

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED ON FRIDAYS.

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August 5th, 1864.]

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CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

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.

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 Six months, to bear interest at the rates of Three, Four, and Six per cent per annum, respectively, and LOCAL BILLS will be received for Collection.

DRAFTS will be issued 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.

THE 'CEYLON WATCHMAN.'

On the first Friday of August next, will be published the first Number of a new Weekly News paper in the Tamil language, devoted to the dissemination of useful, local and general intelligence, to the discussion of subjects relating to Science, Literature, Commerce and Agriculture, Education and Politics.

Subscription 12s. per annum, payable in advance. To Subscribers in Outstations 14s. Id. per annum including postage.

Orders for the Paper and Subscriptions, may be forwarded to the following addresses, till further notice.

- Colombo - - - The Examiner's Office.
- Kandy - - - S. Ponnampalem, Esq.
- Galle - - - S. Nannitamby, Esq.
- Jaffna - - - The Ceylon Patriot's Office and the Jaffna Freeman's Office
- Trincomalee - A. Sarawanamutto, Esq.
- Batticaloa - Rev. D. Somanader.
- Manaar - Dr. J. Cleaveland
- Anaradhapoor - Dr. S. Vytilingam.
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Colombo, 18th May, 1864. ROBERT NEWTON

FOR SALE.

Two Globes; one Terrestrial and one Celestial.

Apply at the Patriot's Office.

June 30th, 1864. S.

NOTICE.

A young man offers his services to any gentleman who may require a Clerk, Accountant, Canaccapilly and Overseer, &c.

Apply at the Patriot's office.

A. B.

NOTICE.

ONE POUND REWARD.

Lost on the afternoon of Monday the 25th Inst. between the Fort and the house occupied by the Oriental Bank, a Gold-ring with a bloodstone cut with a Leopard's head, and the initials A. F. W. Whoever will bring the same to the office of this paper will receive the above reward.

Jaffna, 28th July, 1864. 2p31

NOTICE.

The undersigned is in receipt of a good supply of Madras Head Kerchiefs of the finest colour and quality and of the following dimensions and prices.

3 Cubits £0 11s. 0d.

Orders from any part of the Island will be carefully attended to in case the price and postage are prepaid. Postage on a single kerchief could come to 8d.

Terms Ready cash.

Manipay, 2nd August, 1864.

L. S. Stroug.

FOR SALE.

French Pot paper, Quills and Pencils.

Apply to S. S. of Batticotta.

NOTICE.

Messrs S. Muttootamby and company beg to inform the Public that they have the following articles for sale at their recently opened shop in the Main Street, Pettah, Jaffna.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Children's Silk Gowns. | Needles. |
| Do. Cotton Stockings. | Penknives |
| Do. Gilt Belts. | Hair Powder. |
| Girls' Felt Hats. | Do. Do. Puff. |
| Boys' Do. | Oilmen Stores. |
| Do. Straw Hats. | Soup. |
| Do. Garribaldi Hats. | Biscuits. (Superior.) |
| Ladies' Gilt Belts. | Pearl Barley. |
| Do. Pearl Silk Gloves. | Sugar. |
| Do. Felt Hats. | Sugar Candy. |
| Do. Coloured Muslin Dresses. | Leaf Sugar. |
| Do. Shawls. | Cheese. |
| Do. Cotton Stockings. | Sago. |
| Gentlemen's Felt Hats. | Coffee. |
| Do. Leather Belts. | Black Tea. |
| Do. Woolen Striped Bani-ans. | Green Do. |
| Do. Flannel Ready made Shirts. | Port Wine. |
| Gentlemen's Linen Shirt Colours. | Sherry Do. |
| Do. Woolen Socks. | Brandy. (Superior.) |
| Do. Cotton Socks. | Brandy. |
| Woolen (Superior.) | Claret. |
| White Alpecca. | Old Tom. |
| Blue Do. | Coun Beer. |
| Coba Do. | Do. Porter. |
| Silk Gown Pieces. | Champagne. |
| Coloured Muslin. | Soda. |
| Superior Lappets. | Lemonade. |
| Flannel. | Stationery. |
| Chintz. | Gun Powder. |
| Victoria's Lawn. | Shots. |
| Long Cloth. | Caps. |
| Rose Coloured Cambrie. | Kettles. |
| Book Muslin. | Rattnaps. |
| Drill. | Candles. |
| Linen Drill. | Wicks (Lamp) |
| Grey Cloth. | Looking Glass. (Different sorts and sizes.) |
| White Hand-kerchiefs. (Superior) | Brass Locks. (Do) |
| Lace. | Do. Hinges. (Different kinds and sizes.) |
| Neckties. | Do. Bolts. (Do) |
| Flower Net. | Do. Drawer Handles. Do. |
| Ribbon. | Padlocks. (Superior) |
| White Tapes. | Screws. (Different Sizes.) |
| Thread (keel and Balls.) | Table Spoons. |
| Thinbles. (German) | Twine. &c. &c. |

Pettah, Jaffna 2d August, 1864.

The Ceylon Patriot.

No. 297

C. Valayuder vs. E. Appucuttly.

We beg to draw the public attention to this case contested at the Anoorajapuram District Court. Mr. C. Valayuthan was an Overseer in charge of public works connected with the Engineering Department in Jaffna. Such was the satisfaction he gave in point of skill and faithfulness in the execution of the works trusted to him, that Mr. Folkard has spoken of him in very high terms in his official despatches. It would also appear from the correspondence between the Government and their agent at Jaffna, which has followed an application by the Deft. to be allowed a counsel at the instance of the Government, that this young gentleman enjoys the confidence of Mr. Dyke also.

The Plff. in this case complains of slanderous charges made against him by the Deft., which operated prejudicially to his continuing in the service of the Government. He has no alternative but to go to Court to clear his character in due course of law as necessary in the face of the reply received from Major Skinner before he could expect to be re-employed.

We do not approve the policy of Major Skinner in suspending a servant at the mere assertion of fraud by people of no tried character. The law of the land, for good reasons, presumes the innocence of a party until the contrary shall be established. Major Skinner who acts despite of this healthy principle will find that no servant of the Government can be safe, if a similar course is to be pursued in every case. We do not doubt for a moment, Major Skinner's good intentions, but we only regret that the course he has adopted in this case is one calculated to encourage slander-mongers and injure the prospects of well-meaning men.

Now Mr. Valayuther is before Court, what are his prospects of clearing his character? The Deft. is everlastingly "not ready." He wants postponement one after another. We really wonder that Mr. Flanderka has ever been ready to grant such indulgence. Law, we are sure, cannot justify these proceedings. It does not appear that the Deft. has done all that was required of him towards advancing the case for trial at the appointed day. He has not subpoenaed his witnesses and in short has behaved as one perfectly unconcerned in the matter. Mr. Flanderka certainly cannot compel the Deft. to prove any thing. Under these circumstances, what the Judge must do is, to declare the Plff's character good and enter judgment against the Deft.

The orders made in the case are amusing. The entry dated the 5th September 1863 in the minutes is as follows.

Anoradhapora, 5th September, 1863.

This case was fixed for trial for the 10th Inst. On the application of the Deft. it has been fixed for the 23rd Inst.

The application now made by Deft. is, that it may be fixed for next year. The application is made on two grounds—the connection between the two grounds as set forth in the motion and affidavit, is not quite apparent, for the proceedings are with the Civil Engineer Colombo, or with the Asst. Civil Engineer at Jaffna. See papers filed in the case.

The Asst. Civil Engineer has been subpoenaed by the Plff. to produce the original proceedings and the Asst. Civil Engineer has written to the Secretary of the Court that he could not be here by the 10th Inst., but will be here about the 18th instant. The case now stands for trial for the 23rd instant.

Mr. Morris' evidence may be required to prove that Deft. was led by him to make disclosures, and that there was no malice on the part of the Deft. It would be subjecting Plff. to great loss to postpone the case.

Mr. Morris as Asst. Agent here made some investigation against Plff. at the request of the Commissioner of Roads. The Commr. of Roads has suspended the Plff. and has told him to bring a Civil case against the Deft. to clear his character of the imputations against it. Plff. by this action seeks to have the charges against him investigated. It is not for this Court to express any opinion as to whether it was right for the Commr. of Roads to refer a subordinate of his to refer to this Court to establish his character.

As Plff. has instituted a case against Deft. in order to give the Deft. the opportunity to substantiate if he can, the charges brought against Plff. it would be a great hardship to Plff. (who has been suspended and is now without pay) to allow the case to be postponed for next year.

The great object of Plff. is to vindicate his character. If the charges against Plff. are established by Deft., then Mr. Morris' evidence as to the circumstances under which Deft. was led to give information will not be necessary.

The Deft. in his answer asserts that the charges against

Plff. are true and that he is ready to prove the same to the satisfaction of this Court.

The papers filed in the case show that Mr. Morris as Asst. Agent induced the Deft. to come forward and to declare what he knew. Deft. is therefore sufficiently protected without Mr. Morris' evidence on this point if he can only prove to the Court that he had probable cause for the statement he has made against Plff.

(Signed) J. L. F.

The case came on in due course for hearing on the 23rd Sept. 1863 last. Deft. was not ready. The Judges' minutes read thus.

Anoradhapora, September 23rd, 1863.

Plff. and Deft. are present. Plff. is ready to go to trial. Deft. has not taken out Subpoenas to any witnesses and states that he is not ready to go to trial.

He refers to the application made by him on the 31st of August instant, but the order of the Court dated 5th instant disposed of that application. Plff. states that several witnesses appearing in the Deft's list of witnesses are in Court now. They appear to be residents of Anoradhapora. Plff. is urging his application that the case may be heard at once submits that he will call Deft's witnesses now in Court at least some of them to clear his character.

Plff. also submits that his material witness (the Asst. Civil Engineer and Commr. of Roads at Jaffna) now in attendance will probably not be able to come here again for four or five months. There are also two other witnesses from Jaffna.

The Deft. distinctly in his answer states that he can prove the statements made by him in the course of the investigation by Mr. Morris. But Deft. has not taken out Subpoenas to his witnesses.

The Deft. insisted upon a postponement. However the District Judge who was unwilling to oblige Mr. Folkard to go to Anorajapoorra again took that gentleman's evidence which reads thus:

Mr. A. Folkard is duly sworn, states; I am the Asst. Commr. of Roads for the Northern Province. Plff. was an Overseer in my department. Deft. made a statement against Plff. before Mr. R. W. T. Morris who made certain inquiries at the request of the Commr. of Roads. I have the papers with me. I produce them.

(The statement is word for word what is set forth in the libel part; I have marked from A. to B.)

The Deft. admits the statement was made by him and that the signature in it is his.

Witness continues, I had a good opinion of Plff's character. Plff. is excluded from office in reference to charges brought against him by Deft. and three others. The three latter preferred the charges first and it was afterwards the Deft. made the statement I have produced. Plff. has to clear himself of the accusations against him by Deft.

Examined by Deft.,

I cannot say when exactly Plff. was suspended. Plff., as the witness cannot speak positively explains that he was told in December 1861 that he will have to be suspended and it was afterwards that Deft. preferred the charges.

Witness continues, I am certain that the statement made by Deft. against Plff. has induced the Commr. of Roads to exclude Plff. from office. Plff. has to clear himself of the charge brought against him by Deft. Plff. was to some extent excluded from employment from December 1861, but the decision not to employ him was grounded on the charge brought against him by Deft.

Order.

Deft. has not subpoenaed any witnesses and has urged his application for a postponement of the trial.

In reference to the Plff's anxiety to clear his character as he will continue excluded from office until he can clear his character, I have deemed it best to comply with the Plff's application that the witnesses on Deft's list who were in or within a mile or two of the Court should be examined.

Nothing has been established against the character of the Plaintiff.

The 6th witness Monrooger Venasitambay has evidently given evidence against Plff. because he was a loser of nearly six pounds in consequence of his claim having been reduced at the instance of the Plff. (See evidence of the 11th witness Mr. I. Rodrigo who is the Catchery Clerk.)

The evidence of the 7th witness Sithampary Cunsger Eramber was given in a very unsatisfactory way and I disbelieve it—and is contradicted by the evidence of his own brother the 10th witness.

The Plff. desires to have his character thoroughly cleared and I believe the object he has in view in having entered the case, (re-employment by the Commr. of Roads) will not be attained by any but the fullest investigation.

In reference to the Rules and orders, Plff. is entitled to judgment ex parte as it were. But I shall refer the case for another date to enable Deft. to take steps to subpoena witnesses. Plff. can have his witnesses on that date. Case referred for the 29th October, 1863.

(Signed,)

J. L. FLANDERKA, District Judge.

The Plff. who was anxious that the case should have a termination took indeed a bold step in requesting that all the witnesses appearing on the Deft's list should be examined. Some of them were present in Court on that day and their evidence was taken, but they disclosed nothing substantial against the Plff.

The Plff. again applies to be allowed to subpoena the other witnesses appearing on the Deft's list who were at Anorajapuram. They were brought and examined on the 26th Sept. last. Thus all the Deft's witnesses were examined with the exception of one or two, but their evidence could not bring guilt home to the Plff. The Deft. was not ready at the next appointed day, and the case still stands postponed.

We wonder that Mr. Flanderka unnecessarily keeps the case pending so long.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

We understand that W. MacCarthy, Esquire, the Registrar General of lands will go round the Island.

He is expected to make certain arrange-

ments connected with the Land Registrar's office here, and to place it in working order.

A COMPLAINT.

We regret to be obliged to bring to the notice of the Govt. Agent, that we are put to great inconvenience by want of half penny postage stamps. None are to be had either from the Kutchery or from any of the stamp vendors. We are placed in rather a curious position; for, by want of stamps we are at a loss to know what steps to adopt to have our paper despatched to out-station subscribers.

We trust this matter will engage Mr. D's. most prompt attention, and that no more occasion will be given us for complaint.

Why not indent for such quantities of Stamps as will meet the demands of all—should the want foresight on the part of those whose bounden duty it is to see the public always furnished with stamps, for which they pay, be the cause of public loss.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.

We regret to hear that a woman died at Wannarponne on Tuesday morning from the bite of a venomous snake. It appears that she was bitten on Monday night while sound asleep, and took no notice of it till next morning, when she expired.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

We understand that the Secretary of states has appointed Miss. Elizabeth Gray to be Principal Teacher of the Girl's School at Jaffna on a salary of £.200 per annum. Colombo Observer.

KATTS' COURT.

Mr. Hole the acting Police Magistrate of this station having gone to Galle on leave of absence, the place is left unprovided for.

We are requested to urge upon Government the necessity of making some temporary arrangements till his return.

THE KATTS' PREVENTIVE OFFICER.

The office of the above having become vacant by the death of Mr. Innasimutto, the emoluments and the growing importance of the place have induced many applicants to apply for the vacancy. But in filling up the place we hope the superior claims, on efficiency, and talents of the deserving Government servants now in the same department will not be overlooked.

THE "ALABAMA."

The frightful accounts we had of the career of the "Alabama" are now come to an end. In an engagement with the steamer Kearsage on the morning of 19th June last in the harbour of Cherbourg the enemys' shots and shells knocked down the "Alabama" exploding her sides and hull. That the days of Alabama are numbered and that her pride is irrecoverably sunk in the bottom of the deep ocean is news which we hope will be hailed by our readers.

List of Cases to be tried before the ensuing sessions of the Supreme Court at Jaffna.

Mallagam.....	One case of perjury.
Point Pedro....	1 case of aggravated assault.
Chavagachery 1	do. do.
do.	1 case of malicious injury to cattle.
Jaffna.....	1 case of murder.
"	1 case of child's murder.
"	1 case of horse stealing.
"	1 case of burglary.

S. MOOTTATAMBI, Esq.

We are glad to congratulate this gentleman on his appointment to the Head Shroffship of the Asiatic Banking Corporation at Kandy. We hear that he was chosen out of thirty-six applicants, a circumstance which we need not say goes very much for his credit. His experience as Shroff to the space of nearly 10 years in the Oriental and Mercantile Banks and his well known tact, diligence and ability in conducting the Office

we presume will but enhance his worth in the sight of his superiors. It could not be out of place here to say that Mr. Moottatambi is the nephew of the late L. Lawton Esq. We wish him all success.

MISSIONARY ECONOMICS.

Statistics not always a sure measure of Success.

The parable of the Sower is explicit in its lessons on the unequal productiveness of various soils. It teaches us that a difference of return may exist even where the outlay is the same, even where there has been an equal amount of previous culture, and where there is no disparity in the kind or quality of the seed sown.

One lesson, among others which the great teacher, would have his servants to learn from this parable, is, that uniform results are not to be looked for. He would impress upon the mind of the church, engaged in evangelizing heathendom, that though equal energy be put forth, and similar appliances used, yet there will be a dissimilarity in the measure of productiveness, a disparity of results:—"In some there will be thirty, in some sixty, and in some a hundred fold."

There is nothing more natural than that the husbandman should look with desire to the time of harvest. There is nothing which affects the husbandman more than failure of the crop. It is not a difficult thing to apply these figures to the Christian missionary. The labour put forth, the energies expended, the appliances used, the hopes indulged, the disappointment which, in some cases, he is compelled to meet; these, and a host of kindred analogies, surround the work of the missionary to the Hindus. He looks forward with eager expectancy "sowing," it may be, "in tears," that he may "return with joy, bringing his sheaves with him."

In estimating the results of mission labour, then it is obvious that we must have reference to the lessons taught by the model missionary: we must not expect uniformity of result where there are countless modifications of productiveness, and where the human mind, either by constitution or circumstances, is so individualized and diversified. It may tend to rectify, or at least to account for, prevalent error, on the subject of the results of mission labour, if we look at a few of the many modifying causes at work on the various classes among whom the missionary to India has to labour. In estimating the results of a Mission we must bear in mind:

1. The Caste of the converts.

Let it not for one moment be supposed that this involves an apology for Caste. God forbid. Need we affirm that a man of one caste is not thereby a whit better than a man of another caste? The superstitious origin and the baneful sway of this vast prejudice, we do not now attempt to prove. We take it for granted that Hindu caste is the most unfounded of assumptions, the most oppressive of enactments, and the most crushing and deadly of social institutions. It is a monster conjecture, a blasphemous dogma. The existence and wide spread influence of caste however are admitted. We now refer to it as a power stratifying Hindu society. Caste surrounds each section with barriers more or less impassable, rendering egress or ingress nearly impossible. The Hindu of one section or caste may say to his fellow-men of another caste, "there is a great grief betwixt me and you."

This very condition of society, in the East, makes it necessary to consider to what group or caste a man belongs, before a just estimate of the power, needful to reach and save him, can be made.

(1.) It does not require the same influence to reach a man of a low caste as it does to reach a man of a higher caste.

This is true even to the Hindu himself; for the various classes have laws of social intercourse which each strives to maintain inviolate, so that one class is by this social etiquette lifted above the reach of another class, even of Hindus.

The house of a Brahmin, e.g., is sacred against intrusion from a man of a low caste. Contact is interdicted, and reciprocal influence nullified.

The several castes have among themselves safeguards from obstruction, and are, so far, cut off from mutual intercourse. This prejudice against lower grades of society tells powerfully against the European, who is stigmatized as "the flesh eater"! Now a Pariah, or a man of similarly low status, will admit, without scruple or reserve, a foreigner into his house, and put himself on a level with him, at least for all purposes of intercourse and instruction.

(2.) It is equally plain that, even when the impediments, as to intercourse, are overcome, there is yet another citadel to be stormed; viz: Caste-pride. In this pride we find grades of difficulty which differ very considerably.

The high-caste man has, as he thinks, an additional cause for the maintenance of his dignity, an additional reason for pride, for every grade that he is elevated in the scale of caste. He consequently repels with proportionate scorn every attempt to encroach on his privileges, or seduce him from the eminence he holds. Shall the Brahmin abandon a system to which the Soodra devoutly clings? Shall the nobles of the land do a thing which the meanest wretch of the common people would be scorned for doing? The High-caste man naturally looks to the grades below him for imitation and praise, and never dreams of being less worthy of these than his inferior co-religionist. Every step in the ascent presents another enclosure which has to be re-

moved before intercourse can be maintained and influence exerted.

(3.) Greater impediments surround the high-caste convert than those which surround a lower-caste convert.

Look at the hazards which attend the most initial step on the part of the high-caste man, towards another faith, especially when that faith is the Christian. How fierce are the adverse powers he has to meet! How costly the sacrifices which he has to make! It may really be a step of advancement to the low-caste man, according to his own thinking, to become *socially one* with the missionary and his church; but the higher castes look upon such alliances as degrading!

These things being so, it plainly appears that a vast amount of power is required to reach the higher grades and bring them to the acknowledgment of the truth. The laws and process of *mining* supply us with numerous analogies which may serve to illustrate this point. The miner adapts his appliances to the nature of the stratum through which he penetrates. The explosive power which would be ample in one case would be totally inadequate in another. The soft alluvium is more readily pierced than the plutonic rock. So of the stratifications of Hindu Society. Pride and prejudice, are in some cases nearly extinct, whilst in other cases they environ the man round and defy all assault.

Hence, in estimating the success of a mission among the Hindus, the bare arithmetical table is by no means a sufficient or safe standard. It may be that the *tens* of one locality represent, equal if not greater success than do the *hundreds* or *thousands* of another locality. It would perhaps be invidious to apply this rule to existing mission stations, but it cannot but be clear that in Southern India there are numerous instances of this disparity of numbers as the result of equal effort.

2. Another fact to be taken into consideration in our estimates of success in Indian Missions is, the *social status* of the convert, i. e., his position among men of his own class or case; e. g., his wealth, office, learning, &c.

In all efforts to admeasure the amount of power which has been brought to bear on an individual, or a class, so as to gain converts, the amount of resistance should be admeasured. The attempts of temptation, mercenary or otherwise, should be duly considered. Property gives influence even among the castes of India. Let the relation, then, which the convert sustained to the proprietorship of the land be not overlooked. It may be enquired, and with good results, whether the converts are, (1) Independent land owners, whether they have landed property sufficient to maintain them in respectability?

In some localities this is the case; and this class of Christians is increasing. It is easy to see that persons in comparative independence may advance with more rapid strides and with a firmer tread than others who are exposed to the will and caprice of rigid heathens. Or, (2.) Whether the converts are merely sub-renter's tenants or servile dependants. The terms of the tenure of occupancy or service may be considered; as to whether those terms are such as to foster self-reliance, and leave scope for original and independent family and religious action. It may be that they are such as naturally tend to produce a cringing sycophancy with all its hybrid progeny of hypocrisy, fraud and irreligion. Have the converts the name of proprietorship without the reality and the power? Is pride engendered and fear produced? Are the converts mere servile subordinates, with a name of freedom but really fettered hand and foot! slaves unclad, uneducated and badly fed?

There is an independence of thought, feeling and action which a proprietorship in the soil inspires, and the opposite is equally true, for it is written in the misery of slavery and stands portrayed in the history of oppression. It becomes then, a question of great importance, whether the converts of one locality are proprietors of land sufficient to render them independent of their neighbours, whilst those of another locality depend on the good will of a Hindu for their maintenance and support. An answer to this query will very considerably modify our estimate of success. For what need is there to enlarge on the improbability of a rigid heathen fostering Christianity among his dependants? Prejudice and tyranny do not become indifference in the heart of a Hindu. It should also be ascertained how far the converts are dependent on mission funds for support.

3. In estimating Mission success, the amount of funds expended should not be ignored. Here, Funds expended, and Mission success, are put into relation with each other. The Christian heart however feels a repugnance to regard them thus, and refuses to believe that they have any fixed relation. No Protestant missionary would for a moment suppose that *converts* and *expenditure* should be classed as Dr. and Cr. in Mission accounts. We need not attempt to prove that converts to Christianity must be made irrespective of what may be called the money influence. We would not degrade the Indian churches into a commodity to be counter-balanced by so much gold and silver; nevertheless here is the influence of a vigorous and an imposing establishment, an influence as *legitimate* often as it is *real*. There are preaching-agents, teaching-agents &c. in the early stage of Mission work, which must be sustained by foreign funds, so much so, indeed, that "no funds" stands for "no agents," and this for "no success." Let us put the case a little more definitely. Suppose that £1,000 a year be expended in one locality and only £100 a year in another; it is clear that there ought to be ten times the number of agents, at least ten

times the power of agency in one locality, that there is in the other; and the results ought to be in proportion. How unreasonable then to expect that results should be equal where expenditure and agency are unequal! Liberality has its reward, or rather its natural product and result. "He that deviseth liberal things shall stand" whilst "He that soweth sparingly, shall also reap sparingly." It is a humiliating view to take of many Missions in India, but it is one which can not be avoided or denied, viz. that there is a considerable proportion of Christians dependent on foreign funds for service. But this will gradually cease to be the case as the church extends her influence, settles her constitution and multiplies her converts.

Indigenous agency will come as the result of a spiritual quickening. For such results we labour and pray. With regard to the influence of money, in some of the Missions conducted by Popery, it may be remarked, that some years ago, the Papist Mission in Macao, negotiated bills in Europe to the amount of £40,000 annually. It is not difficult to see how mercenaries may be multiplied at this rate. In estimating Mission success, then, we must take the volume of agency, &c. into consideration, otherwise the *ten* men saved by the exertions of *one* man will be disparaged, whilst at the same time the *fifty* converts as the result of *ten* men's labours will be applauded!

4. We must also take into consideration the character of the agency employed.

There is, all through God's works an adaptation between cause and effect. This law operates in Christian Missions. We have no more right to expect, that ill-directed and fitfully worked plans will be crowned with success in Missions, than we have that regardlessness of the seasons will secure a good return to the husbandman. *Character, learning, genius, piety, zeal and perseverance* may characterize the agency of one locality more fully than they do that of another, and the results of action will be correspondingly modified. It is no longer an axiom with the directors of Missions, "Any body will do for a missionary." This dream has passed away. The magnitude of the work to be done in the mission-field is making itself known and felt. Nor is it true that any man will do for all places. There are openings in special localities for such men as Duff, or rather such men will create openings for themselves. And there are men like Lacroix and Weitbrecht, who need a *field* to roam in. To transpose these men would be to reduce them to an ordinary elevation. It might tend to a more full appreciation of the value of any given agency to compare the European and the Native with the view of ascertaining their relative power, or whether one is more fitted than the other to any special department of mission work. It would also be well to consider the mode of action suited to the various agents; i. e., whether English, or the vernacular should preponderate; or whether they should work conjointly; or whether the educational or the evangelistic spheres of action should have greater or equal attention. Hence we must know whether schools have been equally worked; and whether in all these respects the mode of action has been alike in the two spheres of labour.

Special events should not be ignored. In some places a specially adapted agent has risen up and done a vast amount of work. *The times; surrounding circumstances; family connections; legislation; a prolonged missionary life*, have added much to the success of a mission. Now these elements must enter into our estimate of success or we can never give a proper value to the arithmetical numbers of various missions. Otherwise one mission will be credited over its deserts while another is equally deprived of credit.

5. Nor should we fail to note the action of Government, both in its Legislative and Administrative functions.

There can be no question, that, for Government to proselytize is to perpetrate a grand political mistake, if not a moral offence. Government has nothing to do with making converts to Christianity. Its functions are distinct, and God has provided otherwise for the spread of his gospel. Yet the Government, in the manner in which it wields its powers, may extensively influence the public mind on great moral questions. When Government stands associated with idolatry, or heathenism in any of its aspects, much evil is done among the unthinking masses. These seek for principles in action, and seldom need a further argument to produce conviction. When therefore the Government official takes a prominent part, either in the management of heathen temples, or the superintendence of a heathen procession, it is enough to satisfy the multitudes that Christianity and Hinduism may co-operate. On the other hand, when the Government puts a stop to obscene or cruel practices, in public thoroughfares, they very materially aid the missionary in his work of reformation. Government too may exercise a wise, safe and very widespread influence on heathendom by a judicious encouragement of a sound education. Leaving the hands of the missionary perfectly free as to religion; the Government might insist on a proper standard of secular education. Were this principle adopted, there is no knowing to what extent the regenerating power of the gospel might not spread.

It is to be expected that the educated Christian will retain his hold of principles once fairly grasped; but these are more likely to abound where educational establishments, either in Tamil or English flourish. How far has education been attended to in the various missions, is a question which must be answered before we can duly estimate the results shewn on the table of statistics.

6. Another fact which should enter into our estimate of mission-success is the presence of a European Community.

Europeans bring with them institutions and manners which cannot but have an influence on the Hindus. Colonists may influence a native population very extensively, both for good and evil. Commerce, wealth, &c., may tend to emancipate a native people from long venerated prejudices, or they may generate a brood of terrible vices. The godly-life of a European tells powerfully in aid of mission-success. It is to be regretted that in the majority of cases, proximity to a foreign community has been productive of evil on the Native churches. There are localities where troops are stationed and where the ships of H. M. Navy visit; and in such places the effect of the godless lives of many is exceedingly prejudicial to mission-work. The Native Christian, who can resist the influence of a bad example set him by a European, has undergone an ordeal of which, the rustic of some far inland village has no conception.

7. The last fact which we shall name as necessary to an accurate estimate of the success of missions, is the degree of enlightenment and spiritual culture of the converts. This, in fact, should have come first, for it answers the question, vital in our discussion viz. where in consists mission-success? Every thing depends on this. For there is all the distance of the poles between success as the Protestant church understands it, and as it is understood by the Romanists. And we shall find even among Protestants a difference of definition of mission-success. Every step in the cultivation of the mind, every step in the purification and softening of the manners, every step in a true civilization, is so much success, inasmuch as it is advance over the outworks to the main fortress. But we cannot rest here. Were we to widen our circle of success, so as to embrace all these ripples of salutary influences how would the aggregate swell to teeming thousands! It is a temptation to take in the farthest possible wave of influence. It is said that the Jesuits, in a century and a half, converted upwards of a million of the natives of both Americas. Dr. Forbes describes the conversion thus. "It consists of the offer of a mess of pottage, and holy water; the acceptance of the latter being a condition on which the former is granted, and its reception a proof of faith! Is it such success we seek? A writer of an elaborate article on missions in the Penny Encyclopedia remarks, "Early in the 17th century the Dutch admitted the natives of Ceylon to employments under their Government only on condition of subscribing to the Helvetic confession, and becoming members of the Reformed church. The higher rank of natives professed to abandon their former religion, and those whom the Portuguese had converted, deserted their creed. Converts were baptized after leaving the Lord's prayer the commandments, and grace before and after meals!" The same writer adds, "In 1663, the number of converts in one district was 62,000; and in 1668, in a district containing 278,000 inhabitants, 180,000 had made a profession of Christianity." Is it such success, we seek? Nay verily, if we cannot have converts without the "mess of pottage," or the Government pressure, let us be content without them. But we know something of success, of success as it involves the hearty renunciation of heathenism, as it embraces repentance towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. It is such grand moral transformations which we regard as our highest success.

But this fact it is needful to bear in mind or we may admeasure the numbers given by a wrong standard.

J. K.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondents.)

COLOMBO.

Mr Justice Temple, the Deputy Queen's Advocate, Mr. Stewart and the Registrar, left this for Chilaw, on Monday last, to hold the Supreme Court there, which is expected to continue until the close of the week. The Judge with the other officers of the Court will thence proceed to Jaffna, except Mr. Stewart who has arranged to return to Colombo on the 1st Proximo.

The rumour respecting the 2nd Puisne Justice, Mr. Thompson's determination to seek shortly the bracing climate of his native land, on a leave of absence, assumes an aspect of certainty; and the fact of his effects being advertised for sale, on the 30th inst. goes a great way to confirm it. And if the report should turn out a fact, who will be his *locum tenens* shall be communicated to you in a future letter.

The execution of the sentence of death passed on two prisoners in the notorious Morcttoo murder case published in detail in a late issue of the "Examiner," is fixed, I am told, for the 6th Prox. The result of the Judges recommendation to the Lieutenant Governor for mercy in behalf of one of them (4th Prisoner) remains yet to be known. The usual place of execution is a juncture of several roads in the midst of Bankshalls and houses and is too small to admit a large assembly of spectators; and why the Government have preferred this spot to the esplanade, is perhaps for some good reasons known to them alone.

Two days ago an act of theft was committed in broad-day in a public street close to the Chitty Street, the daring character of which merits some mention notwithstanding the trifling value of the article stolen.

(To be continued.)

We regret that we cannot make room out in today's issue for several interesting communications kindly sent to us.

