

# THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

September, 2nd 1864.]

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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, Actg. 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 Chavagacherry also the property of the late T. R. Vandergucht.

H. U. BARTHOLOMAUSZ.

B. E. GRENIER.

Executors.

Jaffna, 13th August, 1864.

## 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 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 Hypophosphate of Lime*, manufactured by Grimault & Co Chemists 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new medicine 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 coat 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, Di. 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 Matrico.

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. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all the preparations of Copaiba, Cubebs, &c., and Mineral remedies. The Liquid Extracts is 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 every good Druggists of India.

## The Ceylon Patriot.

### THE REGISTRAR GENERAL AND THE REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

In our last issue we noticed the movements of Mr. McCarthy during his short stay in Jaffna.

It was indeed very kind of him that he appointed meetings in different parts of the Province, and addressed the people on the Registration Ordinance. People here no doubt, dislike the Ordinance as it imposes a tax on them. Unlike those in other parts of the Island, the Jaffna proprietors of lands are required to pay two per cent upon the value of lands, in the shape of fees to the Odians, the holders of the Thombo Registers.

The lands in the Jaffna District are not so productive as in some other parts of the Island, nor have they the facilities for irrigation. The cultivator must toil hard in order to turn the soil to account. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that our proprietors should grumble at the Ordinance.

We have no doubt that the Ordinance will be of great benefit to the community by preventing frauds and perjuries, and it will be sheer folly for any man to hesitate to avail himself of this provision.

In the meanwhile, we think it proper that the Colonial Legislators should pay some attention to the Jaffna law of schedules, from which no real good, practically results to any body. Although want of schedules renders deeds of a certain class void, yet their presence does not debar third parties from asserting their claims, save in the limited cases of pre-emptionary rights, where proved publication will be permitted to operate as a bar.

We are rather inclined to think that the community would be benefited if it were relieved from the burden of Schedules and allowed to submit cheerfully to the requisitions of the Registration Ordinance.

Let us here urge upon our Government the importance of executing the Registration Ordinance as soon as practicable in its more substantial parts. As we intimated once previously, every moment lost, will add to the complication of disputed claims which will have to be settled in future.

Mr. McCarthy, we understand is satisfied with the way in which business is carried on by the Deputy Registrar of this place. We have no doubt that Mr. Vitilingam does his duty properly.

### A FIGHT IN THE TEMPLE AT NELLORE.

The Jaffna public is well aware of the several cruel fights in the temple, which, for a series of years, took place between the people of Oorunpey on the one part, and the Nalawas of Jaffna on the other. That since

the Captains of the Jaffna Nalawas were wounded severely in one of these fights, and one or two of the most prominent men died subsequently, many had rejoiced with the idea that these notorious temple-quarrels had come to a close and that they would no more hear of breaking of heads and dashing of brains. That this peaceful state of things has been continued for the last few years in the temple is to a great degree owing to the energy and perseverance of some of our headmen.

But now, we are sorry to hear, that the contest has again recommenced. The insolent and ungovernable people of Urumperay have, perhaps, been the aggressors. They have usually come to the festival this year by companies and most of them half intoxicated. These people, during the time of the festival, had the impudence to trouble and annoy the attendants one way or other, and to hold themselves up as men of great valour. Indignant and annoyed at these proceedings some rick bold Jaffna youth opposed these delinquents on the night of Friday last. A severe fight ensued in which two of the Urumperay men, were wounded very severely.

A J. P. case is already instituted and warrants are in search of the accused, who are said to have hidden themselves. We wait to see the result. Since writing the above, one of the accused has been arrested at Manepay and sent to Jail.

#### TWO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In our to-day's issue will be found a Correspondence condemnatory of the state in which the Court-House at Chavagachery is allowed to remain. We fully believe that our correspondent is but echoing the "Public opinion." We know the building ourselves and it is no wonder that there exists so much dissatisfaction with respect to it.

Of all public buildings, there is not one so badly fitted up and poorly furnished as the Court Houses at Chavagachery and Kayts. At Kayts, all that you can call a Court-House is a small Bungalow thatched with Cadjans and open on all sides. It is even smaller and worse in other respects than the Bangalows built up for our Government Agent, for the purpose of selling rents, etc., which are only visited twice or at the utmost three times a year. We are astonished that our Government allows these Court-Houses to remain as they are. Hundreds of people daily resort to them for administration of justice and it is a pity that they are not properly protected against the inclemencies of the weather.

We hope our Government will soon provide the public with necessary improvements.

#### THE CEYLON WATCHMAN.

The 1st No. of this long expected Journal has now appeared. The Editor is Mr. Robert Newton, formerly connected with the Tamil Department of this Journal. Mr. Newton, as a writer in Tamil prose, has but a few equals in the Island. He is really a talented man and a ready thinker. We introduce this Tamil Journal to all our readers and hope that it will be looked upon favourably. In the following extract we leave the Editor to speak for himself.

"In introducing to the public the first number of 'Elankaikawan' or the 'Ceylon Watchman' it would naturally be expected from us, that we should state the object for which this Journal had been established; and the principles by which we intend to be guided in seeking to attain that object. In the first place, then, we beg to remark that the advantages that have resulted to the Colony by the Establishment of the three leading Newspapers of Ceylon, are so well known, that it would be almost useless to discuss them here. Those Newspapers, it is true, represent the interests of all classes of the community: but being conducted in the English Language the benefits arising from the free interchange of thought,—the canvassing of questions of deep importance,—the dissemination of truth and knowledge,—are more immediately placed within the reach of those, who are conversant with that language. It cannot therefore be doubted, that however faithfully and effectually the interests of the Tamils and the Singhalese have been hitherto attended to by the existing

local Journals, the establishment of a Singhalese Newspaper, for the Singhalese,—and of a Tamil Newspaper for the Tamils of Ceylon,—would be productive of greater advantages to those respective sections of the community, than could be otherwise attained. To the Tamil merchants and traders,—to the Mohamedans, who are successfully carrying out a spirit of commercial enterprise,—to the Chetties whose extensive firms and dealings have enhanced trade and circulated wealth around them, a newspaper conducted in a language common to them all, cannot fail to be productive of immense good by the opportunities for advertisements,—for free expression of opinion,—for acquaintance with matters of general interest and for the attainment of those more enlarged ideas of social amelioration which the advancement of civilization and the increase of knowledge are sure to secure. Thus much then, for the end we have set before us in establishing this Journal.

As regards our principles,—it would be egotistical to say more than that we should be guided in all we say by a firm adherence to truth and justice. We shall not court the favor of the rich; we shall not despise the esteem of the poor. We propose to deal fairly between man and man, without compromising in the least degree any principle of rectitude or honesty. Amidst a people whose religious tendencies are so varied, we purpose to preserve a neutral course. Deeply devoted to Protestant Christianity ourselves, we shall not interfere with the religious predilections of others, nor suffer our paper to be made a receptacle for the mutual recriminations of contending religionists. Our object will be in this respect, to enhance in our power every scheme for intellectual amelioration,—feeling assured that when the mists of ignorance have been cleared away and the mind has been enlightened,—a higher influence than that which is merely human, will operate powerfully and effectually for the spread of that Religion which must reign supreme over the whole world. We now commend our journal to the sympathy and support of the public, hoping that we shall be able to secure some meed of that success, which has fallen to the lot of our elder editorial brethren.

#### PROPOSED ORDINANCES.

The following are a few amongst those, that are intended to be brought before the Legislative Council, during its current Sessions, and we give them below for the information of our readers.

1. An Ordinance relating to the Ceylon Railway
2. An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 19 of 1862, entitled "An Ordinance for raising £1,000,000 Sterling, on Debentures, for the construction of a Railway from Colombo to Kandy and to provide for the formation of a Sinking fund.
3. An Ordinance to extend the operation of the Ordinance No. 17 of 1844 entitled "An Ordinance for establishing an efficient Police in certain Towns &c.
4. An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 24 of 1848, entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the felling and removal of Timber grown on Crown lands in this Island.

#### ONE SUGGESTION.

The first clause of the proposed Ordinance, relating to the felling and removal of Timber on Crown lands, repeals amongst other things, the 13th clause of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1848, which latter clause, prescribes that "one half of the fines and forfeitures actually recovered under the provisions of that ordinance, shall go to our Lady the Queen and the other half to the informer." But the present Ordinance does away with that provision, thereby opening a way for an extensive breach of the Ordinance in this Province. For, unless an inducement is given to the informer in some shape or other, no one would take the trouble of giving informations to the authorities, respecting any breach against the Ordinance. The only exceptional cases may perhaps be amongst enemies. We therefore suggest, that some share ought to be allowed to the informer, and the allotment of that share may be left to the discretion of the Judge before whom the case has been instituted.

#### CAN THIS BE !!!

We are greatly surprised and indignant to hear that a poor helpless young woman at the Moor's Street, Wannarponne, was severely assaulted by one or two lascivious young men, because she refused to accept their criminal advances; and that she is under restraint in some unknown place, for the purpose of preventing her from making complaint to the proper authorities.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

J. W. Birch, Esq., to be Acting Assistant at Ratnapoora, to the Government Agent for the Western Province, Acting District Judge, Acting Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and Acting Police Magistrate of Ratnapoora, during the absence of Mr. Russell.  
F. H. Campbell, Esq., to be Acting District Judge, Acting Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and Acting Police Magistrate of Batticaloa, vice Birch.  
E. Elliott, Esq., to be Acting Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and Acting Police Magistrate of Jaffna, vice Campbell.

The appointments to take effect from the 16th Proximo.—The Gazette of last month.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### KANDY.

(From our own correspondent.)

A Deputation formed of Capt. Byrde, Capt. Stewart, Dr. Dickman and Mr. Advocate Vanderwall waited upon the Rev. George Scrauder at the United Service Library on the evening of Tuesday the 16th inst, when the annexed address was presented. Mr. Templer, Dr. Ferdinands, Mr. Advocate Dunville and Mr. A. Cassie Chetty Mudr., were also expected to form part of the deputation but they were unavoidably prevented from attending.

Kandy, 27th July 1864.

To the Rev. George Scrauder.

Rev. and Dear Sir:

We the members of the congregation of St. Paul's Church beg leave on the occasion of your approaching departure, to convey the assurance of our regard and esteem.

During the period of your sojourn amongst us, you have ever proved yourself a faithful minister of Christ, and have commended the Gospel to all, as well by your life as by your preaching.

In private intercourse, your friendly and affectionate bearing and the warmth of your sympathy have endeared you to all classes of the community.

We bid you heartily farewell, and pray that your Master may accord you many years of usefulness in his service.

We beg to remain, Rev. and Dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

Col. and Mrs. Mackdonald, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Templer, Capt. and Mrs. D. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. H. Byrde, Capt. and Mrs. Meaden, Mr. T. Steel, Mr. T. L. Gibson, Mr. W. E. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderwall, Mr. J. A. Dunville, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. B. Harison, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Seake, Mr. J. D. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Capt. and Mrs. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Siebel, Rev. S. T. Tarper, Mr. P. Templer, Mr. H. C. Caulfield, Dr. W. C. Roe, Dr. and Mrs. Dickman, Mr. and Mrs. Wyllie, Mr. W. G. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Stork, Lieut. Armstrong, Lieut. Houlditch, Rev. Gomes, Mr. E. J. Dehigam, Mr. and Mrs. D' Esterre, Mr. R. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Drueberg, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fernando, Dr. and Mrs. Fledmands, Mr. and Mrs. John, Mr. W. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hulton, Mr. W. MacBayde, Mr. A. M. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Byrde, Dr. and Mrs. Markees, Mr. and Mrs. F. Solomon, Capt. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. R. A. Ferdinands, Mr. F. W. Loos, Mr. S. Vanderwall, Mr. F. C. Solomons, Mr. C. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, and nearly 400 others.

#### REPLY.

My Dear Friends:

I accept your parting words with sincere acknowledgments and heartfelt gratitude. It is not, I confess, without deep emotion that I feel the tie is severed to which you have referred—a tie which has bound me to you so closely, and for many months.

I am thankful for your testimony that "I have ever proved myself a faithful minister of Christ, and have commended the Gospel to all as well by my life as by my preaching." Woe is me if I preach not Jesus Christ and him crucified. "Jesus, 'the way, the truth and the life' to the sinner. Oh! for hearts and tongues to tell our people the glory of His person, the merit of His sufferings, the power of His blood, the perfection of His righteousness, the unspeakable love of His heart!—to set Him forth as our wisdom, our righteousness, our sanctification, our redemption, our example: to tell them that Christ is ALL to the believers' soul. My spirit rejoices to know that to many of you He is precious; and I pray that this word written may do for others of you what my pulpit ministrations have, hitherto, I fear, failed to accomplish, persuade them to repent of their sins, to flee from the wrath to come, to give their hearts fully to God, and to lay hold upon eternal life.

The very recent occasion, when you so cordially united to pay me the tribute of your esteem gave such scope for the interchange of kind words and wishes, that I need only further say that "I commend you to God and the Word of His Grace which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified." "Brethren farewell. Be perfect; be of one mind; live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

I remain, my dear friends, ever yours' affectionately,

GEORGE SCRAUDER.

Colonel Macdonald, Capt. Stewart, F. B. Temple, Esq., Capt. Bryde, T. L. Gibson, Esq., and others.  
Kandy, August 16th, 1864.

#### VIDES MELIORA PROBOQUE DETERIORA SEQUOR

DEAR SIR,

I have had the pleasure of reading not unfrequently your suggestions on the expediency of forming and supporting Native Ministry. A move on the right direction, and you have in behalf of it appealed, through the medium of your paper, to hundreds who have gone out from the Mission Institution, especially from Jaffna where religious education has been imparted very liberally, soliciting their aid in furtherance of the object. But nothing as yet has been done towards it, and the

reason appears to be obvious; namely that Christianity is not what it *ought* to be among native converts in general, so as to influence them to acts of charity, or that native Christians are very few in number, to attempt the formation of a ministry. It cannot be the latter, for reasons known to us and therefore the former supposition must be the probable cause why native Christians are indifferent to the claims of their religion. Suppose a deputation consisting of two or three of our Jaffna Missionaries, could afford time and take the trouble to go on a tour of inspection as the apostles of old, round the island, especially the Western and Central provinces to know the religious position of their old pupils and converts, they would find at once, the state of things appearing in a different aspect to what they may have expected. Much to their surprise and regret they shall have to witness many leading in an indifferent life as if they knew nothing of Christianity. Others who once openly avowed Christianity, when under the tuition of the Missionary, have retraced their steps to idolatry and living in open profligacy. With a very few happy exceptions they have also invariably earned a bad repute for dishonesty and unfaithfulness, in their frequent attempts to defraud their employers and thereby lowered the whole community in the estimation of the Europeans. It would but present a sad picture if I were to describe their present lost condition. How to account for this? Many reasons might be assigned, but I take the liberty to point out one or two, which might have operated to this state of degeneracy.

I would, in the first place observe, that some of the converts, notwithstanding all their proficiency in general attainments, had not much of religious training and consequently they have not attained to a right conception of the full requirements of Christianity when they first embraced it. A great many of this class of men, in the course of time, were under the necessity of separating themselves from the enjoyment of religious society, in pursuit of worldly emolument and in their new station of life, have had frequent opportunities of mingling with men of different persuasions, and at the absence of any religious control, they easily glided away into the strave of their treacherous friends, and as a necessary consequence they live now without any religion or if they have any, it more or less borders on heathenism. While such is the position of many, there are others, who have not been sincere from the very commencement in their religious profession, hence it is, the influence of Christianity is not practically seen. Actuated purely by worldly motives, to obtain a competency in life, they sought means to court the favour of the missionary by following a course of conduct which bordered on christian religion and which the sincere hearted missionary took for conversion, but as soon as the object, they had in view, was realized to them, they cared but little of their subsequent course of life. Painful it is to view this state of things, but doubly so, when we consider the large amount of money spent and quantum of labor bestowed, by a body of respected and honored men, who left the society if their friends or relations, having the one grand object in view, the amelioration of the native community. In the face of these facts it is no wonder that the missionary has just cause to remark, "that all direct exertion for the extension of Christ's Kingdom, has been so long regarded as belonging to missionaries and their agents, that others have not felt personal responsibility in the matter." Indifferent then as our friends are, to their *own*, best interest, we find no reason to indulge the hope that they will have any feelings of sympathy for their fellow creatures. The inconsistency of such Christians is a great drawback in the history of Mission progress, needs no proof; and unless salutary measures are adopted and efforts made to reclaim them, no direct labor from them can be brought to bear upon the all important cause. To effect this desirable end, the preacher of the Gospel has to go over the heathen tracts and bring back the lost sheep to the fold. This, when accomplished would be a glorious achievement in itself, and as many thus reclaimed would form a reinforcement to assist the men already in the field, so that any attempts at new conquests would be found less difficult. But as long as the evil complained of, is allowed to spread itself, we cannot possibly expect a change for the better.

To be continued;

Yours vsry truly  
ALQUIS.

Kandy, 27th August, 1864.

#### TRINCOMALIE.

(From our own correspondent.)

Dear Sir,

Before I proceed to detail the local intelligence, I beg you would permit me to return my thanks to "A lover of Truth" for his corrections in certain points in my statement, that appeared in your issue of the 26th ultimo, and to offer a few remarks about those points which he has touched upon. I would not attempt to contradict the statement of my friend about the salute of Guns on the arrival of the Admiral; for, as he says, it may not have been fired from all the ships in the harbour. But I wish my friend to bear it in mind, that my statement was founded solely on mere information conveyed to me by others, and not on my own personal observations.

As to the second point, where he calls into question the relationship between the Modliar and the native writer, I would only remark, that neither he nor I am mistaken in this point; for, considering the problematical and disputable consanguineous affinity contracted among the members of that family, it would be difficult

for one to determine which is which, and who is who.

As to the third point, I wish my friend to be informed that the Telegraph wire is to be stretched from Trincomalie to Dambool (a distance of 68 or 69 miles,) and not from Trincomalie to Kandy. In this case my statement is only corroborated by that of my friend when he says "the wire extends over only 37 miles," for 37 is evidently more than half of 68 or 69.

Now to return to the Local Intelligence. There is a rumour now afloat in the place that Admiral King is contemplating the transport of the Trincomalie Naval establishment to some station on the continent, and that he is intending shortly to visit Madras, Bombay and other important places in India, with the view perhaps to ascertain from personal inspection what place there would be most suitable to the above establishment. I cannot however vouch for the truth of this report. If such an alteration should ever be put into practice, it is the opinion of many that the majority of the people here will have to suffer by it. For there are just now not a few who find their living at the Dock Yard and in the ships, which after such a change, will seldom or never visit this station.

The "Steamer Pearl" arrived at Trincomalie on Thursday morning the 18th instant, bringing the Puisne Justice Temple and the officers of the Supreme Court together with several others. According to notice, the Supreme Court was opened yesterday morning, but as there were no criminal cases for trial, a pair of gloves were presented by the Fiscal to the Justice, who, on receiving them, addressed the crowd there assembled in a few words, expressing his gratification at the absence of criminal cases in this district and his wish that this state of affairs should continue long among them. The "Pearl" I understand, will leave this place on Monday morning the 22nd instant, taking the Supreme Court people to Batticaloa.

Mr. Massie our Asst. Agent has already come to the sphere of his labours, and has taken charge of his duties yesterday. The arrival of this gentleman will, it is hoped, exonerate Mr. Rosemalcoque in some measure, from the arduous duties of the Revenue Department which, for some time, he had to attend to, in addition to his own in the Judicial Department.

After a long period of dry weather, we had only one strong shower on the 30th ultimo, and none since. The place is now frightfully hot indeed, and a great scarcity of water is just now felt all over the place, the wells ponds and pools being all dried up for want of rain. We dont know when we shall have the blessing of a copious effusion.

Yours Philalethes.

Trincomalie 20th August, 1864.

#### CHAVAGACHERRY.

To the Editor of the Ceylon Patriot.

Sir,

Among all the Courts in the outstations, the Court at Chavagacherry (in my humble opinion is the one that must claim pre-eminence over all the others.—1st in respect to its extensive number of Parishes and Villages.—2d in respect to the number of Cases instituted and decided monthly.—3d in respect to the amount of fines and forfeitures recovered, and 4th in respect to the amount of work transacted daily. Thence, such a Court should be of a permanent nature, with ample space and room provided for the Officers, Proctors, and suitors, and for placing the Almirahs which are crammed with Record Books, Case Books, and valuable documents; but the present Court House which is but a common Bangalow, is infested with rats and white-ants which get into the Almirah and drawers, and destroy by wholesale as it were, valuable documents, Case Books, Records, &c. to the great loss and damage of the suitors.

Several representations were made to the Government by the Magistrates who periodically presided here, touching the base state of this Court House, but never met with the attention they deserve. All I know is, that the Engineer would sometimes come (when such representations were made) and have a look at the Court House, when we are on the tip-toe of expectation, that steps will soon be adopted in the right direction, but alas! after a *stir*, all is hushed up for ever! And the Magistrate's representation are shelved in the Colonial office, and every thing ends in *smoke*, the white-ants, and rats are left to carry on to their hearts content, the work of destruction, nor can all the ingenuity and vigilance of the officers put a stop to the white ants getting into the Almirahs, especially when the South West Monsoon has set in, as it is first the season when the white-ants multiply, and one single night is sufficient for them to carry on their work of deperadation.—Some years ago, an extensive spot of ground towards the West side of the Court House was purchased by Government for the purpose (as I understood) of building a permanent Court House &c. but we see a Lock-up only, which was built in the time of Mr. Wodehouse, but no steps have been taken towards the erection of a Court House, which is the *first and foremost thing we anxiously look to, and eagerly long for*. I would further point out to you an inconvenience, which the Officers, the Bar, the suitors and their witnesses are subjected to. During winter season when it rains, the suitors and their witnesses rush into every available space of the Court House, with their umbrellas, Talliputs: and oh! when the Court became so densely *dark*, that it is with great difficulty and inconvenience that business can be carried on, and in May or June last, when it rained, the waters were pouring in torrents from the roof on 3 sides of the Ve-

randah which were destroyed by white ants, making the 3 sides a complete pool of water, and great were the inconvenience the suitors and their witnesses were put to.—Such Mr. Editor is the state of this Court House provided by a paternal Government where so many people resort for Justice.—

It would be fresh in the recollection of many that on or about 1853 when Mr. Twynam presided here that the Court House was set fire to, and many valuable documents, diaries &c. were consumed, hence business was at a stand still for some time until the Court House was refitted, this in itself was sufficient to have induced the Government at once to put up a new and permanent building, and if I mistake not a certain sum of money has been voted for a new Court House but never applied for the purpose.

For instance, compare the bangalow put up at the Cutcherry for the comfort and convenience of the Headmen, then take a view of this Court House where Justice is administered, when one would laugh at his sleeves, and exclaim shame, shame.

Now Mr Editor it is your duty as a public Journalist to proclaim our grievances in this respect and to get the needful done.

Hoping that you will give insertion to the following in your next issue and oblige

Yours truly, Public Opinion.

#### Mr. EATON AND THE TAMILS.

Sir,

It is indeed with feelings of great sorrow, that I read from your last issue, about the appointment of Mr. Eaton of Colombo, as the representative of the Tamils in the Legislative Council. Hitherto, although no one was appointed to act for Mr. Comarasamy during his absence, and although we had none to represent our interests in the council during the last two years, still Mr. Editor, we were *not disgraced* until the appointment of this Burgher gentleman. I never thought, in my whole life, that living as we do, under the glorious safeguard of the British constitution, our Government will thus disregard the feelings and interest of a thriving community. I protest, Sir, against Mr Eaton's appointment, on the sole ground of his being a man of a different class, however high or low his qualifications may be. That is entirely out of consideration. Is there not Mr. Editor, a single man amongst all the Tamils of this Island, that could do honor to a post in the Council chamber? Is Mr. Eaton such a rare bird? Are there not men far superior in rank and talents than Mr. Eaton a mere Proctor of the Supreme Court? What are the rare qualifications of Mr Eaton (if qualifications raised him) that are not to be found in any amongst the Tamils. Are there not efficient men amongst the Tamils and why cannot one of them be appointed? Besides what does Mr. Eaton know of Jaffna and its inhabitants. Has he even ever visited this place? Certainly not—and why then this ignominy upon the Tamil community. Our Leuit. Governor ought to have, at least, initiated the conduct of his predecessors if he did not know himself how to administer the Government of our Island.

It may perhaps be said, that as Mr. Comarasamy is soon expected in Colombo, it was thought quite unnecessary to call a man from Jaffna. Is that Mr. Editor? If so, I say, what necessity is there then to appoint Mr. Eaton for a short time? Why not allow the seat to remain vacant as it was for the last two years or so? What are the *very very* important measures intended to be adopted before Mr. Comarasamy returns.

I am very sorry that in a case like this in which our feelings are disregarded,—our history stained—and our nation degraded, you should not strongly protest against it in your paper. The Government of Ceylon, cannot in my opinion, inflict a greater injustice on the Tamil community than the one now inflicted upon them by the appointment of Mr. Eaton.

Yours truly,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

#### GRAVE AND GAY.

##### THE GREAT FIGHT.

(Described in a letter from Master Johnny Russel, of St. Stephen's Academy, to Master Thomas Brown.) Dear Tom,—I hope you are quite well. I hope your sister is quite well. Give my love to her. There has been a jolly fight between Ben Dizzy and Bill Gladstone, and Ben has got well licked, and I am jolly glad of it, for Ben has been an awful nuisance all this half, and saying nasty things of one, and getting beastly cocky. You know Ben is in the other house and so he couldn't get at me, for you know I am in the Upper House, among the other big boys. But he kept saying spiteful things of me, all behind my back, where he knew I could not answer him, and at last he got so cheeky that he pitched into old Pam and said he'd fight him and Bill Gladstone, to see who should be cock. You know old Pam has been cock of the school for ever such a while, and our fellows all like him, because he is so good natured, and is such a clever chap at getting fellows out of messes. Ben was a great fool to think that he could fight Bill Gladstone and old Pam, for every body knows that he's pretty smart in fibbing; but though he's pretty lively in getting on his legs, you know we all agree that there's no bottom in him, and although his style is showy he has little real strength. You should have seen just how Bill Gladstone floored him the first round; there never was a fairer knock-down than he gave him. Then he seized him like a rat, and gave him such a shaking, and Dizzy looked quite white, and I don't wonder at it. I think Dix will be more careful now that the conceit has been a little taken out of him. He's got such a black eye, and every body says that he deserved quite what he got, and I know I'm precious glad of it, for he was awful cheeky. We break up in a few days, and I hope that we shan't have to come to school again till February. So I've a jolly lot of holiday before me to write letters, which you know I'm very fond of. And so I must conclude.—Believe me, your affectionate friend, JOHNNY RUSSELL.—St. Stephen's Academy, Tuesday.—PUNCH.

