

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

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Twenty-four lines and under—three pence per line.
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Half a column—seven shillings six pence.
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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.
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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.
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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.

FOR SALE.

Two Globes; one Terrestrial and one Celestial.

Apply at the Patriot's Office.

June 30th, 1864.

S.

NOTICE.

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

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 for a single kerchief would come to 8d.

Terms Ready cash.

L. S. Strong.

Manipay, 2nd August, 1864.

NOTICE.

On Saturday the 3d September next at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold by public auction the commodious house and premises situated on the 3d Cross street in the Town of Jaffna, the property of the late T. R. Vandergucht of Chavagacherry deceased and on the 10th September next will be sold the house and garden situated at Chavagachery also the property of the late T. R. Vandergucht.

H. U. BARTHOLOMAUSZ.

B. E. GRENIER.

Executors.

Jaffna, 13th August, 1864.

FOR SALE.

French Pot paper, Quills and Pencils.
Apply to S. S. of Batticotta.

NOTICE.

Messrs S. Muttootamby & Co. beg to inform the Public that they have just received the following fresh supply of articles for sale.

Pickles
Jam
Tart fruit.
Sweet oil
Sauce
Mustard
Candles
Looking Glass (of different sorts)
Black Tea (superior)
Wollen-pieces
Rattan Green Umbrella
do. Blue do.
Steel Black do.
Silk do. do.
Flannel
Flannel caps
Children's wollen caps
Scissors
Envelopes of different sizes
Lozengers
Sauce-pans (different sizes)
Corks
Neck-ties
Cotton ball-thread
Soda tumblers 1
Sugar (white)
Old Brandy
Trowsers cloth, &c.

Pettah, Jaffna, 19th August, 1864.

S. MUTTUTAMBY & Co.

NOTICE.

IN THE MIDST OF DEATH, WE ARE IN LIFE.

New and most valuable medicines for hitherto intractable and incurable diseases.

Unlike the Patent medicines generally imported from the United Kingdom, the following from France, have been severely tested and scrutinized by the most eminent Government and private analytical and operative Chemists and practicing Physicians of Paris, &c. inasmuch that the entire Parisian Medical Faculty, attached to the Government and other Hospitals, &c. in the French dominions can after vigorous trials; with the fullest confidence, recommend them to the favourable notice of all languishing, not any under ordinary diseases; but those who may be "hoping against hope."

No more Cod Liver oil. Syrup of Iodized Horseradish.

Prepared by GRIMAULT & Co. Chemists, 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. According to the certificates of the Physicians of the Paris Hospitals detailed in the Prospectus, and with the approbation of several Academies, this Syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is really superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of a appetite, it regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is in a word the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels like the Iodide of potassium and the Iodide of iron, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. Dr. Cazenave of St. Louis Hospital, Paris recommends it particularly in cutaneous diseases conjointly with the pills which bear his name.

No more Consumption.

Diseases of the Chest, Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, manufactured by Grimault & Co. Chemists 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new medi-

cine which is delicious to the palate, is a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, irritation of the lungs, and is also an excellent remedy in cases of consumption. Under its influence, the cough abates, nocturnal perspirations cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health and flesh.

No more Indigestion or Dyspepsy.

Elixir of Pepsine, prepared by Grimault & Co., Chemists, 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. According to the formula of Dr. Corvisart, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Physician to H. M. the Emperor of the French Pepsine is the gastric juice itself, or rather the active principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes the supply of the digestive fluid is too small the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn-anaemia, loss of strength, and in females, general derangement. The Elixir of Pepsine which is sanctioned by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy.

No more poverty of the blood and pale complexion.

Phosphate of Iron. DR. LERAS Apothecary, Dr. of Science, 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris—This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the bones and blood, and iron, in a liquid state. From observations made in the Paris hospitals, and detailed in the Prospectus, it is superior to ferruginous pills, lactate of iron, iron reduced by hydrogen, pills and syrup of the iodide of iron, and cures rapidly stomach complaints, painful digestion, poverty of the blood, loss of strength and appetite, and the diseases incident to females. It is the best adjunct to Cod liver oil, and the best preserver of health in tropical climates.

No more Copaiba; or Cubebs.

CAPSULES OF MATCO VEGETALIS.

Also, liquid extract of Matricaria.

These elegant preparations effect rapid and extraordinary cures of recent and old and severe cases of disease. They are used in all the hospitals of Paris by the celebrated Dr. RICHARD, and are found greatly superior to all the preparations of Copaiba, Cubebs, &c., and Mineral remedies. The Liquid Extracts used in recent cases, and the Capsules in the more chronic; and where all other Medicine have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure.

General Depot.

In Paris, at M. M. GRIMAULT & Co, Chemists 7, Rue de la Feuillade.

In London, at NEWBERRY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard.

In Madras, at BARRIE & Co., and at every good Druggists of India.

The Ceylon Patriot.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Paris, 26th July, 1864.

At length, we are touching the termination of the Schleswig Holstein question which is, I assure you, great matter for rejoicing. Without the beating of drums or flourishing of trumpets, without protocols or despatches, the Danes and Austro-Prussians have concluded an armistice until the 1st August, and during this time, three plenipotentiaries, Danish, Austrian and Prussian, will discuss at Vienna the basis of a definite engagement. To say that this basis will be equitable will be to deceive ourselves greatly. When mice arrange matters with cats, we may well imagine it is not the latter who will be eaten. However the arrangement will be concluded and that is every thing. Denmark will lose Holstein Lanenburg, a part of Schleswig and perhaps the whole, in addition to which, she will have a war indemnity to pay to Prussia. But the king Christian, will keep his crown, and for a monarch that is the principal thing to look to.

As to the secondary German states whose absurd and ridiculous cries have only tended to strengthen the power they desired to weaken for Prussia will not allow Schleswig to enter the Germanic confederation. It is true that we hear the Hanoverian troops who occupy Holstein have fought with the Prussian troops, as some months since the Saxons, the Bavarians and the Wurtemberg-

ghers. Prussia has taken for her motto "Sit pro ratione voluntas" and its best reasoning is the canon.

If the drama is finished, if blood no longer flows in an unequal struggle, the comedy is about to begin. The Duke of Oldenburg encouraged by the will of the people will not give way to the Duke of Oldenburg. But a third thief has just appeared on the field—His Excellency Prince Frederic William of Hesse—who, in a manifesto dated from Baden announces to Europe that if in 1851 and in the interest of the integrity of the Danish monarchy he renounced his rights to the Duchies the annulling of the treaty of London entails the annulling of his renunciation. To speak the truth, it would seem that the Duchies belong to every one except the people who inhabit them but it is quite probable Prussia will settle the matter by taking possession of it herself.

"Possession is nine points of the law" says the adage and is generally respected when backed by a large army.

It is to the intervention of Leopold, the old king of the Belgians, that we must attribute the pacific turn, events have taken the last few days. On his return from Vienna Jean of Glücksburg, brother of the king of Denmark stopped at Brussels and King Leopold advised him to persuade his brother to treat directly with the Austro-Prussians promising in this case to obtain mild conditions, thro' French intermediation. King Leopold in effect immediately quitted Brussels and repaired to Vichy to visit the Emperor Napoleon III. who sent for Mr. Drougn de L'huys.

The language of the *Tu tonie Press* does not however lead us to believe in the good intentions of the German powers. The *Gazette d'Augsbourg* criticises the new Danish ministry in the following terms: "The minister of war, Hausen, and the minister of the interior, Fillsch are brutal gladiators C. B. Molske and Quaade are stupid fools. Molske distinguishes himself by all the energy of mental alienation and Blukme is the dangerous rattle snake, who without even springing his rattle, seeks to poison his prey and devour it afterwards."

The French Government seems to be throwing off some of the reserve in which she has wrapped herself since the conferences and commences to be frightened at the invading tendencies of Prussia and Austria and by means of the journals in her pay reminds Prussia and her ally of this scriptural quotation "he who strikes with the sword will perish with the sword," in other words he who annexes shall be annexed. I believe however that we shall soon hear the last of the Dano German question. The session of the Italian Parliament has just closed. The English Parliament is prorogued. In Spain and Portugal it is vacation, and Prussia has not had a Parliament for a long time.

The last days of the Parliamentary year in Europe have not however been denuded of interest. At Turin several deputies, accused and convicted of having sold their vote in great financial operations, have been obliged to resign. It is not these deputies, who at the instigation of Garibaldi, think more of their country's interest than their own.

In England a deputation composed principally of members of both houses of Parliament has requested of Lord Palmerston to interfere in America to bring about a termination of the Civil War. Old Pam declined with much humour the honor wished to be conferred on him by replying that those who interfere in the quarrels of others run the risk of getting their nose broken. In Spain, congress before separating voted the law on the press promised by Messrs. Mon and Pacheco on their accession to the ministry. This law is a *Chef d'Anvre* of political intolerance and we should rather be inclined to believe it had been written by a Mouravief than an assembly of politicians who boast that they are the representatives of liberalism. The pieces to be played at the theatre. The words which appear in the journals must be, previous to publication, submitted to the censorship either of the Bishop of the Diocese or the minister of the Interior. The Catholic Religion which this law seems specially framed to protect, cannot even be discussed without subjecting the writer to severe penalties. Sister Pahocino triumphs and this gracious nun, lately condemned for forgery, has succeeded in shewing Spain to the world as the most benighted country of the age.

The husband of the Queen of Spain will shortly visit Vichy and accompany the Emperor Napoleon to the Camp of Chalons. May the sovereign who leans on the Clergy in 1852, and has since had so much trouble in getting rid of them, be able to make the husband of the Queen of Spain understand that a country delivered up to the Clericals is a country closed to civilization. He should profit by the example of Belgium! This country owes the passing troubles of its parliamentary life simply and solely to the too great number of Clericals. It is the Clerical party who have been the bane of Mexico and will cause the fall of the Emperor Maximilian if he does not take care. Already since he has announced his intention of recognizing the new kingdom of Italy all the Capucines of Mexico utter cries of despair. Apropos of Mexico I am assured that the journey of the king Leopold to Vichy was not only not confined to arranging Danish affairs, but also to negotiate the marriage of his son the Duke of Brabant with the princess Anna Murat, whom the particular affection of the Emperor and Empress reserves for high destinies. The report has even been spread that a kingdom will be found for the young couple in the republic of South America, please understand Mr. Editor, I do not guarantee such stupid reports. The Emperor has perfectly recovered his impaired state of health.

The Journal, "*The Yellow Dwarf*" hitherto exclusively literary, is becoming a political Journal. The principal Editor is Mr. Theophile Sylvester; the principal Sub-editors are Messrs Baben, Granier de Cassagnac, Baile de Aureville and in general all those writers who have gained a reputation in the art of insulting the conquered. The Princess Clotilde wife of Prince Napoleon has been prematurely confined of a son. It is worthy of remark that the two children of Prince Napoleon have not been baptized. The proposed God-father Victor Emmanuel not being able to enter a church while he is under the ban of excommunication which the Holy Father caused to be pronounced against him in 1860. To tell the truth, I believe the king of Italy thinks more of taking Rome than of giving up the pontifical provinces, and what confirms me in this idea is that an extraordinary and mysterious movement reigns throughout the peninsula, small vessels crowded with men have been seen sailing towards the pontifical coast. The Admiral Vacco quitted Naples suddenly with three vessels under the pretext of searching for those above named, at least that is the reason given by official personages.

There is nothing stirring in political life in France. The Emperor as I have already said is at Vichy where in his leisure moments he revises the proof sheets of his *Life of Cæsar*, the first volume of which will shortly appear and has not been consigned to the flames as the *Independence Belge* reported.

The ministers have or are about to follow the example of the Emperor. Mr. Bovher is reposing himself in the bosom of his family from the fatigues of a laborious session. Mr. Fould leaves Paris next week Mr. Barache goes to the seaside on 20th of the month. In spite of the proverb, when the cat is away the mice play, all is quiet and the most absolute calm reigns in the city, the Parisians call the capital of the civilized world.

The Council of State has been occupied for more than a year past with a project of law bearing on the imprisoning for debt in commercial matters and they have pronounced for the abolition of a law unworthy of the age we live in.

But as good news are better than bad, I must tell you that the abolition of imprisonment for debt is largely compensated for by what follows still in a state of project. Thank Goodness. First of all it is a question of suppressing the address from the throne at the opening of the sessions of the senate and Corps Legislatif. Then again the Council of state shews great hostility to the abolition of the laws relative to the fixing of the rate of interest. Another law is in course of discussion for replacing public officers by Government officers. If this project is not thrown on one side as it deserves, there is no reason why the worst of commonest Utopias should not become a reality and that according to a wish lately expressed by Mr. Redolphe Ormand a deputy of the Corps Legislatif, the French Nation should not become a regiment in which each citizen according to his profession should wear a regular costume.

The great operations of which Richmond is the theatre are following their normal course. Gen. Lee, taking into account the critical position of the confederate capital determined on a bold stroke. He thought to cause a panic in the North and that the recall of Grant, would be the consequence.

But it was not so, the Federals simply fell back and General Sigel committed the fault of allowing the confederates to take Harpers-ferry, cross the Potomac, and penetrate unto Maryland and Pennsylvania.

General Wallace at the lead of a few militia tried to stop the invaders but was repulsed happily; the Federal Government sent troops to Baltimore and the confederates were forced to retire. They recrossed the Potomac with a quantity of booty.

The last news, say they, were threatened by Hunter and Wallace in the hope of cutting off their retreat.—General Grant has not moved from the excellent position he had taken but pushes the siege of Petersburg with extraordinary energy. Therefore, this invasion that was represented to be a proof of the strength of the confederates is on the contrary an evident sign of weakness. They have not moved Grant and have retired. Compare this campaign with last years and you will have an idea of the progress of the Union. A circumscribed insurrection is a lost one and the days of secession, are numbered.

Gen Sherman, is not losing any time, and continues to repulse Johnston, and the capture of Atlanta, will probably be the fruit of a vigorous campaign. Whilst the Union arms are successful, the governor of New-York, faithful to its sympathies for the South has just raised a conflict between the Federal government and the state government. Gen. Dix, is the subject, who acting under the orders of Mr. Lincoln, suppressed two journals, which had caused a monetary crisis and ought to have been suppressed by Governor Seymour himself and it was his inactivity which obliged Mr. Lincoln to act. Gen. Dix, is accused of abuse of power; he argues in his defence, the necessity of the case and says that civil war imposes hard obligations on the federal government.

M. Seymour, pretends that the President, cannot interfere in the internal administration of a state.

The Judgment has not been pronounced, but be that as it may, the conflict will not take any serious proportions. After all, it is an affair which is not worth the noise made about it.

WELLS.

There is an old regulation (No. 26 of 1822)

which requires all proprietors and possessors of lands in the maritime provinces in which any wells may be situated, to have the walls of such wells erected to the height of two and a half feet above ground with a view of preventing persons from accidentally falling into them. Notwithstanding this regulation, we see that there are numbers of wells over the length and breadth of Jaffna, which are allowed to remain without the necessary raising up of their walls. This we consider, is in consequence of our several Police Vedahs and constables neglecting to take the necessary steps to enforce the provisions of this regulation. This neglect on the part of our Police headmen is undoubtedly a dereliction of their duty and is punishable under the last clause of the very same Regulation.

We need scarcely say that we think it better that all the wells in Jaffna should be thus built up; it would no doubt tend to lessen the damages that are likely to arise from such accidents as are contemplated by the regulation. We understand that the Police Magistrate of Chavagachery is making strenuous efforts to see that no violation of this regulation exists within his jurisdiction. We hope to see the same done in the other parts of Jaffna ere long, and urge upon our different Magistrates to see that the provisions of this wise regulation is carried into effect.

A HOUSE BURNING.

We are informed that on Saturday last a house situated at Moor Street, Vannarponne caught fire and was burnt down to the ground. Some 50 or 60 people made attempts to quench the fire when first it appeared, but their efforts proved unsuccessful. A loss of about £100 has been sustained by the inmates.

CHOLERA.

We are glad to inform our readers, especially, those who live at a distance, that this epidemic has altogether disappeared from our town, and that for the last two weeks and more, we have not heard of a single case either at Wannarponne or Chundickally. The last case we heard of was one near Area-kulam where a woman was attacked and recovered after two days' illness.

We also hear the same at Point Pedro where it has committed ravages for sometime past. There have been no cases whatever for the last two weeks, but at Valvettetorre, the disease is still at work.

We hope soon to see the time when this fearful epidemic will entirely disappear from our District.

SUICIDE.

A case of suicide,—a very striking and lamentable instance, in which a young man, for the purpose of avoiding an impending trial and the shame consequent thereon, has put an end to his life and thus daringly thrust himself into the presence of a Great Judge, has lately occurred in our town.

Last Friday, we are informed, one Vyty, a servant residing in the town, entered the house of Mr. Olegasagarampulle and ran away with a brass pot which he left in the house of his sister who lives near. The constable was immediately sent for, and in some way or other the poor woman with whom the pot was deposited, was prevailed upon to hand over the stolen article to him. Vyty, hearing that all had been detected, the same night threw himself into a well near the grand Bazar and thus wretchedly ended his earthly career.

An inquest was held the next day, and the verdict of the Jury was that he died by committing suicide.

THE WEATHER.

We have been favoured during the week with a few slight sprinklings of rain, which have only tended to increase the heat. The weather still continues cloudy, and we hope we shall be soon visited with a good and genial down-pour of rain. Since writing the above, we had a good shower this forenoon.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We understand that Mr. Advocate Alwis has been appointed to act as the Singalese Member of the Council, and Mr. Eaton as the Tamil Member.

These gentlemen, we are told, are quite competent to do justice to the posts conferred upon them.

But as regards the Tamil Member, the Jaffna public is much dissatisfied; not because they demur to the qualifications of Mr. Eaton, but because the Tamil Representative is no *Tamil*. We will not however question the policy of the Ceylon Government.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

We understand that Mr. MacCarthy was a few days ago at Mattovil, Nellore, Mallagam and Putore where, pursuant to previous orders issued by the Government Agent to his Headmen, a numerous assembly of respectable land-owners was waiting to hear him on the subject of the Land Registration Ordinance. Mr. MacCarthy spoke at length, explaining fully and intelligibly that part of the Ordinance which requires deeds referring to lands to be registered. Mr. Vaytilingam, the Deputy Registrar was in company with him. The people did not listen to the Registrar General with any degree of attentiveness or respect, but shewed their dissatisfaction by hallooing.

On Tuesday last, Mr. MacCarthy again addressed a good number of Notaries at the Kutchery Bangalow, and has appointed we hear another day on which he will explain to them the Ordinance more clearly and at length.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

Mr. Sendall arrived at Jaffna last week and we believe he has commenced his duties as Inspector. He was to examine the Wesleyan Institution last Tuesday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POINT PEDRO.

(From our Correspondent)

Since my last communication, there has been a large quantity of paddy imported, besides rice and sundries. The Customs is flooded with men and things. The Officers are busily engaged in examining and passing the goods.

The Steamer "Pearl" touched our Port at about 4 o'clock P. M., and left it almost instantly taking on board the Judge (Hon. C Temple) with the Registrar, and private Secretary, as well as Mr. Massie, and Mr Vane. All these gentlemen were the agreeable guests of our Magistrate. Mr. Vane was engaged in inspecting the Customs, and he returns; I hope, with informations which may prove practically useful.

We had slight showers of rain, during the last week, and unfortunately they were confined to some parts of our District. The agricultural prospects are any thing but promising.

The dreadful epidemic, has again broken at Valvettytorre, and has summoned away a few souls. There were no cases of cholera at Ploly, since a few weeks, and I hope the "king of terrors" will not re-visit that village.

The Magistrate has returned from the Sessions, and has resumed his duties.

August, 17th 1864.

COCKVILLE.

To the Editor of the Ceylon Patriot

In my way to Jaffna on the 9th last, I had the chance to be called into an English School on the west side of the Road near the 3rd mile post at Cockville; when the school was examined by the Committee of that school. The children, their parents and many others were present. The scene was very pleasant. The children appeared well up in their studies and gave satisfaction to the Committee and to the spectators. I was struck to see the children prompt in answering their questions with modesty and pronouncing the words very distinctly though they were taught in a country part. I understood the school stands on its own footing. It seems that the Teacher's laboured hard from what I saw in the Examination. The school is much to be praised though it is an independent school, for the Scripture knowledge its students possess, and for their regular attendance at the Divine Services on Sundays &c. I pray that God may bless this school and its Teachers.

Spectator.

EXTRACT.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE "ALABAMA" AND THE "KEARSARGE" OFF CHERBOURG.

One of the most interesting naval engagements that has ever taken place near our shores was that of Sunday morning between the Confederate cruiser Alabama commanded by Captain Semmes, and the United States war-steamer Kearsarge Captain Winslow. The Kearsarge, it has been usually called; but the Morning Star, which assumes to speak with authority upon all that concerns the Federal party, says that the correct spelling Kearsarge, which name is derived from a "range of mountains in free New England". After an hours fighting

the Alabama sank and victory remained with the Kearsarge, which was armed with two 11 inch (120 pounder) smooth bore columbiads, besides six 32 pounders, while the Alabama had one 7 inch bore rifled proof gun forward, one 8 inch smooth bore proof gun at the stern, and six 32 pounders. It seems that the Alabama arrived in Cherbourg on the 11th inst, for the purpose of extensive repairs, after two years' service, latterly in the East Indies. Our readers may perhaps recollect that we published in our number of April 2 an Engraving, from a sketch by Captain Allen Young, representing the Alabama in Malacca Straits on the day before Christmas Day, when she captured and destroyed the merchant vessels Martaban, or Texan Star. A day or so after her arrival at Cherbourg the Federal Steamer Kearsarge arrived there also, and instead of coming to anchor, continued to cruise backwards and forwards just outside the break-water at Cherbourg, challenging the Alabama to fight. The Alabama immediately accepted the challenge thus given only asking for a few days to complete her arrangements. About ten o'clock on Sunday morning the Alabama left Cherbourg harbour, and the Kearsarge was the several miles out to seaward, with her steam up ready for action. The French plated ship of war Couronne followed the Alabama out of harbour and stopped when the vessels were a league off the coast, her object being to see that there was no violation of the law of nations by a fight taking place within the legal distance from land. The English steam-yacht Deerhound, belonging to Mr. John Lancaster of Hindly Hall, Wigan, Lancashire, and the schooner-yacht Hornet, belonging to Mr. James Bryant of the Royal Western Yacht Club, followed at a safe distance to witness the conflict. We are indebted to Mr. Bryant for the sketch from which our Engraving is made. The action is thus narrated by Captain Semmes, in his official report to Mr. J. M. Mason, the Agent of the Government of the Confederate States in London.

Sir,
I have the honour to inform you that in accordance with my intention as previously announced to you, I steamed out of the harbour of Cherbourg, between nine and ten o'clock on the morning of the 19th of June for the purpose of engaging the enemy's steamer Kearsarge, which had been lying off and on the port for several days previously. After clearing the harbour we descried the enemy with his head off shore at a distance of about seven miles. We were three quarters of an hour in coming up with him. I had previously pivoted my guns to star board, and made all my preparations for engaging the enemy on that side. When within about a mile and a quarter of the enemy he suddenly wheeled, and, bringing his head in shore presented his star-board battery to me. By this time we were distant about one mile from each other, when I opened on him with solid shot, to which he replied in a few minutes, and the engagement became active on both sides.

The enemy now presented his ship under a full head of steam; and to prevent our passing each other too speedily, and to keep our respective broadsides bearing, it became necessary to fight in a circle, the two ships steaming around a common centre and preserving a distance from each other of from a quarter to half a mile. When we got within good shell range we opened upon him with shell. Some ten or fifteen minutes after the commencement of the action our sparker-gall was shot away, and our ensign came down by the run. This was immediately replaced by another at the mizenmast head. The firing now became very hot, and the enemy's shot and shell soon began to tell upon our hull, knocking down, killing, and disabling a number of men in different parts of the ship.

Perceiving that our shell, though apparently exploding against the enemy's sides, were doing him but little damage I returned to solid shot firing, and from this time onward alternated with shot and shell. After the lapse of one hour and ten minutes our ship was ascertained to be in a sinking condition, the enemy's shell having exploded in our sides and between decks, opening large apertures through which the water rushed with great rapidity. For some few minutes I had hopes of being able to reach the French coast, for which purpose I gave the ship all steam, and set such of the fore and aft sails as were available. The ship filled so rapidly, however, that before we had made much progress the fires were extinguished in the furnaces, and we were evidently on the point of sinking. I now hauled down my colours, to prevent the further destruction of life, and dispatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition. Although we were now but 400 yards from each other the enemy fired upon me five times after my colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship of war of a Christian nation could not have done this intentionally. We now turned all our exertions towards saving the wounded and such of the boys of the ship as were unable to swim. These were dispatched in my quarter boats, the only boats remaining to me—the waist boats having been torn to pieces.

Some twenty minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of settling every man in obedience to a previous order which had been given the crew, jumped over board and endeavoured to save himself.

There was no appearance of any boat coming to me from the enemy after my ship went down. Fortunately, however the steam yacht Deerhound—owned by a gentleman of Lancashire, England, Mr. John Lancaster, was himself on board steamed up in the midst of my drowning men and rescued a number of both officers and men from the water. I was fortunate enough myself thus escape to the shelter of the neutral flag together with about forty others all told. About this time the Kearsarge sent one, and then tardily another boat.

At the end of the engagement it was discovered by those of our officers who went along side the enemy's ship with the wounded that her mid-ship section on both sides was thoroughly iron coated; this having been done with chain constructed for the purpose placed perpendicularly from the rail to the waters edge the whole covered over by a thin outer planking which gave no indication of the armour beneath.

This planking had been ripped off in every direction by our shot and shell, the chain broken and indented in many places, and forced partly into the ship's side. She was most effectually guarded, however, in this section from penetration. The enemy was much damaged in other parts, but to what extent it is now impossible to tell; it is believed he was badly crippled.

My officers and men behaved steadily and gallantly; and though they have lost their ship, they have not lost honour.

Where all behaved so well, it would be invidious to particularise; but I cannot deny myself the pleasure of saying that Mr. Kell my first Lieutenant, deserves great credit for the fine condition in which the ship went into action, with regard to her battery, magazine, and shell rooms and that he rendered me great assistance by his coolness and judgment as the fight proceeded. The enemy was heavier than myself, both in ship, battery, and crew, but did not know until the action was over that she was also iron clad.

Our total loss in killed and wounded is thirty to wit, nine killed, twenty-one wounded.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. Semmes, Captain.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Legal Correspondent.)

SUPREME COURT, JAFFNA.

(Continued from page 135.)

12th August 1864 No. 7th, Pt. Pedra, committed by

P. Selby, Esq., J. P.

Queen v.

I. Cadirgamer Mootoswamy. 2 Cadirgamer Cander. 3rd Cattar Moorooogan; all of Valvettytorre.

Mr. Advocate Cathiravalunulle appeared for the 1st and 2nd prisoners, and Mr. Advocate Gould for the 3rd prisoner Charge.—Aggravated assault and Robbery. The prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutor in this case, Marimottu Somer, was a Tindal and as such (according to his story) he started from Valvettytorre on the evening of the 30th March last and went to Pt. Pedro to proceed on a voyage, and in his way near a rest house called "Oroony Madam" the prisoners and another party accused (who has since made his escape to Poadicherry way-laid for him,) stabbed and wounded him very badly and robbed him of 200 Company Rupees and 5 Pound notes. But it turned out from the evidence of the 1st and 2nd prisoners, that on the night of the day in question when the prosecutor was getting out of the 3rd prisoners' garden after having stolen a criminal whisper with the wife of the latter he was met by the affronted husband and there ensued a quarrel between them which resulted in the former being very severely wounded and cut. And that the prosecutor at the importunate request of some of his relations who bore enmity to the 1st and 2nd prisoners made them also as parties concerned in the affair and prosecuted them all. According to the evidence for the prosecution it was fully proved that all the accused assaulted the prosecutor near Oroony Madam and robbed him of £25. And on the other hand the 1st and 2nd prisoners successfully proved that the assault took place near the prosecutor's house under a Makilar tree about a mile off from the Oroony Madam. The Jury after a long and mature deliberation returned a verdict of guilty only against the 3rd prisoner. Before his Lordship proceeded to pass sentence upon the convict his counsel Mr. Gould made a motion in arrest of judgment which was over-ruled and the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labour for 2 years.

13th August 1864. No. 8 Chavagacherry committed by J. H. DeSaram Esq. J. P.

Queen v.

1. Conaty alias Mooty widow of Aroomogam and

2. Cadiran Valan.

Mr. Advocate Gould appeared for the first Prisoner. Charge—Cattle maiming in breach of the 12 clause of the Ordinance No. 6. of 1846.

Plea—Not guilty. Verdict guilty.

Sentence—To be imprisoned for 9 months each.

15th August 1864.

No. 5, Jaffna committed by F. H. Campbell Esq. J. P.

Queen v.

1. Vally widow of Vayty 2. Cadiry wife of Innasy. 3. Marial daughter of Neecklan.

Charge—child murder, Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

The first prisoner gave birth on the 8th May last to an unfortunate female infant which was borne but to breathe for a few hours on the face of the earth.

Dr. F. Keyt who held the post-mortem examination and who examined the placenta &c. had grounds to conclude that the baby was murdered. He observed the navel was self knotted; and a cut of about an inch and a half in length was seen in the neck besides two other slight superficial incisions. The wind pipe was also cut and internally there was no injury whatever. But however there was no evidence to bring home the charge to any of the accuseds. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoners were discharged.

GRAVE AND GAY.

A HORNED WOMAN.

Somebody who has seen whereof he speaks writes from Larnaca, in the Island of Cyprus, to the *Observer*, of this city an elaborate account of a woman living at Livadia, in Cyprus, who has horns growing out of her head:—"I at once despatched a secret agent, and succeeded, after a few days in obtaining a sight of this most wonderful cornigerous creature. She told me, *viva voce*, that she had suffered greatly from this affliction, and would never have revealed it but for a vision she had lately, when an old man with silvery hair and long glowing beard presented himself to her leaning on a crutch, and warned her not to conceal it longer—that it was from God, *aps ton Theon*, and that he would afflict her ever more if she concealed any longer. She at once confessed to the priest, and then revealed her mysterious condition. She has one horn on the side of her head, three or four inches long and an inch in circumference, besides three or four cornicles on other parts of the head, one of which she says she broke off. It is now in possession of the French doctor of this place. These horns are attached to the skin of the head, and not to the bone, resembling in texture and appearance the horns of a goat—not the silver horns of the Druze woman but as much a part of her as her hair or head. She has been visited by nearly all the consuls and Europeans in this place, some of whom are making an effort to secure her for exhibiting in Europe. "Another letter to a gentleman of this city says that one of the horns is equal in size to an ordinary ram's horns". The Italian consul at Cyprus offered the woman one hundred thousand francs to go to Paris.—*New York Evening Post*.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Senior subscriber" and Misfortune of Trincomale, received. We decline to make room for their communications as they are not authenticated.

