

THE CEYLON PATRIOT.

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

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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.

That Letters of Administration of the Estate of the late Robert William Davidson, Esq. of Patchelepally, deceased, having been applied and granted by the District Court of Jaffna to Richard Blundell, Esq. of Taunton Estate.

All persons being indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or holding property belonging to the same, or having claims against the said estate, are hereby requested to pay up such debts, deliver over such property and prefer such claims within one month from the date hereof to the Administrator,

after which time no claims will be attended to.

Jaffna 7th September, 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 practising 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, 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. Prepared by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, 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.

Mr. EATON AND THE TAMILS.

We must decline to publish another letter lying on our table condemning the appointment of Mr. Eaton, as Tamil member of the Legislative Council. Let our Correspondent know that it will do good to no body to shower abuses upon Mr. Eaton simply because he has seen fit to accept an offer that was made to him. We do not know Mr. Eaton ourselves, but from what we have seen in the Colombo papers we cannot doubt that Mr. Eaton is fit for the post he holds.

The Lieut. Governor undoubtedly deserves more credit than Sir Charles McCarthy for his having concluded not to ignore the Tamils entirely. Unlike his predecessor Maj. Gen. O'Brien has accorded to the Tamils a representative in the house of the Ceylon Parliament.

However, in the absence of a sensible explanation afforded to the Tamil Public, it seems very odd that the person elected was no Tamil. We do not know how the Tamils of the yonder Western Province feel, but in Jaffna there is unanimously a strong feeling against this appointment.

At a time when education in Ceylon was very scarce, a seat in the Council was not grudged to a Tamil man. Since then education has advanced in rapid strides and under the happy auspices of Missionary agency, it was believed that Ceylon had got ahead of India in this respect. If the Govt. cannot find a competent Tamil then at this age when the arduous Missionary rejoices over the fruit of his educational labours, we must say that this is something which we cannot understand.

Supposing then, that there is not a single efficient man in the whole Tamil race of Ceylon, we ask what is it that the British Govt. has done towards the amelioration of the native races of this island. Has the Govt. then been only scraping money for the last 65 or 70 years and not cared themselves to improve the intellectual and moral condition of the people here?

Mr. F. H. CAMPBELL.

This gentleman, after a long residence in this north-west corner of our Island, is now preparing to leave for Batticaloa. We believe, he will not do duties in Jaffna, hereafter, although he may remain amongst us a few days more.

We are glad that Mr. Campbell's claims for promotion, which were for a long time neglected, have been now attended to. His intended departure from amongst us is regretted by many people.

We hope that our Batticaloa friends will find in him a man who has their interests at heart, an officer who does his duties faithfully and a gentleman, kind and amiable.

We wish Mr. Campbell a safe arrival at Batticaloa and every success in his new post.

DEATHS.

Deaths by falling into wells are not uncommon. It is reported that a man of Nellore, by the name of Mootatamby, voluntarily threw himself into a well at the Hospital premises and thus ended his earthly career. He had been suffering from insanity for some time and was taken to the Hospital for medical treatment. There he died in consequence of his derangement of mind.

We have also heard of another case that occurred at Uduppity last week. A young woman, it appears, went to draw water about the dawn of the day, and no body knew of her whereabouts until her corpse was discovered some two or three hours after, floating in the well.

KAYTS.

For a few weeks past, the business in the Courts at this place, was obliged to be at a stand still, owing to the absence of Mr. Hole on leave of absence. Having now consummated his marriage alliance he has returned to his post, and resumed his duties.

MALLAGAM COURTS.

All cases in these Courts will have to be postponed until the arrival of Mr. Elliot, our new Magistrate. Our District Judge, Mr. Pole, who is also a joint Commissioner and Police Magistrate, has more than enough to do in the Jaffna Courts.

CHOLERA AND SMALL POX.

In vain did we indulge in the hope that Cholera had altogether disappeared from our District. We have heard of a few cases that have lately occurred somewhere near the Kutcherry as well as of a few stray cases at Oodoopitty.

There are, it is said, a few cases of Small pox at Wannarponne.

The weather being a little changed for the better, by the recent downpour of rain, we still hope that these epidemics will soon disappear.

THE MOOR'S ASSAULT AND HAIR-CUTTING.

It appears that the Moorish girl on whom an assault was committed as we noticed in our last issue, has compromised the affair.

Her present story is, that it is true her hair was cut, but she does not know who did it, as it took place in her sleep.

Mr. COMARASWAMY.

This gentleman is about to return to Ceylon, and if we can judge from what we hear about his farewell dinner, his friends in England must be many and high in position.

The story goes that the farewell entertainment he gave, cost him £1,050. This is to be received *Cum grano* of course.

The Colombo Observer, September 3.

"THE PEARL."

This Steamer arrived here yesterday from her trip round the Island. The passengers are Capt. Trydell, Dr. Martin and Mr. Nell, besides servants and prisoners, &c.—*Col. Observer*, Sept. 1st, 1864.

SCHOOL COMMISSION.

We learn that the Rev. E. Milliani is appointed a member of the Schl. Commission in the room of Bishop Bravi.—*Ibid.*

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Paris, 10th August, 1864.

Paris is in a state of profound excitement. "Have you read Jules Favre?" is the question with which you are accosted every where. It is the great topic of the day, it dominates all; the Danish question takes second place, and M. Bisenazk yields to Jules Favre.

This eminent orator has never displayed himself to so great advantage as in the pleading of Saturday. He had the best of the case; the prosecution was ridiculous, to transform an electoral assembly into a conspiracy, to make a sort of plot out of an assembly for electoral consultation of advocates, accuse thirteen individuals of being more than 20 was awkward and foolish. The elite of the bar, Berryer, Dufaure, Marie, Hobert, &c. sat on the benches of the advocates for the defence, and one and all claimed their share in

the complicity and requested to sit by the side of the accused, their client. Both accused and defenders seemed haughty and disdainful; they represented outraged right, and they were the confessors of universal suffrage.

It is impossible to describe the eloquence, irony and noble indignation of Jules Favre, and the audience applauded and even shed tears, and when the admirable speech was terminated, one and all crowded round the orator to thank him for having so nobly and so proudly defended truth and justice. It was then that Favre received the greatest reward an orator can covet. Berryer arose, he, the prince of orators, covered with sixty years of unrivalled glory, and declared to the tribunal that he could not find in his head or conscience, one word to add to such an admirable speech.

The tribunal was visibly moved, and still more embarrassed. They remained five hours in the Council chamber and returned with a judgment which fined each of the accused francs 500, 5 hours of deliberation! It is said the judges consulted the *master* and the sentence came from Vichy on the wings of the telegraph.

The public has broken the sentence and judged the judges severely, and mentions the names of the 13 victims with respect. It was a bad piece of work for the Government.

Is it to combat this increasing unpopularity that the Emperor in a letter dated from Vichy gave the order to delay the works in progress for the construction of the new opera house, and to push on those of the Hotel Dieu! Unfortunately, the cloven foot is too visible. The funds inscribed in the budget for the construction of the opera are used up. To stop the works was to expose oneself to the illnatured remarks of the Press, and the imperial letter has only excited laughter.

The 1st of August the preliminaries of peace were signed at Vienna between Denmark and Prussia and Austria, that is to say, between the victim and the executioners. Denmark was at the mercy of the conquerors and they were unmerciful. The following are the bases of the treaty.

The king of Denmark gives up all his rights over Holstein, Schleswig, Lauenburg, the Isle of Alsen and the Jutland boundaries.

By way of compensation, say the dispatches, Denmark will retain the Isle of Aeroe, which has not been occupied by the allies.

An armistice is agreed on until the definitive termination of peace, in the meantime, Jutland will be occupied and administered by the allies.

The cession is made without reserve to Austria and Prussia, who can dispose of the Duchies at their pleasure. This ambiguous and elastic clause, which suits so admirably the ambitious views of Prussia, has awakened certain suspicions in France and England. Explanations have been asked for, and the governments of Berlin and Vienna replied that they did not intend in any way to misconstrue the rights and legitimate attributions of the confederation. It remains to be seen what Prussia understands by founded rights and legitimate attributions.

Mr. De Bismark is a clever man, bold, walking straight to his object. He has entwined Austria in the tortuous nets of his policy; he took Schleswig and put the diet out of the conference of Vienna; he revolted against Federal authority, and the Prussian army marched into Bendsburg in spite of the protestations of the federal army.

It is by cunning that Bismark has annexed Lanenburg to Prussia, this new usurpation will take place during the conferences for the definite conclusion of peace. Who will oppose it?

Denmark is worn out, humiliated, betrayed by its King. The Danes mourn in their impotency, the Scandinavian party protest against the treaty of Vienna; useless protestation, which will not even produce a revolution against Christian IX. The king of Denmark is reaping the fruits of his cowardice; he has acquired allies at the price of his honour, and if the people of Copenhagen, demanded of their sovereign the reason of this treason, the Holy alliance would furnish troops to put down the revolt. It is an insurance of Kings against their subjects.

Germany the country of Kant of Schiller of Goethe, it composed of dreamers and Philosophers. She has never possessed the power of imitation. They will protest, and produce theories and make speeches, but fair Germanic is but words! The Rhenish Confederation has been scarcely thought of. The boasting of Prussia has however sown the seeds of schism in Germany. Denmark will be avenged sooner or later by civil war and the division of her enemies.

In the meantime, as vengeance is slower still than justice, Bismark triumphs, and the Prussian flag floats over Reudsburg, Schleswig, every where. It is not Austria who will oppose it; by virtue of a mysterious compact she favors all the usurpations of Prussia, and helps her to rob provinces in order to be helped when she will have to defend provinces that she has stolen. This is the secret, for the first time, Vienna and Berlin agree together like thieves at a fair. Austria will be the dupe and has already merited the observations of a diplomatist at the Conference. "You have always desired that Germany should be guided by Vienna; your wishes are accomplished, since M'd Bismark is amongst us."

As to England, she washes her hands of the matter. Palmerston stated the policy of England; non-intervention. For a moment England had some warlike propensity; it was at the beginning of the conferences of London and Clarendon came to Paris and proposed

an offensive and defensive alliance, but the roles were strangely distributed. France was to bear the brunt of the war against Germany and the whole of Europe; England was to act by sea and capture the merchant navy, a rich, and easy prey. Napoleon took it for a joke, and Great Britain has retired within her shell; she consoles herself by counting her money; Gladstone shows his overflowing treasury, and she is happy.

As to France, she does not quit the silent attitude she has observed since the beginning of the conflict. What does this silence conceal? What project is hatching? The principle of nationality is audaciously violated by Prussia and Austria. The Holy alliance assumed a threatening attitude; does Napoleon see a favorable opportunity for throwing his sword into the scale? Will he resuscitate his project of a congress? No one knows.

But one thing is certain, the iniquity accomplished at Vienna cannot be called a peace, it is hardly a truce and its first result will be to force the European powers to hold themselves ready for the struggle, the justice of the German powers must necessarily provoke.

When the *Moniteur* speaks of Mexico, it becomes poetic; it does not relate, it sings. O too happy Mexicans! Maximilian 1st is acclaimed, he is the saviour, the God promised to Mentzuma. His presence indicates miracles; the massive gold crown of the former kings of the Aztecs has been found, and he entered the palace of the ancient sovereigns as if he were at home, imagining himself the descendant of the ancient dynasty lost in the dust of ages.

The *Moniteur* even announces the early return of 10,000 of our soldiers. If Maximilian is so beloved by his subjects, why does France leave him an army of more than 20,000 men? Why embark the Foreign Legion in such a hurry? To other parts of Europe foreign legions are preparing to depart; a Belgian Legion and an Austrian Legion, commanded by a Prince, if you please Prince Guika.

For a moment Maximilian could believe in the future of the monarchy he inaugurated; but we are so easily mistaken and so willingly take hopes for reality. Even in the midst of the splendid fetes given on the occasion of his arrival, the young Emperor might have convinced himself that behind those official rejoicings the enemy was watching. What do I say? two enemies, both equally powerful and irreconcilable the Clerical party and the National party which burns to avenge its outraged country.

When Maximilian entered the Cathedral to hear the *Te Deum* he saw three seats of equal height and placed in the same line, the one for the Emperor, the second for the Empress, the third for the Archbishop, and a formal order of the Emperor was necessary to put back the arm chair of the insolent prelate. A bad omen! Priests do not easily abandon their influence. Maximilian resists them, and they organize resistance; they have very dangerous arms and do not draw back from treachery.

Flatterers had so often repeated to Maximilian that Juarez would disappear at his approach, that the young sovereign was astonished to learn on his arrival at Mexico that he was established at Monterey surrounded by the members of the national congress and escorted by the Generals Doblado and Uruga. Last attempt of impotent pride, thought Maximilian, and he wrote to Juarez to request him to come to Mexico and to discuss a plan with him, which would allow of the solid establishment of the new empire of Mexico without the effusion of blood. The Emperor gave him to understand he would have a brilliant position in the empire. Surrounded by people who have sold their country, we imagine the conscience of Juarez would capitulate before this attempt. Juarez replied stigmatising the conduct of those Mexicans who were coward enough to introduce a stranger on the national soil and reproached the Emperor with being the simple agent of Napoleon III. "You tell me" said he, "that the conference I might have with you if I accept your invitation would no doubt serve to bring about peace and the prosperity of Mexico and you say the empire would place me in an eminent position where my talents and patriotism might serve for the good of my country. It is true, Sir, that the history of my epoch has enregistered the names of many traitors who have failed in their oath and their word who have sold their party and their principles giving the lie to their antecedents, thus betraying all that is dear to a man of honour.

"But in each case the traitors were moved by the desire of satisfying their ambition, their passions or their vices. He whom Providence has placed at the head of the Mexican nation and who is charged to defend its liberties and its independence springs from the ranks of the people, but he will succumb honourably if such is the will of God, without for an instant failing in his mission which is to fight to the last breath and only to be guided by the will of the people."

On reading this proud and haughty letter, Maximilian saw his dearest illusions vanish and turned face to face with reality, which appeared so sad that in a moment of discouragement he avowed all to his father-in-law, king Leopold.

What energy the Americans possess! For more than three years war has not ceased or their fury diminished; generations of men disappear, and the patience and perseverance of the combatants alone remains unshaken.

Grant has not moved; he is still before Petersburg, not allowing himself to be influenced by the diversions of the enemy. The invasion of Maryland was but a marauding expedition, and the corps of Ewell returned

laden with booty. But the pillagers had not any intention of attacking either Baltimore or Washington. Grant, in spite of the invasion, remained motionless, he wishes to take Petersburg, and in case of need, create in face of besieged Richmond a rival city in which he will concentrate the forces of the North, surround Richmond with an iron circle, and starve out the enemies' capital, such is the plan attributed to the Federal general.

The news from Georgia is important; after a slow and sure progress Sherman arrived in front of Atlanta defeated on the 22nd, Gen. Hood and obliged him to fall back on his entrenchments with 400 killed and 6,000 wounded or prisoners. Atlanta cannot resist much longer; this city in the centre of Georgia, is the most important of the confederate cities next to Richmond. Situated at the junction of 4 railroads, it is an entrepot for a large quantity of grain and cotton. Its possession by the Federals would cut the rest of the confederation in two, it has been the arsenal of the Southern armies since the beginning of the war. How can they now obtain the necessary provisions?

If Georgia falls wholly into the hands of the Federals the confederation will have only three states, part of Virginia and the two Carolinas.

The successor of Mr. Chase would not accept the conditions of the New York bankers; these latter wished to remain depositaries of the sums lent until the treasury should draw out them as it required funds. This measure being contrary to the Constitution, Mr. Fessenden is about to issue 300 millions of bonds at 8 p. m. A proclamation of the 18th July of the President calls for 500,000 men to fill up losses and replace the soldiers whose term of service is about to expire, it announces that if they are not filled up by the 5th of September the Government will have recourse to the conscription. This is antipathetic to the feeling of the country, and certain democrat journals preach for a cessation of the war.

This is *Copperhead* tactics—the pretended peace negotiations—two officious agents, Messrs. Clay and Halcomb offered to go to Washington to discuss conditions of peace. Mr. Lincoln, consulted by Mr. Greeley replied he was ready to treat on the basis of the maintenance of the Union and the abolition of slavery. The Southerners refused, and the democrats now say that the Presidency of Lincoln prevents the establishment of peace. This affair was concocted with a view to injure the candidature of Lincoln.

AMERICA.

We are greatly indebted to a Missionary lady who kindly permitted us to make the following extract from a private letter addressed to her from America by her son who is now in the Federal army. The letter is dated June 18th, 1864.

While in "Winter-quarters" on the 3rd day of May, we received orders to pack up, and be ready to march at 4 o'clock the next morning.

Next morning we ate breakfast of coffee and hard bread, at 3 o'clock, and marched at 4 o'clock according to above orders.

That day we marched over fifteen miles and camped for the night 3 miles across the Rappadan. It was quite a tug for us to march 15 (or as some say 18) miles and carry gun, bayonet, cartridge, belt, cartridge box, cap box, 40 round cartridges and caps, knapsack, haversack and 6 days rations.

On the 5th we marched up about three miles when the rebels opened upon those front of us forming skirmishing. Several wounded passed us for the rear. Soon we formed a square, waiting further. After dinner, we marched down the road a few rods, then advanced into the woods about 8 rods and relieved the "line of battle." Soon the orders came to advance until we could go no further. We advanced about 5 rods when the Johnnies fired a deadly volley upon us. Their position, and the density of the "Jungles," hid them from our view. Yet we moved on constantly firing until we were driven back out of their range of fire, only retreated 2 rods, when we wheeled upon the rebels and advanced upon them with a will.

Many of our boys were killed and wounded in this move, I was about 2 rods front of the line of battle, in a position where I could see, and report a Masked Battery only about 8 rods front of us. It also gave me an excellent chance to drop the enemy a little, but one of them "got a right smart look at me" and fired with rifle, but providence directed the ball just over my head into a tree. Of course I immediately took a calm quick sight at him, and returned his compliment. He fell, crawled a few feet and I think by his position was dead. What account of his rebellion against the nation of God, has he given in eternity?

Will God justify his course, and say "well done &c." One thing certain; he won't kill any more yankees. In a moment hearing a voice, I turned, and between me and the company lay my 1st Lieut. wounded, I took his saber to Capt. Boutin, and received orders to take the Lieut. off of the

field. While carrying my Lieut. off of the field with the assistance of three others, a grape shot slightly hit my right leg, just below the knee, but did not injure me though it made me limp for 3 days a little. When I got back with the Lieut. to the surgeons he wished me to stay with him and accordingly the Division Medical Director ordered me to remain with the Lieut. which I did, on the same day I took the Lieut. back to Div. Hospitals. Next evening we moved Hospital to first plains south of Charlottesville where he died in my arms. All this time I had several other officers under my charge.

The 7th. Buried Lieut. Ensworth. Serjt. Cutting died and I aided his burial &c. Nursed the wounded.

The 8th. As our troops marched by, Capt. C. W. Boutin called to see me. Was glad to see him.

Fired out and therefore rested to day.

Evening—Most of wounded taken away.

500 remaining. Rear guard passed us, 45 wagons came, and I filled them with wounded and left about 20 minutes ahead of Col. Mosly's gang of Jonney's who came upon Dr. Hyde and his wounded who remained back.

I shoved a head until I came up to our Rear guard and continued advancing until I reported at Fredericksburg, to the Medical Director and had the men put into Hospitals. Dr. Hyde and his men came in under flag of Truce. I continued labouring for the wounded and on the 12th ult. I was detailed and appointed as Medical Director's acting Hospital steward for the Army Hospitals in addition to which on the 14th ult. I was detailed and appointed as Military Detective in which capacity I laboured among thousands of wounded.

As Medical Steward and Military Detective I ran the Govt. Steamer "George Weeni" from Fredericksburg to Port Royal, and the Govt. Steamer "Exchange" from Port Royal to White House, Va. At White House, I was assigned as acting Hospital Steward of 3d Division 6th Corps, though I belong to the 2nd Brigade 2nd Division 6th Corps. Afterwards the several Division Hospitals were combined into a corps Hospital and I was assigned as acting Hospital Steward of the sick of the 6th Corps. Yet I had some wounded and some sick of the Corps. Having had the Chronic, Dysentery, and "Hemorrhage of the Lungs" I became quite weak and was therefore relieved from duty wholly and admitted to the Hospital a patient being a case of Dysentery and "Inflammation of the Lungs" produced by over work, and continued exhaustion in carrying for the sick and wounded soldiers and officers.

It was continually on the move, night and day, with but very little sleep or rest, sometimes going without food or hard bread; several Doctors advised me to go to a general Hospital in Washington for Medical Treatment, but my reply has been and is "Let me be with the Field, and River Base Hospitals, as long as there is a wounded or sick man in the Field. I will do all I can for the sick and wounded Soldiers, Brave Comrades in war! On the 14th Inst. I sailed from White House and on the 15th Inst. reported to the Medical Director at Fortress Mouror, who sent me to this Hospital. My dysentery is about checked, and I hope, yea more, am sure that my Hemorrhage of the lungs will soon heal, and I soon be able to return to duty as acting Hospital Steward. Our Hospitals are at Bermuda, Hundred expecting to move to Richmond in a few days or rather in a few weeks.

General Grant is the man for the place he has taken, as Lie. General of the Armies of the United States!

He is following up the rebels closely and will surely be the instrument in the hands of God of putting down the rebellion. Thousands are being slain and thousands are continually coming with wounds of honour to testify to their fidelity to their country. While thousands have crossed the river of death to the spiritual Land and received the Patriot's reward, thousands more live to bear the marks and laurels of Heroes of Liberty and justice. Though our country is in war with her own children, and is losing the greater portion of her men and warriors, though her heart bleeds almost unto seeming death, though her debts are accumulating rapidly; and though her land is literally clothed in sackcloth, and mourning is common in every street, yea, almost in every family, yet there is a principle of liberty and Justice which emanates from the throne of God and is woven through the battles, feelings, and hearts of her children of truth and loyalty, which will never die. Soon this rebellion will be forever crushed, and upon this principle of liberty and justice will our country grow until all nations will behold her with wonder and amazement.

While Ancient Histories of glorious nations that were, but are no more, will be covered with dust, the rise and progress of the United States of Am-

erica will be read with intense interest! The God of the Universe is the God of our beloved country and holds us in his right hand and we are safe.

As a nation and a people we place our trust in Jehovah our King!

Being in the Medical Department, the dangers of battle are not near me but, if I can do more good in the front, I am ready to go but the Doctors say I can do much more good in Hospitals than I can in the front. Therefore as soon as I can get sufficient strength and return to duty, I expect to go to the Hospitals as, Acting Hospital Steward.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POINT PEDRO.

(From our Correspondent.)

Fortunately for our District, we have been favored with a heavy down pour, which is very favorable to our agriculturists. During the last 3 days, it rained cats and dogs, and our farmers are on tip toe to set their implements to work on the fallow soil.

During the current month 23770 Bushels of Paddy and 906 Bushels of Rice, have been imported, from beyond sea. The coastwise import of Paddy from Batticaloa, amounts to 11,486 Bushels. It appears that the import of Grain of this year, is less than that of the corresponding period of last year, by 13,977 Bushels. The dealers in jaggery of our Port, have happily met with purchasers in Messrs Vytillingum and Kanagasapi of Tillepalli, who are the Agents of Mr. Saravananmotto, a Merchant of Madras.

We have learned with much pleasure, that Mr. A. W. Koch, Landing Waiter, has been recommended to succeed Mr. Toussaint, who is to become the Preventive officer of Kayts. Now the successor of Mr. Koch is, I hope being formed in the wombs of futurity. It is not unnatural, if not likely, that the genius Landing Waitership will be the boon that shall be conferred on the *Shroff of Point Pedro*, who has ability and experience to qualify him for the Post.

We hope that the great desideratum, in the ready and punctual delivery of letters &c. owing to the discontinuance of the Tapal messenger will be supplied, when the system of general increase is considered by the Legislative Council.

I need hardly dwell upon the great hardship, delay, and disadvantage, consequent upon the want of a man to distribute letters. We know not what on earth, induced the discontinuance of this Officer, who is indispensably required, and is a necessary appendage to the Post Office.

Point Pedro, 30th August.

A CORRECTION.

Sir,

Your statements with reference to the Assault at the temple at Nellore are somewhat incorrect.

The Ooroomperay people have never been the aggressors, nor was the Assault a mutual one. There were only two that attended the festival that night from Ooroomperay. The young men who committed this assault, found this a suitable opportunity to carry out their designs as they were for a long time unsuccessful.

The very fact that the young men of Wannarponne have now absconded to evade being apprehended, clearly shows that they are in the wrong. The Ooroomperay men, that were on that night in a defenceless position were entirely left at the mercy of the parties that inflicted the serious wounds. The Ooroomperay men are not to be blamed. The assault has altogether been a merciless and a causeless one. The Ooroomperay men never went to the temple half intoxicated. Hoping that you will give an insertion to the foregoing,

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

GRAVE AND GAY.

ANECDOTES OF ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.—Addressing to a talented Professor one day, he said, quite abruptly. "Mr.—, you are one of the first men of the age." "Really, your Grace," replied the flattered Professor bowing lowly, "you are too kind, too complimentary. You over estimate the value of my services and of my little publications, which over their chief merit to the liberal use that I make in them of your Grace's eminent works." "I assert Sir, as a fact that you are" replied the Arch Bishop, "one of the first men of the age" but while the elated gentleman was bowing his thanks, the hearless primatial punster added, "I understand you were borne in January 1801" and, turning his back walked off, unmiudful of the light to which he first raised, and from which he so uncerimoniously hurried the professor. "Pray Sir," he said to a loquacious prebendary who had made himself active in talking at the Arch Bishop's expense when his back was turned,— "Pray Sir, why are you like the bell of your own church-steaple? "Because" replied the other, "I am always ready to sound the alarm when the church is in danger!" "By no means" replied the Arch Bishop; "it is because you have an empty head and a long tongue."—*Memoirs of Richard, Arch Bishop of Dublin.*

இலங்காபிமானி.

தொகையும் ஹுபுட்டாசீசி கூட உ.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

விளம்பரம்.

ஸ்திரீயென்றல் வங்குச்சாலை.

இதன் உதவியுடையென்று சென்றமாதம் யுகந் திசுதி செ...

நடப்படியான பணவெப்புக் கணக்குக்காரியங்கள் இப்பொ...

சேமத்திற்காய்க் கட்டுப்பணங்கள் ஒருமாதம், இரண்டுமாதம்...

கலை கதானத்திலிருந்து இத்திரவியசாலைகளைச் சேர்ந்த சகல...

உண்டி மாற்றத்திற்குரிய கழிவு முகவரணகாரியங்களின் விவ...

ஆர். சி. டன்லோப், உதவிக் காரியகர்த்தர். எ. எவ். லிவ்லீவோட், சம்பிரதிக் கணக்கர்.

Notice.—விளம்பரம்.

சென்னப்பட்டணத்தில் முதந்தரத்தில் இலே குசி இடன்கீழ்க் கையொப்பம் வைத்திருக்கிறவ...

சி. கனகரத்தினம்.

The Jaffna Police Court.

இயாட்பாணம்பொலீஸ்கோடு.

இந்தக்கோட்டில் வெகுசாலமாக மந்திரஞ்சாகயிருந்த எங்...

Kayts. ஊர்காவற்றறை.

ஊர்காவற்றறைச் சுவர் விவாகம் முடிவுக்குக் கொண்டு போன...

For the Ceylon Patriot on the support of the ministers of the Gospel.

இலங்காபிமானிப்பத்திராதிபேரே,

உதவியுடையதற்குமுள்ளோ, அவையுடையதற்குமுள்ளோ, பத்திரம...

அவைகளின் றோணையும் பரிசுதாக்கையும் நன்றியுடைய தன்...

Collooda Ella Store, Maduekilla, 2nd Sepr., 1864. John White.

கந்தசுவாமிகோவீற்றிருவிழாவும் அடிபடியும்.

ஐராவே, ஓர் கல்லறாள் கந்தசுவாமிகோவீற்றில் நடந்த அடிபடியும் பற்றி...

For "The Ceylon Patriot."

சவுசென்னியபத்திரிகை வீரபோகவசந்தராயவர்கள் சரித்திரவரலாற்றுத் தொடர்ச்சி.

நாசியம் பக்க இறுமுதல்.

சேலத்திலே இருக்கப்பட்ட சில செல்துக்கள் எல்லாம் பூயிலே...

Calooda Ella Store Madoekilla } John White. 5 th August 1864. } முதல்க்கம்பி.

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C. W. Catharavapully