. Only three cases occurred at the Rifle Barracks, two of which ended fatally. Its spread amongst the soldiers was prevented by the prompt sanitary measures which were taken by Dr. Cowen, a medical gentleman of great experience and ability. We have lost several well known and much loved friends by this dreadful epidemic. It is with much regret that I announce the death of Mr. Daniel Perera, the head Master of the Industrial School, a man who was deservedly respected for his good qualities. He died after an illness of two days.

Another very affecting instance occurred here. A little child took ill of cholera one Saturday night and medical aid was at once called in. But the child continued to sink. Amongst those who attended on the patient was a European lady well known and widely respected in the province. Before any symptoms were even perceptible, she complained of not being well and medicine was immediately administered. Not long after, she was attacked with cholera and by one o'clock the next day, she was a corpse. This case put the town in a state of great fear. Medical men were in attendance and the patient was attended too promptly; but all efforts were unavailing, and on the next day two funerals left the house. At a house where boarders were admitted six cases occurred, of which two ended fatally. But it will take up more space than this paper could afford to dwell upon any of the other cases. The last instance I shall mention is that in which an attack of cholera ended fatally in the residence of Mr. C. Greve, a Proctor residing in town. There were not many cases reported yesterday and I believe the disease is disappearing. I trust I shall be able in my next to say that Kandy is once more as healthy as it was before.

The work of purifying the town is going on. The weather has also changed and we are now enjoying pretty cool days in place of the burning heat which we had some time ago. It was certainly fortunate that we had so many medical men in Kandy at the time the epidemic was raging. We had Dr. Cowen and Dr. Roe for the military; Dr. Dickman, Dr. Ferdinands, Dr. Markus, Dr. Thwaites, Dr. Piercez and Dr. Evert for the civil.

All religious bodies have, each in its way, offered up their prayers for deliverance from this plague. At the Protestant Churches, fervent prayers are regularly offered up that this great sickness and mor-

tality may be removed. The Mohamedans have been going about the streets at midnight, praying aloud in their peculiarly solemn manner. The Malabars are trying to propitiate some offended deity by cutting the most ridiculous capers possible. Yesterday, a Buddhist procession went over all the streets with elephants, flags, tom-toms, &c. One of the headmen mounted on one elephant sprinkled water on all the houses, intending thereby—we suppose—to keep off the contagion.
Kandy, 5th July, 1864.

CHURCH MUSIC.

Tamil to be preferred to English Music for use in Native Churches.

Remarks on the Communication of J. M. published in Vol. II. No 22. of the Patriot.

The correspondent then says, "There is not a heathen land, except some places in India which being christianized still retains its heathen music or tunes for Christian devotion."

Here the first thing that strikes my attention is the use of the word *heathen*. How the music in use among Christians could be called heathen music, how the tunes sung by native Christians and even by a few of our Missionaries, who have a great liking to Tamil tunes, could be said to be branded with an ineffaceable stamp of heathenism should be proved by J. M. or any other advocate of English music, before any one could be persuaded to believe that our national music is to all intents and purposes, heathen. This subject has already been adverted to, and remarked upon, at some length in the columns of your paper; and, therefore, much need not be written on it at present. It cannot be called heathen music simply because it is used in heathen temples; for, it has no element which renders it intrinsically heathenish. If its use by heathens in their temples, would alone stamp it with a heathen character, our manners, customs and our language must all be heathen, as they are common to us and our heathen neighbours. Our music is no more heathenish than our language as has already been shown. If our language could be used by us, in our Churches, without the least fear of introducing heathenism into Christian worship, our music is more entitled to this privilege, having in fact less to do with heathenism than our language. As our language could not be said to be heathen because it is connected with some heathen notions, *a fortiori* our music could not be called heathen music. Let me refer J. M. to my previous communications for further proofs that our music is not at all heathen.

That only a few of the several native Churches, use Tamil music, only shows that others have not seen the necessity for introducing it, and that, supposing they have seen it, they yet, for one reason or other, deem it desirable or necessary to retain the use of foreign music on religious occasions. But this fact need not be a bar to the introduction of Tamil music into our Churches, if we are convinced of the necessity of such a step. It has already been shown why it is necessary to use Tamil instead of English music in our Churches; and if what have been stated are sufficiently convincing (as I believe, they are) no fact showing the limited number of Churches where Tamil music is now used, should prevent our Missionaries from preferring our national to English music, for use in our Churches. Every thing that is productive of good results, every thing that conduces to the good of a nation, each step that slowly leads to any kind of reformation intellectual, or religious, in a society, every movement in a nation that contributes to its amelioration, must have a commencement and slow progress before it could effect the least of the desired changes. In the same way Tamil music has already been introduced into some of the native Churches. And, as the time is far distant when it will be generally adopted by a large number of native Christians as the music to be used for devotional purposes, it is no wonder that only a few of the Churches of India and some of Jaffna have introduced it. The slow progress ought not to be considered as a mark of the unsuitableness of our music to our Churches. It is only clear from the fact that Tamil music has not been in use in native Churches for a very long time, and that it was introduced into them only a few years ago. That our music is used by only a few of the Churches is, therefore no argument against the preference of it to English music in our Churches.

With reference to the Tamil language, I have already made a few remarks. There are many words and phrases which have originated from one or other heathen or superstitious notion. This is nothing peculiar to our language, as the language of any nation, whatever, must have words which have some connection or other with that nation's religion. It is a mistake to suppose that because a language contains words and phrases which clothe heathen notions, that it is itself heathen. There are many words of heathen origin that Christians use in their ordinary conversations, and ministers of the Gospel use in preaching; but these scarcely convey to the hearer or speaker the heathen notions from which they have originated; and where such ideas are conveyed, they are not believed in, but only thought of as a story or fiction; hence their use need not in the least be objected to. With regard to our music, as there is nothing that makes it heathen, it may, from stronger reason, be used in our Churches beneficially.

Referring to the remarks on "striving against the stream" I would only observe, that in connection with Christian observances whatever is agreeable to the taste of the Tamil people and to their manners and customs,

should be preferred to others purely foreign, so far as this may be done without detriment to the cause of Christianity, and without any violation of its principles. So long as this is not done, so long as our Church observances are all purely outlandish in every respect, so long as many of them are not set aside, and others, more in keeping with our national customs and manners are not adopted, it is to be feared that our Churches will not gain any great degree of strength.
Madras, 20th June, 1864. A Christian.

FOR THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

DEAR GENTLEMEN,
If an insertion of the following at a corner of your valuable periodical you deem will benefit many of your readers, please order publicity in your next No. and oblige,

Your dutiful servant,

J. WHITE.

Calooda Ella Store, Madoelkella Kandy, 6th July, 1864.
(From the Colombo Observer, 30th June, 1864.)

The Church Missionary Society reported the year's income at	£	154,247
The Wesleyan Missionary Society at	"	134,258
The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts at	"	87,837
The London Missionary Society at	"	81,072
The Baptist Missionary Society at	"	34,419
The Colonial Missionary Society at	"	6,718
The British and Foreign Bible Society for general purpose	"	89,897
Do. for copies of the Scriptures	"	79,007
The Religious Tract Society	"	107,806
The Church Pastoral Aid Society	"	44,545
The London City Mission	"	42,476
The London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews	"	32,680
The sums promised to the Jubilee Fund of the Wesleyan Missionary Society	"	173,000
Altogether in Great Britain alone	"	1,067,962

If the incomes of the different religious Protestant Christian Societies in America be added together, what an immense sum will it amount to for the cause of Christianity!!!

From "Forget me not."

CONUNDRUMS.

"Which are the most industrious letters? The Bees.
Which are the most extensive letters? The Seas.
Which are the most fond of comfort? The Ease.
Which are the most egotistical letters? The I's.
Which are the longest letters? The Ells.
Which are the most noisy letters? The Oh's.
Which are the leguminous letters? The Peas.
Which are the greatest bores? The Tease.
Which are the sensible letters? The Wise."

From "Lives and Anecdotes of Misers."

Pride of Avarice humbled.

"It was a keen rebuke which Socrates humbled the pride of Avarice in a wealthy ancient. Alcibiades the great Athenian General, was boasting to the philosopher of the extent of his land and the immensity of his riches. The stoic laid before the proud man a map of the world "Pray" said he, "show me where your land lieth here?" The point of a pin would have covered all!"

MULLATIVOE, 29th JUNE, 1864.

The pleasant echo of the return of our energetic Assistant Government Agent (R. W. D. MOIR, Esq.) in our island on the 4th instant, produced an inexpressible joy in the minds of all his people here, who had been waiting very impatiently hitherto after his arrival. We understand that he has had a long halt in the high quarter at Colombo, and as to the cause of it, we are still laboring under a labyrinth. It is very natural to suppose that Mr. Moir would first pay a visit to his darling sister at Manaar, and thence reach our place, via Jaffna, on or about the 1st Proximo. We felt sufficiently his absence since February 1863, and learned very minutely the meaning of the Tamil Motto. "The dearness of a father will be known, if he is dead, and that of salt if it is wasted."

Though it assumes a tincture of flattery, yet the several inconveniences and difficulties we had to experience during his absence, in England, strongly compel us to acquaint the public, what Mr. Moir, has really been, or in other words, what are his peculiar characteristics. Mr. Moir, as a gentleman, has been noble, generous, reserved, and polite, as an agent, active, effectual, persevering and speculative; as a judge, disreptive, impartial, judicious, and equitable; and as a superior, kind, strict, and merit knowing. This worthy gentleman has been here in Government service for a longer period (8 years) than any of his predecessors; during which he performed a great many things, conducive to the good and welfare of both the people and Government at large. He improved his establishment here in its present form, regulated the officers therein, caused several roads, of which, the one from Kalicadoc to Karuppattamorippoe is principal, to be put down, got the damwall erected across Sinnar with a sluice, gate in it to prevent the entrance of salt-water into the village, having found it to be highly detrimental to the health of people and to cultivation; increased leases of crown paddy lands, proposed and obtained sanction from Government for the erection of several buildings, &c. In short, Mr. Moir has done all what he could, both to increase the revenue of the Government and for the good of the people. And besides, Mr. Moir very unlike to any of his predecessors, has surveyed and taken plan of our petty town and the adjoining places, which, itself would go to clearly evince how elaborate, interesting, and punctual he has been in the discharge of his duties.

Hence it should not but be our good fortune and that of Government to retain such an able Assistant Agent in our station.

We bid him now our hearty welcome with all our grateful feelings, and pray to Almighty that He might grant him sound health and new vigour to work much more for us and Government.

ANNOUILLE MANNANVILLE.

Reply to the Paragraph signed 'A. L.' of the 29th ultimo.

The enquiry as to the reason for high value of paddy at the Godowns at Jaffna for the last 14 or 15 years and of cloth for the last 2 years and the question as regards the steps to be taken to remedy it are indeed very interesting. One of the reason for the high value on the two articles referred to is owing to the greater amount of profit which the country traders on paddy and the Chitties on cloth add to their principal with which they purchased the two articles, than that the former traders had done.

This unreasonable extortion of money from the poor people who have not only to incur this loss but to suffer a great deal from paying to grain renters who instead of taking one-tenth of the cultivated crops usually take three-tenths and sometimes in several cases five-tenths of the said produce, which is a well known fact to all.

The high value on paddy and cloth can be very easily remedied by adopting the following plan, if it could meet with the approval of all the farmers, who, I should think, will not hesitate to come forward to put it into practice if they deeply think over the distress under which our fellow poor countrymen are at present.

1st. It is essential and necessary to organize a company consisting at least for the present of 500 members of good condition and circumstance.

2nd. The 500 members should be required to advance each a sum, not less than £4, which, if collected, will give a round sum of £2000.

3rd. In order to enable us to realize this sum of £2000, some respectable gentlemen (English and Native independant men) ought to have a meeting to consult upon this plan and carry it out into operation.

4th. A Chairman, Committee, Secretary, Collector &c. &c. should be selected, out of them to execute the object in view.

5th. The Managers of the Branch Oriental Bank at Jaffna should be requested to take charge of the money collected from the members of the company and to do other necessary things relating to it.

6th. The money thus collected and placed in deposit in the Bank may be used for buying paddy in the continent through the medium of paid Agents that have been nominated by the Committee aforesaid, and the paddy may be dispatched to Jaffna for sale especially in retail for ready cash, by another paid Agent here, who has been as above nominated by the said Committee.

7th. The profits to be added to the principal with which the paddy was bought may be one or one-and-a-half fanams for each bushel of paddy selling here, and so the capital of £2000 may move in circle in paddy and money between India and Jaffna.

8th. The same course may be adopted for cloth also—with a part of the £2000.

9th. When a member of the company requires his withdrawal from it, he is at liberty to receive his principal £4 and proportionate profit deducting the costs incurred in the transaction.

The arrival of the Jaffna Steamer some time after, will do much towards this plan and will give, I hope, a strong firmness to keep up the operation if the honorable farmers could join together in the required project which, when put into practice, will relieve to a great extent our poor country which seems now to be under a great want and distress respecting the two articles alluded to.
I have, &c.

R. A. L.

GRAVE AND GAY.
GRAMMATICAL PLURALS.

A village parish clerk, who employed a grammarian to teach his daughter the syntax of her native tongue, heard him with much surprise define the use of the articles "a an," and "the." "You cannot place "a," the singular article, before plural nouns—no one can say "a" houses, "a" horses, "a"—Hold there!" said the parish clerk; "I must contradict you in that don't I at church every Sunday say a-men? and the prayer book knows betters than you"

SMART REPLY.

Some school boys meeting a poor woman driving asses, one of them said to her, "Good morning, mother of asses." "Good morning, my child," was the reply.

A GRAMMATICAL PUPIL.

A country School master in the neighbourhood of Cockney the other day, after giving one of his pupils a sound drubbing for speaking *bad Grammar*, sent him to the other end of the room to inform another boy, that he wished to speak to him, and at the same time promising to repeat the dose if he spoke to him ungrammatically; the youngster being quite satisfied with what he had got, determined to be exact, and thus addressed his fellow-pupil. "There is a common substantive, of the masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, and in an angry mood, that sits perched upon the eminence at the other end of the room, and wishes me to articulate a few sentences to you in the present tense."

THE ASPIRATE.

A Schoolmaster was always dictating to his scholars that "H" was no letter. At one time, he called out to one of the boys, and bid him *heat* the caudle; and when he asked for it, the scholar told him he had *done* with the caudle as he bid him. "What's that?" said the master "Why sir" replied the boy, "I did eat it" "Sirrah" said he "I bid you eat it with an h" "Yes, Sir, I did eat with bread, as there is no h."

